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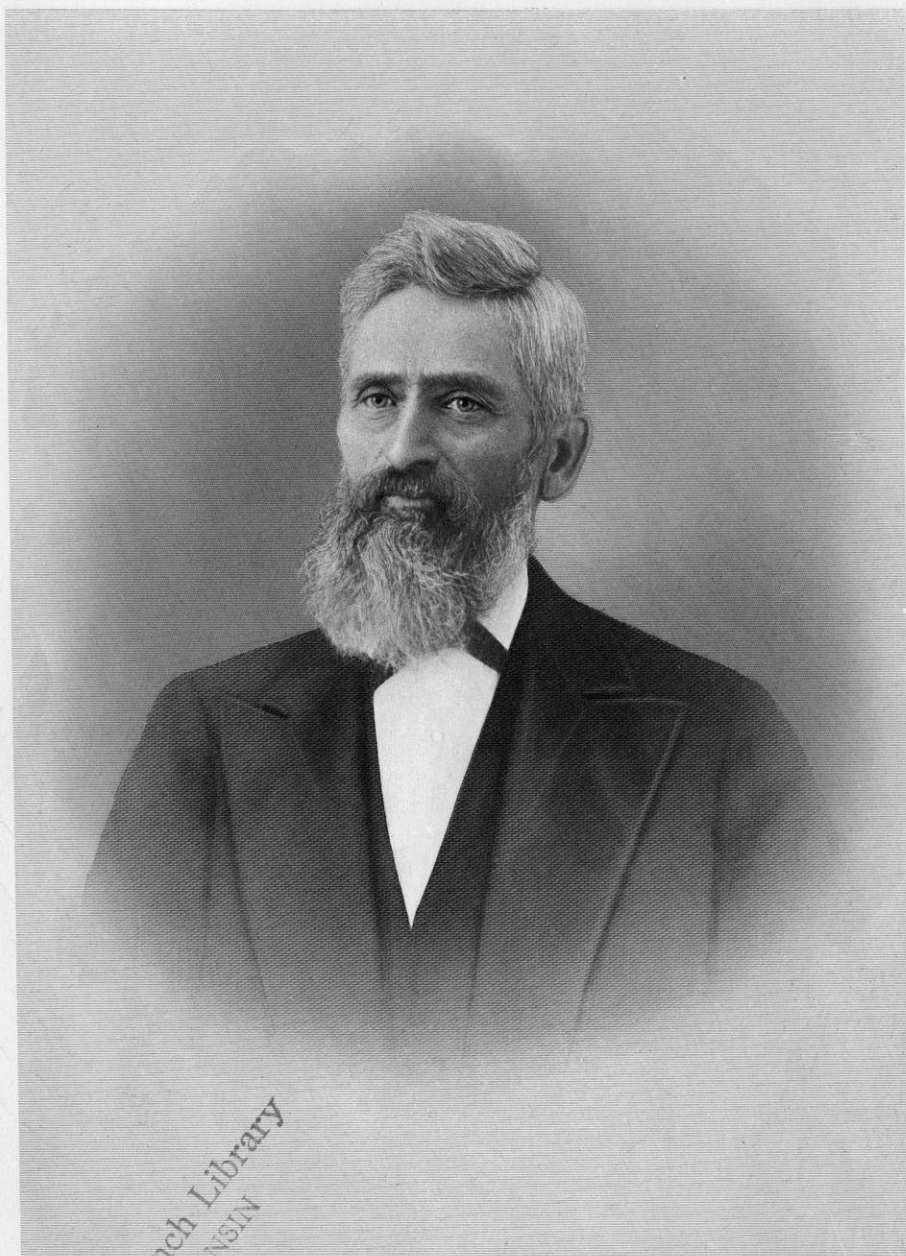
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HISTORY WINNEBAGO COUNTY WISCONSIN

ITS CITIES, TOWNS, RESOURCES,
PEOPLE

BY

PUBLIUS V. LAWSON, LL. B.

EDITOR IN CHIEF

AND

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HON. CHARLES BARBER, JUDGE GEO. W. BURNELL, GEN. CHARLES
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ARD JENKINS, MR. THOMAS
ROCHE, MR. CHAS. H.
FORWARD

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME II

PUBLISHED BY

C. F. COOPER AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

1908

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A fair city smiling lies
Underneath the April skies;
Rears aloft its steepled crests,
Where the swallows build their nests.
Massive blocks of brick and stone
Show what enterprise has done.
Tasteful homes and gardens fair,
Show that wealth resideth there.
Mills stand on the river's side,
Lumber floats upon the tide;
Rises smoke from furnace throats,
Loaded are the passing boats;
While, like hum of monster tops,
Sounds the labor of the shops.
Gazing up at April skies,
This fair city smiling lies;
Rears aloft its steepled crests,
Where the swallows build their nests.
Through the hum of busy trade,
Growing nearer, rising high,
Speeding on the wings of fear,
Comes the dreadful cry of fire.
Past the shops where labor toils,
Through the mart where Mammon reigns,
In the doors of happy homes,
Down the misery-haunted lanes,
Presage of destruction dire,
Swell and roars this cry of fire.

-From "Oshkosh Fire," April 28, 1875, by Gus O'Brien.

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LIV.

THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF
MENASHA.

Menasha is essentially a manufacturing city, and to make a correct report on each industry, all the proprietors have been interviewed, so that the exact account here given may be relied on as absolutely correct.

Gilbert Paper Company, organized 1887, capital stock \$400,000, produce annually 11,000,000 pounds of bank, ledger and high grade writing paper; employ 160 men, operate two paper machines.

John Strange Paper Company, organized 1891, capital stock \$100,000, produce \$325,000 worth of manilla wrapper; employ sixty men; operate two machines, and now adding new machinery for heavy board; annual pay roll, \$35,000.

Island Paper Company, capital stock \$300,000, produce daily thirty-four tons fibre paper, and twenty-four tons sulphite; annual pay roll \$85,000; employ 150 men. Have three mills, three machines and one three-digester sulphite plant.

Menasha Paper Company, capital stock \$500,000; produce each day sixty-five tons paper, 125,000 shingles, fifty tons ground wood, fifteen tons sulphite; have paper and shingle mill at Menasha, paper and ground wood mills at Ladysmith, ground wood mill at Grant, and sulphite mill at Ashland; employ 450 men; annual pay roll, \$175,000.

Geo. A. Whiting, at Menasha, and head of Wisconsin River mills at Whiting and Plover mills at Plover, operating six big machines; produce 20,000,000 pounds of paper annually; employ 500 men; pay roll \$200,000 per annum; capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Menasha Printing Company, engaged in printing in car lots, calendars, soap wrappers, tissue wrappers, circulars and booklets; capacity, one car per day; employ twenty-five men; annual pay roll, \$7,000.

Menasha Woolen Mill, organized 1871; capital stock, \$75,000; make cashmere and suitings; output is 250,000 yards per an-

num; annual pay roll, \$20,000; employ sixty men and girls.

Fox River Valley Knitting Company, employ sixty men and girls; make woolen hosiery and mittens, running night and day; annual pay roll, \$20,000.

Menasha Woodenware Company, the largest of its kind in the world, organized in 1849; make turned ware, pails, tubs, fish kegs and barrels; output of 2,000 carloads yearly; annual pay roll, \$350,000; employ 1,000 men; branch factories at Carney and Ladysmith.

Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company; capital stock, \$80,000; make Lawson wood split pulleys, which are exported to all parts of the world; make 150 pulleys daily, beside paper mill wood specialties, hand trucks and hard maple cogs.

Brighton Boat & Supplies Company, make pleasure and racing crafts, steam yachts and rowboats; deal in marine fittings and supplies.

Menasha Manufacturing Company, make sash, door and paper mill supplies; bank and store furniture; employ thirty men; annual pay roll, \$15,000.

Oshkosh Excelsior Manufacturing Company, make excelsior and wood wool; yield fourteen tons per day; mills at Menasha and Oshkosh.

Onward Manufacturing Company, make the famous little sliding shoe or castor and hardware specialties.

Walter Bros. Brewing Company, make beer and porter; 13,000 barrels yearly; capital stock, \$100,000; employ nineteen men; annual pay roll, \$14,000.

Menasha Brewing Company; capital stock, \$75,000; make 10,000 barrels beer annually; employ twenty men; pay roll of \$10,000 annually.

The George Banta Publishing Company, makes a specialty of the highest grade book and color printing, and art and blank book binding. They employ from thirty to fifty hands; occupying the entire ground floor of the Masonic Block. Their custom in their specialties is drawn from all the states.

Lewis Schoepel & Brother, tanners; capital stock, \$10,000.

The Gilbert Paper Company, organized in 1886 by Mr. William Gilbert & Sons, William M., Albert M., Theodore M. and George. Mr. William M. and Theodore M. still survive and are actively engaged in the management of the mills. The capital stock has been increased to \$400,000. The plant is located on the island side of the river, on the Lawson canal, which

was excavated in 1887 for the use of this mill. The mill, as originally planned, was designed by the architect, Senator Jones, of Massachusetts, to make three tons of high grade bond paper daily. Mr. Alexander Paul, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was engaged as superintendent, and brought the mill up to double this capacity. The high grade of the paper increased the demands, and in a few years the plant was increased by the addition of a 102-inch four drinier paper machine, a much wider and larger machine, and last year (1907) the original four-drinier machine was taken out and replaced by a larger and more modern machine, 86 inches wide. There have also been added two mills for loft dried paper. The plant is run night and day, using coal for fuel and stokers to feed it to the battery of six boilers. The whole plant is equipped with the sprinkler system. The paper is mostly made of assorted cotton rags and high grade wood pulp. Mr. Fred Huband is superintendent; Mr. Joseph H. Hill, chief engineer, and Mr. Ambrose Richardson, secretary. Mr. William Gilbert was a native of Philadelphia, where the family had been domiciled for several generations. He removed to Chicago in 1860, where he engaged in wholesale paper and paper stock for twenty-four years, when he became interested in the organization of this company in 1887. He died in 1903, after an active business life.

Commodore William M. Gilbert was born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1852, son of William and Anna Gilbert, natives of Philadelphia. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Geo. A. Whiting, under the firm name of Gilbert & Whiting, erecting a one-machine paper mill on the lower end of the canal at Menasha, selling his interest in 1886. He has for many years manifested a lively interest in yachting on Lake Winnebago, and by common consent given the title of Commodore, having been several years head officer of several yacht clubs. He is the only paper manufacturer owning a steam launch, and he has the finest on the river, the "Tia Juania." He is president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Neenah, and a director in the Riverside Fibre & Paper Company, with mills at Appleton. He married May 14, 1879, Miss Priscilla A. Hartsook, of Illinois. Their son, Albert C., was born November 20, 1887.

The Island Paper Company, located at the south end of the dam, is an incorporated company, with capital stock of \$300,000. Mr. Duncan T. H. MacKinnon is president; Mr. Alexander N. Strange, secretary, treasurer and manager; Mr. William A.

Ferguson, superintendent. Mr. Adam W. Brown sulphite expert.

This plant was erected in 1888 by Mr. Charles B. Howard upon the site of the Menasha Strawboard Paper Company, and earlier the old Duchman sawmill site, and operated as a print mill with two machines. His interest was taken over by an Oshkosh syndicate. After several years' absence Mr. Howard returned and repurchased the property in February, 1898. The mill was then rebuilt and an extensive sulphite plant added, and the mill organized to make a heavy strong manilla wrapper paper from hemlock logs. The mill was operated with great success and in February, 1905, sold to a party of capitalists, who organized the present company. It has both water and steam power, and runs night and day. The plant was recently equipped with a sprinkler system.

The equipment of machinery consists of ten 500-pound beater engines; two 68-inch wide and one 82-inch wide four driniers paper machines. The capacity of the mills is 70,000 pounds of white and colored fibre paper every twenty-four hours. The sulphite plant is equipped with three upright digesters; two wet machines, making 50,000 pounds of sulphite fibre each twenty-four hours.

Mr. Alexander N. Strange, the business manager of this extensive plant, was born in Menasha, July 2, 1856. After obtaining his education in the local high school, and marriage to Miss Jane Chapman, daughter of Mr. John Chapman, formerly of Chapman & Hewitt Woolen mills, but later operating a woolen mill in Watertown, Mr. Strange removed to that place and was actively engaged in the management of that business. In 1895 he returned to Menasha and assumed the active management of the John Strange Paper Company mills, where he remained until taking up his present business.

John Strange Paper Company was organized by Mr. John Strange in 1891, for the operation of the paper mill plant he had erected in 1888, on the site of a pail and tub factory, which in its turn had been designed in 1885 in the sawmill plant of Lawson & Strange. The paper mill plant was originally designed to make wrapper on a 72-inch cylinder machine. In 1889 it had been improved by the addition of an 82-inch four drinier machine, and is at present writing receiving extensive additions and improved by replacing of the smaller machine by a 102-inch four-cylinder wrapper paper machine, and other

improvements. Mr. John Strange is the active manager; Mr. John Marx, president; Paul Strange, secretary, and Mr. Joseph Paul superintendent. The plant is operated by both water and steam power.

Mr. John Strange, the original organizer, was born near Oakfield, in Fond du Lac county, on June 27, 1852. His father, the late Thomas Strange, came to Menasha in 1850, but it was not until John was six months old that his father brought his wife and little boy to what was then but a hamlet in the backwoods. Thos. Strange was one of the rugged pioneers, who had to do with the very beginnings of the place. John Strange attended the public schools until the age of sixteen, and then entered Beloit College, which he attended for some time, leaving it to teach school two years. At the age of nineteen he went to Minneapolis, where for about a year he clerked in a store. In the winter of 1874-5 he kept books for the Eagle flour mills and bought wheat on the streets for Mr. Alexander Syme. In the following winter he went to Dale and built the first store erected in that place. On July 11, 1876, he was married at Neenah to Miss Mary M. McGregor, of that place, and in the fall of that year went to Rosehill, Iowa, and bought a lumber yard, which, after conducting a year, he traded for a yard at Monticello, Iowa, where he carried on the lumber business one year longer, when he sold out and came back to Menasha, and entered into a partnership with Mr. Henry Sherry, the Neenah lumberman. In the fall of 1879 he bought Mr. Sherry's interest and closed out the business very soon after. In 1880, Mr. Strange formed a partnership with the late Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., in the saw-mill and lumber business, the firm operating the mill which Mr. Lawson had just completed on the site now occupied by the plant of the John Strange Paper Company. Within a year Mr. Lawson died, and the interest of the estate in the property was bought by the surviving partner, Mr. Strange, who ran the mill for several years, and in 1884 built in connection with it a wood-eware plant which he operated successfully until 1887, when the machinery and other personal property was bought by the Western Wooden Ware Association, a trust, and removed. This deal left the buildings and water power on his hands, which the same year he converted into a strawboard and wrapping paper mill. A year later he added a print paper machine, and at the same time replaced the wooden buildings with substantial structures of brick. In 1891 he organized the John Strange Paper

Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and served as its president and general manager until January 1, 1895. In the summer of 1896 Mr. Strange was nominated in the Republican county convention for register of deeds, and at the general election in the fall was elected by one of the largest majorities ever given a county officer. For several years he engaged in the brick and real estate business in Alexandria, Indiana. He returned to Menasha in 1906, to assume the management of the John Strange Paper Company. At present he is also a stockholder in the Mirror works at Oshkosh, and director in the Fox River Paper Company of Appleton, and administrator of the McMillan estate at Oshkosh.

Mr. John Marx, president of the John Strange Paper Company, has been a clothing merchant in Menasha since 1872. He was born in Germany, November 25, 1839, son of Nicholas and Anna M. Marx, and after attending school until twelve, he was apprenticed to the tailor trade. After conducting the trade and serving his time in the army, he emigrated with his parents to America in 1867, locating at Clifton, in Calumet county, and soon after he located in Menasha. He married in September, 1872, Gertrude M. Baum, daughter of Henry Baum, born in Germany. He is a member of the Catholic church; of the Catholic Knights, and St. Joseph Society. He was Alderman three terms. One of his sons is now a priest in the Catholic church, and recently had an audience with the Pope. Mr. Marx obtained some silk worms and mulberry bushes in 1889, and commenced the culture of cocoons. He demonstrated the industry was practical. Rev. Fisher also made a success of the culture in Oshkosh about the same time.

George A. Whiting, proprietor of the Whiting mill on the lower end of the canal. This handsome brick plant was rebuilt on the old site, after the fire which destroyed the original mill, August 23, 1888. The mill is equipped with eight 500-pound beating engines; one 84-inch four drinier paper machine, making book, colored writing and French folios, with a capacity of 20,000 pounds every twenty-four hours. The plant is run night and day and operated by both water and steam. The superintendent is Mr. A. Frazer.

Mr. George A. Whiting learned the art of paper manufacture in the first paper mill in Neenah. He was born in New York State in 1849, and came to Ripon, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1854. Ambitious to start out for himself, he left

home at sixteen years of age, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in Neenah, where he remained for three years; and then he acted as traveling salesman for three years in the states of the middle west. He became one of the original stockholders in the paper making firm of Kimberly, Clark & Company, and November 1, 1895, purchased the interest of Mr. Hiram Shoemaker in the Winnebago paper mills, becoming the secretary, and in June, 1877, became superintendent of the mills.

In 1882 he formed a partnership with William M. Gilbert, of Chicago, under the firm name of Gilbert & Whiting. They purchased the site of the dry dock, constructed in 1860, by Mr. Underwood on the lower end of the canal, and proceeded at once to erect a substantial brick paper mill plant and equipped it with the latest improved machinery for high grade book paper, which they made of white cotton rags and linen. After a successful career the firm dissolved in 1886, Mr. Whiting succeeding to the business.

The original mill, when burned August 23, 1888, caused a frightful accident and loss of life by the explosion of a bleach employed to cook rags, becoming overheated in the conflagration, parts of it were thrown 400 feet, carrying away part of the office, killing fifteen people and injuring many more. The killed were: Sebastian Liebhauser, Gilbert Mericle, John Mohr, M. Muntner, F. Sandhofer, John Webber, Louis Resch, Jacob Vetter, John Hoffman, Frank Schiffer, Joseph Eul, Joseph Brueggen, H. Knoelke, Willie Bublitz; mortally injured, Thomas Jourdain, hip smashed, head and side bruised; badly injured, August Heckner, in head; Charles Shiffer, arm broken; Myron Fisher, leg broken; John Munch, back injured; Bennie Krouse, leg broken; M. Ager, leg broken; Henry Enghies, in face; J. C. Koelsch, foot hurt; Mayor P. V. Lawson, Jr., ankle injured; P. Tuchscherer, hip disjointed; J. Schmitzer, in face and hip; M. Samletski, in face; Dr. Frank Burroughs, in shoulder; John Felner, on head; John Lull, on body; H. Liebhauser, arm broken; John Teener, head and face cut; Joe Souter, ankle sprained.

A son of William Bublitz had gone to the fire unknown to his parents, who were sleeping at home, and was killed. The citizens raised a fund of \$3,000 for the relief of those left destitute by the death of fathers and sons, of which sum Mr. Charles B. Clark, of Neenah, gave \$1,000.

Mr. Whiting has been elected three terms mayor of Neenah,

and was made a Colonel on the staff of Governor Schofield. Mr. Whiting was elected vice-president of the Chicago division of the National Paper Makers' Association, and afterward its secretary and treasurer. He was married at Neenah, June 29, 1870, to Miss Anna F. Babcock, born in Vermont, daughter of Rev. O. W. Babcock, late of Neenah. The other mills organized and erected by Mr. Whiting, the business of which is entirely handled and directed under Mr. Whiting from the office on Canal street, Menasha, are the Wisconsin River Pulp & Paper Company mills at Whiting, and the Plover Paper Company mills at Plover, both on the Wisconsin river. The equipment of these mills is the very best of modern paper mill machinery. The plant of the Wisconsin River Paper & Pulp Company has six 1,200-pound beating, two refining engines, one 108-inch and one 120-inch wide fourdriniers print paper machines running 500 feet per minute night and day, making 90,000 pounds of newspaper per day, of ground wood. The plant is run by both water and steam power. There is operated in connection with this plant a ground wood plant operating fourteen grinders, and nine wet machines, making 100,000 pounds ground wood each twenty-four hours.

The plant of the Plover Paper Company has sixteen 1,200-pound beating and three refining engines, one 113-inch and one 115-inch Fourdriniers paper machines, making loft dried, bond, writing, envelope, mimeograph, egg shell, antique laid machine finished book and supercalendered papers. The mills run night and day, making 50,000 pounds of paper from rags and high grade sulphite. The power is steam and hydraulic. Both mills are erected on their own dams built across the Wisconsin river and own all of the water power. The officers are: Geo. A. Whiting, president; Charles A. Babcock, secretary and treasurer, with main offices at Menasha, under the management of Mr. E. A. Oberweiser.

The Menasha Paper Company is located on the site of the former hub and spoke plant of Webster & Lawson, and operates the paper mill originally erected by the Paul Paper Company, and subsequently sold to Hon. Samuel A. Cook, who formed the Cook Paper Company, with Mr. M. H. Ballou (1898). On the purchase by Mr. S. Elmer Smith in June, 1900, of the interest of Mr. Cook, the company was reorganized under the name of the Menasha Paper Company. The present owners and officers are: S. Elmer Smith, president; M. H. Ballou, secre-

tary and treasurer. Mr. Gavin Young has acted as superintendent for ten years.

The mill is a substantial brick structure, equipped with six 600-pound beaters, and two refining engines; one 62-inch and one 72-inch wide Fourdriniers paper machines, making news, manila and catalogue book paper, using white paper clippings, rags and pulp, with a capacity of 36,000 pounds, running night and day. The power is steam, using the fuel refuse from the shingle mill run in connection, mostly for the fuel.

The paper mills at Menasha and other points use a great quantity of coal to generate steam necessary for power and use in the process of paper making. Mr. Ballou, with Mr. S. A. Cook, attempted the experiment of attaching a shingle mill to the equipment in the endeavor to lessen the fuel bill. The experiment was a hazardous one, as the shingle logs must be brought from a long distance, with large added freight charge, and the rate on shingle shipments is the same as for those shipping from the place of their natural production. The refuse from shingle making did produce sufficient fuel for both plants, and the shingle often made a profit, thus making the experiment a great success. Mr. M. H. Ballou was for a number of years manager of saw and stave mills at Carney, for the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, and his experience in timber was of great value to him in his paper mill experience. Mr. S. Elmer Smith came to Menasha from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1889, where he was cashier in a banking house.

The Menasha Paper Company also have a paper and ground wood plant at Ladysmith operated by water power on the Flambeau river, and a sulphite plant at Ashland.

The equipment of the Ladysmith mill consists of four 2,000-pound beaters and two refining engines; one 108 and one 118-inch wide Fourdriniers paper machines, making 80,000 pounds of news, manila and catalogue paper every twenty-four hours. In connection with this plant there is a ground wood pulp mill with six grinders and three wet machines, making 48,000 pounds ground wood every twenty-four hours. The whole plant is run by water power. This company operates a sulphite plant at Ashland equipped with two digesters, one wet machine operated by steam power, making 30,000 pounds of sulphite fibre every twenty-four hours.

The next line of manufacture are those engaged in wood

working, which in point of time of beginning is much the older of all lines of industry.

The Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company was organized and incorporated in 1888 by Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., the principal stockholder. The history of the manufacture of wood pulleys as a merchantable article in Wisconsin begins in 1886 with the patent issued to Mr. Wallace Fields for a bent rim, iron hub and wood spoke pulley. Soon after this Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., purchased three-quarter interest in the business and organized the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company. The iron hub was discarded, as a useless expense, and a wooden hub substituted by Mr. Lawson, then the bent rim was discarded because more expensive than a pulley made up in segments. Mr. Lawson designed the present make of pulley after the models of millwright practice long in use, adopting all its parts to ease of manufacture and improving every detail, until now the Lawson wood split pulley is perfect. Mr. Lawson was the first to make and place on the market, and list a small solid web pulley for which patents were issued in 1888. No one has ever improved on this, and thousands of them have been made and sold the world over by this company.

The two large four-story buildings at the east end of the old water power formerly occupied by the Menasha Chair Company were fitted up, and the manufacture of wood split pulleys begun on an extensive scale. Here the business was conducted until 1892, when, early one morning, fire destroyed the entire plant. Mr. Lawson determined to rebuild on the banks of Lake Butte des Morts at the corner of Tayco and Sixth streets, and in a few months a conveniently arranged plant was up and ready for operation. This plant consists of a main factory building, power house, bolt factory, warehouse, dry kilns, paint shop, office and lumber yards, employing fifty men, many of them being skilled operatives. A joint service track runs directly to the factory from the main tracks of the St. Paul road. The principal output of the factory is wood split pulleys, which are made in sizes from two inches in diameter to sixteen feet, which are shipped all over the United States, and to Europe, Asia, South Africa, Mexico, South America, Australia. Only a week or two since a carload went to Johannesburg, South Africa, and early in the spring another carload went to Sumatra. Other items of manufacture include all kinds of paper mill packages, spools and tools, picker sticks for woolen mills, cloth

boards, paper mill trucks, stock cars, broke cars, elevators, cogs, trunk slats, turned goods. The company makes all of its own bolts, screws, rods and other iron sundries for pulleys. The officers of the company are: James Thom, secretary, and P. V. Lawson, Jr., chief stockholder and general manager; Harold K. Lawson, assistant manager; Percy Lawson, vice-president.

The Menasha Wooden Ware Company operate in their pail and tub making, in three factories, thirty-two sets of lathes, making turned pails for domestic use and packages, such as tobacco, candy and jelly pails. Their barrel factory make 1,000 glucose barrels daily. Their sawmill cuts 60,000 feet of lumber daily. There is made at the whole plant 26,000 pieces of white wear, and 26,000 pieces of painted ware each day. The buildings cover the whole ground for over half a mile along the water power canal, and their yards, buildings and dry houses cover more than 100 acres of ground in the city along both banks of the river above and below the dam. It is the largest manufacturing plant in Winnebago county, and the largest of its kind in the world. The company has enough standing timber in this state to keep it operating at the same pace for fifty years. There is made up into its various productions 30,000,000 feet of timber annually; but much of this is bought in the market. The company ship 2,000 carloads of ware, employ 1,000 operatives and pay out \$350,000 in wages annually. The timber mostly used is pine and basswood.

The business of making pails and tubs in Menasha was begun in 1850 by Sanford, Beckwith & Billings, in a two-story building, 24x36, with one small dry house. The timber for the frame of the building was cut on what is now the government canal, and it stood so thick surrounding the mill that when the shop was done, one of the firm could not see his house, which stood directly opposite the factory, across what is now a canal, 100 feet in width. They manufactured the original machinery, including a sheet-iron stave saw, with steel on the edge for the teeth, and a wooden head. Their entire outfit of machinery would, at the present day, prove as great a curiosity as the original locomotive. They were delayed in starting their machinery, until a small race could be completed to supply the water, and their entire production was 1,500 pails. They struggled along for six months, with little means and paying high rates of interest. Connected with this enterprise, we find a relic which we quote here verbatim:

“Menasha, June 19, 1850.

“For value on demand, we jointly and severally promise to pay Marsena Temple, or bearer, one hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid in one year from date, ‘with interest at fifty per cent’ per annum, until paid.

(Signed) Nathan Beckwith,
Joseph A. Sanford,
C. W. Billings.”

This note was secured by a mortgage on the pail factory property, and the residence of one of the signers. In 1851, Captain Joseph Keyes and Lot Rice became the owners, but with similar success. In 1852, E. D. Smith purchased the establishment, and was connected with it to the time of his death in 1899. Additions were at once made to the building, the old machinery taken out to give place for that which was more suitable, and further additions, with all the later improvements. The first ware shipped to Chicago was carted to Kaukauna, shipped thence by boat, via Green Bay; subsequently by boat to Fond du Lac, thence by railroad, and still later to Oshkosh, by boat, and from there by rail, until 1862, when the cars run through to Menasha. The company now own their own train of 250 railway mammoth box cars. Some wag wrote on one of these cars at Chicago, “Never mind, little car, you will be a box car by and by.”

Mr. Elisha D. Smith, the proprietor of the enterprise which had been incorporated in 1872, died in 1899. Mr. Charles R. Smith is now the active manager of the enterprise; Mr. F. D.

Lake is treasurer; Mr. William H. Miner, land accountant; Mr. Charles Worden, cruiser; Mr. William Strange, manager of local lumber yard; Mr. W. E. Bond, in charge of the Chicago branch warehouse and sales; Mr. L. J. Noble, general superintendent; Mr. John Schmerline in charge of purchasing department; Mr. Joseph H. Long, William M. Elliott, J. Liebel and Charles Oberweiser in charge of the office.

Mr. Elisha D. Smith was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, March 29, 1827, and after he grew to manhood had some experience in retail and wholesale merchandising there and at Boston. While engaged in retail dry goods at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, he was married to Miss Julia A. Mowry, daughter of Spencer Mowry, a banker of that place, October 24, 1850. His selection of Menasha as a location has been told by himself: “After three years in Woonsocket I got an idea of going to Georgia. Clos-

ing out my business in the winter of 1849 and 1850, I went to Georgia and about concluded to locate at Atlanta. Returning in the spring, I had a letter from Mr. Doane, whom I had formerly known, then living in Menasha, Wis., urging me to visit that town before deciding to go elsewhere. So in July, I took a trip around the lakes, landing at Milwaukee, and from there by stage and boat to Menasha. After looking over the ground, I determined to locate here, and so my whole life work was changed by this decision.

"In the following October I was married, and the next day started for our future home. Many of our friends thought that we were going so far away from Rhode Island that they would never see us again. We traveled on what is now the New York Central railway from Albany to Buffalo, then made up of five different railroads, requiring a change of cars, tickets, baggage, etc., in connection with each. There was no railroad west out of Buffalo. We took a fine steamer to Detroit; then we took the Michigan Central, which was laid in part with strap rails to New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. There we took a small steamer to Chicago, a city of 18,000 population, without paved streets, with signs here and there, "no bottom," to warn the traveler of danger. Only one railroad of forty miles out of the city to Elgin; a great contrast between then and now.

"From thence we went by steamer to Milwaukee, a town of 2,000 population and no railroad, indeed not any in the state, and so on to Sheboygan, where we landed and took a stage for Fond du Lac. The first day we made but twenty-four miles through deep mud, dodging stumps as best we could, till after dark, when we reached the Forest house. Here we had our first experience lodging in a log house. Early the next morning we started for Fond du Lac, but arrived too late for the Peytona, bound for the foot of the lake. However, in the afternoon we took the Manchester and reached Oshkosh at night. The next day we took the Peytona for Menasha, but by reason of a quarrel between the captain and Curtis Reed, the founder of Menasha, we could not land there. Our steamer came to anchor just off from the old council tree at the head of the island, where a sailboat took us and our baggage to the Burrough's wharf. Here we landed. Not a person in sight, and we made our way as best we could through the mud to our hotel."

"My early experience here in store keeping was exceedingly trying, when in my ignorance I supposed everybody was honest.

During the winter the steamboat Berlin was being rebuilt, the owner persuaded me to take his orders for merchandise, with the promise of payment in the spring. But the spring came and brought no money, and I was obliged to take up several liens on the boat in order to secure myself. In doing this I became the owner of the boat, at a cost of over \$5,000. I then arranged with a Mr. Malbourn, of Neenah, to take my boat through to La Crosse by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the Portage lock having been completed, with a view to making sale of the boat. The boat was sold, but no money came to me, Mr. Malbourn having appropriated the proceeds of the sale. I instituted a suit against him at La Crosse, which was an expensive affair. My La Crosse lawyer finally got judgment for the full amount, collected \$2,500, which he stole, and soon after died. Thus ended my first steamboat experience, and not a very lucrative one for me at that.

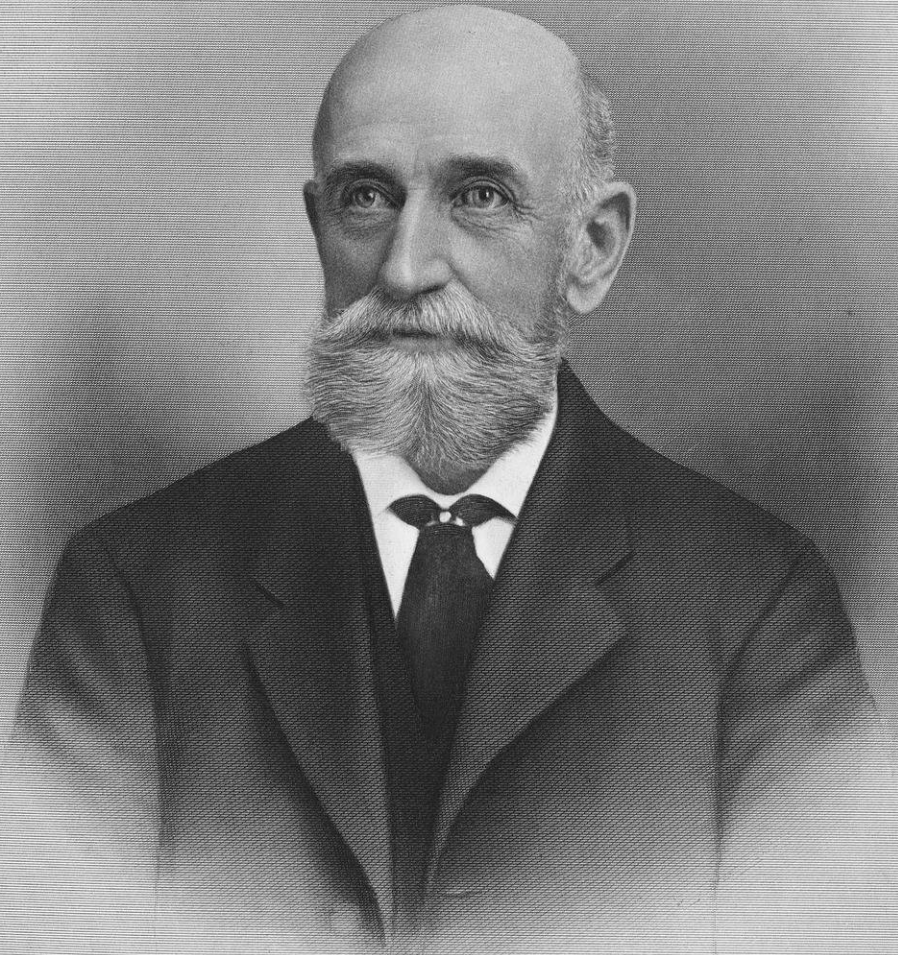
"I had another similar experience in the paying of orders for the building of a boat to run on Lake Buttes des Morts. The builder failed to cash the orders. A judgment of \$2,500 was obtained. After a few years he asked to be released from the judgment, saying he would pay it if he ever got able. I released the judgment. He was afterwards worth \$50,000, but he forgot his promise.

Another experience with orders was in connection with the building of the plank road to Appleton, which was largely paid for by orders on my store. The arrangement was for Governor Doty to give me a draft for every \$1,000 worth of orders on Captain Laughland Mackinnon, of England, who was then making some investments in this town. The scheme worked well until the last thousand, which never came."

Rev. H. A. Miner says, in addition to the above: "In the meantime, Mr. Smith embarked in the woodenware business. In 1849, Messrs. Beckwith, Sanford & Billings had started a small plant, the total investment not exceeding \$1,000. The three men did all the work, from cutting up the logs into staves to the complete tub or pail. Only the local trade was furnished with its products.

"After a year the factory was sold to Keyes, Wolcott & Rice, in the transaction of which a mortgage was given for \$150, drawing interest at the rate of 50 per cent per annum, which was the rate charged in those early days. At that time the factory had but one lathe for making pails, and did not make

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Edgar P. Sawyer

any other kind of woodenware. Such was the factory at the time of Mr. Smith's purchase, in the spring of 1852, at a cost of about \$1,200, which under his skillful management has become the present Menasha Woodenware Company, with a plant said to be the largest in the world."

In after years, when his affairs were better organized, he traveled extensively, visiting all parts of Europe, Egypt and Alaska, the Holy Land and Mexico. He then made his gifts to the city of the library and the park, which he took pleasure in seeing inaugurated. He died July 7, 1899, at his home on Doty island.

The Brighton Boat & Supplies Company erected the boat building plant in September, 1905, operating by electric power furnished by the Interurban Railway Company. The yards are located on the river near the shore of Lake Winnebago at the east end of Second street. Mr. John Olmstead, of Appleton, is the proprietor, and manager of the plant. They make every size and kind of row, sail or power boat, and have enjoyed a successful business.

The Menasha Manufacturing Company was organized by the estate of the late John Schneider, who came to Menasha in 1852. In 1868, in company with the late Wm. Laemmrich, he established a sash, door and blind factory in the old Fargo building across from the Menasha Woolen Mills. Two years later John Rueth bought out Mr. Laemmrich's interest, and in 1871 the firm of Schneider & Rueth commenced the erection of the present Schneider sash factory near the upper end of the water power. In 1873 Rueth sold his interest to Leonard Rohrer, who continued in partnership with Mr. Schneider for about ten years, finally selling out to P. V. Lawson and removing to Clintonville. In 1889 Mr. Schneider bought out Lawson's interest and so became sole owner of the plant and business, which he continued to own and operate until his death in 1905. John Schneider was many times honored by his fellow townsmen with offices of trust and responsibility. He was recognized on all sides as a man of influence and weight in the community. He had been alderman, a member of the school board and for a great many years supervisor on the county board. For over thirty years he was president of the Germania Society.

The Oshkosh Excelsior Manufacturing Company make wrapper and packer shavings, by cutting on thirty-two machines designed for that purpose, basswood logs into long shavings called

excelsior. This material is baled and shipped to distant points, where it is used for packing furniture and made into mattresses and used in wrapping bottles for transportation. The factory operated by water power, is located on the east end of the water power district, and was equipped and operated by Mr. Duncan T. C. MacKinnon, under the incorporated name of the MacKinnon Excelsior Company in 1893, and sold to the Menasha Woodenware Company in 1906, who lease to the present company, who also operate a plant at Oshkosh with twenty-four excelsior making machines. Mr. Alois Voisen is the active manager and part owner. The history of this plant dates back to Noyes & Davis, who built the first excelsior factory in 1870, making clothes pins and excelsior. Mr. Noyes sold his interest to Mr. MacKinnon in 1878, who soon after purchased the entire property, which he operated afterward, making frequent additions of machinery, and in 1888 rebuilding the mill proper. Mr. Joseph Underwood had been superintendent from 1881, until 1906. The buildings, warehouses and stock sheds are frame construction.

The textile industry is a very old one in Menasha, the original woolen mill having been erected and operated as a carding mill by Mr. Daniel Priest in 1857. Daniel Priest commenced the manufacture of woolens in 1859 in the wooden building, since part of the Woodenware Company premises as a paint shop. Eight years later the firm was composed of Mr. Priest, Mathew Sabotke and Mr. Towle, and John Chapman took charge and then moved to present quarters. Subsequently, in 1863, the enterprise was taken over by the firm of Chapman & Hewitt, co-partners being Mr. John Chapman, Mr. William P. Hewitt and Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., who in 1866 moved into the brick structure still in use, which had been built by James Loomis in an early day for a flouring mill, but never fitted up; and which had been used for a number of years to store pails and tubs, and the woolen company erected the newer addition to the structure, now occupied by the company. Mr. Chapman sold his interest in the business to Mr. William P. Hewitt in January, 1882, and moved to Watertown, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of W. P. Hewitt & Company. In 1905 the interest of Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., was taken by Mr. L. J. Pinkerton and Mr. Morgan Hewitt, and the firm incorporated as the Menasha Woolen Mills Company. The product of these mills consist of cashmere, shirtings, skirtings,

ladies' dress goods, sackings and frockings, and has a wide area of domestic trade throughout the temperate zone. The policy of the mills have been to make only "all wool goods and a yard wide." The capacity of the mills is 1,200 yards per day, working sixty people, about two-thirds of whom are girls. The equipment consists of eighteen looms of the latest pattern, thirteen broad and five narrow. It has also the carding machinery, spinning jack, finishing and color machines and vats, and all the equipment necessary to supply the yarn to the looms. The mills are run by water and a steam engine. The wool is mostly purchased at Chicago, though some of the supply comes from the farmers in the county. The company have a large frame wool storage warehouse on the canal bank; and a frame sales and warerooms with their office on Tayco street on the opposite side of the canal. Their annual output is valued at \$300,000. Mr. F. H. Reffelt is the superintendent.

Mr. William P. Hewitt, the principal in this enterprise in later days, was born in Menasha in 1850, and during his whole business career was connected with the business of making woollens. After the death of his father, Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., he became president of the Bank of Menasha, a position he held until his death in 1907. He was a man of most excellent character and led a quiet life, devoting himself closely to his business enterprises.

Mr. John Chapman was born in Leeds, England, in 1828, and came to America in 1847. He came to Menasha in 1865 and formed the partnership as described. He assumed personal charge of the mill, being himself an expert woolen mill man, having learned the trade in England. After selling his interest in this mill in 1882, he moved to Watertown with his family, and, having taken over the woolen mill at that place, he carried on the enterprise until his death in 1885. Mr. Daniel Priest died at Henoretta, Wisconsin, in 1885.

The Fox River Valley Knitting Company installed machinery for the manufacture of sweaters, socks, mits and other knit goods made from yarn, in the four-story frame iron covered building of the Banner flour mills, on the east end of the water power, which was purchased from the Bank of Menasha in 1903. The enterprise originated with Mr. D. Nottage, who had associated with him his son, Mr. William Nottage, and Mr. John Sternberg. Mr. Nottage was for many years superintendent for the Hamilton Bros. Manufacturing Company of Two Rivers,

and designed a good part of the delicate wood type machines in operation there which have been prominently successful in developing that great business. The knitting business has met with wonderful success, so much so that early this year the sales had become so much larger than their output that all their salesmen were called home. The mills run night and day, using water power, though they have a steam plant for use in emergency.

The tanning of leather is a very old industry in Menasha. It had its beginning back in the days before the war, when the tall German, Robert Hammer, dressed the skins of wild animals brought in by the hunters and lumbermen from the northern forests. For thirty years he made the finest belt string leather which was the only belt fastener used for many years by the local mills. His one main plant was located in a lean-to attached to his barn in the rear of his barn, and when not fishing or hunting, he was tanning skins and furs.

The present tannery of Lewis Schoepel and Brother was begun on the site now occupied by the Menasha Paper Company's mill, where the old vats still remain filled up. The frame building was purchased by Webster & Lawson, whose premises and buildings surrounded it on all sides in 1870. The brothers then erected the present frame buildings on the banks of the river on Broad street in the fourth ward, where they have made great success in tanning cowhides for sole leather, doing a careful and conservative business.

Another tanning industry is that of sheepskin tanning. This industry is personally conducted by Mr. Richard Jungmann, who in October, 1898, removed to Menasha from Appleton, and bought the Leutenegger property on Broad street in the Fourth ward, and built on the rear end of the lot on the river bank a sheepskin tannery. Mr. Jungmann learned the trade when a boy in Saxony and is an expert. The tannery is 30x32, has six vats and is run by steam power. All kinds of custom tanning is done, but what Mr. Jungmann makes a specialty of is the pickling of sheepskins for the fine leather trade. The wool is pulled out and sold, and then by a special process the skins are pickled, in which condition they are especially adapted for tanning. Mr. Jungmann buys all the sheepskins offered by the farmers. Besides putting in steam power, he also added patent dryers to the equipment of his plant.

The caneing factory of Anton Walbrun is located on the cor-

ner of Tayco and Seventh streets. This plant was established in 1892, in a building erected especially for the purpose by Mr. Walbrun. The product is cane bottoms for chairs, of which 1,500 are made per day. Fifteen hands are given steady employment, and much of the work is shipped to chair manufacturing points. Mr. Walbrun was born near Milwaukee, but has lived in Menasha since boyhood and for many years prior to the removal of the Webster chair factory from this city had charge of the caneing department. Orders for local custom work are filled, and Mr. Walbrun also sells chairs.

The Sailer-Whitmore Machine Company succeeded to the foundry and machine shop, a brick structure located on the spur canal near Tayco street, formerly owned and equipped by James Little & Sons in 1876 for the manufacture of feed cutters and mowing machines and a general machine shop business. It was in 1891 taken over by the MacKinnon Pulley Company, who added the business of split-iron pulleys. In 1902 the company was succeeded by Sailer & Moxley. When Mr. Moxley retired in 1906 the present incorporated company assumed the management of the shop.

The Peter Jennings Iron Works was originally organized in 1863 by Samuel Lom Hart, the gunsmith, who came to Menasha in 1849. He erected a frame foundry and machine shop at the east end of block 49, adjoining Webster & Lawson on the east. This he enlarged as business required. John Schubert bought in and became a partner. Then Mr. M. Lewis Howard, a machinist, came from California and bought into the firm. After Mr. Hart sold to his partners and went West the firm of Howard & Schubert ran the place until 1875, when Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., purchased the interest of Mr. Schubert and leased it to Mr. Peter Jennings, who in 1885 purchased the interest of the estate of P. V. Lawson and the business was conducted by Howard & Jennings until 1897, when Mr. Jennings secured the entire shop.

The Onward Manufacturing Company has its factory on Main street next to the City Hall, which is operated by electric motors, each machine having its own power. The equipment consists of lathes, polishing machinery, punches of several sizes, stamping presses and copper-plating equipments. It is a model factory for the purpose and is employed in manufacturing hardware specialties, the invention of Mr. O. C. Little. The most important item now being made is the sliding shoe, which

is designed to replace the wheel castor on furniture. The invention is only a year old and patented, but introduction and adoption by furniture men has been very readily taken up. One notable instance of the favor with which it is received is the filling of three separate orders of 600 set for the Waldorf-Astoria, the finest hotel in the world. The enterprise was inaugurated in 1906 and has had marked success. Mr. O. C. Little, the head of the company, is a veteran inventor and expert machinist. He has taken out ninety-nine patents for inventions. When he was thirteen years old he made music by machinery. Taking a sheet of wrapper paper, he cut the slots and arranged his stops on a wheel which he set to play "Yankee Doodle." Ten years after he had accomplished this patents were taken out by others for this machine music made with slotted paper. To this day he can cut the slots in paper for any music. He invented a feed cutter, which is still made and sold. He is now manufacturing his window shades, drawer and door stops and slide shoes, all ingenious devices. He moved to Menasha from a farm in Sheboygan Falls in 1876 with his parents and brothers, who erected a machine shop and foundry on Canal street near Tayco, using water power from the spur canal on property purchased from Webster & Lawson. This was operated by the father and brothers until 1903.

Properly classed among the manufactory enterprises are two extensive brewing plants. Walter Brothers Brewing Company is located on Nicolet avenue. Its buildings, entirely constructed of brick, consist of the main brewery and malt house with grain elevator attached and a bottling department. Part of these buildings were erected by the Habermuehle Brewing Company. The officers consist of Mr. Christ Walter, president; Martin Walter, vice-president, and John P. Hrubesky, secretary and treasurer. The business was founded in 1888 and incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$100,000. They style themselves "brewers, bottlers and malsters." They operate also a brewery at Pueblo, Colorado, which is in charge of Mr. Martin Walter.

The Menasha Brewing Company has three-story brick brewing and ice houses on Manitowoc street. Mr. Werner Winz is the active head and proprietor, having become owner in 1882 of the brewery built by Hall & Loescher in 1860 and afterward operated by Mr. Bower. May 19, 1895, the original plant burned and the present brewery erected on the site. Mr. Winz learned his trade at Milwaukee and located in Menasha in 1872,

where he married October 27, 1874, Miss Anna Wolf. Classed with the industrial enterprises are two unusually extensive printing and publishing offices.

The Banta Publishing Company is extensively engaged in large contract catalogue and book publishing, having a high grade city establishment in the country, much on the plan of Elbert Hubbard, of Aurora, and Mrs. Van Vechten, of Wausau. The establishment is equipped with four large size Miehle printing steam-power and foot presses, a Holyoke paper cutter and a model 5 linotype machine. The press room is in charge of Mr. Peter Verwey. The composing room is in charge of Mr. M. A. Vanderhyden. The book bindery, with complete complement of machinery for binding fine books and heavy ledgers, is in charge of Mr. Nels Bach, using his patent system of binding. More college annuals are printed here than at any other office in the United States, and they have printed and bound over fifty books, one of them being a society history of 2,000 pages. This office was originally located in 1886 in the rear of Mr. Banta's residence, and in 1900 the office, having burned, Mr. Banta organized the present company and located it in the Masonic Block on Main street, occupying the whole of two store fronts and basement.

Mr. George Banta, the head of the company, was born in Covington, Kentucky, July 16, 1857, son of Judge Banta, late dean of the Indiana University Law School. He came to Menasha from Madison in 1886 and married Miss Nellie Pleasants, whose grandfather owned about one-quarter of the site of Menasha eleven years before anyone lived in the town. Mr. Banta then and since has been state agent of the Phenix Insurance Company, with head office in Menasha, requiring an office force of twelve people. In civic life he has represented the city twice as alderman and mayor.

The Menasha Printing Company, organized in 1902, occupy the frame buildings formerly erected by Webster & Lawson for a machine and blacksmith shop and the Waldo-Sweet patent sleighs manufactured by that firm. It has been entirely refitted for the present business. Mr. Samuel H. Clinedinst is the proprietor and manager of the company. They do a wrapper printing business in carload orders for the mercantile houses in Chicago and Milwaukee. The establishment is equipped with three presses and runs night and day, employing a force of thirty people. The business originated with Mr. J. R. Bloom

in 1886 on Main street in connection with the Menasha Breeze Publishing Company, subsequently changing its quarters and ownership and becoming the Menasha "Daily Record," now owned by this company, which occupies quarters in the same building.

LV.

THE HISTORY OF FACTORIES AND MILLS THAT HAVE FLOURISHED IN THEIR DAY AND GONE OUT FOREVER.

The task is pleasant as a memory, yet sad with regret to record that so many splendid institutions, built up by the daily toil of the hand and brain of splendid men, must by the changing conditions of population, transportation and thinning of the forest, close down their wheels and rot away or give place to enterprises that can breast the wave of contemporary requirements.

The flour mill, a very necessary addition to the hamlet in the days of long ago, was among its very earliest mills and, though a very small affair by comparison, being a one-stone mill set up in a frame shed attached to an unpainted sawmill, was a big thing to the pioneer. This was the Norman Clinton grist mill, located on the north end of the dam in 1850. It was installed by Mr. H. A. Burts, the millwright, who built so many of the pioneer flour mills in the state and was still building mills after the inventions of the roller mill by John Stevens had made a scrap heap of all his whole life work. He then set up the new system, his last effort being the Marion roller mill, built by him in 1885. Mr. Burts located in Menasha in February, 1850, coming from Neenah, and soon after built a colonial frame residence on a three-acre lot on Winnebago avenue, Doty island, where he resided until his death in 1898. The old homestead was for years surrounded by a fine apple orchard and vineyard. As soon as Mr. Burts came to Menasha he was engaged to install the Clinton grist mill. He had removed from Neenah to his new residence in February and very soon after started on foot for Milwaukee, 100 miles, to purchase the machinery for the grist mill, and returned as he went on foot, the only method of travel in those days. He made the journey in one week. The mill as constructed consisted of one buhr stone grinder and the bolting reels and spouting, necessary to separate the flour from the bran and shorts. Mr. N. C. Bronson was the miller, Mr. Norman Clin-

ton was the proprietor, and his son, Urial P. Clinton, assisted him in the business. The first settler, Mr. Cornelius Northrup, helped to construct the mill.

The Fargo flouring mill was located at the foot of the canal and was commenced in 1852 and completed in 1853 by Mr. Lyman Fargo and Mr. J. W. Thombs. The mill was not supplied with water power until a year later, when the canal was excavated to that point. The mill was sold about 1860 to Mr. Edward Ward, who came from the East with his sons, William and Andrew, with \$10,000 in gold, which he invested in the property. In 1866 the mill was abandoned. It was a three-story frame structure, equipped with two run of stone and the bolting reels, scale and flour packer of the old days. The location was a good one near the end of the Lake Butte des Morts wagon bridge, but with the abandonment of that bridge and being distant from a railroad, the mill was outclassed. In 1872 McGinn & Gavin, owners, sold it to "Billy" Smith, and it was burned June 27, 1889.

Judge Elisha W. Keyes in his address in 1894 on the pioneer days at Lake Mills, says: "The Fargo boys came there in 1845. There was Lyman, the elder; Enoch, Lorenzo and Robert, the younger. They were all hustlers. Lyman and Enoch opened a general store, which they continued for several years. These boys when they first came here, by their good clothes and fine appearance, created quite a sensation. They came at a later day from a more civilized community than most of these settlers, therefore they were up and dressed on all occasions. They were all splendid business men and their coming was of great advantage to the village, as they were foremost in all enterprises." The family are still the leading people of Lake Mills. Mr. Lyman Fargo, as mentioned, settled in Menasha at a very early day. He died July 27, 1855, aged 36. His daughter Sarah is married to Myron Haines, a former resident of Menasha and now head of detectives in the Chicago police department, and Lyman, Jr., is engaged in business in Duluth. The widow of Lyman Fargo, Sr., married Christopher Ladd, son of the pioneer James Ladd, of the town of Menasha. She died in Chicago in 1908 and was buried at Menasha. Christopher and his brother, William Ladd, conducted a retail grocery for a number of years on Main street. William is now cashier of a bank in Merrill, Wisconsin. Edward L. Ward died at Menasha, February 11, 1872.

The Star flouring mill was erected near the dam in 1855 by Mr. William R. Ellis. It was a frame building three stories high, painted white, equipped with three run of stone and bolting reels, spouting elevators, scales, flour packers and bins, with capacity of about fifty barrels of flour daily. The mill was purchased by R. M. Scott in 1857 and sold to Mr. Eli Butler and Mr. Thomas B. Scott in 1878. In 1880 it was owned by William Publitz, T. B. Scott and John Clovis, and then Mr. John Clovis obtained the property in a trade and traded it to P. V. Lawson in 1882 for a general merchandise store in Clintonville. It was sold in 1890 to Mr. James H. Jones and Mr. Nelson Holbrook, and burned down with the burning of the Lawson Pulley Works in 1892. Mr. Jones then erected a modern mill named the Banner mill, which passed into the hands of Adam Tuchscherer and Gustav Schlegel and then the Bank of Menasha, who disposed of it to the Fox River Knitting Company, who removed the milling machinery and occupied the premises with the present knitting manufacturing establishment.

The original of the Coral mill building was erected in 1854 in midstream near the center of the dam, and in 1856-57 the dam was closed up and made a solid bank from the Coral mill building to the Clinton saw and grist mill, on the north end of the dam. The small frame building was used as a turning shop and was built by Mr. Cornelius Northrup and for several years run by him and others in small manufactory such as rakes and handles and making wooden articles. Mr. A. J. Webster installed some machinery and commenced the making of spokes and hubs in a very small way in 1856. The embankment on the dam broke away, cutting off the shop, and Mr. Webster moved out. In 1859 Mr. H. A. Burts rebuilt and added to the building, making it over into a two-stone flour mill, which he operated several years and sold out to Mr. Peter McCabe, who sold to Mr. Thomas B. Scott, and he sold to Mr. Adolph Wahle, Mr. Alexander McGinty and Otto Kloeppel. The firm of McGinty and Wahle came from Marinette, where they ran a mill several years. This coral mill was operated for several years by McCabe & Jones. It had been idle several years, when it was purchased by Mr. Alexander Syme in 1880 for the sum of \$5,000, and he sold it to the United States in 1883 and it was removed by the engineers on the rebuilding of the dam, mentioned on another page.

The finest flouring mill ever erected in the Fox river valley

was the Eagle mill, a four-story brick structure, erected on the site of the first grist mill in Menasha, on the north end of the dam. The firm was composed of Mr. Alexander Syme, who came to Menasha March 24, 1855; Mr. William P. Rounds, who came in 1850; Mr. Charles May, who came in 1850; Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., who came in 1856. The partnership was organized in 1867 under the firm name of W. P. Rounds & Co. The foundation was put in in the fall and the mill completed in 1868. It had a capacity of 400 barrels of flour daily and ran night and day. The mill was originally supplied with six run of stone and all the necessary separating and cleaning machinery. In July, 1877, Mr. Alexander Syme bought the interest of his partners. He soon after erected on the railroad sidetrack as an addition to the mill a three-story brick elevator. The roller mill system had become generally understood and necessary for the equipment of all flour mills by 1880, and Mr. Syme at that time had three sets of patent roller mills set up in his mill and the introduction of new machinery was then made as rapidly as found necessary. The mill was operated with great success and making \$20,000 annual profits, when the unheard of high water roused the riparian occupants along the lake and river to appeal to Congress to enlarge the openings in the dam. Something has been said of this on another page. The officer under the engineer service of the War Department commenced work to remove the solid embankment between the Eagle mill and the Coral mill, both then owned by Mr. Syme. The intention was to open a water spill over the north end of the dam. The lots below the Eagle mill had been built up by railroad track and the Menasha Chair Company's buildings and filling of the lots so far out into the stream that the tail race of the Eagle mill was extended to a line with the Coral mill, and if the water was poured over this solid part of the dam the back water would be so high on the water wheels that ran the mill as to cut down their power to a point where his mill could not run. He was obliged to enjoin further work by the United States engineer and stop the removal of the embankment. Proceedings were then taken by the assistant United States attorney, Mr. M. A. Thomas, to condemn the whole property in both mills, estimated to be worth \$70,000. The mills were paid for and removed in 1885 by the engineers of the United States and the dam extended, and afterward in 1886 a new dam built all across the river.

The last of the flour mills of Menasha has been dismantled. That the flour industry was twenty-seven years ago a profitable and enterprising industry may be gathered from contemporary history, which said of it in 1880: "There are three flour mills—the Eagle, the Coral and the Star mills. They manufacture in the aggregate 450 barrels a day, or 135,000 barrels in a year, aggregating a value at \$6 per barrel of \$810,000."

Mr. Alexander Syme was a handsome man, a splendid fellow and enterprising. He was interested in a stave factory, a pail factory, a bank and a number of other enterprises. As a miller he was regarded as among the best. His flour had a ready sale among the great bakeries and no one could take his customers from him. He had a method of mixing spring and winter wheat or the soft Wisconsin with the hard Dakota wheat, that made a flour unequalled for bakers' bread, as it was not easily dried up and hardened. It would keep in good condition several days longer than other makes of flour. His mill made money fast. When he built his handsome brick residence on Forest avenue, now owned by Mr. William M. Gilbert, he remarked "that the mill would make the money for the home as fast as required for the building." When his splendid property was torn down by the engineers he lost his courage and did not build another. For several years he traveled abroad and died in France in 1900.

All the historians who have written on the early enterprises in Menasha mention that Mr. Lyman Fargo and James W. Thombs, both of whom arrived in the hustling hamlet of Menasha in 1849, when the dam was building and canal was about to be dug, had commenced by the next year work on a frame structure for a foundry and machine shop on Tayco street (on lots 31 to 34 of block 1), which would be on the canal when completed to that point, as it was in three years from that date. The property is now vacant, the flume is filled up and is now part of the yard and premises of the John Strange Paper Company. In 1849 one Hugh Sells bought these lots for \$100 and was given a contract by Charles Doty and Curtis Reed to make him a perpetual lease for 300 inches of water and to furnish the water power to him by June 1, 1850. The next year Mr. Sells gave a \$500 mortgage on the four lots to Mr. Isaac Fargo at 12 per cent interest, and in April, 1851, Mr. Sells made a deed of them to Mr. Isaac Fargo for \$2,000. This would indicate that improvements had been made by Mr. Sells, as he was owner of the prop-

erty, as appears by the abstract. In 1855 Mr. Fargo sold these lots to Mr. Harrison Reed, who the same year sold to Mr. Christopher Rasche and Manuel Kreatz for \$2,250. They owned the property until 1860, and they had the rents from P. V. Lawson, Sr., for use of building. The foundry and machine shop of Fargo & Thombs must therefore have been in the building erected on the premises by Hugh Sells and leased for the purpose. This building was a long red frame two-story factory building and the machinery was operated by water power. After a few years the iron works were abandoned and sash, doors and washboards made there, the property being occupied with woodworking machinery by J. A. Sanford, Freeman Fairfield, Mr. Alexander Syme and W. H. Hart, who afterward was called "Mule" Hart, as he rode about the country on a very small donkey selling fruit trees.

By 1858 Hart had secured a half interest in the machinery and business, and February 15, 1858, Mr. Publius V. Lawson, Sr., bought out the different interests and became a partner in the sash, door and blind business and established the firm of Lawson & Co., and on April 23, 1860, he took over Hart's interest in the business for \$1,700 and was sole proprietor. This was the first sash factory in town, and it took the place of the first foundry and machine shop in town.

Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., was born at Pultneyville, New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario, September 22, 1828. His father was Nicholas Lawson, a blacksmith and school teacher, who had been a sergeant in the War of 1812, whose father was Ebenezer Lawson, of Union, Connecticut, who was a blacksmith and farmer. His father, John Lawson, was a farmer in the same town and had been a minute man in the Revolution with his son. John came to America in 1724 with his parents from Lunlithgow, Scotland. The mother of Mr. P. V. Lawson was Joanna Crayna Peper, born in Welcheren island, Holland, coming to America when she was fourteen. Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., after obtaining an education in the common schools, had married Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Capt. Jacob Cook Fleming, a blacksmith of the same place, and removed to Corning, New York, in 1850, where he was architect and builder, doing contract work until the summer of 1856, when he journeyed west and located at Menasha, sending for his wife and two children, who arrived in December, 1856. After working at his trade of carpenter and joiner for two years he formed the partnership

mentioned with Mr. W. H. Hart. Following is the advertisement they carried in the local newspaper: "Spring arrangements, Lawson & Co.'s door, sash and blind factory. (Old foundry building near the canal bridge.) The subscribers keep constantly on hand for sale a large assortment of doors, sash, blinds and moldings of all kinds, chain pump tubing, matched flooring and planed siding. All the above work made from thoroughly kiln-dried lumber and warranted. They are prepared to do scroll and circular sawing and all kinds of planing in the best manner with promptness and dispatch. Menasha, April 1, 1859."

Mr. Lawson operated his factory three years. During this time there was as much building and improvements as at any other time, and they had accounts with all the people then doing any building, furnished all the sash, doors, blinds and fronts of stores, and counters and fittings used. The price of nails was \$6 per keg and lumber about same price as now, possibly a little cheaper. The business in 1858-59 was subject to the general condition of those times, which were called "hard times before the war." There was not much money and a greater part of the business was done on credit and trading, such as "swapping accounts." The mills gave orders on the storekeeper, who did their best to "skim" along, and finally failed. That was one way of borrowing the money of a new man who came to run a store. Mr. Lawson had become quite adept with the "medium of exchange" in common use and managed to make the trades win. Those days required a good trader, and he seems to have learned the times very well. He obtained for work and material from the factory hay, ham, town lots, horses, cows and village orders. These he turned in to pay for lumber, and the hay and hams to his men, by which means his supplies and labor were paid. He determined when he left Corning to win wealth, and he worked energetically to that end. He had vowed when he was forty years of age he would be forth \$40,000. The circle of custom for such a factory did not seem to warrant such a prospect. Menasha was a small village. In 1855 its population was 1,823, supposed to be growing. Neenah was small. In 1855 it had a population of 940. Roads were impassable, so they went around by the river and lake in boats and barges. There were swing floats for bridges over the canal. The buildings were all cheap frame structures and the streets black mud with the stumps still in them. The town was only ten years old. The

old brush dam a cheap, leaky affair. The saloons did the most profitable business. There were fourteen saloons in Menasha and Neenah in 1850 who paid thirty licenses. The only means of entry or exit was by water. Mails were uncertain. The stage had a dubious prospect by black mud roads and a myriad of stumps. Still it was new and the "West" and new people came and all bought and sold—that is, traded—and things were as lively as expected. All were satisfied. An estimate from his books and papers show these assets in 1860, when he was 32 years of age: He had his own home, worth about \$1,000, and had all the planing mill business, worth about \$4,000, and lots, village orders and credits beside, enough perhaps to offset what he was indebted. So that he was worth then, as net result of his four years in Menasha, about \$5,000. As he only had his living from eight years in Corning, he proved it was wise to go West. The only method of communicating with the outer world up to 1860 was via steamer to Green Bay, thence via bay and lake, or via steamboat to Fond du Lac, thence via plank road forty miles to Sheboygan, or via plank road to Kaukauna, thence via boat to Green Bay. In 1861 the Northwestern railway ran on the west side of Little Lake Butte des Morts. In 1863 it came through Menasha.

From "Harney's History of Winnebago County": "The mammoth works of Webster & Lawson," as he terms them, "had their origin in this manner: Was established by Andrew J. Webster in 1856 in a small building, afterward the Coral flour mill, in the middle of the dam. In the spring a freshet cut away the dam, separating the shop from the mainland. He then moved to Neenah, where he remained one year, and returned to Menasha into the Bowman Building, on the water power, when after a year another break in the canal shut off his power. He then moved into the large Williams building in the fall of 1858. This was a mammoth four-story building erected by "Big" Williams for manufacturing. Here he remained until 1861, when P. V. Lawson, Sr., and A. J. Richardson entered into a co-partnership with him the 28th day of February, 1861." P. V. Lawson had sold out his sash factory. A. J. Richardson had been a school teacher in the high school, had laid up a little money and wanted to get into business. He did not remain with the firm long. He was appointed captain and decided to go with his company to the war. Andrew J. Webster was a young Vermonter and his whole capital was less than \$500. The ma-

chinery put in by Webster was some hand-turning lathes for hubs, neckyokes and whiffletrees and a Blanchard turning lathe for spokes, which turned split or rived spokes and threw its shavings across the factory. In those days it was supposed that spokes must be rived or split out from the bolts or short logs. This sort of spoke was expensive, slow to make and only 150 could be turned on such a clumsy lathe in a day. Mr. Lawson soon after changed this by sawing them from short bolts, and by care in handling the timber got them just as straight and tough as by riving. Soon after the firm was organized the same year they begun to build on the lots in block 49, which Mr. Lawson had put in as part of his share, and using the lumber also which he had put in and erected their own factory building. In this work Mr. Lawson used his well-known knowledge as builder and built cheaply, but strongly. That is, he dispensed with the usual expensive framing, using drift pins to hold the building sideways, depending on the weight of machinery and material to hold it down. In this manner he erected all their numerous buildings at a great saving in cost. His first factory was operated by two water wheels, but very soon their business had increased so that they required more power, and as they required steam in steaming hubs so they would not crack in drying, and in their bending works, and required dry houses, they put in a steam plant and an engine, which was used ever after. During the war all things prospered and so this company. To quote from "Harney's History of Winnebago County": "During this year (1861) the firm built on the site now occupied by their extensive works a small factory which was found inadequate to the wants of their increasing business when additions were made to the buildings and steam power added. The business continued to grow and extend, requiring enlarged manufacturing facilities. More land was therefore purchased, buildings erected and new machinery put in the same. The works have since then been enlarged from time to time, until they occupied by 1879 some ten acres of ground with extensive shipping docks, store rooms and railroad side tracks. This mammoth factory now employs throughout the year 175 men and makes 2,500,000 spokes, 120,000 hubs, 520,000 sawed felloes, 15,000 sets bent felloes and large quantities of shafts, poles, bows, sleigh and cutter material and hard and soft wood lumber. The firm is widely known, shipping over a wide extent of country, from New York to Oregon. The material used

is oak, hickory, ash, elm and maple, of which 6,000,000 feet are required per annum to supply their works." A view of the works is found in "Harney's History of Winnebago County." He might have added that they made the material for 150 wagons and 100 cultivators each day and cut up 8,000,000 feet of oak lumber annually. Fisher & Jones was a rival concern in the same business, located next to them, who had been running five years by water power, when in 1869 Webster & Lawson bought their property and added their plants by purchasing a tannery that lay next between them, and March 12, 1870, for \$7,000 they purchased the Pope & Ross sawmill (which is now the Strange Paper Company) and ran it as a sawmill to cut up their logs and prepare their lumber.

The first machinery used by Webster & Lawson was an ordinary mortiser and hand-turning lathe for hubs. The hub logs selected for the proper size were cut off into proper lengths with a large slasher circular saw, properly sorted and selected as to knots and soundness of timber. The larger ones were cut down with an ax to proper size for turning. Heavy hand-turning lathes were used in the new factory until the Goodyear hub machine came out, when they were purchased. The stock was first reamed out with a large bevel auger. These augers were first made by Zigler in Rochester, but Mr. Lawson set up his own blacksmith shop and made all such tools. Making this reamer was a special job and he taught his blacksmith how to do it. His early training by his father, Nicholas Lawson, the village smithy, now served him in hand. After reaming the hub, core was put on a removable mandrel which, set in the machine, was run at a good rate of speed, and a knife pushed against it, which "roughed it"—that is, took off the surplus material down to the size of the hub. Another set of knives was then pushed against it, which fashioned the hub. From the end a knife was pushed against it which "cupped"—that is, cut the end in for the nut on the axle to go into. Two of these machines would make 100 sets of hubs per day. Improved and latest improved mortising machines were obtained, and thus the hub business was improved in cost.

The old Blanchard spoke lathes left the work very rough and required a great deal of labor to get them throated, jointed and smoothed after turning; beside, it had capacity for only 150 per day. About 1864 C. H. Boyington got up his spoke lathes, on which the firm bought his patents and paid for making them,



ENGRAVED BY HENRY TAYLOR JR. CHICAGO

Mary E. Firth Sargent

investing about \$15,000. These machines had capacity for 5,000 spokes daily, ready throated and smooth. They had patterns made, and the Howard & Schubert foundry and machine shop made jointers and throaters on Mr. Lawson's plan. Mr. Lawson also furnished most of the best ideas for the spoke lathes, although they were called the Boyington lathes. This was a vast and necessary improvement in the spoke business. They now abandoned rived spokes, except as a specialty, and made their spokes from sawed stock. Mr. Lawson put in what they called a lazy saw to cut off large bolts from logs to proper length for spokes. These bolts were split to find the course of the grain. Then these split bolts were run through bolting saws and cut up into cants, which were again resawed by other push saws into spokes, the bevel being kept with the grain by reversing the stick at each cut. This self-feed bolting saw was also an improvement made by Mr. Lawson. To push these heavy bolts through a saw by main strength was very hard work. He had the patterns made and invented a self-feed saw bench by which all the operator had to do was place his stock in position on the table, put his foot on the lever and the log went flying through the saw nearly ten times as fast as by hand. This same machine is still made and sold by Peter Jennings at Menasha, and is the only bolting saw ever gotten up in the West and is used in all the mills and factories. There is no other made or used.

Very early in the business felloes were sawed out of two-inch oak plank with a gig saw. This was very slow work; besides, the stock had to be marked by a small boy so the sawyer could saw them properly. Mr. Lawson thought of an improved method. It consisted simply of a dished circular saw; a slanted table so the dished saw would cut the stock square, and a dog set so as to self-mark the article, or rather not mark it, but allow it to go forward, at each cut the proper width of a felloe. This was made easier by the triangle on the end of the dog, which by not changing its proper spacing, changed the axis of the circle from the outside to the inside of the felloes, which were of course on a different circle—that is, if the inside of the felloe was cut on the same diameter of circle as the outside, the felloe would not be regular. There was always a thin, irregular piece to cut out to make these correct, and this must all be done without loss of time, which was the important part of this invention. This felloe saw is in common use the world over

where saw felloes are made. It seems simple enough, yet it is an ingenious machine and the dog a surprising invention. It never could be hit on a second time if lost.

He got up bending devices for bending sleigh runners, bent felloes for wagon rims, bows, raves, plow handles, etc. They bought some bending machines. Bending and bent stock became a large part of their business. The agricultural implement business grew to wonderful proportions by the development of the West after the war, and they received a big accumulation to their business by making special pieces for all these new inventions.

Every spoke was carefully examined by one man, whose business it was to see that only certain spokes went in each bundle or set, as marked with their own trade-mark. This trade-mark became the standard grade in the trade the country over and still exists. All other manufacturers had to sell on these grades and to explain what their stock was were asked, "How does this or this compare with the Webster & Lawson make of similar goods?"

The material used being chiefly oak, they obtained this from farmers about home, all over Calumet county and east of there, down the river and up the river in Waupaca and Shawano counties. After the railroads were built they bought along these lines and consumed all the oak in the country. Once they set up a little mill on Ledyard side, Kaukauna, and got out stock, but only ran it one or two seasons. The scarcity of such timber was what caused Mr. Lawson to sell out to Mr. Webster in the main works, November 1, 1880. Prior to this, possibly about 1873, Steve Reynolds, of Oshkosh, who had been with Webster & Lawson for a good many years buying their timber, and Capt. Elory C. Clark, of Oshkosh, who had been captain on their steamboat, concluded to start the business at Depere. When Mr. Lawson learned of it he proposed that Webster & Lawson take one-half interest in it, and thus was formed the Webster & Lawson Manufacturing Company at Depere. This business was operated until moved to Cadot and became the Clark & Boyd Company.

Webster & Lawson owned the steam tug "T. W. Lake," a first-class tugboat, which usually towed their large barge named the "Island City," which could carry an immense load of logs. Their steamer, passenger and towboat, "P. V. Lawson," was also in the log service. She was used to tow a barge load of

twenty-five carloads of wagon stock over the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi, and after the stock was disposed of no attempt was made to bring her back. She and the barge were sold. In the year 1870 they built, at a cost of \$25,000, the steam propeller "Flora Webster." She had a steam crane that lifted the logs bodily on the boat and piled them up. In 1878 she was exchanged for a farm of 1,100 acres at Green Bay.

From a newspaper article in the "Oshkosh Northwestern" of 1869: "Thus by dint of energy, enterprise and good business capacity has grown up in a comparatively short space of time from an insignificant beginning the largest and most important establishment of its kind in the West; that by care in the selection of stock and the style and character of the manufacture of goods, have established a reputation that is co-extensive with the central and western trade, and that commands for them ready customers from among the foremost business houses in the great commercial centers of the country." July 14, 1876, the "new factory," as was called the factory they had purchased from Fisher & Jones, built much larger and raised to a three-story building, was consumed by fire in one and one-half hours, from 2 to 3:30 p. m., a loss of \$25,000 with \$9,000 insurance. As soon as the insurance was adjusted Mr. Lawson commenced at once with all the men he could work and in just thirty days had the building up and machinery running in a new factory. July 18, 1880, one Sunday noon, possibly by a spark from a passing steamer in the canal, the sawmill was consumed by fire. The report shows a loss of \$20,000; insurance, \$4,500. Mr. Lawson immediately rebuilt it with improved machinery and had it in operation in a very short time.

From the "Neenah Gazette," August 18, 1876: "They recently met with a loss of their new factory by fire. On the 14th of July the flames leveled the building with the ground, and within thirty days again the engine started the machinery."

Extract from the "Menasha Press," October 13, 1881: "Mr. Lawson was busy about the works, superintending the construction of the shop, dry houses and in every way possible aiding and developing the facilities of the works. His cheery, ringing voice could be heard in and about the buildings from early morning till late at night. He always had a happy word for everyone, and between him and his men there grew an affection which time cannot erase. Everyone knew P. V. Lawson. He was active and stirring and prided himself on being able to do

more work in less time than anyone else. He drove business and succeeded in getting men to do the greatest amount of labor in the least possible time." This was illustrated in his contracts. About 1870 he took a contract from the village to build a new bent bridge from Tayco street to Washington street over Fox river, about 1,000 feet long. He told Jessie Armstrong when he begun work of removing the old bridge that he might drive his team over in just one week. They all smiled at such an unusual thing. No one had the least thought that it was possible. But the erection went steadily on and the bridge was open to traffic just one week after it was closed, and Jessie Armstrong did drive his team over within the time given at the start. On November 1, 1880, the firm of Webster & Lawson dissolved. Mr. Webster took the hub and spoke business and premises; Mr. Lawson took the sawmill, the farm at Green Bay, some mortgage accounts and the balance in money, which Mr. Webster paid him. Webster took the books and agreed to settle all indebtedness of Webster & Lawson. Mr. Lawson then made a partnership with John Strange in the sawmill and the local lumber yard.

Mr. Webster organized the Webster Chair Company and the buildings were appropriated to a chair business, which in a few years was removed to Superior, and part of the works changed over into the paper mill of the Paul Paper Company, now operated by the Menasha Paper Company.

Once a woodworking business locally of importance was the manufacture of staves for flour barrels, and also the cooper shop, making the barrels for the large flour-making industry once so important in both Neenah and Menasha. The earliest of the stave factories was that of Abel Keyes, Charles Doty and Charles May, a co-partnership organized in 1860, operating in a red frame shop erected by Thomas Price and operated as a furniture factory about 1851, located across the street from the James Little & Sons' brick iron works. In 1861 Charles May sold to his partners, who ran the business until 1865. The old red frame building was converted in 1865 into a toy factory, conducted by G. R. Andrews, who came from New England, and Mr. J. R. Underwood, from Aurora, Illinois, who made children's carriages, sleds and toys until 1869. There was a flume cut across the land from the canal to the river. In 1862 Mr. Charles May erected the stave mill in which Mr. Alexander Syme became associated in 1864. It was located on the river east of

Appleton street and south of Broad street. The staves were cut by a large knife from cants prepared by bolting saws from bolts brought to the factory by the farmers. East of the factory in long sheds, formerly the warehouse of Reed & Doty, the barrels were made up by about fifty coopers. It was a splendid enterprise for the town. Mr. Charles May retired, and then the business was conducted by Syme & Jones. In 1870 this factory made 8,000,000 staves and 100,000 barrels.

The sawmill industry was the very first to begin the manufacture in the hamlet before the dam was completed back in 1849. The Clinton sawmill, as explained, was then erected, completed as a sawmill and running. In the summer of 1850 Mr. A. D. Page ran the mill on a lease, the price to be paid depending on the number of feet of lumber produced. Subsequently Capt. Joseph Turner ran the mill during the Civil War period. Captain Turner was an enterprising pioneer, who came to Menasha from Waukesha three years after the village was founded. He was a native of New York, where he married Mary Griswold at Herkimer in 1816. In 1840 he located with his wife, one daughter and four sons on a 320-acre farm three miles west of Waukesha. From that region he was elected to the territorial council and was the first senator from Waukesha county. He was elected president of the village of Menasha in 1855, 1856 and 1857. His sons became prominent in Wisconsin. One of them, Capt. Henry Turner, died at Menasha, October 8, 1879. He was a native of Peru, Clinton county, New York; came to Wisconsin in 1859; was first lieutenant, promoted to captain, in Col. H. C. Hobart's Twenty-first Regiment; wounded at Atlanta, the ball passing through his neck between the jugular vein and windpipe; the windpipe laid bare and visible through the wound. He was a member of the assembly in 1866. Another son, Hon. Eugene S. Turner, was admitted to the bar and six times reëlected district attorney of Washington county. Hon. Harvey Griswold Turner was admitted to the bar and practiced in Manitowoc. He became a member of the second constitutional convention, a state senator, county judge and district attorney.

Mr. William Duchman located in Menasha in 1850 and secured a lease of a small island of two acres on the south end of the dam, where with General Potter, also of Pennsylvania, he erected a sawmill of the old type of up-and-down gig saw, the kind where the operator went in early in the day, set the machinery

in motion and retired until noon, when he came back to find the saw had cut off a board; he then gigged the carriage and started up the mill to get another board off by afternoon. This mill was burned and another one built in its place. It also added a shingle mill and lath mill. The refuse from these sawmills was carried into the lower lake, where it settled and remains to this day, black sawdust four feet deep. William Duchman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1809, and died at Menasha, November 14, 1881, aged 72 years. He was once an aide on Governor Johnston's staff in Pennsylvania. In 1849 he came to Milwaukee and the next year located in Menasha. In 1858 he was a member of the assembly.

The Duchman water gage was set up by him in 1851, and the records kept by him in a private journal of the height of water. This gage has been adopted by the United States and readings made from it twice each day by the officers of the United States. It is known in all reports as Duchman's gage. The readings have been made by locktender George T. Allanson for ten years past.

Porter & Slocum erected a sawmill of the old type in 1849 on the site occupied by the Menasha Manufacturing Company. After its operation several seasons it was abandoned until the year 1867, when Leonard Rohrer and John Schneider installed sash machinery and operated it until 1883, when Schneider & Lawson ran it one year, then John Schneider purchased the whole property and continued its operation until his death in 1906. In 1851 Mr. George Stickles and Thomas Armstrong erected a sawmill on a site now included in the Menasha wood-ware plant, and on which is located the part usually styled the "C. R. Smith barrel factory," now a brick structure three stories high. This mill also included shingle and lath. The office of this company and the cooper shop occupy the site long used by the Armstrong mill as a lumber yard. The mill was subsequently operated for many years by Mr. E. D. Smith and was burned with the Williams building in 1878.

Capt. Joseph Keyes and his son, Abel Keyes, arrived in Menasha in 1849 and very soon after secured a site on the canal at the flume now covered by the John Strange paper mill, where they erected with commendable pioneer enterprise a sawmill, shingle mill and lath mill. This property was afterward transferred to Mr. Ezra Haskins, who operated it for perhaps ten years. Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., ran it for a year or more. The

firm of Pope & Ross operated the mill several years and changed it into a modern mill with circular saws, improved dogs, log cants and carriage gig. A sad accident occurred at the mill during their partnership. Mr. Charles Pope, a splendid young man, was head sawyer, and while using his foot to adjust a belt at the saw husk was caught and his body split open. He lived into the night in great pain until relieved by death.

On March 12, 1870, the property was sold to Webster & Lawson for \$7,000. They greatly improved the mill, added resawing machinery and made it a part of their spoke and hub enterprise, and on July 18, 1880, Sunday forenoon it was set on fire by a spark from a passing steamer and burned. The insurance report of the fire department shows loss of \$20,000 with insurance of \$4,500. The mill was immediately rebuilt with modern machinery and set in operation. In November, 1880, it became the sole property of Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., and the next year was included in the partnership of Lawson & Strange, and after the death of Mr. Lawson (October 5, 1881) transferred to Mr. John Strange. Its subsequent changes have been outlined.

Capt. Joseph Keyes, a type of that fine old pioneer, full of vim and energy, always a gentleman well groomed and ready for all society, was born in Putney, Vermont, November 20, 1795; followed his father's trade of millwright; came to Wisconsin on a prospecting tour in 1836 as far north as Menominee, where he dressed lumber for a house, which he took to Milwaukee by vessel, where he built a dwelling which was standing in 1874. In the fall of 1837 he founded Lake Mills, erecting a sawmill. He subsequently erected a grist mill there and one at Cambridge, in Dane county. He erected the first school house in Lake Mills in 1841, and at his own expense employed and paid Miss Rosa Catline to teach in it, who afterward became the wife of Lafayette Kellogg, who was for many years clerk of the Supreme Court at Madison. Captain Keyes was the son of Abel Keyes, who was born in Putney, Vermont, September 11, 1773, and died in Lake Mills in 1843. In Northfield, Vermont, he became a progressive, enterprising citizen, being a builder and owner of grist and saw mills, machine shop, hotels and dwelling houses.

In 1850 Capt. Joseph Keyes removed from Lake Mills to Menasha and, as stated, erected one of the first sawmills. For a short time he lived in Madison, but returned to Menasha in

1859 and was appointed registrar of the United States land office. He died in Menasha, September 12, 1874, aged 79 years.

Abel Keyes, his son, who was engaged with him in the saw-mill enterprises in Menasha, was born in Northfield, Vermont, in 1822. While always residing in Menasha, he was for many years engaged in prospecting for iron in northern Michigan and became the owner of large tracts of pine lands in Wisconsin and was at one time a very wealthy man. He died in Menasha in 1900. His brother, Mr. Oliver A. Keyes, was born in the same place in 1831, resided in Menasha most of his life, and died in 1906. His son, Oliver, is train dispatcher on the C., M. & St. P. railway, and his son, Arthur, is traveling freight agent on the C. & N.-W. railway. Their brother, Judge Elisha W. Keyes, of Madison, was admitted to the bar in 1850 and has ever since been one of Wisconsin's leading public men, twice defeated for the United States senate, and to this day a prominent leader in the Republican party. A painting of Capt. Joseph Keyes hangs in the rooms of the Historical Society at Madison. His old colonial frame residence still stands at the head of Keyes street, on Doty island. Here he had a wide apple orchard and vineyard which in its prosperous days was a beautiful home prospect.

Mr. Charles Hunter had a bankrupt paper mill at Fond du Lac. Mr. Henry Hewitt, Jr., was the assignee of Potter & Duchman's sawmill, on the south end of the dam. The fee to the land of the mill site was owned by Mr. P. V. Lawson and leased with a mill privilege and 1,500 inches of water. The fee in the land is still owned by the estate of P. V. Lawson. The two bankrupt concerns named joined in 1876. The paper-making machinery was moved to Menasha and installed in a large frame mill building erected on the new mill site and painted red. Four thousand dollars was taken in stock in Menasha by Mr. P. V. Lawson, A. J. Webster, Reuben M. Scott, Henry Hewitt, Curtis Reed and Lewis H. Brown. It was operated as a straw board mill a few months with Mr. John T. Woodside as manager, but for lack of funds closed down. Col. H. A. Frambach in 1878 borrowed \$2,500 and ran the mill nine months and retired with a profit of \$5,000, which he took to Kaukauna and made the beginning of a fortune. About 1883 the mill burned and the site was idle until Mr. Charles B. Howard purchased the lease and laid the foundation of two fortunes. The last time he retired from the site he carried away a half million dollars.

Many attempts have been made in Menasha to make a success

of the manufacture of chairs. There is no special reason why it has not met with good fortune. The location is certainly the very best for that business. It is not easy for the historian to find the reason for the business changes so often to be recorded in the history of a town. Mr. H. G. Bemis and Mr. E. J. Heule came over to Menasha from Sheboygan about 1880 and commenced the making of chairs on the site next to the dam once occupied by the Noyes & Davis excelsior works. They were young men of experience in the business and full of energy. Mr. Henry Hewitt, Jr., joined them and organized the Menasha Chair Company in December, 1881. They erected two immense four-story frame buildings, one on the canal extending to the river and another along the river with a tall brick engine and dry house between them and a tall brick chimney. They carried on an immense industry, employing 300 people, and extended their yards over the river, shipping out a great many carloads of finished ware, and owned three large furniture cars themselves. After three years they retired from the business and in 1888 the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company took possession of the buildings and operated therein the pulley business until 1891, when the entire plant was consumed by a fire, which originated at 7 o'clock in the morning from the falling of the back arch of the boiler.

The Williams Building, so called from its builder, was an immense four-story frame factory structure erected for use as a cotton mill, the machinery for which was never placed. The building looked so large to Jere Crowley that he once declared in the "Advocate" that "It was big enough to hold the entire village of Appleton and still leave room to operate a two-stone flour mill." It is remarkable as having been erected by one man almost alone, and he also got out all the timber for the frame by cutting it from the trees in the woods and hewing it square himself.

He was Leonard Williams, usually known as "Big William," because he was a giant in size and strength. As anecdote connected with "Big" Williams it is related that because of his strength and fearlessness he was made pound master. In those days the incoming Germans and the Irish had a habit of allowing their pigs, geese and cattle to run in the street, and the village had made a law that they must be restrained from running at large and to enforce the ordinance had established an impounding place and made "Big" Williams pound master. Every

day he gathered some German's cow into the corral, costing the owner of the unfortunate bovine \$1 to release her. It created much ill feeling, and one night one of them waited for him in hiding and knocked him down with an iron crowbar, cutting the scalp so that when he got up and walked home there was a blood trail half a mile long on the board walk. It was known among the owners of the cows who committed the assault, but no one was punished.

This factory building was erected about 1855 and leased for numerous small enterprises. Webster & Lawson started their hub and spoke business there. It was once occupied as a woolen and shoddy mill. William Dykes operated a sash and door factory there and made the woodwork, sash, doors and shop stuff for the National Hotel there in 1868. The Mowry & Clinton Company also operated a sash factory there. Colborn Bros., a firm composed of Oliver and Bernard Colburn, had fitted up the lower floor for a machine shop, when it burned about 1870. This fire also destroyed the sawmill of Mr. E. D. Smith, which, as mentioned, was constructed by the Armstrongs. Afterward (about 1875) Mr. Charles R. Smith, then just home from Princeton College, began the manufacture of basswood broom handles on the sawmill site, operating several lathes for several years, when the competition with Michigan hardwood handles caused him to change the works into a glucose barrel-making business, which is still in operation on the site, though now merged into the Menasha Woodenware Company, of which he is president.

Other manufacturing establishments of various kinds may be mentioned, though some of them must be omitted or are forgotten. Mr. Oscar Bowman erected a frame sash factory in 1855, on the site now occupied by the four-story brick paint shop of the Woodenware Company. This shop was often used for other classes of manufacturing, and it was in this building that Mr. Daniel Priest set up his woolen mill machinery, afterward merged into the present Menasha Woolen Mill Company. On the site of the present woodenware sawmill there stood many years past a frame factory building erected by Mr. James Loomis and for a time occupied by Loomis, Frank, Davis & Co. for a hub and spoke factory, turning lathes and various wood variety industries. It was afterward known as the "Price shop" and utilized for the making of clothes pins, broom handles, horse pails and fish kits. As early as 1850 Mr. Temple had erected a chair factory on the site of the main brick build-

ing of the Woodenware Company. The Tasse blacksmith shop stood on the spur canal at Tayco street and was used as a furniture factory and a chair factory and usually leased by enterprising men who wished to make a beginning. It was at times occupied in variety woodwork manufacture by Fairfield & Collins, Keyes & Mathewson, Mr. George Blum, a nervous little man, and by Capt. L. B. Nelson, whose home was on a farm on the edge of town, and he afterward had a cheese box and berry box factory in Oshkosh for many years. Mr. David Thomas ran a basswood broom-handle factory for many years on the lower end of the water power, and about 1873 removed it up on the Wisconsin Central railway to be nearer the timber. Mitchell & Watke operated a bedstead factory for a number of years by steam power on Broad street east of Appleton. Mr. C. B. Fay erected a fair sized factory on Manitowoc and Third streets in 1881, which he successfully operated several years. He married for his second wife Ida, daughter of Mr. A. E. Bates, the druggist, and was an enterprising, careful and conservative business man. He was a soldier of the Civil War. If he had lived he would have built up an immense business. On the site of the Landgraf hotel, Hart & Kelley operated for several years a machine shop. The present frame building occupied by the warerooms and office of the woolen mill was once a machine shop operated by Lom Hart, which he moved to Tucson, Arizona. Mr. G. F. Bellows had a bedstead factory in 1880 on Broad street. Mr. Julius Fieweger maintained a carriage and bus shop and blacksmith shop on Tayco street for nearly fifty years. He was the inventor and maker of the patent runner used on buses and hacks and made 300 sets each summer, finding a ready sale for them. Mr. William Striddie carried on a plow works, where he made the celebrated Menasha plow, which broke up half the land of Calumet and Winnebago counties. These works were operated for forty years, then passed into the hands of Radits & Becker and were moved to Neenah. Mr. P. P. Powers had a broom factory on Ahnaip street. Part of this building is now used for the third ward house voting place. H. G. Bemis & Co. had a fairly prosperous chair factory on Broad street, which was moved to Appleton and is still in operation.

LVI.

CIVIC ORGANIZATION OF TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY OF MENASHA.

The town of Neenah was organized February 11, 1847, by an act of the territorial legislature and placed in township 20, ranges 16 and 17, and the north half of township 19, ranges 16 and 17. This area embraces then, under the government of the town of Neenah, the territory now included in the towns of Menasha, Neenah, Clayton and part of Vinland. When the settlement was made on the north channel by the Reeds and Dotys, the civic government for their local affairs was that of the town of Neenah, as thus outlined and limited in 1847. In 1849, the town area was reduced by setting off Vinland and Clayton, so that at that time the town of Neenah still embraced the town of Menasha, and the hamlet of Menasha. By an act of the legislature dated July 5, 1853, the village of Menasha was incorporated, divided into two wards, the chief officer was called the president of the village, and the civic officers of administration known as trustees, of whom there were three to each ward, who constituted the board of trustees, consisting of six members, presided over by the president. Other officers were village clerk, treasurer, assessors, path master, scaler of weights and measures, pound master, constable, justice of the peace, and health officer.

The first election for village officers was held the same month, of which no record is found, but, on the 25th of the month, the first meeting of the trustees was held, at which we find officiating: Curtis Reed, president; Leonard Williams, Isaac Hough and Uriah Clinton, trustees of the First ward; Lyman Fargo, Walter Cranston and Carlton Bachelder, trustees of the Second ward. At this meeting J. W. Thombs was elected clerk.

Being too late in the season for the collection of taxes by village authority, there seems to have been no assessors or treasurer elected this year. The succeeding officers were as follows:

1854—Curtis Reed, president; John Potter, Jr., clerk; J. L.

Bishop, treasurer; Edward Freeman, S. S. Roby, J. Hough, trustees First ward; H. A. Burts, R. Hampson, N. Clinton, trustees Second ward.

1855—Joseph Turner, president; John Potter, Jr., clerk; J. L. Bishop, treasurer; Curtis Reed, J. Hough, Chas. Doty, trustees First ward; Cleveland Bachelder, H. A. Burts, G. W. Stickles, trustees Second ward.

1856—Joseph Turner, president; Elbridge Smith, clerk; C. Bachelder, treasurer; Isaac Hough, Chas. Doty, O. J. Hall, trustees First ward; H. A. Burts, Wm. Fuss, Calvin Bachelder, trustees Second ward.

1857—Joseph Turner, president; Henry Decker, clerk; G. W. Fay, treasurer; O. J. Hall, G. H. Clark, W. R. Ellis, trustees First ward; H. Hewitt, W. F. Bauer, Abel Keyes, trustees Second ward.

1858—Curtis Reed, president; Geo. B. Goodwin, clerk; G. W. Fay, treasurer; E. D. Smith, Elbridge Smith, John H. Fuss, trustees First ward; Abel Keyes, Michael Hogan, Pat O'Malley, trustees Second ward.

1859—John A. Bryan, president; Geo. B. Goodwin, clerk; G. W. Fay, treasurer; S. M. Bronson, E. Ward, John H. Fuss, trustees First ward; Abel Keyes, F. Loscher, B. G. Mathewson, trustees Second ward.

1860—John A. Bryan, president; A. N. Lincoln, clerk; G. W. Fay, treasurer; E. D. Smith, John Potter, Jr., Ignatz Trilling, trustees First ward; Abel Keyes, F. Loscher, Chas. Colborne, trustees Second ward.

1861—Charles Doty, president; Charles Gercher, clerk; G. W. Fay, treasurer; E. D. Smith, Curtis Reed, I. W. Fisher, trustees First ward; M. Hogan, Abel Keyes, Philip Sensenbrenner, trustees Second ward.

1862—Charles Doty, president; G. H. Clark, clerk; H. B. Elbridge, treasurer; E. D. Smith, O. J. Hall, Julius Fieweger, trustees First ward; Thomas Mitchell, P. V. Lawson, A. Nuesbecker, trustees Second ward.

1863—E. D. Smith, president; G. H. Clark, clerk; S. S. Roby, treasurer; R. M. Scott, E. Ward, Ignatz Trilling, trustees First ward; P. V. Lawson, Sr., T. Mitchell, Wm. Rabb, trustees Second ward.

1864—E. D. Smith, president; Elbridge Smith, clerk; H. B. Elbridge, treasurer; R. M. Scott, I. W. Fisher, W. N. Webster,

trustees First ward; J. A. Sanford, T. Mitchell, P. Sensenbrenner, trustees Second ward.

1865—Curtis Reed, president; Jos. Turner, clerk; H. B. Elbridge, treasurer; Wm. Fuss, Norman Thatcher, I. W. Fisher, trustees First ward; T. Mitchell, H. A. Burts, P. Sensenbrenner, trustees Second ward.

1866—Curtis Reed, president; L. P. Boyd, clerk; Chas. May, treasurer. No record of election and none of any action, except by John Fitzgibbon, trustee First ward; P. Sensenbrenner, trustee Second ward.

1867—No record of election, but same officers continued to act.

1868—John Potter, Jr., president; L. P. Boyd, clerk; F. Shuelen, trustee First ward; John Fitzgibbon, trustee Second ward.

1869—No record of election. Clerk at each meeting merely announcing "full board present."

1870—A. E. Bates, president; D. J. Ryan, clerk; John Potter, Jr., trustee First ward; Henry Trilling, trustee Second ward.

1871—Fred Schuellen, president; D. J. Ryan, clerk; A. D. Page, trustee First ward; P. Fogherty, trustee Second ward.

1872—Fred Schuellen, president; E. G. Bell, clerk; A. E. Bates, trustee First ward; Pat McFadden, trustee Second ward.

1873—O. J. Hall, president; G. N. Sanford, clerk; H. Mertz, trustee First ward; Pat McFadden, trustee Second ward.

By an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1874, the city of Menasha was incorporated and at the election held since then the following officers have been elected:

1874—Mayor, O. J. Hall; clerk, Chas. Colborne; attorneys, Goodwin and Adams; treasurer, John Planner; assessors, C. Bachelder, E. Ward, L. D. Bryan, Wm. Kloeppel; city marshal, Thos. Jourdain; street commissioners, P. V. Lawson, Sr., C. F. Augustin; Aldermen, First ward, Henry Hewitt, Jr., C. P. Northrup; Second ward, P. McFadden, Julius Fieweger; Third ward, John Harbeck, Jos. Mayer; Fourth Ward, H. B. Taylor, Chas. Watke.

1875—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Sr.; clerk, Chas. Colborne; treasurer, John Planner; assessors, S. S. Roby, L. D. Bryan; marshal, Thos. Jourdain. Aldermen, First ward, Henry Hewitt, Jr., C. F. Augustin; Second ward, P. McFadden, C. Koch; Third ward, Henry Hewitt, Sr., E. D. Smith; Fourth ward, Curtis Reed, F. Engels.

1876—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Sr.; clerk, Chas. Colborne; treasurer, John Planner; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, Anthony Dilmore. Aldermen, First ward, Henry

Hewitt, Jr., C. F. Augustin; Second ward, P. McFadden, P. Sensenbrenner; Third ward, E. D. Smith, A. J. Webster; Fourth ward, Curtis Reed, F. Engels.

1877—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Sr.; clerk, E. G. Bell; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, Anthony Dilmore. Aldermen, First ward, John Schubert, Jr., L. H. Brown; Second ward, P. O'Malley, Leonard Brugger; Third ward, John Harbeck, J. F. Mayer; Fourth ward, Elbridge Smith, F. Engels.

1878—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Sr.; clerk, E. G. Bell; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, Anthony Dilmore; street commissioner, Geo. Stein. Aldermen, First ward, John Schubert, Jr., John Potter, Jr.; Second ward, P. McFadden, John Schneider; Third ward, J. F. Meyer, T. D. Phillips; Fourth ward, J. C. Underwood, Martin Beck.

1879—Mayor, A. J. Webster; clerk, J. W. Ladd; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, C. P. Northrup; marshal, Anthony Dilmore; street commissioner, Jesse Armstrong. Aldermen, First ward, John Harbeck, John Marx; Second ward, P. O'Malley, John Schneider; Third ward, H. A. Burts, L. J. Noble; Fourth ward, E. Engels, Elbridge Smith.

1880—Mayor, A. J. Webster; clerk, J. W. Ladd; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, C. P. Northrup; marshal, Michael Thompson; city attorney, Elbridge Smith; street commissioner, Geo. Stein. Aldermen, First ward, John Marx, Josiah Plummer; Second ward, P. McFadden, John Planner; Third ward, L. J. Noble, H. A. Burts; Fourth ward, F. Engels, Elbridge Smith.

1881—Mayor, A. J. Webster; clerk, C. P. Northrup; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, John Schneider; marshal, Michael Thompson; superintendent of streets, Geo. Stein; city attorney, Elbridge Smith. Aldermen, First ward, Edward Ehler, Josiah Plummer; Second ward, John Planner, John S. Kittle; Third ward, H. A. Burts, L. J. Noble; Fourth ward, Elbridge Smith, J. C. Underwood.

1882—Mayor, Silas Bullard; clerk, C. V. Donaldson; treasurer, E. Wold; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, Michael Thompson; superintendent of streets, John S. Kittle; city attorney, Silas Bullard. Aldermen, First ward, John Marx, D. F. Chandler; Second ward, John S. Kittle, B. Welsch; Third ward, L. J. Noble, P. V. Lawson, Jr.; Fourth ward, J. C. Underwood, John Clovis.

1883—Mayor, A. J. Webster; clerk, C. V. Donaldson; treasurer, Frank Schaub; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, Adam Schiffer; superintendent of streets, M. Sensenbrenner; city attorney, Silas Bullard. Aldermen, First ward, D. F. Chandler, Edward Ehlert; Second ward, B. Welsch, L. Neugebauer; Third ward, P. V. Lawson, Jr., John Strange; Fourth ward, Jacob Landgraf, Curtis Reed.

1884—Mayor, A. J. Webster; clerk, C. V. Donaldson; treasurer, Frank Schaub; assessors, P. Lueckenbach, John Clovis; marshal, Adam Schiffer; superintendent of streets, Thos. S. Jourdain; city attorney, Elbridge Smith. Aldermen, First ward, Edward Ehlert, I. W. Davis; Second ward, B. Welsch, L. Neugebauer; Third ward, P. Jennings, John Strange; Fourth ward, John Clovis, Elbridge Smith.

1885—Mayor, L. J. Noble; clerk, C. V. Donaldson; treasurer, C. A. Robinson; assessors, L. D. Bryan, F. L. Schaub; marshal, David Roessler; superintendent of streets, M. Craven; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon. Aldermen, First ward, John Marx, Henry Fitzgibbon; Second ward, B. Welsch, P. McFadden; Third ward, P. Jennings, Thos. Robinson; Fourth ward, L. Mangood, J. A. Linsdau.

1886—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Jr.; Clerk, A. N. Lincoln; treasurer, C. A. Robinson; assessors, L. D. Bryan, F. L. Schaub; marshal, David Roessler; superintendent of streets, Thos. S. Jourdain; city attorney, Elbridge Smith. Aldermen, First ward, John Marx, C. W. Lloyd; Second ward, P. McFadden, Val Landgraf; Third ward, Jos. Mayer, Thos. Robinson; Fourth ward, J. A. Linsdau, Geo. Stein.

1887—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Jr.; clerk, A. N. Lincoln; treasurer, George Schrage; assessors, L. D. Bryan, P. Lueckenbach; marshal, David Roessler; superintendent of streets, Jacob Landgraf; city attorney, Elbridge Smith. Aldermen, First ward, C. W. Lloyd, John Wise, Jr.; Second ward, Val Landgraf, M. J. Riley; Third ward, Jos. Mayer, A. H. Ebert; Fourth Ward, J. A. Linsdau, Geo. Stein.

1888—Mayor P. V. Lawson, Jr.; clerks, Carl Kock and C. P. Northrup; treasurer, Joseph Jarvis; assessors, P. Lueckenbach, N. Thatcher; marshal, David Roessler; superintendent of streets, Jacob Landgraf; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon. Aldermen, First ward, John Wise, Jr., C. W. Lloyd; second ward, M. J. Riley, Val. Landgraf; third ward, A. H. Ebert, Wm. Strange; Fourth ward, John Melcher, J. A. Linsdau.

1889—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Jr.; clerk, A. N. Lincoln; treasurer, Joseph Jarvis; assessors, G. W. Fay, Ph. Schwab; marshal, David Roessler; superintendent of streets, Jacob Landgraf; city attorney, Elbridge Smith. Aldermen, First ward, C. W. Lloyd, J. L. Fieweger; Second ward, M. J. Riley, Val. Landgraf; Third ward, Wm. Strange, E. H. Kelley; Fourth ward, John Melcher, Bernard Kassel.

1890—Mayor, Curtis Reed; clerk, P. J. Robertson; treasurer, Jos. Jarvis; assessors, E. A. Little, Ph. Schwab; marshal, John Arft; superintendent of streets, John Schifferling; city attorney, Silas Bullard. Aldermen, First ward, J. L. Fieweger, Chas. Hook; Second ward, M. J. Riley, B. Welsch; Third ward, E. H. Kelley, Geo. Banta; Fourth ward, John Melcher, Bernard Kassel.

1891—Mayor, Curtis Reed; clerk, P. J. Robertson; treasurer, Joseph Jarvis; assessors, E. A. Little, Ph. Schwab; chief of police, John Arft; superintendent of streets, John Schifferling; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants. Aldermen, First ward, Chas. Hook, Wm. Toepfer; Second ward, M. J. Riley, B. Welsch; Third ward, Geo. Banta, Frank Korotev; Fourth Ward, John Melcher, Bernard Kassel.

1892—Mayor, George Banta; clerk, P. J. Robertson; treasurer, Joseph Jarvis; assessors, E. A. Little, P. Lueckenbach; chief of police, John Arft; superintendent of streets, Jacob Landgraf; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants; city engineer, W. W. Reed. Aldermen, First ward, Chas. Hook, Wm. Toepfer; Second ward, M. J. Riley, B. Welsch; Third ward, Frank Korotev, John Regenfuss; Fourth ward, John Melcher, Bernard Kassel.

1893—Mayor P. V. Lawson, Jr.; clerk, John Landgraf; treasurer, Ph. Schwab; assessors, E. A. Little, John Wons; chief of police, John Arft; superintendent of streets, Thos Russell; city attorney, Silas Bullard; city engineer, W. W. Reed. Aldermen, First ward, Chas. Hook, Wm. Toepfer; Second ward, B. Welsch, Alois Voissem; Third ward, Christ Walter, D. McMahon; Fourth ward, John Melcher, J. A. Linsdau.

1894—Mayor, John Rosch; clerk, John Landgraf; treasurer, Ph. Schwab; assessors, Wm. Schug, John Wons; chief of police, John Garvey; superintendent of streets, Pat. Hyland; city attorney, Silas Bullard; city engineer, W. W. Reed. Aldermen, First ward, Wm. Toepfer, Carlton Bachelder; Second ward, Alois Voissem, Thos. Mackin; Third ward, D. McMahon, Alexander Paul; Fourth ward, J. A. Linsdau, T. L. Whipple.

1895—Mayor, Geo. Banta; clerk, J. M. Pleasants; treasurer, Wm. Schug; assessors, John Wons, P. Lueckenbach; chief of police, John Garvey; superintendent of streets, Pat. Hyland; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; city engineer, W. W. Reed. Aldermen, First ward, Carlton Bachelder, John Lenz; Second ward, Alois Voissem, Thos. Mackin; Third ward, Alexander Paul, Wm. Strange; Fourth ward, J. A. Linsdau, Thos. Whipple.

1896—Mayor, P. V. Lawson, Jr.; clerk, S. S. Little; treasurer, Wm. Schug; assessors, Ph. Schwab, Geo. Heitl; chief of police, John Garvey; superintendent of streets, R. N. Hine; city attorney, M. M. Schoetz; city engineer, W. W. Reed. Aldermen, First ward, John Lenz, S. H. Vaughn; Second ward, Alois Voissem, Jos. Schneider; Third ward, Wm. Strange, W. H. Miner; Fourth ward, J. A. Linsdau, Thos. L. Whipple.

1897—Mayor, J. M. Pleasants; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Henry Hering; assessors, George Heitl, Ph. Schwab; chief of police, John Garvey; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; aldermen, C. W. Lloyd, S. H. Vaughn, Val. M. Landgraf, Jos. Schneider, W. H. Miner, Christ. Walter, N. J. Schmalz, T. L. Whipple.

1898—Mayor, M. M. Schoetz; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Henry Hering; assessors, George Heitl, Ph. Schwab; chief of police, John Garvey; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; aldermen, C. W. Lloyd, M. J. Riley, Val. M. Landgraf, Jos. Stommel, D. McMahon, Christ. Walter, John Hyland, N. J. Schmalz.

1899—Mayor, M. M. Schoetz; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, John Wons; assessors, George Heitl, Joseph Jarvis; chief of police, Harry Arft; superintendent of streets, Mike Resch; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; aldermen, August J. Henning, M. J. Riley, A. Dilmore, Jos. Stommel, D. McMahon, Christ. Walter, Theo. Beach, John Hyland.

1900—Mayor, J. M. Pleasants; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, John Wons; assessors, Philip Schwab, Joseph Jarvis; chief of police, Richard Allen; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, Silas Bullard; aldermen, Aug. J. Henning, Chas. G. Maes, A. Dilmore, Jos. Stommel, Jos. Hill, D. McMahon, Theo. Beach, John Hyland.

1901—Mayor, Henry Fitzgibbon; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Ed. H. Schrage; assessors, Phillip Schwab, George Heitl; chief of police, Richard Allen; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, John M. Pleasants; aldermen, Aug.

J. Henning, Chas. G. Haes, Henry Sherrin, Jos. Stommel, J. W. Hart, D. McMahon, Theo. Beach, John Hyland.

1902—Mayor, George Bants; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Ed. H. Dvhrage; assessors, B. Welsch, Ph. Schwab; chief of police, Richard Allen; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, Silas Bullard; aldermen, Aug. J. Henning, John Lenz, Henry Sherrin, N. G. Remmel, J. W. Hart, L. J. Noble, Theo. Beach, Math. Borenz.

1903—Mayor, George Banta; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Alois Voissen; assessors, B. Welsch, Ph. Schwab; chief of police, Richard Allen; superintendent of streets, Wm. Miller; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants; aldermen, Jos. Krautkramer, John Lenz, Henry Sherrin, N. G. Remmel, Richard Gill, D. McMahon, Math. Borenz, Frank Shemanski.

1904—Mayor, Aug. J. Henning; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Alois Voissen; assessors, B. Welsch, George Heitl; chief of police, Richard Allen; superintendent of streets, Bernard Kasel; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; aldermen, Jos. Krautkramer, John Weisgerber, Henry Sherrin, N. G. Remmel, Richard Gill, D. McMahon, Fred Eul, Frank Shemanski.

1905—Mayor, Aug. J. Henning; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Chas. A. Robinson; assessors, B. Welsch, Geo. Heitl; chief of police, Wm. A. Jones; superintendent of streets, Frank Korotev; city attorney, Henry Fitzgibbon; aldermen, G. A. Schlegel, John Weisgerber, N. G. Remmel, Alois Voissen, Jos. Hill, D. McMahon, Fred Eul, Frank Shemanski.

1906—Mayor, Aug. J. Henning; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Chas. Robinson; assessors, George Heitl, Jos. Jarvis; chief of police, Wm. A. Jones; superintendent of streets, Frank Korotev; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants; aldermen, G. A. Schlegel, E. C. Dix, N. G. Remmel, Alois Voisse, Jos. Hill, D. McMahon, Fred Eul, Frank Shemanski.

1907—Mayor, Aug. J. Henning; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Jos. Krautkramer; assessors, George Heitl, Jos. Jarvis; chief of police, Wm. A. Jones; superintendent of streets, Frank Korotev; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants; aldermen, Antone Bruehl, E. C. Dix, N. G. Remmel, Alois Voisse, Jos. Hill, D. McMahon, Fred Eul, Frank Shemanski.

1908—Mayor, N. G. Remmel; city clerk, S. S. Little; city treasurer, Jos. Krautkramer; assessors, George Heitl, Jos. Jarvis; chief of police, Wm. A. Jones; superintendent of streets, Frank Korotev; city attorney, J. M. Pleasants; aldermen, Antone Bru-

ehl, John Lenz, Alois Voissem, Henry Sherrin, Jos. Hill, D. McMahon, Frank Shemanski, Mike Jakowske.

The meetings of the village board were held in different office rooms about the city, and in 1885 were located upstairs in the Masonic block, when Mr. L. J. Noble was mayor. It was proposed to erect a permanent city hall. The site on Main street was selected and purchased; induced by the fact that it was owned by Jacob Cline, who maintained a public nuisance in the shape of a town bull on Main street, which could be abated by purchasing the site. That fall plans were made, the contract let and the foundations made. The following year, 1886, under P. V. Lawson, Jr., as mayor, the city hall was completed, fitted up with furniture, and occupied by the civic government. The first bell purchased by Mr. John Marx as committee, was not satisfactory, and was replaced at once by another, which still hangs in the building. In 1896, while Mr. Lawson was serving his sixth term as mayor, at his urgent request the council appointed Mr. William H. Miner and Mr. S. H. Vaughn to systematize the entire city record, arrange all the papers and file all property, so that the office of the city clerk was arranged in perfect form, making it possible to find any paper at once. Mr. W. W. Reed in 1896 made a level of the whole city and filed maps of a complete sewer system, which is still in use. The same year the first sewer in the city was made down Main street east from Chute street, and a 30-inch sewer down Sixth from Appleton to the lower lake, which drained the whole central portion of the city. This same year the first paving was made, using cedar blocks on Main street from Chute to the battery park or public landing at the river.

About three years after this Mr. Jens Jorgenson commenced crushing stone on the Hall farm north of the city, and thereafter most of the paving could be made with crushed stone macadam, a more durable pavement. In 1903 the city purchased its own quarry on Doty island, where it has since crushed the stone necessary for paving streets and for cement sidewalks. In 1903 it was determined to make all sidewalks of stone and cement, and since then many miles of this excellent walk have been made.

February 8, 1860, Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., obtained the contract from the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Company, to construct a guard lock, at the mouth of the canal, to close off the water in case of a break in the banks, which frequently occurred in the spring. Mudsills were sunk into the bed of the canal;

tight piers loaded with stone constructed at each side and one in the center. This he finished in a few weeks. The only bridge over the canal in use then was a float swing bridge, through which the water spurted on the passing of a team, and it was difficult to get down on to or off of the steep banks. It was determined by the village to make arrangements to use the guard lock piers for a bridge. Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., had the contract. He made the A draw, wooden bridge then in 1860, that stood until 1886. When P. V. Lawson, Jr., was mayor of the city, the old wooden structure, that had stood for twenty-six years, settled into the river, and it was necessary to arrange for a new bridge at once. Contracts were made with Keepers & Riddell, the Milwaukee Iron Bridge Company, for \$7,000, and the work urged on as fast as possible. They erected the iron swing bridge that is still in service, apparently as good as ever. This is the Mill street bridge.

In 1859 Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., had the contract to erect the wooden A swing bridge over the canal on Tayco street. In the summer of 1886, while the iron swing was being built over the canal at Mill street, and the finances of the city were very low, as usual, C. West Lloyd drove a herd of 46 cattle over the rotten swing bridge at Tayco street, and it sank into the river with the cattle. The Milwaukee Iron Bridge Company then agreed to replace the Tayco street bridge with a modern iron structure for \$7,500, and wait one year for their pay. Accordingly a contract was made with the same company to set up the present handsome iron structure at Tayco street, which still stands as good as a new bridge. The bridge over the dam built by Jerry Armstrong in February, 1855, had originally stood on piers set on the dam. Then in rebuilding it had been set up on piles. An extension was made to it in 1884, when the United States cut off the solid embankment from the Coral to the Eagle flour mills. Then when the sluice ways were put in the new dam, high stone piers were erected under that portion. Not to interrupt traffic over the bridge the old piles were built into the stone piers. The whole bridge, thus a patch work, was very old and rotten, and the south end of it fell down in 1896, when Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., was again mayor of the city. Bids were called for an iron bridge to cross the river above the dam and over the Lawson canal. The Chicago Bridge Company obtained the contract for \$14,500, for a riveted iron bridge and erected the beautiful bridge now standing there as sound and firm as at the

building. It has wide, deep stone and cement piers founded on the solid rock, and will last for years to come, as neither floods or ice seem to have any effect on it.

From the time the first fire engine company was organized, July 16, 1863, Engine Company No. 1, up to the present day, the fire companies have been the great local feature in Menasha. It has always been a volunteer company, banded for mutual protection against fire. About all the members received until quite recently for their hardships and exposure, was freedom from jury duty. Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., became a charter member, and first foreman of the first organization, and assisted on committee to purchase the first hand engine. Some of the old books cannot be found, but we do find that in 1864, P. V. Lawson, Sr., was foreman of "Menasha Engine Company No. 1, of the village of Menasha." The first engine company was No. 1, hand engine, July 16, 1863. P. V. Lawson, foreman. Members: L. Clapp, E. L. Ward, J. F. Joslyn, John Harbeck, A. B. Hart, O. A. Keyes, Jas. R. Shepard, L. D. Utley. July 26 Edwin Smith joined. Lewis Clapp was first assistant foreman; L. D. Utley, second assistant; John Harbeck was secretary; J. F. Joslyn was treasurer, and Edward L. Ward, steward. The membership of the company on that date was composed of the leading business men, manufacturers and people in the village. Among them we find the names of Andrew J. Webster, Elisha D. Smith, Henry Hewitt, Jr., Virgil B. Webster, Sandy H. Collins, Chas. W. Jones, Thos. D. Scott, Joseph H. Armstrong, Frank A. Keyes, Edward Keyes, Lyman Eldredge, Thos. H. Dick, M. H. Wheeler, H. C. Finch, J. A. Mitchell, H. Bradish, O. A. Keyes, L. J. Noble, J. N. Collins, William Kittle, E. W. Kittle, T. McK. Hill, L. P. Bushy, C. B. Rosenow, Alonzo Granger, Edward Jarvis, Andrew J. Cooper, John Burroughs, John Metcalf, Noel Coates, G. Owen, James Shepard, C. Parker, H. O. Clark, Sidney T. Kennon, Andrew B. Ward, C. W. Perry, U. A. Strough, A. J. Beach, O. G. Rabb, Benjamin Sanford, Alfred Nugent, D. M. Wells, Lewis Reynolds, D. A. Patt, J. Cantwell, J. N. Vickers, C. Puffer, G. G. Scott, fifty-six members in all.

Here is an invitation from August Ledyard Smith, secretary, etc.:

"Appleton, April 30, 1864.

"P. V. Lawson, Esq., foreman Menasha Company No. 1: Our annual parade takes place on Saturday, May 7, and we herewith extend to Menasha Fire Company No. 1 a cordial invita-

tion to be present with us on that occasion. Kindly let us know if you will come by boat or cars.

Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) August Ledyard Smith,

Secretary Lawrence Fire Engine No. 1, Appleton."

P. V. Lawson, Sr., was also foreman in 1866, as we find an invitation from Appleton to be present at their Fourth of July, 1866, celebration. P. V. Lawson, Sr., must have been a member of the No. 1 company for fully fifteen years, and during a large part of that time he was either foreman or chief. He was chief engineer of the fire department for six years. September 26, 1868, when Germania No. 2 was organized, the department was established. P. V. Lawson, Sr., first chief engineer in 1868. In 1869 he had sixty-three votes out of seventy-two for chief engineer. In 1870 he had forty-seven votes and C. May twenty-eight. In 1872 he had forty-nine votes, and B. Welch had twenty-seven. In 1873 P. V. Lawson, Sr., had thirty-five votes and B. Welch twenty-one. In 1874, out of fifty-seven votes, Lawson had forty-one.

In the first annual Firemen's Festival by Lawrence Engine Company No. 3, held at Appleton, on February 22, 1864, P. V. Lawson, Sr., was one of the "honorable managers." Among others were Captain George W. Spaulding, E. C. Goff, Julius S. Buck, George I. Brewster and F. Hammond, Appleton; Lewis Day and Fred Y. Ellis, Green Bay; Dewitt Wright, John Peacock, of Fond du Lac; A. J. Clark, M. T. Battis, of Oshkosh. August Ledyard Smith and others were on the Committee of Arrangements. In 1865, at the meet of the State Fireman's Association at Janesville, Wis., in August, P. V. Lawson, Sr., went with the Menasha Engine Company, and they played the farthest stream of any engine present. They often went to these annual meets and were members of the "State Firemen's Association." From the later records of Company No. 1. "Menasha, June 13, 1874. We met by order of Chief Engineer P. V. Lawson, Sr., and joined Germania Company No. 2, and Union Hook & Ladder Company, for review. After being reviewed by the common council, we took the engines down to the canal, to show what we could do in throwing water, and to have a little fun with 'the boys.' (Signed) C. B. Hutchins, Secretary."

At these annual reviews the old hand engines were polished up to look like new, and were covered with flowers so that they were a mass of floral display. The firemen were in uniform.

The No. 1 Company wore blue blouses and caps; the No. 2 Germania were dressed in red shirts and Holland caps; the hook and ladder boys wore blue. The women took part in the decoration of the engines. They marched in long procession, with a band of music, the members in handsome uniform, usually with the old "Turner Band." All the factories closed, and the whole town turned out to greet the firemen. The streets were lined with people. As the brave procession marched along, every boy vowed that some day he should be a fireman. They were efficient in putting out fires and worthy of all praise. They presented Mr. Lawson, Sr., as chief, an immense white stiff leather chief's hat, and a beautiful trumpet, and he proudly marched at the head of the procession. He took great delight in the fire company, and studied the extinguishment of fires scientifically. He made them play the water on the lower part of the fire so the steam would rise and assist to extinguish the flames. It was truly remarkable how they could extinguish some fires which they conquered.

"Fireman's Certificate": "These presents certify that P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, is an active member, in good standing, of Fire Engine Company No. 1, of Fire Department of Village of Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis. And that the said P. V. Lawson has so been an active member in good standing of said company for seven years continuously," etc., etc.

"P. V. Lawson, Chief Engineer.

(Signed) E. W. Kittle, Foreman."

P. V. Lawson, Sr., was an earnest advocate of temperance, and never lost an opportunity to improve his fellow men in this respect. In the books of No. 1 Fire Company we find this record:

"Special meeting, Menasha Engine Company, No. 1, November 16, 1878.

"Called to order by the foreman, J. Krouse. Object of meeting is to take action on a proposition of P. V. Lawson, to give them \$25 to keep beer out of their meeting place.

"Motion was made to vote by ballot. Carried. Whole number of votes cast eighteen, of which six for Lawson's offer, and twelve against. The offer was not accepted.

"J. W. Hart, Secretary."

While P. V. Lawson, Sr., was chief engineer of the fire department in 1874 he recommended and assisted in the organization and equipment of the Union Hook and Ladder Company. It was organized April 7, 1874.

The balloting for chief engineer was not an election, but a nomination by the whole membership of all the fire companies assembled, who sent their recommendation made by them to the village board, afterward the common council, who then elected the ones nominated.

In 1883 the city had prospered and most of the mills and nearly all the mercantile buildings along Main street, and nearly all the buildings in the town were wooden construction. A brick building was an exception. A fire limit ordinance was passed in 1884 prescribing the area within which no wooden structure could be erected. A cheap steam fire engine had been offered the city for \$1,500, and though it was in general disfavor and blew off her cylinder on the trial, she was purchased, and always went by the name of Black Jack. She had a plunger pump that shook the earth when running. It is still in use to flush sewers. In 1886, while still occupying the rooms in the Masonic building, before the new city hall was completed, the mayor recommended the purchase of a good steam engine. The bids, examinations and trial resulted in the purchase of the Silsby steamer, which is placerd in the new city hall and has done first class service ever since. At this same season William Pankratz was given quarters for his fire horses in the rear of the city hall, and has furnished the fire teams ever since, giving good service. The steamer is not required since the building of the water works, but the teams take the hose carts. After the Silsby steamer was purchased, the old hand engine companies disbanded, and the department was reorganized on a new basis. Mr. John Schubert had been foreman for almost the whole time of Germania, and now disbanded the brave company, and took his uniform home to keep as a relic. The city sold the engine house on Tayco street for a meat shop. Mr. Philip Gardner and Mr. John Zimiger had been chiefs of the old organization for many years.

The waterworks and electric street lighting plants of Menasha are marvels of their kind, and for economy and efficiency lead the world. The total cost of the water plant is \$74 per month, and of the street lighting, with 100 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each, is \$84 per month, where formerly the city paid \$600 per month for street lights and the city hall. This is a saving in cost that will pay for the plant in three years.

The history of the establishment of the water plant begins with a resolution drawn by P. V. Lawson, Jr., in the summer of

1904, and presented to the council by Alderman Dennis McMahon for the appointment of a committee to obtain a proposition from Neenah to supply water to Menasha from its plant. Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., Mr. H. H. Held, Mr. Dennis McMahon, Mr. Nicholas Remmel were appointed a committee and obtained the proposition from Neenah, which was not acceptable, and it was also suggested that Neenah did not have the right to rent water outside its limits. The council was then urged to appoint a committee to examine plans for a system of waterworks for Menasha. The council appointed as such committee Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., Mr. H. H. Held, citizens, and Mr. Dennis McMahon, Nicholas Remmel and Fred Eule, Aldermen. Competitive plans were requested from engineers and after several months the committee reported to the council in favor of a water plant, and the outline plan as recommended by Mr. C. Morgan, engineer. The council then took up the subject vigorously, and in the meantime examined the different engines and electric motors. They finally selected the Diesel oil engines. By an election of the people the issue of \$75,000 in bonds was authorized for the plant. As an enthusiastic contemporary account from the "Appleton Crescent" of March 31, 1906, gives a very good description of this plant, it is reproduced here not only to describe the plant, but to show what the neighbors think of it.

"The city was determined to have waterworks and had small means, but a system was built that is today a model of excellence, although the city expended up to within \$13 of its bonding limit. At the rate the municipality is saving in decreased cost, the bonds will soon be canceled.

"The council adopted a modern power, the Diesel engine, which burns oil, and in doing so had great difficulty with consulting engineers, all of whom strenuously advocated steam and opposed every other sort of power. The council, composed largely of mechanics, took matters into its own hands and bought the oil engines and compelled the engineer to erase from his plans the boiler house, etc. The councilmen had closely investigated the engines from the standpoint of mechanics.

"In February, 1905, the council had specifications drawn for each part of the system and when contracts were let all contractors were compelled to give Surety Company bonds. The city got value received for every foot of pipe, every hydrant and valve it bought. The excavating and laying of pipes the city did with its own labor, the contractors' bids being all re-

jected. The piping cost \$27.35 per ton. The first contracts were let in February and in November the water was turned on. Rather prompt work.

"The motive power of the plant consists of two 75-horse power Diesel engines. These machines are not explosive like gasoline engines; a thin jet of crude oil is ignited, creates expansion and moves the big engines. These machines are in use in the Kimberly mill; 1,400 horse power Diesel engines generate electricity which drives the paper mill machinery. This engine is more economical than steam or gasoline, and although a new method, is now beyond the experimental stage.

"The two engines, stand pipe 135 feet high, with capacity 86,000 gallons, 10¾ miles of mains, mostly twenty and sixteen inches diameter, excavating and laying of pipe, engine house, land, dwelling house for engineer, eighty-seven hydrants, etc., cost \$105,500.

"One of the distinguished features of the water system is the manner in which the mains are laid. It is freely circulating the friction in sending water through the pipes being reduced to a minimum. The engineer, George C. Morgan, is entitled to particular credit for the scientific manner in which the system is laid out. It is the most original and by far the best planned of any water works plant in the state and goes far towards the great success of the Menasha waterworks.

"The pressure at any hydrant is sixty-four pounds, from the tower; with the engines pumping direct into the mains the pressure can be increased to 115 pounds and over. At ordinary pressure of sixty-four pounds the firemen only partly open the hydrants. Twelve streams have been played from the hydrants at one time and the pressure maintained up to its full point.

"Only sixty private consumers are connected, but as soon as the weather permits many more dwellings will be supplied. One consumer takes 15,000 gallons a day. The plant is now paying expenses and interest and something on the principal. The cost of water to the consumer is 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, when 300 gallons or less a day is used; 10 cents per 1,000 if 800 gallons are used, the minimum being \$5 a year. The ordinary family of seven persons can get water for bath, closet, kitchen and some sprinkling at about \$5 a year. This would give ninety-one gallons a day. The capacity of the system is 2,500,000 per day. The cost to the city is one-quarter of a cent per 1,000 gallons. This is the test for five months, and the test has been thorough.

The fuel consumption is from 9 cents to 15 cents a day, which certainly beats out any steam plant ever built. The 86,000 gallons tower was filled against fifty pounds pressure at a cost of two mills, or one-fifth of a cent per 1,000 gallons at actual test. The city bought 6,000 gallons of oil at a cost of a little over 3 cents a gallon.

“Every one who uses water must have a meter, which is sold at \$7.75, cost price. The city therefore knows exactly what it costs per 1,000 gallons to run the plant.”

About 1880 the Neenah and Menasha Gas Company, of which Thomas and Henry Higgins owned the controlling interest, had extended their mains to Menasha from Neenah, the gas generator being on the island, at the present site where it has always been located, and commenced to light the city by gas lamps on the street corners at \$1.50 per month per lamp. One night Alderman C. W. Lloyd and Pat McFadden had their heads together in the council chamber in the old Masonic hall, the same year the city hall was completed. Soon after Mr. McFadden made a motion that the city would thereafter pay but \$1 per month for gas. The motion was carried. A fight was then begun on street lighting that lasted a good many years with much feeling. January 19, 1888, a contract was made with Mr. Michael Hart, and Mr. Charles L. Harry, of Bay City, Michigan, to set up an electric lighting plant for lighting the streets and for domestic purposes. Their plant was installed at once, the engine house and generators being located near the canal on the St. Paul Railway tracks. The company did not obtain sufficient support to make the venture profitable, and after about one year disposed of its plant, franchises and contracts to Mr. George Davis, of Neenah, who had become proprietor of the Menasha & Neenah Gas & Electric Light Company. This company continued to light the city under a contract made in 1895, to run ten years. When the contract was about to expire the city was nearly ready to run its waterworks, and were induced to set up their own plant for street light. A contract was made at \$9,500 for the whole plant, using the extra engines of the waterworks. Again quoting from the same article in the *Appleton Crescent*: “The cost of the electrical system, which includes alternating dynamos, eighty arc lights, all wiring, setting poles, switchboards, etc., was \$9,500. The total cost of the water and light system was \$115,000. The electric part of the plant is also very interesting, and furnishes subject for thought.

The city has only sufficient engine capacity at present to light streets and municipal buildings, none of the current being sold for commercial purposes. The eighty arc lights are of seven amperes and superior to 2,000 candle power, and are lighted eleven hours per night. The actual cost for fuel to make the current is forty-five gallons for eleven hours, or \$1.50 a night for the entire eighty street lamps. The council figure that \$25 will cover the cost of a street lamp per year; this figure includes a large sum for depreciation of plant, carbons, trimming, breakage, interest, and a sum sufficient to repair all wires if a sleet storm should break them all up every year. The actual cost of the fuel to run one lamp eleven hours a day for a year is \$7.30, so that the other expense is put down at about \$18, which is very liberal, the probabilities being that the net cost will be much less than \$20." The engineer of the plant is Mr. Simon Reimer, whose salary is \$600 per annum. Mr. Reimer is assistant engineer and lamp trimmer, with a salary of \$400 per annum. These two officers in charge run the waterworks and electric light plant.

The public library was organized in the old National Hotel, November 19, 1895, at which Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., was chairman. A committee headed by Mr. F. D. Lake started out to obtain a subscription of \$1,500 to start a library. By the following March the amount was raised and an organization of a Library Board perfected, with the following officers: F. D. Lake, president; Mrs. R. M. Scott, vice-president; Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants, secretary and librarian; Mr. A. B. Dunlap, treasurer, and Mrs. J. R. Bloom, Henry Fitzgibbon, E. D. Smith, P. V. Lawson and J. L. Fieweger directors. Books were purchased and the library opened twice a week in Adam Tuchscherer block. Salary of librarian was \$50 per annum. At the library meeting March 22, 1897, Mr. Fitzgibbon moved, and Mr. Lawson seconded the motion offering the library to the city, provided the people vote a one mill tax to support it. The library then contained 1,458 books, and had \$322 in the treasury. Three days later the resolution came before a council composed of Mayor Lawson, Aldermen Lenz, Vaughn, Schneider, Voissem, Miner, Strange, Linsdau, Whipple, all of whom voted to submit the proposition at the April election. There were 655 votes cast on the question, which was carried by a majority of 243. The council thereon accepted the gift and established the free public library. The first board appointed was: E. D. Smith, P. V.

Lawson, J. L. Fieweger, F. D. Lake, George Banta, Henry E. Trilling, Silas Bullard, John Wons, Henry Fitzgibbon. Mr. E. D. Smith, who had the subject for a number of years under consideration, now made his gift to the city of the forty-acre park and \$25,000 for a library to be located on the park. He had long before offered half the park to Fox Lake and Downer College, but when they elected to locate in Milwaukee, he then on July 14, 1897, made his gift to the city. The plans as to the library were changed by a gift of the present site, and as \$15,000 were for building and \$10,000 for endowment, when the library building was completed in the fall of 1898 Mr. Smith gave \$5,000 to make up a deficiency in the building fund, making his total gift for library \$33,000. The library was opened to the public October 18, 1898. Mr. Smith acted as president of the board until his death in 1899, since which time Mr. F. D. Lake has been president. Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants has been librarian from the beginning, and Miss Hattie Northrup assistant librarian from the beginning. The library board at the time of dedication February 21, 1898, was E. D. Smith, F. D. Lake, L. J. Noble, P. V. Lawson, J. L. Fieweger, Silas Bullard, Henry E. Trilling, Henry Fitzgibbon, W. H. Miner and has continued by reappointments about the same, until last year, when the council appointed women for the first time. The members of the board this year are: F. D. Lake, president; W. H. Miner, secretary; Mrs. Mary Hewitt, Miss Mary P. Whipple, Mrs. P. V. Lawson, Silas Bullard, J. L. Fieweger, Henry E. Trilling, J. M. Pleasants.

The library building is constructed of stone, in classic style, furnished in oak. The reading room and stack are open to each other, giving the attendant a view of the whole interior. The second floor is handsomely furnished and fitted by the ladies of the Women's clubs, and is used for a meeting room for various purposes. A museum has been commenced and is gradually being improved. The library contains 6,000 volumes, and gives out 3,000 books each month, and about 3,000 are recorded monthly as visiting the reading room. The plans of the library building are used as models in library schools, and the library is appointed as a part of the training for students attending the state library school at Madison. Among the original gifts to the library was \$500 from Mr. E. D. Smith, on condition that \$1,000 be given by others. Mrs. R. M. Scott gave \$300 of this,

and Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, gave \$25. Hon. Samuel A. Cook, of Neenah, made a gift of 150 books.

The public park on Doty island, containing thirty-two acres, was a gift to the city of Menasha from Mr. E. D. Smith, made at a special meeting of the common council, July 14, 1897. The intention to present this tract to the city had long been contemplated by Mr. Smith. The tract covers two blocks extending from Park to Cleveland street and from the Neenah line at Nicolet avenue to the Fox river. It had been the property of Captain John M. McCarty, of Alexandria, Virginia, as early as 1837, ten years before there was a house in Menasha. Mr. John B. Macy, of Virginia, had secured a half interest in the property in 1850, and Macy had sold a quarter interest to James Doty, who left Menasha in 1853, leaving a power of attorney with his father, Governor James D. Doty, to dispose of his lands in Menasha. A partition deed was made between Sally McCarty Pleasants, of Alexandria, Va., sole surviving heir of Captain McCarty, deceased; and Mr. Macy and Governor James D. Doty, of this tract of land, which extended from Naymut street to Lake Winnebago. This deed, made November 21, 1854, as recorded contains a plat of numbered lots, which contain two and a half acres each.

Mr. Smith had owned two of these lots in front of his residence and the lots on the river front for many years prior to 1884, at which time he informed Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., of his intentions, and from that time on for thirteen years he frequently had the assistance of Mr. Lawson in his project and the purchase of the lands necessary. Mr. Lawson purchased for Mr. Smith the four lots of ten acres still owned by Mrs. Sally McCarty Pleasants, for the sum of \$6,000; also one lot owned by R. M. Scott for \$500, with a written condition that it was for a public park. This was a gift by Mr. Scott toward the park of over \$1,000. The school lot was purchased by Mr. Smith from the city for \$1,000 and the German Turner park lot for \$3,200. In the long negotiations for these properties Mr. Lawson took part, as also in the attempt to purchase the lot still owned by Mr. Webster. There was some attempt made to keep the purpose secret, but in the purchase of the school lot the purpose of the purchase made the price lower than the value of the lot. The whole tract at the time the gift was made to the city was worth \$25,000, and had cost Mr. Smith about \$14,000. The gift was delayed for several years, as Mr. Smith was desirous of seat-

ing Downer College on half the site. It was intended to change the location of this female college from Fox Lake to some other point. Rev. H. A. Miner had been for a quarter of a century on the board of trustees, and being an old acquaintance and pastor of Mr. Smith, had informed him of the plans of the college. Mr. Smith offered the trustees half of this land and promised to secure a gift of \$50,000 in addition; but at the same time the Milwaukee Woman's College offered to unite with Downer College, and give its property, valued at \$150,000 and \$25,000 in money in addition. This last gift was accepted, and that is the reason for its present name of Milwaukee-Downer College, and why that girls' school was not located on Doty island.

As soon as Mr. Smith had word that his proposition was not acceptable to the college, he immediately set about to make his gift of the whole tract to Menasha for a park. Many of his original plans were changed. Originally he did not include the river front in his scheme; but in the deed it was included. The gift was made at a special meeting of the council on July 14, 1897, and included the library gift made at the same time, intending to have the library set in the park. His plan was a beautiful one; but for efficiency and usefulness as a popular public library he accepted the advice of his friends and changed the site of the library to a more central location. He required that the city should expend \$1,000 annually on the park for five years and thereafter \$500 annually. The wisdom of this is apparent, as the council have set the limit of their appropriation ever since to the necessity of the bond. The council in 1897 appointed park commissioners, E. D. Smith, P. V. Lawson, L. J. Noble, Adam J. Tuchscherer and John Schreibeis. Mr. Smith was elected president. Mr. Olaf Benson, of Chicago, a landscape gardener, who had made Lincoln park, was engaged to make plans for the improvements. The park had a wealth of forest trees, oak, hickory and elms, and his plans contemplated leaving these as nature made them. In the cleared land on the river front he arranged his flower beds. After the death of Mr. Smith, Mr. L. J. Noble became president of the board, and the pavilion was erected in 1880, and walks laid out. After he retired, Mr. P. V. Lawson was made president and acted until 1904. The flower beds were planned, more walks laid, and some attempt made to realize the plans. At this time, on recommendation of the president, a Ladies' Park Committee was named by the board, to take full charge of the flowers. The wisdom of this has been



*Cyrus Bailey
Carlton Foster*

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

seen in the improved floral display and economy. The members of this committee now are Mrs. F. D. Lake, chairman; Mrs. James Thom, Mrs. P. V. Lawson, Mrs. P. J. Robertson, Miss Carrie Pleasants, Mrs. W. H. Miner, and Mrs. S. S. Little.

After Mr. Lawson retired from the board, Mr. F. D. Lake became president, and has filled the position to the present time. The present members are F. D. Lake, George Utz, Henry E. Trilling, G. A. Loescher, John Schreibeis. The city clerk, S. S. Little, acts as secretary. Of other public parks one is Battery Park, at the triangle made by Depere street at the public landing. Mr. George A. Loescher, whose hardware store is opposite, has at his own expense leveled the ground and kept the grass cut, and supplies several beds with flowers in an artistic manner, making it a beautiful addition to the beauty of the water front at the foot of Main street. Several years ago the triangle on the junction of Chute and Main street was laid out for a small public beauty spot in the principal part of the city, but some of the aldermen thought it crowded the streets constantly jammed with traffic, and so had it removed at a cost of \$700. In any other city they would spend money to make such a spot attractive, rather than destroy it. It will some day be restored, when the public appearance of the city becomes more of a study, and its commercial value is understood.

The fine retaining wall along Water street from the bridge up river past the public landing or Battery Park, 566 feet long, was built in 1894, under the administration of Mr. John Rosch, at a cost to the city of \$2,745. A bill was favored in Congress by Congressman Wells and later urged by Hon. S. A. Cook while in Congress, to reimburse the city for its expenditure as the wall was made necessary to save the bridge and street from being carried away by waste of the waters at the head of the canal by passing boats. The bill in Congress was referred to the Engineer department for a report, which did not favor the appropriation, and this disposed of the measure.

LVII.

THE IRON HORSE, AND IRON RAIL—THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD.

In about 1851, Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, and His Majesty's consul at Norfolk, Va., came to Menasha and made investments in real estate. His name is found in many abstracts of land titles. His sons, Mr. Walter James and Mr. Courtney James, took up their residence here. In the following winter Mr. Walter James, as chief engineer, with a survey party, ran a preliminary survey for the Manitowoc and Mississippi railroad from Menasha to Manitowoc. Mr. George Reed was interested in this enterprise. Work on the grade was begun. Considerable underbrushing and clearing of trees was done along the right of way. At Menasha, the grade was made in the cut along Third street, now occupied by the interurban street car line. The road was afterwards built partly by the Northern Railroad, and partly by the Lake Shore Railroad, many years afterward, and finally this very line was occupied by the present Manitowoc & Western Railroad, operated by the Central system.

To finance the proposed Manitowoc Railroad, an ingenious scheme was proposed by Mr. C. L. Kimball, of syndicating the feud existing between the pioneers of the twin villages and turning it to financial and commercial ends. One day Judge George Reed, a very dignified and carefully dressed gentleman, came driving into the village from Manitowoc and, meeting up with Elder Kimball on the edge of town, asked him to ride, when he unfolded to him the proposal to ask Manitowoc for \$25,000 and the villages of Menasha and Neenah for a like sum to aid in building the road. Mr. Kimball at once suggested he "had a scheme that would get the cash." Mr. Reed was all attention, and the Elder unfolded the thing. He stated the fact of the bad blood between the people, and it would be very easy to get a few hundred young bloods to go over to Neenah and provoke a great riot. Then have all the participants arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Take these to New York and hypothecate them for the funds to complete the road." By this time they were at the Decker Hotel, the Elder alighted, touched his hat and disappeared. As Mr. Curtis Reed came up to greet

his brother, the judge grunted and exclaimed, "Who is that man. He is either a knave or a fool."

In 1854 the town of Manitowoc had agreed to extend their credit to the extent of \$150,000 to the Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad; and its promoters worked up an enthusiasm in Neenah and Menasha to vote \$150,000 in aid of the road. Public meetings were held and the proposition was finally put to a vote of the people. The voting was in June, 1854, and stood 89 for aid and 48 against it, a majority of 41 for the bond issue of \$150,000. There was a property qualification for the right to vote, and after the election it was found that a good many people had deeds to one lot.

In the summer of 1853 a large quantity of railroad iron was landed at Green Bay, for the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, now the Chicago & North-Western, then building along what is commonly styled now the old line. The iron was brought up river by boat to the lower flat at Kaukauna; from this point it was taken by wagons over the plank road through Menasha, where it was loaded on barges, towed by the Peytona to Fond du Lac. The villagers were delighted at the sight of this railroad iron, for it was the very best evidence of the progress of the railway in this direction. When Mrs. P. V. Lawson, Sr., came from Pultneyville with two small children to join her husband at Menasha, in December, 1856, she rode by stage to Palmyra, thence by railroad coach to Chicago and thence by railroad coach to Fond du Lac, the end of the railroad. There they took stage along the lake shore road to Oshkosh, arriving at night. The next day they rode by stage to Menasha, arriving before noon. The weather was very cold and the stage journey disagreeable. It was not until January of 1861 that the old Rock River Valley Union railroad, now the Chicago & North-Western, was extended from Fond du Lac to Appleton through Oshkosh and Neenah. It ran about a mile west of Neenah, west of the slough bridge, where a depot was located on the highway to the cemetery, and the mud roads, made impassable by heavy teaming, made it almost impossible to deliver freight. The railroad ran along the west side of Little Lake Butte des Morts to Appleton and did not come to Menasha village. There was a wagon bridge over the lake at that time, which landed on the north side of the river at the foot of the rapids near Whiting's paper mill. Some of the piles of the bridge can still be seen in the lake. It landed on the west shore near Blair's stone house at the spring. A sidetrack was made near there for the use of the village of Menasha. This was very inconvenient railroad accommodations, as it was more

than two miles to deliver freight and about three miles for passengers to take the train. It had been intended to cut Menasha village off from the benefits of the road. The directors of the road soon after, on a tour of inspection, visited Menasha and were informed of the conditions. They inquired of one of the officers of the road why they had ran away from these water powers. His only information was that it had been located by the engineers. The directors then advised the business men of Menasha to send a delegation to Chicago for a conference and to lay the subject before the railway officials. Mr. Curtis Reed, Major Charles Doty and Mr. Reuben M. Scott were chosen as such committee and rode with the directors to Chicago, where an arrangement was made to change the direction of the road to its present location, running through Neenah across the island and over Little Lake Butte des Morts. The change was accomplished by December, 1862. Neenah agreed to pay for the grading and ties on their side and for the bridge over their channel, and Menasha to pay for the grading and ties on their side and to build the bridge across the river and lake. The depot was located on the island midway between the manufacturing enterprises of both places. This first depot has since been replaced by a handsome modern brick and stone station erected about 1890 on Commercial street, easy of approach from either city and passed by the street car lines. After the coming of the railroad (about 1870) a side track was extended the entire length of the canal past the mills and factories. In 1903 this road extended a side-track on the south side of the river along the Lawson canal to the dam for the accommodation of the island and the Gilbert paper mills and the Woodenware Company.

The Wisconsin Central railway in 1870 proposed that if Menasha issued \$50,000 in bonds, the road would build from near the center of the island north into the timber. Neenah was to vote the same aid. Both places voted to give the aid. Menasha delivered its bonds, but Neenah did not. There was a question of the right and necessity of a bond issue for these purposes. It was a subject of a sharp controversy. Mr. P. V. Lawson, Sr., opposed the issue of bonds and procured at his own expense the services of Mr. Ephriam Mariner, a leading corporation counsel of Milwaukee, and Mr. Moses Hooper, of Oshkosh. An injunction was issued by the courts forbidding the town and village officials, the president and clerk, from issuing the bonds, but they were warned and took a boat over the lower lake and, dressed in overalls and clothing to disguise themselves as laborers, repaired to Milwaukee, where they signed the bonds. This was the ad-

ministration of 1871. The city, after being greatly retarded in its growth by the bond controversy and suits for the payment, finally compromised and settled. The town, owing one-quarter of the bonds, refused to pay, and in 1896 the question came up on the validity of these bonds on a suit by R. M. Scott against the town of Menasha, in which Col. Gabe Bouck represented the bonds and Hon. James C. Kerwin, of Neenah, since a justice of the Supreme Court, represented the town and opposed the legality of the bonds before Judge Webb, sitting at Waupaca, who declared the bonds illegal. Thus after twenty-six years of controversy the bonds were finally declared illegal, although the city had paid their three-quarters of the bonds. The immediate controversy before Judge Webb was on the interest coupons. It was then intended to sue on the bonds, when it was discovered by the attorneys they had overlooked the date and the bonds were outlawed by the statute of limitations.

The Wisconsin Central railroad was constructed in 1871 north to Stevens point and eventually to Ashland, and then to Minneapolis. Several years later they laid track to Chicago. There were no sidetracks in the mill district either in Menasha or Neenah, but by some track arrangement with the Milwaukee & Northern, now owned by the St. Paul Railroad Company, their cars were switched over the sidings. Mr. Reuben M. Scott, of Menasha, had the contract to construct and grade this road from Menasha to Stevens point. In 1898 the Central built a road from Menasha to Manitowoc.

The Milwaukee & Northern railroad was constructed and opened for business from Milwaukee to Green Bay. At the same time the Central, expecting to purchase the Lake Shore & Western, constructed a road to Appleton to connect with it. Mr. Reuben M. Scott, of Menasha, had this contract. Subsequently this road was torn up and the Central got control of the Milwaukee Northern to Milwaukee. In 1878 Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., was engaged as right of way attorney and, under instructions from Mr. James Spencer, treasurer of the road, procured the right of way from Menasha to Appleton and Menasha to Neenah for the main line, and along the water power at Neenah for sidetracks, which were constructed the same year. Mr. R. M. Scott, of Menasha, had the contract to construct the Northern from Hilbert Junction to Menasha. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company now own this line of railway. Menasha issued its bonds for \$50,000 to the Wisconsin Central railway and \$60,000 to the Milwaukee & Northern railway, and paid altogether in interest and principal nearly \$150,-

000 as a free gift for these roads with no adequate return. The roads were bound to cross through Menasha because of its situation on the lake, and the amount paid was too small to change the location of a railroad.

In 1885 Mr. Lucius Clark, of South Bend, Indiana, and Mr. George and others of the same place retained Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., as attorney for the organization of a horse street car line in Menasha and Neenah. An incorporation was effected of which Mr. Lawson was made president, and an ordinance was granted the company for a street car line, December 10, 1885, in Menasha, and later in Neenah, providing for the completion of the line before October 1, 1886. The line was completed and a barn built on Washington street and cars run over the line for a number of years until it became part of the Interurban system. Mr. T. B. Reid characterized the line as "two streaks of rust on which the cars hang over each end of the line." The line was only one mile long. After a few years it came into the possession of Mr. Ferdinand Schumacker, the originator of Quaker Oats enterprises.

Mr. Lawson also secured the right of way through the town of Menasha and into the city of Appleton for an interurban line from Menasha to Appleton in 1890. This line was not constructed, but in 1896 the present Interurban line was promoted over another route, its present line to the beach, and an ordinance granted by the city, amending the older ordinance of the horse car line, which had been purchased by the Interurban Street railroad, with the condition that an interurban system be constructed by July 1, 1897. This line was an electric line and constructed at that time, placing large cars on the route and running every half hour to Appleton. A few years later it was completed to Kaukauna. In 1905 the Interurban electric line ran from Green Bay to connect at Kaukauna. In 1903 the electric interurban ran from Oshkosh to connect at Neenah. In 1905 the Fond du Lac line ran to connect at Oshkosh, making a complete line from Green Bay to Fond du Lac. The cars were first run on the Fox River Valley Electric Interurban line June 1, 1898.

The American Express Company opened an office in December, 1855, with Charles Scheffer, cashier of the bank, as agent. The express arrived on Tuesdays and Fridays and departed on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This was a general collecting office for Menasha, Neenah, Appleton and Green Bay.

The telegraph offices came with the railroads in 1860, and the telephone in 1871.

LVIII.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHURCH SOCIETIES AND THE BUILDING OF CHURCHES IN MENASHA.

St. Patrick's. The oldest religious society in Menasha is perhaps that of the St. Patrick's Church, on Nicolet avenue, on Doty island. It is now a beautiful and imposing site with its parish home for the priest, its high-towered brick church, its beautiful cloister for the sisters and large brick school house, all set back from the wide avenue in a grove of tall trees with a wide lawn in front. It was not always so beautiful and prosperous. Its history has been one long pull for the good of its people, and the congregation have had many struggles to maintain their church.

It is said by Mr. W. N. Webster, an old resident, that during the United States occupation by its Indian department of Winnebago Rapids, on the south, or Neenah channel, now the site of Neenah, in 1834-35, that Rev. Father Theodore J. Van den Broek, then located at Little Chute, held services at Winnebago Rapids several times during the progress of the Indian mission for the benefit of the few residents of that faith. Later it is said that he held services and established a mission four miles west among the settlers. This is said by Mr. Webster to have been four miles west of the village of Menasha. In the "History of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin" it is stated that "In 1848 the Rev. Father Theodore J. Van den Broek established a regular mission west of Menasha for all Catholics of the towns of Neenah and Menasha and adjoining country.

There was a large colony of Irish people who came to work on the Fox river improvement at Kaukauna, Appleton and Menasha. The greater number selected lands in the town of Menasha and Neenah, mostly west of Little Lake Butte des Morts, and it was among these families this mission must have been located, possibly in some of the log cabin residences, as all first houses were then made of logs. The site of this mission seems to be obscure now.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Chapin, many years pastor of the Presbyterian

church at Neenah, refers to this early mission west of Neenah in an historical sketch published in "Cummingham's History of Neenah," saying that in 1848 Father Van den Broek, of Little Chute, had services for the Catholic families who were settled in the town of Neenah. As he was about to leave for Europe he left a priest in charge, who attended to the mission in his absence. Services were held at the home of Mr. J. Conniff, in the Irish settlement in the town of Neenah, which then comprised the territory now divided into the towns of Vinland, Clayton, Neenah and Menasha. The residence of Mr. Conniff was in the territory now in the town of Clayton.

Dr. Chapin mentions that when Father Van den Broek returned from abroad he led a colony of German emigrants, who settled east of Menasha, possibly in the town of Harrison, now Calumet county.

The next priest to come to this locality was Father Paul Farrnaci, who is said to have located his residence in the village of Neenah in 1849. He officiated in a log church near Daniel Nugents, in the then town of Neenah. He also had charge of the missions in Oshkosh and the surrounding country.

In 1849, as stated by Mr. Webster, the Rev. Father N. Farrnaci succeeded to this mission, who erected a log church on the high bank of a creek which formerly ran across the present premises diagonally, and the church lay in the direction of the creek in the forest and was approached by a diagonal path along the creek from what is now Washington street. He is said to have been succeeded in this church in 1851 by Rev. Father James Colton, who was in 1878 located at Fond du Lac. Father Colton was ordained in 1847 and became assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church in Milwaukee. In 1855 he was the first pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Fond du Lac and until 1881.

The congregation at Menasha was at this time largely composed of about twenty-five families from the Irish colony in West Menasha. Rev. James Colton was succeeded by Rev. Father F. Fusseder, who united all the Catholics of different nationalities and greatly increased the society. He built the frame church and completed it all but the seats. Father Fusseder was of Austrian nationality and ordained in Milwaukee in 1850. At the time of the dedication of this church in 1857 Father Fusseder was in charge of St. Peter's Church in Oshkosh. In 1854 Capt. Laughland B. MacKinnon, a captain in the English navy, who had made investments in Menasha real

estate, had promised the church an acre of land where the building stood, but the abstract shows that the deed was not made until August 25, 1860, "to John M. Henni, Catholic Bishop of Milwaukee," of lots 169, 170, 171 and 172 in block B, town of the Island. This plat had been made in 1857 by MacKinnon, D. J. Pulling and Charles Doty. The records made it appear that the church had been located on land it did not own for nearly nine years. Captain MacKinnon did not own the land until August, 1854.

Bishop Henni came to Menasha in 1857 and dedicated the church to St. Charles Borromeos, under whose tutelage it still remains. At the same time he confirmed 113 people. The frame church was erected just before this visit of the Bishop of Milwaukee and was presided over by Rev. Father N. Farrnaci. The same year, from 1857 to 1859, it came under the pastorate of Rev. Father Max de Becke. After leaving Menasha he had erected a church, dedicated in 1863, at Watertown. Rev. Father N. Seif was pastor to 1860 and was succeeded by Rev. Father Louis Dael, who remained until 1863, at which time Bishop Henni came and confirmed a class of 150, June 16, 1863. Rev. Dael came from Fond du Lac, where he had laid the foundation of St. Patrick's Church in 1855, having been pastor prior to that of the old St. Louis Church of the same city, which "was the mother of all the Catholic congregations of the city of Fond du Lac." Rev. Father Louis Dael died in Fond du Lac in 1879 while in charge of the church of St. Louis. From 1863 to 1864 the church was in charge of Rev. William Wilkens. Then Rev. Edmund Walsh officiated for three months, when he was relieved by Rev. Father Uhlemayer, who officiated until he led part of the flock into a new church dedicated to St. Mary in 1868. This was the year of the separation of the German portion of the congregation.

Rt. Rev. John M. Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee, deeded the St. Charles property to Rt. Rev. Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay, January 12, 1869, and he deeded it February 15, 1871, to Augustin Marini and Andrea Ventura, to be held as long as they lived together, and to be redeeded if they separate. They were associated with these Revs. Moreshini, Moreti and Baldi, under the associate style of the Servite Fathers, who co-jointly served the parish and then redeeded the property to Rt. Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, ordinary of the diocese, May 15, 1882. Just

before this, on March 7 of this year, the old frame church which stood cornering to the street so many years, burned.

Rev. Bonfilio Baldi, a member of Servites of Mary, born near Genoa, Italy, in 1842, studied in Perugia and at Rome, and July 13, 1870, landed at New York and proceeded to Green Bay, when Bishop Joseph Melcher sent him to Menasha, where he was obliged to converse through an interpreter, as he did not understand English. He remained until November, 1871, then took charge of St. Mary's at Appleton. After several charges in Chicago and Minnesota he returned to Menasha, October 27, 1880.

Soon after the burning of the old church plans were made for the present new brick church erected in 1883-84, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Arthur O'Connor. During this period he changed the patron saint of the church from St. Charles to St. Patrick, and the church society was regularly incorporated under the law of Wisconsin in 1883, and Rt. Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, Bishop of Green Bay, deeded the property of the old St. Charles congregation to the newly named "St. Patrick's congregation of Menasha," September 3, 1883. Rev. Father William de Kelter, while serving a long and faithful pastorate at Depere, received word from Bishop Krautbauer on September 22, 1884, to take up the work at St. Patrick's congregation at Menasha or Neenah in place of Rev. Father Arthur O'Connor. No priest ever complains; but the task before him at that time was as thankless almost as the duties which confronted the missionary of long ago. The church was partially completed, very heavily loaded with debt and liens threatened. The congregation was discouraged, and he was a new man. But time, good judgment and a good constitution has during the almost quarter of a century of work of the good pastor made things look up some about the site of the old log cabin church that started the church building in Menasha.

While the Servite Fathers were in charge of the congregation a frame brick veneer school house was erected in 1872 and placed in charge of the Servite Sisters from England, who continued to conduct the school until 1877, when the Sisters of Notre Dame Convent, of Milwaukee, took charge and have continued in the service. In 1898 the congregation purchased the four lots on the west, extending their possession 200 feet to Washington street, and in 1900 erected on this property the present large commodious brick school building. The school

has an attendance of about 200 scholars. In 1899 the congregation built a new parsonage costing \$25,000, and in 1900 the congregation erected a new home for the Sisters.

Rev. Father William de Kolver was born in Belgium in April, 1843, son of Peter de Kolver, a native of Belgium, born in 1812. They moved to Wisconsin this year and settled on a farm in Kewaunee county. When 14 years of age William de Kolver hired out to work as a farm hand and then in the sawmills at Kewaunee. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1863, serving until taken sick in April, 1864, obtaining honorable discharge. He then attended St. Francis Seminary for seven years, and was ordained to the priesthood in June, 1871, his first charge being at Kilbourn City, where he remained two years, then two years at Grand Rapids and one year in Green Bay, when he was sent to De Pere, where he remained eight years until called September 22, 1884, to assume the duties of the place he has honored so many years.

It was while Francis J. Finn, S. J., spent one summer of his school days at the parish house of this church with other students, ranging the surrounding woods and boating and fishing on the lakes and rivers, that he had the inspiration and setting of his first literary work of boys' fiction now so popular, which he published under the nom de plume of "Neenah," later using his own name.

St. Mary's Church, of Menasha, was organized in 1866 under advice of Rt. Rev. Martin Henni by the Germans of St. Charles' congregation, mostly residing in Menasha, and who departed from the congregation of St. Charles Borromeo, now St. Patrick's, and, under the direction of the Rev. William Wilkens, organized the parish of St. Mary in the spring of 1866. They bought the wooden clabboard white church of the Congregational Society on Appleton street, Menasha, which was first occupied by them under the pastorate of Rev. Father F. Uhlemayer, who assumed charge of the parish in November, 1867. During his residence he established a parochial school and erected a brick veneer building for the school on Second street in 1868, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, who still have charge. He remained until May, 1871, when Rev. Joseph Nussbaum took charge and remained until December, 1872. While there he organized the St. Joseph Benovolent Association. Rev. John Jaster was pastor until March, 1875. He was a native of

West Prussia, born in 1828, and died at Addison, Wisconsin, November 19, 1881. He was ordained at St. Francis Seminary after his pastorate here. Rev. Father Andrew Seubert took charge in March, 1875, and remained a little more than a quarter of a century, when sickness compelled him to retire, with the good wishes for return of health of the largest congregation in the Green Bay diocese. The church, containing now over 500 families and the school over 600 scholars, is attended by eight Sisters of Notre Dame Convent.

The veteran old bell, which for many years had rung out its greeting to the villagers in the thriving days of the flush times in Menasha, now lays in the mud against the parish fence in the rear of the church of St. Mary, cracked and dismembered of its pristine glory, a sad reminder of the olden time. This historic remnant, reminder of the heroic days of the pioneer, has rung its gladsome sounds for Protestant and Catholic alike, who claim a common love for the sacred old relic. Other bells have been hoisted into tall steeples, many of them in numerous churches, schools and the City Hall. There have been and there are silver bells, brass and bell metal bells, costing thousands of dollars, but none of these will ever ring out on the river side with the sweet tones of the old iron bell of the Sheffield make, the cast steel bell that strained the generosity of the pioneer, the grand patriarch of the bells of Menasha. In the summer of 1858 the church building for the Congregational Society, Rev. H. A. Miner, pastor, had so far progressed under the work of Cornelius Northrup, contractor, as to assume the form and shape of a church. The base of the steeple stood out from and formed an entrance hall to the interior of the house of worship. The steeple was carried up square for a distance above the ridge pole with a scalloped cornice around. Above this rose the octagon form of the belfry for about twelve feet, on top of which the lofty sharp pinnacle towered into the sky. Mr. J. C. Underwood and Mr. Cornelius Northrup were among those who helped to raise the tall, white spire of the old church on the corner of Appleton and Second streets. The old white church with its graceful spire had been erected by willing hands with pioneer push, energy and enthusiasm, but with very little money, and even the minister helped to shingle. Hardly \$100 in cash was used in its construction. It was dedicated January 19, 1859. For two years the school bell was used to call the worshipers to meeting. Then the purchase of a bell for the

church was taken up by the congregation and donations for the purpose requested. Finally, on September 17, 1860, the records show that the amount raised was large enough to encourage the hope that a purchase could be made. The church records say: "September 17, 1860, subject of a bell was brought up and voted to get a steel bell as large as the means raised will pay for. Chose E. D. Smith and W. P. Rounds a committee to procure the same." It was brought across the ocean by sailing vessel and landed in Boston, thence it came by rail to Oshkosh and was brought across Lake Winnebago on the steamboat "Petonia" in the summer of 1861. Its weight was 750 pounds. It still bears the embossed letters cast into the rim of the bell, "Naylor, Vickers & Co., 1859, Sheffield. E. Reepes' patent, cast steel. No. 875." That this was the first church bell in Menasha appears by this letter from Rev. H. A. Miner, who was then pastor of the old white church and had assisted in its building. He has resided for thirty-five years on State street, Madison:

"Dear Mr. A. D. Clinton—The Methodist Church was built when I came to Menasha, October 1, 1857. Congregational Church was dedicated January 19, 1859. The bell, if I remember rightly, was the first church bell in town.

"We used the school bell before that on Sunday.

"H. A. Miner."

James De Wolf was the first one to ring the bell for services. At that time the church members alternated in the janitor services, and thus in turn most of the male members became in time bell ringers. The record shows for "Meeting held September 4, 1865, due Mr. Northrup for ringing bell, \$12.50," which doubtless was intended as payment for care of the church edifice.

As the church had been dedicated long before the hanging of the bell, it was never consecrated to its special office in the religious world, and as it was hanging in the belfry when the property was transferred to the Catholic Society of St. Mary, it was not specially blessed, though it never lost its sweet tone or temper in consequence. It was often rung as a fire bell and for weddings. When the soldier boys went away to fight the battles of their country it rang for them a brave farewell, and joined the fife and drum in a glad welcome home. On the Fourth of July it was as noisy and patriotic as any of the big or little boys. Every federal victory shivered and thrilled

through the glad echoes of the old belfry, and when Abraham Lincoln was shot down its doleful moaning and groaning seemed to fill the air with frightful dread.

The society, wishing to move its house of worship to a more central location, were willing to listen to the proposals of the St. Mary Society of Catholics for the purchase of the church building and grounds. The records show April 23, 1866, an offer of \$1,200 for house and lot, \$250 for bell and clock, \$150 for seats and \$60 for stove, a total of \$1,660. This offer was rejected. On July 2, 1866, the offer was accepted of \$1,600 for house and lots, \$300 for bell and clock and \$50 for stove, a total of \$1,950, and on August 13, 1866, the committee report the church sold and contract signed. The possession was not given until the following summer, when the new Congregational Church was completed. Then the St. Mary Society took possession of the old white church and after the proper ceremony of dedication continued worship there until the fire, which destroyed the church February 13, 1882, a period of fifteen years. It was just a quarter of a century ago, just twenty-five years last Ash Wednesday, when the church burned to the ground. There was late mass that morning to accommodate the country people. Mass was almost over and the people had been filing past the altar for some time to be decorated with the cross of ashes, when Father Seubert noticed the votary lamp at the altar fall and knew the string which held it had been burned away. At the same time he noticed an odor of burning pine and saw slight smoke oozing through the floor crack in front of the altar. Realizing the church was on fire, he quickly asked the people to go quietly out, but avoid a panic. Then the old bell rang out its shrill fire alarm and hundreds of willing hands fought the fire, but the old white church was doomed. At first the flames spread into the belfry and the bell, loosened from its support, fell from timber to timber until at last it rested on the entry floor. There as the raging flames licked up the wooden structure, and at last the floor was devoured, the old bell caved into the basement. When the wreck of the fire was cleared away the bell was hauled out into the yard, a platform was set up and once more it was swung into service, calling the people and school children to their duty. On this rickety platform it was rung with a long bar fastened to the side of the crank, and in this manner gave good service until about 1890, when the continued hammering of the bell in one place on the metal finally

cracked the bell about ten inches up from the bottom. It was then relieved from duty and a new bell was purchased. The old bell was dumped into the yard. The crane and clapper are lost and the maimed old veteran has lost all its fittings. The rope wheel was burned off in the fire, and possibly some junk dealer has the other parts.

In the days of its glory when it proudly rang its regular service from the belfry at exact moments of each day, the farmers for miles around set their clocks by it to proper time. Its clear clarion notes pealed off on the distant air until it could be heard beyond Sherwood over the Clifton heights, twelve miles away. For thirty years nearly all the pioneers were married to the merry peals of the gladsome old bell, and most of the old pioneers were buried to its sad refrain.

Within three days after the burning of the old white church \$14,000 had been subscribed toward a new brick church of St. Mary, and very soon after work was commenced on the present handsome structure, completed in 1885. The handsome spire can be seen miles away from the surrounding elevations. Chime bells now occupy the belfry of the new edifice, partially paid for by Mr. Henry Trilling. The commodious brick parsonage was erected for the priest in 1876, and the beautiful brick home for the Sisters of Notre Dame was erected in 1879. The attendance in the school increased until there was no room for the scholars, requiring the erection of the large ten-room brick structure in 1903, costing \$20,000.

Rev. Father Andrew Seubert was born December 16, 1846, in Bavaria, emigrating to Addison, Washington county, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1857, and three years later he entered St. Francis Seminary and was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop Melcher at Green Bay, May 22, 1869, with the distinction of being the first priest ordained for the new diocese. Two days later he was given charge of the church at Greenville and missions in Outagamie county. He was thereafter in charge at Maple Grove Church in Manitowoc county from May, 1870, to August, 1874. He then became rector of St. Francis at Depere, where he remained until March, 1875, when he was sent to Menasha, where he remained until 1905, when compelled by sickness to resign his charge and lead a simple life from his residence at the hospital in Appleton. He was a good priest, a splendid man, and gave his best energy night and day to the duties of his post. He never shirked his duty for a moment, nor

did he fear the most virulent disease—where duty called he went. One time in 1877 there were 132 people stricken with black smallpox and many of them died. He bravely went on his rounds visiting the sick and administering the last rites to the dying, until brought to his bed with the dread disease. As soon as he was better and could get out he took up the circle of his duties again and came down stricken the second time with the dread disease. He happily survived the scourge with some few marks of its ravages. Again in the spring of 1894 a girl working in one of the mills had taken home an infected garment and was stricken with the smallpox in its worst form. Father Seubert attended her and administered the last offices of the church. The immune employed to drive the wagon and carry up the box had become intoxicated while getting up courage to attend to the offices of undertaker and let his horse run away, tipping the box into the street. The author was mayor then, and remembers a bit of a panic running through the street. Somehow the difficulty of the situation came to Father Seubert, when he at once went out at 4 o'clock on a cold morning, performing the office of undertaker, and then drove the horse, taking the coffin to the cemetery and covered the grave. One day he was told that the town was very bad. He replied, "You cannot make it good in a day. Years ago when I came I thought it very bad. I have seen great improvement, and I am not discouraged." Once he was requested to furnish a list of suitable German books for the Public Library. He replied, "My people do not read German—they read English," and declined to furnish the list.

Rev. Father Nicholas Hens took charge of St. Mary's Church on the resignation of Father Seubert and remained for several years. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in 1843 and was ordained priest at Malines by Bishop Anthonis in 1869, and landing in New York the same year, was given the pastorate of a charge in Paterson, New Jersey, until 1884, and in 1885 came to Wisconsin and was appointed to Lincoln, then Kaukauna, where he added greatly to the parish buildings. Then in 1893 he went to Chilton, where he remodeled St. Mary's Church and paid off its debt. Then he was ordained to St. Mary's at Menasha. After him came Rev. Father Peter Schmitz from Rhinelander. Father Schmitz was born in Siegburg, Prussia, May 25, 1866, studied in Prussia and continued his studies at other schools and finally at St. Francis Seminary,

near Milwaukee. He was ordained at Chilton in 1892 and given charge at different times of a number of churches in the state, remaining longest at Clintonville.

St. John the Baptist Church. In the year 1888 some seventy-five Polish families belonging to St. Mary's Church at Menasha severed their connection with that congregation and established one of their own under the name of St. John the Baptist's Church, of Menasha. The church which they built at that time was a two-story brick structure and occupies an area 40x90 feet. This building was erected under the supervision of their former pastor, the Rev. Andrew Seubert, of St. Mary's, who arranged the upper portion of the building for church purposes, while the lower part was used as a school and Sisters' residence. The first resident pastor of St. John's was the Rev. John Moneczynski, who took charge in July, 1888. He remained but a short time, being succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Grenbowski on October 1 of that year. He built the present parsonage and established a parochial school. He was succeeded on September 8, 1891, by the Rev. Adelbert Pelczar, who retired the following May. Father Q. Zielinski was the next pastor, remaining for two years, when Father S. Wozny took charge on May 1, 1894. Four months later the Rev. L. Grabowski became the pastor, continuing so until April 15, 1895, when the Rev. L. J. Pescinski assumed the pastorate. He was succeeded by the Rev. V. Wiercinski. The school connected with this congregation is conducted by Sisters of St. Francis from Stevens point and is attended by about 250 scholars.

In 1900 St. John's, during the pastorate of Rev. Theophilus Maekowski, erected on the corner the handsomest church edifice in the state, of richly decorated interior, the color scheme being the work of artists. This new brick church cost \$20,000 and has two tall spires. The congregation of Polanders number about 1,000 people and the church is supported by 235 families. The original church is now entirely occupied by the school. Rev. Peter Kurzejka is in charge of St. John's congregation at the present time.

Congregational Church. The very first missionary of the Congregational Church to officiate in Menasha was Rev. Orson P. Clinton, who came into unnamed Menasha to live in his own log cabin, built on land on Doty island given him by Governor Doty near his own loggery the same year that the first settlers came to Menasha, so that he was within a few months of being the

first settler. This good pastor was a pioneer in Wisconsin and for many years rode over the trails holding meetings in the log cabin of the settler, performing marriage rites and saying a kind word at the grave of dead pioneers. Rev. Clinton was born in Ferrisburg, Vermont, November 22, 1808, son of Henry and Eleanor Clinton, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. When seven years old his parents removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he worked on the farm until of age, receiving his education in the district school. He now entered the Academy of Potsdam and giving his attention to the study of theology, was licensed to preach in June, 1835, and given a church at Lewis, Essex county, New York, where he remained seven years, coming to Kenosha in November, 1842, then preaching in Fort Atkinson and Lake Mills until November, 1845, when he was appointed a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, and in the spring of 1846 took up his residence in Neenah. He had married January 6, 1836, Caroline C. Finch, of New York state, and seven years younger than her husband. She was an aunt of the late Earl P. Finch, of Oshkosh, who commenced his law practice at Neenah. Eight children were born to them—Catherine A., George, Alaric Duane, Lucius A., Eva I. and Emma (twins), Ella and John W. Of these Mr. A. Duane is now editor of the "Menasha Record." Lucius A. is engaged in business at Chicago. Catherine A. is married to Capt. A. B. Braddish and resides at Atchison, Kansas. John W. resides on the old homestead. Hattie married W. D. Meeker and resides in Chicago. Mrs. Clinton died in Menasha.

The career of Mr. Clinton in Neenah is best given in the history of Neenah. Mr. Clinton was chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, serving three years, and afterward joined the G. A. R. During his itinerant service over an area of a circle of 100 miles in the fifty years of his riding the trails and visiting the churches he is said to have traveled 90,000 miles and preached more than 4,000 sermons. He voted for General William Henry Harrison in 1840 and preached a sermon upon the occasion of his death, and then he voted for the grandson of President Harrison, Gen. Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and all the Republican nominees who preceded him. Upon the occasion of their golden wedding their friends gathered in large numbers and their presents were valued at \$1,000. He died at Menasha in 1899. Such was the sturdy missionary who first preached the earliest sermon in Menasha in a tavern where

he held off the thirsty visitors until he had said a long sermon. Of the organization of the Congregational Society and its different places of worship the following paper was furnished by William H. Miner for the fiftieth anniversary jubilee meeting, held in the present church February 21, 1901.

The first public services in Menasha were held by the Rev. O. P. Clinton in the barroom of a huge log house used as a hotel erected on or near the site of our present Public Library Building, the proprietor of the hotel kindly consenting to close the bar and make his thirsty customers wait till after the services were over. It was no uncommon thing for men to drop in for a drink during the services, and Father Clinton at such times delighted to preach uncommonly long sermons and make the thirsty crowd wait as long as possible. From this barroom after a time the worshipers removed to a school room in the private home of Elbridge Smith, on Water street, and from there to the Decker House, afterward named the American House, and then Mr. Clinton caused to be erected on Broad street nearly opposite the present Congregational house of worship, a small school house, rough boarded, with its walls stuffed with sawdust. This building still stood in the same location and formed a part of the residence of Mr. Frank A. Keyes until 1904, when removed by William Pankratz to make room for his residence. It did service as a school room during the week, when Mrs. Captain Braddish taught school, and on the Sabbath both the Congregationalists and the Methodists held their services there.

In this humble building February 16, 1851, the First Congregational society of Menasha was organized. The building was about sixteen feet wide by thirty-six feet long, with two rooms with rough board for seats and an isle down the center. The pulpit stood at the north end of the building and was made of two boards standing upright and a rough wide plank nailed across the top. The singers sat in two rows facing each other on each side of the pulpit, the men on one side and the women on the other. So narrow was the space between the singers' seats and the pulpit that on one occasion, never to be forgotten by the youth who attended, Rev. Montgomery, who was to preach to them and a very large man, while trying to pass between the singers and the pulpit succeeded in tipping it over, to his chagrin and the amusement of the congregation. The audience soon outgrew the little school house and a removal was made to Colonel Burns' hall, and thence to Roby's hall in the

old iron-clad red building, still standing on Main street. A part of the hall is now occupied by Dr. G. W. Dodge. In this hall services were held with more or less regularity until January, 1859, when they moved into their new church building, erected on the site now occupied by the German Catholic Church of St. Mary. Of the trials, hardships and sacrifices made by the little band of hardy pioneers of that day before they were finally able to move into their own church building, we of this day and generation can have but little conception. An examination of the records show that the first meeting to consider the advisability of building a church was called as early as August 29, 1853, and it was there "voted to take measures to build a meeting house," and C. Northrup, O. P. Clinton and William P. Rounds were appointed as building committee. During the fall of 1853 we find records of a number of meetings being held in which the new "meeting house" project was earnestly discussed. We find Major Charles Doty and Mr. Curtis Reed offered their lots free, located on the corner of First and Milwaukee streets, if the society would build a house 40x60 feet and have it finished outside by the first of January, 1855. Nothing further was done, however, that year nor the next. On August 7, 1855, we find that a committee composed of E. D. Smith and C. Northrup were appointed to confer with Reed and Doty and try to get the time extended for building and also see if a smaller house would not answer the purpose. On September 3, 1855, the committee reported that the offer of Doty and Reed was still open, providing something was done that fall. E. D. Smith, B. Sanford and C. Northrup were appointed as a committee to make a plan of a church and estimate the expense of building.

In May, 1858, we find the records of a meeting in which it was "Resolved, That we build a house similar to the plan of the house built by the Second Congregational Church of Fond du Lac." E. D. Smith, P. Hine and J. C. Underwood were appointed as building committee.

Another source of trouble now confronted them. A strong sentiment had sprung up to change the location of the proposed building. Everybody seemed to think that the principal part of the town was going to be in what is now the fourth ward, and it was thought desirable to locate the church in that locality. A vote was taken July 21, 1858, on change of location. Eight voted for the new site and one for the old site, and O. P. Clinton

and H. Decker were appointed to negotiate for and secure title to lots 23 and 24 of block 37, where the St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner Second and Appleton streets, now stands. This was done and the new church was at last under way with lots of push, energy and enthusiasm, but with very little money. Everyone who was able worked on the building at masonry and carpentering work and plastering. Even the minister helped in the shingling. Mr. W. P. Rounds had a lumber yard near the present boat landing at Battery park and when extra lumber was needed a raid was made on his yard. Hardly \$100 in cash went into the building outside of the \$300 received from the Congregational Church building fund, and that went for glass, paint and hardware. Time went on, cold weather began to be felt and the church was unfinished. The Winnebago convention had appointed a meeting to be held at Menasha, January 19, and it was desired to have the new church ready for occupancy at that time. Mr. Cornelius Northrup, who seems to have had charge of the construction work, said, "It can't be done; no such thing as plastering after this time. I'll eat all the mortar you can put on those walls before spring." And yet with the prospect of an undesirable feast of this kind staring him in the face, he pushed the work harder than ever. Stoves were put up and big fires kept going night and day, and on the evening of the day set forth for the convention the building was ready and the dedication ceremonies took place. It was a time of great joy and thanksgiving for those hardy self-denying pioneers. All were so happy, in fact, that by common consent it was agreed that Mr. Northrup need not make good his threat to eat the plastering. The building they had thus completed was an attractive wooden structure about 36x50 with a steeple. It was painted white and was really quite a palatial structure for that time. There was a gallery over the entrance and at the back of the audience facing the minister for the choir, who were from this point of vantage enabled to whisper and smile to their hearts' content without attracting the attention of the audience.

After a few years it was found that a mistake had been made in the location of the church. The town did not grow in that direction, as expected, and it began to be the talk that this building should either be sold or moved downtown. On June 7, 1865, we find a record in which it was "voted that we deem it expedient that we move our house of worship to some more central place." L. C. Shepard and P. Hine were chosen as a

committee to see about necessary repairs and to secure a new location. An important meeting seems to have been held July 2, 1865, and a motion was made "That we deem it expedient to sell the church." "Motion lost." "Moved by C. P. Northrup that chairman of board of trustees be authorized to purchase a lot of R. M. Scott." "Carried." "Moved by O. P. Clinton that a committee be appointed to draft a plan for a new church and to estimate cost and report at some future time." "Carried." "Moved by E. D. Smith that a committee be appointed with power to sell the church to the Catholics." "Carried." Prospect of a big shower and the clock pointing to 12 o'clock midnight reminded the meeting of an adjournment.

On April 23, 1866, we find that the trustees have conferred with the Catholic Society, as they presented the following offer from them: For house and lots, \$1,200; bell and clock, \$250; seats, \$150, and stove and pipe, \$60, a total of \$1,660. It seems that the churchmen of that day were good traders and, believing a better price could be had from the prospective buyers, the proposition was declined and they began to talk again of moving the church. On July 2 the same year we find that the bluff has worked, and at a meeting held that day the Catholic Society offers \$1,000 for house and lots, \$300 for the bell and clock and \$50 for stove and pipe, a total of \$1,950, without the seats. Someone, evidently thinking that a better trade could be driven, "Moved that the offer be rejected," but the motion was lost. It was then moved that the offer be accepted, provided that enough subscriptions in addition can be pledged for a new church to raise the amount thus available for a new church building to \$6,000. After some discussion the motion was carried—nine for and six against—and on August 13, 1866, the committee report the house sold and contract signed. The first payment on the church made by the Catholic Society was \$500, made from the proceeds of a dance, where an unlimited number of kegs of beer were disposed of. As soon as the contract for sale of the old building was signed the society immediately started the erection of their present house of worship. The village had grown larger and wealthier, and but little of the labor and self-denial that went into the old church was necessary for this one. The records seem to be strangely silent regarding its building, indicating that such things had become more a matter of course. It was completed and dedicated and still in use. In 1895 the organ loft was added to accommodate the new pipe

organ, and in 1900 the entrance was changed, the Sunday-school rooms were enlarged and remodeled and the main audience room decorated at a cost of \$2,000.

The charter members of the Congregational Society were: John T. Sanborn, Lydia B. Sanborn, Cornelius Northrup, Mary E. Northrup, Mrs. Mary L. Donaldson, Dwight D. Donaldson, Adaline W. Donaldson, Samuel Galentine, Anna Galentine, Josiah DeWolf, J. W. DeWolf, Corydon P. Northrup, Mrs. C. A. Wheatley, Mrs. Eliza A. Alden, Mrs. Frances A. Burts, Mrs. Maria Stanley, Mrs. Catherine Bailey and Mrs. Ann Harbridge.

At the time of the half century meeting in 1901 only two were alive, Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Burts, both of whom have since died. The pastors who have officiated to this congregation are: Rev. J. W. Walcott, called February, 1851; Rev. Hiram Marsh, November, 1853; Rev. Theodore Cook, November, 1854; Rev. H. A. Miner, November, 1857; Rev. James McLean, December, 1866; Rev. George W. Sargent, June, 1870; Rev. S. V. S. Fisher, August, 1874; Rev. H. J. Ferris, June, 1882; Rev. Charles H. McIntosh, October, 1885; Rev. O. P. Clinton, acting pastor from September 24, 1888, to August 11, 1889; Rev. Isaac B. Tracy, August, 1889; Rev. William Woodmansee, June, 1891; Rev. S. T. Kidder, October, 1893; Rev. A. E. Leonard, September, 1898; Rev. Edwin Crowdis, 1903, and Rev. A. E. Leonard, 1906, the present pastor.

Rev. H. A. Miner came to Menasha when it was very new in 1857, a young man just from school, and was asked to remain. In about a year he returned East to marry, bringing back the bride to pioneer life. He remained nearly ten years, during which time he helped erect the old white church building. He has resided since on State street in Madison. For thirty years he has been a trustee of Downer College. The pastor's home while he was in charge of this church was at the corner of Racine street opposite the High School building. This was the birthplace of their daughter, Jean Miner, the sculptor.

Mrs. Jean Miner Coburn was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, July 8, 1867. She is the only daughter of Rev. Henry A. and Harriet Pond Miner. Mrs. Coburn's story of her love of art was told by herself at the time of the World's Fair, when she was the one chosen to model a representative figure for the Wisconsin state building, which she called "Forward," symbolizing the progress and determination of the Badger State. It was accepted by the state committee and at the close of the fair was

cast in bronze and for years has stood in the Capital park at Madison, mounted on a granite base, and is the only piece of statuary outside of the capitol building. Mrs. Coburn was for years a pupil in the art studio at Chicago and later a teacher of art, both in the institute and in Englewood, Illinois, previous to her marriage to Mr. Alonzo J. Coburn, of Chicago, in 1895, where she has since resided. Mrs. Coburn says of herself: "From my earliest childhood I had an intense longing to create with brush, pencil or chisel," without waiting for inspiration. She brought to her assistance only that persistent effort which in the end brings desired results. Among other work Mrs. Coburn did in former years was a bust of Mrs. John Winans, chairman of the state committee, a relief of Ella Wheeler Wilcox and a most excellent life size bust of Hon. S. D. Hastings, who was a warm friend both in her girlhood and when a student of art. But the duties of wife and mother for several years kept her from the work she loves so well, until now she has been making a bust of her father, and when finished it will be presented to Downer College, where he has for thirty years been a trustee and where Mrs. Coburn was a former student.

Rev. Miner preached his half-century sermon in October, 1907, from the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Menasha, having preached his first sermon to the same community fifty years before.

Rev. Samuel T. Kidder was born in Warsaw, New York, December 27, 1848. His father was a Congregational pastor before him. In 1873 he graduated from Beloit College and then studied at Yale Divinity School and afterward in Andover Theological Seminary, where his father had been a student. Here he graduated in 1877 and was ordained in Saugus, Massachusetts, April 17, 1878. He served as pastor at Winnetka, Illinois, until 1885, and then at Fond du Lac until 1892, after which he spent a year as principal of the Academy at Ashland, when he came to Menasha. Here he took high rank among the colony of ministers and interested himself in civic morality. In 1898 he accepted a call to Ripon to be near the college for the education of his family of five bright children and became a trustee of the college. He is in charge of the church at Springfield, Missouri, since 1906, where his daughter is professor of philosophy in the college located there. Rev. Kidder was a broad student, well versed in many subjects, and took a lively interest

in social and historic events, being secretary of the Historical Society of Ripon, which he helped to organize, and also a member of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, a subject in which he manifested a deep interest, making many excursions throughout the state in research work and furnishing valuable plans of mound groups.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church was built in the year 1859 under the auspices of the Rev. Charles E. Edmonds, who was the first rector. The first regular services of the Episcopal Church held in the village of Menasha were commenced by the Rev. Charles E. Edmonds, who began them in the month of November, 1857. For six months services were held once a month and afterward, up to September, 1858, twice a month.

On August 27 Mr. Edmonds moved from Green Bay to take up his residence in Menasha. The regular services were then held every Sunday morning. During Easter week in 1859 a parish was duly organized under the name of St. Stephen's by the election of two wardens and three vestrymen. The Rev. Mr. Edmonds, being the missionary in charge, was chosen as rector. The parish was duly incorporated under the provision of the statutes of Wisconsin and a constitution adopted during Easter week of 1859.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of St. Stephen's parish, the rector presiding, held August 8, 1859, it was unanimously resolved to build a church edifice in Menasha and to take immediate steps to that end. Ground was broken for the foundation of the church September 13, 1859. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Kemper, assisted by the rector, and the Rev. F. Haff, of Oshkosh, September 20. The first service was held in the church April 28, 1861, while it was in an unfinished condition, Charles C. Edmonds officiating.

The Episcopal Church is now the oldest church building in the city. There were older churches, but they have been burned or removed, leaving this one now the oldest in town. For many years it occupied a site near the corner of Appleton and First street. In 1870 it was moved downtown to Broad street, near the corner of Milwaukee street. The Rev. Simon Palmer had visited this congregation and held meetings prior to 1866. He was missionary at Appleton. Mr. George Gibson, now residing at Grand Rapids at the advanced age of 84, succeeded Rev. Palmer as missionary at Appleton prior to that date. The Rev. William D. Christian was rector in July, 1866,

and at that time organized the Trinity Episcopal Church of Neenah, which has ever since been closely identified with this church, as the rectors who have been missionaries have served both parishes. The church at Neenah was commenced in 1869 under Rev. E. Peake, who had been in his early days a civil engineer, and completed in 1870. He was also rector at Menasha. Rev. William D. Christian resigned in October, 1866, Rev. George N. James, called November, 1866, resigned in February, 1867. Rev. J. A. Davenport was called in March, 1868, and continued to the following Easter. Rev. E. Peake, rector of Grace Church, Appleton, took charge in May, 1869, serving until March, 1870. Rev. H. M. Thompson took charge in May, 1871, residing in Menasha. He died October 8, 1872. Rev. George Verner, rector at Appleton, supplied the church until October, 1876, when Rev. Joseph Wilkins Tays took charge and served until August, 1877, when he received a call to Kentucky. Rev. George Gibson was called to the charge of both parishes, Menasha and Neenah, October 1, 1877, and remained to 1879, being succeeded by Mr. Upjohn. In 1896 Rev. George W. Lamb was the rector. In 1898 Rev. H. S. Webster was rector. Rev. Delaney was rector in 1900. While Father Lamb was in charge an addition was made to the rear of the church for a rectory and chapel with funds supplied by Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac. Rev. T. W. C. Cheeseman was in charge from 1903 to 1904. Mr. G. A. Cornell is rector in charge at the present time (1907). During the past summer the brick residence erected by A. E. Bates on First and Milwaukee street was purchased for \$3,000 by the congregation and furnished for a rectory and guild hall. Rev. Merrill came from Oneida Mission in the fall of 1907 and remained nine months.

Lutheran Trinity Church. In the rear of the church on Broad street the society own the brick veneer residence, rebuilt by Mr. William P. Hewitt from the older frame residence of Dr. G. W. Fay, who had resided there in 1859. The society purchased this in 1890 for \$3,000, and it is occupied by the pastor and his family and the parochial school and teachers.

The Lutheran Trinity Church was founded on October 4, 1854, by the Rev. M. Stephan, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In 1858 they decided to build on a tract of land corner of Naymut street and Nicolet avenue, which was given to them by Governor Doty. In 1859 Rev. T. Fachmann was called. As the location was not found suitable, they purchased the lot opposite the

present church on Chute street. On July 12, 1863, the new church was dedicated. Up to 1871 they were served by different pastors, namely, Revs. Wold, Woehler and Liegment. On August 12 they called the Rev. W. Hagedorn, whose son officiated at the jubilee. He was succeeded in 1875 by the Rev. Otto Hoyer. During his pastorate the Ladies' Aid Society was founded. This society has been a great blessing to the congregation and has aided many a good cause. It is in a flourishing condition today and numbers forty members. In 1879 Rev. Gustavus Denninger was called. He served the church till 1878. He was succeeded by Rev. T. Gensicke. In the year 1888 the Sick Benefit and Aid Association was founded. This society has been a great help to many a family in the hour of affliction and death. In 1890 Rev. C. Aeppler was called. As the congregation had outgrown the capacity of their church building, they decided to rebuild. The lot where their present church building stands was purchased and the present building erected. It was dedicated October 1, 1893. The following years were full of hardships, battle and strife, and the old yellow leaves of the history of the church mark many a gloomy hour. Upon the resignation of Rev. C. Aeppler, their present pastor, the Rev. John Helmes, was called in 1897, who has served them for almost ten years. The congregation is in a flourishing condition today with an enrolment of 120 families. The Sunday-school is visited by over 100 children, who are taught by fourteen teachers.

October 6, 1907, they held their jubilee service. The church could not house the masses that wished to attend. The edifice was beautifully decorated with cut flowers. A fine new Wilton rug, presented to the church by the lady members, adorned the altar niche. The Rev. Phillip von Rohr, president of the Wisconsin Synod, to which the church belongs, preached the jubilee sermon. Many eyes filled with tears when he called attention to God, who had led them wonderfully through that long period of fifty years. In the evening the Rev. Otto Hagedorn preached and again the church could not hold the masses. In both services different choirs rendered excellent and appropriate selections. Mr. Otto Riesenweber's Orchestra furnished fine selections for both services. Telegrams of congratulations were received and read by Rev. Gust Denninger, of San Jose, California, and Rev. Carl Appler, of Marquette, Wisconsin.

To Rev. Mr. Helmes, who has served as pastor of the church for the past ten years, belongs much credit for the excellent

showing which has been made within the past few years, and no greater testimonial of their appreciation could be made than that offered at services held recently, when the large building fell far short of accommodating those who sought admission.

The Methodist Episcopal Church. This venerable society was organized as early as 1850, although circuit riders had frequently preached to small gatherings. The earliest records of the organization are dated October 10, 1853, and this is a record of the appointment of the first board of trustees, consisting of Charles France, Norman Woolcott, Samuel Lom Hart, Charles Puffer and James Gamble. Elmore Yocum was the first pastor. Rev. Yocum came into the second Methodist conference, held in Plattville in 1849, from North Ohio, and was given charge of that district. He was presiding Elder in Appleton district in 1855. In 1850 Menasha and Neenah were included in the Appleton district. The first stewards of the new society at Menasha were Thomas Price, James Gamble, N. Woolcott and C. Puffer. The first leaders were Charles France and Samuel Ryan, Sr. The first Sunday school teacher was Amos Robinson. Colonel Samuel Ryan had come to reside in Menasha from Green Bay on the arrival of the land office with which he was connected. Colonel Ryan has the distinction of being the first Methodist in Wisconsin. The venerable old Methodist preacher, Rev. P. S. Bennett, in his work on "Methodism in Wisconsin," says, "According to Dr. W. G. Miller, Colonel Samuel Ryan, who had been a Methodist for some years, came to Fort Howard as a military officer in 1826, began to hold religious services, and continued them till the arrival of Missionary Clark." He preached in the fort and formed a class consisting of Colonel Samuel Ryan, Sr., Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. General Brook, and a young man. Colonel Ryan was the class leader. "From the foregoing it is reasonable to conclude that Colonel Ryan was the first lay member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wisconsin."

Colonel Samuel Ryan was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, May 22, 1789. When at twenty years of age, while in England in search of work, he was impressed into the British navy against his will, and compelled to serve during the war of 1812 against the United States. After the peace of 1815 he was among the 500 men who were picked out for the peace establishment on Lake Erie, and wintered at the mouth of Grand River, Canada, belonging to the "Nemasha," a British



Hiram Smith

man of war. He with two others in 1816 made their escape to the land of freedom. Of the whole squad only thirty were left in the spring, all having deserted to America. He now changed his ancestral name of Lang to Ryan for safety, and teaching school for a season in Seneca county, New York, then emigrated to Ohio, and was robbed of his money on the road. He joined the regular army in 1818, destined in 1822 to establish a military post at Sault Ste. Marie. He was married to Miss Martha Johnston, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, June 12, 1823. As four companies of which he was a member were ordered to Green Bay in 1826, he became a citizen when his time expired in 1828, and was appointed a clerk in the quartermaster department. Governor Dodge made him a justice of the peace in 1836. Prior to this time he had been engaged in the Indian department.

On the organization of the military regiment for the second district, under General Wheelock, at Green Bay, Ryan was made a lieutenant colonel; but in 1840 he was promoted to Colonel. In 1848 he became clerk to the land office at Green Bay, and when the office was removed to Menasha in 1851, he removed to that town, where he remained during the balance of his life. He continued in the land office until 1857. When the civil war broke out he offered his services, though then an old man, to Governor Randall, and raised a regiment of troops in a week and put them through the drill. He joined the Methodist church in 1821, and while at Menasha was always a devoted member. For many years before his death, on Fourth of July and holidays, he would totter down the street, in the full uniform, filled with the fire of patriotism that characterized the men of earlier days. His daughter has the old sword of the old frontier patriot and soldier, and his uniform is deposited in the library at Menasha. He died at Menasha, April 12, 1876. He was the father of a distinguished family. Hon. Samuel Ryan, who worked in the first newspaper office in Wisconsin, and with his brother James Ryan established the Crescent among the stumps in Appleton in 1848, a paper still edited by Mr. James L. Ryan, son of James. Mr. Henry D. Ryan has been for over half a century a prominent attorney at Appleton. David J. Ryan, after holding a number of offices of trust in Menasha, is now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Appleton.

The Methodist church edifice was erected on lots donated by Governor James D. Doty and Charles Doty in 1854. The foundation being laid July 31, 1854. It was to be constructed of brick, which were being made by the Childs boys, and was the very first brick building in the village of Menasha. The building was completed in the summer of 1856. There was no regular pastor at that time, but Rev. Edward Cook, A. M., of Boston, president of Lawrence University from 1851 to 1859, visited the church as often as possible, and held services. Rev. Cook was re-elected president of Lawrence in 1860, having been for two years pastor of Sommerville church in Milwaukee. After the war he assumed charge of Claflin University in South Carolina. The patriotism of the members of this church during the war led President Lincoln to say: "The Methodist church sends more soldiers into the field, more nurses into the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven for the Union than any other." The Menasha Methodist church was attached to the Second ward of Appleton for pastor service in 1856. Under Rev. E. R. Hayward, who took charge in 1886, and remained to 1890, three years, the church was greatly improved, and its membership increased. The church was then valued in the conference at \$6,000. In the rebuilding and refitting of the church at this time we note from the local press that Mrs. R. M. Scott gave \$1,000 for church improvement February 25, 1889. The improvements were completed and the edifice rededicated September 15, 1889. In the keystones on the front of the church the date of these improvements appear as 1882. The dates there given as 1856, 1882 and 1893. The last date is the rebuilding of the church after the fire which destroyed it in 1893. The church was burned while Rev. Bennett was pastor and rebuilt by his efforts.

A list of the pastors: Rev. Elmore Yocum, 1853; Rev. Edward Cook, A. M., 1856; Rev. George Fellows, 1870; Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, 1874; Rev. P. W. Peterson, 1876; Rev. G. H. Moulton, 1878; Rev. M. Himebaugh, 1881, 1882; Rev. E. R. Hayward, 1886, 1899; Rev. Enoch Perry, October 5, 1889; Rev. Bennett, 1893; Rev. W. W. Warner, 1896; Rev. Samuel Lugg, 1898; Rev. M. A. Drew, —; Rev. Wm. E. Kern, 1906, present pastor.

The parsonage was first erected in 1856, but in the absence of a pastor, was rented. This building stood on the church lot west of the church, and in 1896, under the pastorate of Rev.

W. W. Warner, was moved back onto First street, and sold. A new parsonage being erected on its site on Broad street.

Masonic Lodges.

The Masons have a double store, two-story brick block on Main street, erected in 1894. Their lodge rooms occupy the upper floor, and the Banta Publishing Company lease the first floor and basement.

Gabe Bouck came down from Oshkosh in 1855 and organized a Masonic lodge, and Captain Joseph Keyes was made first master. A dispensation was granted by the grand lodge of Wisconsin to form a lodge in Menasha December 25, 1857. The following June a charter was issued to the Bryan Lodge No. 98. Its first officers were: S. E. Broughton, W. M.; H. Decker, Jr., S. W.; Geo. B. Goodwin, J. W.; O. A. Keyes, treasurer; John Potter, Jr., secretary; S. S. Heath, S. D.; L. D. Bryan, J. D.; A. King, tyler; Abel Keyes and W. P. Rounds, trustees. Meetings were held in a rented Bryan hall in Broad street, until October, 1861; then in Roby's hall on Main street, till May, 1871; then in Mitchell's hall till June 27, 1885, under lease when the building was purchased by the lodge. The lot on which their new building stands adjoining was purchased from the National Bank in 1888, and the building erected in 1894. It was first occupied December 10, 1894.

A charter was granted Island City Chapter No. 23, R. A. M., February, 1865, and Captain Joseph Keyes was the first E. H. P. This lodge was composed of both citizens of Menasha and Neenah and met alternately in each place until February, 1879, since which date it has met permanently in Menasha.

Germania Societies.

The Concordia Benevolent Society was organized November 19, 1856, as a charitable and social society. They erected their hall, still standing on Broad street, in 1861. In 1859, the benevolence was \$4 a week for sick members; \$100 to widow, and \$75 to widower.

In 1860 the Turner Society was organized, and practice in turning and the Herman games became popular. They also had a large brass band. This society erected their hall on Chute street. After a quarter of a century the object of the two societies became so much alike, that they concluded to unite which was consummated on July 17, 1888, under the name

Germania Society, with a membership of 350. The united societies now have a large sick benefit, and each member an insurance of \$300. There is a balance in the treasury of about \$6,000. For a great many years Mr. John Schneider was president of this society.

LIX.

MENASHA CITY SCHOOLS—THEIR OLD AND NEW SCHOOL HOUSES, THE SCHOLARS OF LONG AGO, AND TODAY—THE TEACHER PAST AND PRE- SENT—SOME PROMINENT GRADUATES.

The first school in the hamlet of Menasha was taught in the first frame house erected on Water street by Mr. Elbridge Smith, the first lawyer in town in 1848, in which Miss Hettie Frost taught a private school at a shilling a week for each scholar. The public school was instituted under the town system in the winter of 1849-50, taught by Mrs. Henry Alden. The earliest school record discovered is 1850, in which the clerk of district No. 3, which was the village of Menasha, reports 120 children of school age in the village and 100 attending school during the six month terms. The teachers were Elbridge Smith, with a salary of \$20 a month, and Mrs. E. A. Alan, at \$14 per month. The amount received from the town was \$73 and from the district \$200, which was applied in teachers' wages, 88 cents for fuel, and \$24 for rent. The school house had no blackboards nor closets. In 1851 there were eighty-one scholars, and the teachers were Leonard H. King and John Potter, Jr., at \$30, and Miss Amanda L. McMillen, at \$16. The old school house, originally built about 1851, and still in use in 1856, where Mrs. Braddish taught, was located on Broad street, nearly opposite the Congregational church, and is mentioned in their history as an early church building. In January, 1856, the school board made proposals for plans on school building, offering \$20 for the best plan for a \$3,600 school building. The old brick High School was erected in 1856-7, for \$8,000, by Isaac Hough, who secured the contract. It was dedicated in the fall of 1857, with an elaborate programme, mentioned by Rev. Miner in another place. The first principal was A. J. Richardson, who left the position to become a partner with Webster & Lawson. Mr. J. K. Mish, Mr. J. W. Ladd, Hon. P. V. Lawson, Sr., and Colonel Jos. Hinson were the first commissioners. John Callahan is the present principal and super-

intendent of schools. The first graduation exercises were held in 1876. Prior to that time the student simply finished the course and remained home. In April, 1896, the historic old brick school building was torn down to give place to the elegant thirteen-room structure which now occupies the old site. This old brick school house was an historic old building, and most of the present native adult population of the city obtained their education there. It always had the reputation of careful work, and though the students were school boys they seem to have come out all right in the end.

The Island school district was set off November 26, 1851, by Judge J. B. Hamilton, town superintendent on a petition signed by O. P. Clinton, H. A. Burts and O. R. Jaycox, the Menasha village school board consenting, there were then eleven children of school age on the island. Soon after the establishment of this school the old brick school that stood opposite Rev. Clinton's was erected. In the division of school money the Island school got \$5.25 in 1851, and for a school library it was allowed 71 cents. Captain A. J. Richardson, a tall, nervous man, but a good principal, taught the high school back in 1860, and having laid up some money resigned to go into the business of making spokes with Webster & Lawson. The Civil War soon coming on, he was elected captain and left for the war with his company. One little chap remembers that he promised him a whipping if he did not remember the letter "L" next time he entered the primary room.

One day there came up from Boscobel a big strong athlete farmer lad full of brains and muscle, whom the scholars knew pretty well for three terms as "Mr. Brooks." None of them ever forgot him. He made them learn and mind. One young man, then a good student, now the best business man, and among the wealthiest in the county, had in playing ball lost it over Mr. Taylor's fence, a common occurrence, and the principal had finally agreed to stop the boys going over the fence, as it annoyed neighbor Taylor very much. Mr. Brooks had forbidden it. So this day the young man went after the ball over the forbidden fence, and when school was called, there was a bad mixup between student and principal. Mr. Brooks afterward became county attorney in Grant county, and a member of Congress. The student graduated at Princeton, and returned home to become a leading manufacturer and president of a bank. Judge James C. Kerwin was in this

class, and is now associate justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Joseph L. Fieweger was a student then, and has been for a number of years cashier of the Bank of Menasha, and now its president. Byron C. Price was a student and for many years was a successful newspaper proprietor at Hudson, Wis. There was also Dr. Frank Burroughs, now a physician of Menasha; Mr. John T. Mitchell, of Kaukauna, deputy oil inspector. Many of these students have held civic, religious and public offices of all descriptions, even to members of Assembly and Senate, and most of the girls have taught school or married very well. Hon. Silas Bullard, principal in 1873, has been a leading attorney ever since in Menasha, a bank officer and prominent member of Assembly. Mr. E. A. Williams, principal in 1880, admitted to the bar, finally established the Equitable Fraternal Union, with head offices at Neenah. The graduates of 1878, 1879, were all girls, and all were afterward married. All the girls in the class of 1888 were married. There were two boys in this class. One of them, Frederick W. Pleasants, became prominent in Quaker Oats, spending several years in London, on a salary of \$10,000, and afterwards as its vice-president at Chicago. He is now in the mail order sales business in New York city, and has amassed a considerable fortune. Miss Harriet Rounds, of the class of 1884, was a professor in the Milwaukee Normal school. Miss Adele Heckel, graduate of 1891, has since been a teacher of art and now professor of art in Houghton public schools. Miss Hattie Northrup, of the class of 1877, has been assistant librarian since 1898 of Menasha public library, and was librarian of the first traveling library system in Winnebago county. Professor Albert Schubert, a graduate of 1896, is head of the schools of La Crosse. The class of 1877 was the largest ever graduated, having twenty-two members. George Kelley, of this class, was admitted to the bar and elected city attorney of Green Bay and DePere at the same time. Mr. Daniel Sullivan, of this class, entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar, having his office now at Green Bay. Richard Tennecliffe, of the class of 1895, afterward graduated at the Normal school at Oshkosh, and is now professor of applied music at Potsdam Normal of New York.

The total number of graduates of the High School is 250, a small number compared with the students entered in the lower grades, and with a census of 2,100 children in Menasha

of school age. The beautiful brick eight-room Fourth ward school was erected in 1891. In 1893 Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., had notices printed of a public school meeting to urge the erection of a Third ward school. There was a small attendance, but the board took up the subject. Mr. Wm. Waters, of Oshkosh, made the plans, and the beautiful brick school on Ah-naip street was erected in 1894, on lots purchased from Jake Rhiner.

In 1895, while a member of the school board, Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., drew and offered the resolution for a new high school building. The charter limited the amount for the purpose to \$15,000, and the plans proposed would require double that amount, and in fact did require \$40,000. The council was advised of this and informed of the intention to ask the following year for the balance. The board advertised for plans, and out of twenty-two submitted, one was selected of the thirteen-room structure, that was erected in 1896, the school meantime occupying halls about town. The cornerstone was laid July 4, with a large public gathering, and a number of local speakers made up the program.

The school has added to the regular curriculum a business course in bookkeeping and typewriting; a manual training department for a number of the grades; sewing schools for the girls, and domestic science in cooking. Professor John Callahan is principal and superintendent of school and ex-officio member of the library board. The school is on the accredited list for the State University, Ripon, Beloit, Lawrence and Downer colleges. Miss Mary P. Whipple and Miss Amy Granodine have had the kindergarten for a number of years. Some of the older teachers of the ward schools who may be recalled were Miss Mary Barnes, who taught for a number of years in the old brick pioneer school which stood on the site of the present public park, and Miss Mary Donaldson, herself a pioneer who so kindly and successfully taught the little scholars in the same school. All these children of those older days are now grown to manhood, and most of them heads of families, remember her kindly teaching with deepest love and reverence of a happy memory. Some of these older students became wealthy and leading citizens. Mr. Henry Hewitt, Jr., whose father was a stern economist, refused to buy him an arithmetic, but he used Mr. Charles V. Donaldson's during the term so successfully that at thirteen years of age he had made \$12,000 as a contractor in building a lock and

dam on the upper Fox, speculated in lands, became a bank cashier, and left Menasha in 1898, with \$1,000,000, to become by the purchase of land in Washington the billionaire of the Coast. Mr. W. P. Hewitt, a mischievous boy in the old school, became a sedate manufacturer of woolens, a bank president, and died in 1907, a man of large wealth. Mr. Charles Jones, now of Tacoma, entered the lumber business with Mr. Bertin Ramsey, who came from England, and together by operations in timber lands and operation of sawmills, amassed a fortune. Mr. John Strange became a successful speculator, and large paper manufacturer, and Mr. A. N. Strange, a successful maker of paper and manager of the mills. The list of successes is endless, but want of space must close the list with Mr. Frank J. Sensenbrenner, born in Menasha, educated in her schools, who became by hard knocks an expert bookkeeper, and finally the head of the purchasing department of the Kimberly & Clark Company, largest paper making firm in the world; and Mr. A. D. Eldridge, born in Menasha, educated in her schools, became an expert bookkeeper, a bank cashier, member of the Assembly, and now wholesale cheese dealer at Neenah.

Mr. W. W. Reed, born in Menasha, educated in her public schools, studied civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin, and after twelve years' service with the St. Paul Railway became head engineer in public improvements at Menasha, Neenah and Green Bay. He is recognized as the best road builder in the state.

LX.

THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE AND ITS BEACON LIGHT FROM A GREAT IRON LANTERN.

The low island in Lake Winnebago near the entrance to the northern outlet of Fox river, now quite obscure, as the waves break over it, and it is only visible during low water, has been known for many years, ever since 1852, as Lighthouse Island. Through the influence of Governor James D. Doty this island was withdrawn from sale in the general land office and still remains marked on the government plats at the land office, "Reserved for Light House, April 28, 1852." While Governor Doty was a member of Congress in 1849 to 1851 he secured the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a light house on this island and making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose. It was intended to have the law so construed and the funds so applied as to cut away the ledge or natural fall at the mouth of the river which obstructed navigation, as this could not be accomplished by direct appropriations, as the improvement of the river was under the control of the state, but the modifying of the act or diverting of the funds was not successful, and the lighthouse itself was erected. It was constructed of rough quarry stone from the ledges on the shore at Neenah Bay, and was a tall, quaint structure about 20 by 30 feet square, having two rooms and closets on the first floor, and three rooms on the second. There were great broad fire places in all the rooms. On the southeast corner looking up the lake it had a high stone tower surmounted with a great iron lantern, entered through a spiral stair from within. It was completed and put in service by 1855. Colonel Smoke, of the United States Engineers, was inspector. Reuben M. Scott, of Menasha, furnished the material. T. M. Noricong cut and hewed the timber from Manser's land south of Neenah. John Fitzgibbon, of Neenah, had the stone work. Mr. Ransom and Mr. Alonzo Sweet, of Milwaukee, were principal contractors. It is said to have cost \$6,000. It was completed all but the lantern, July 26, 1855. For four years Mr. Jerry Crowley was the keeper, and lived there with his family.

A light shone out from the lantern every night during the season of navigation. As it was a lonely place to keep his nightly vigil, the little Irish keeper ran to shore with his boat every day and joined the jolly companions at the taverns in the village. These visits were not attended with any special mishaps for several years, until finally one day late in the fall the luckless Jerry was returning to his post over the cold waters of the lake to light his lamps in the tower, when his propulsion of the boat was rather laggard, and the ice forming in the lake faster than he could row his boat, he was at last exhausted and the boat froze in to the swift forming ice. When they took Jerry off the boat next morning he was nearer dead than alive, with toes and fingers frozen. His fingers were frozen so badly they were amputated. That lantern was never lighted afterward. The house was abandoned. The boys of the village skating on the glassy ice of the lake in after years, tore up the floors and knocked out the partitions and stairs for fuel to light the great fire places in winter. In August of the summer of 1874 a party of young men, consisting of Mr. Percy D. Norton, then cashier of the Bank of Menasha; Mr. Charles R. Smith and Mr. P. V. Lawson, Jr., students, were starting out for a cruise in a small sailing sloop about the lake, and stopped over night in the old lighthouse, sleeping on the floor. The next morning they pushed the boat out in the channel to fish. Mr. Smith thought to climb the mast, as there was no breeze, and over went the boat with the climber under the sails, and the other boys straddle of the edge of the boat. They managed to urge the boat back to the wharf of the old house, and were engaged in drying out, when Mr. Bertin Ramsey and Mr. Laughland MacKinnan, two young men just over from England, came over the channel on a visit to the campers. This was possibly the last occupation of the quaint old structure. About 1880 the skaters set fire to the building, burning out the interior and the roof. This gave the ice a better chance, and each year the ice floe made inroads into the walls, until by 1886 there was nothing remaining of the building. Now no trace remains. There is a picture from a photograph in the "Proceeding of the Wisconsin Historical Society" for 1905, and a painting on the curtain of the Crystal Vaudeville Theatre on Main street, Menasha.

LXI.

BANKS, BANKERS AND BANKING WEALTH.

Mr. John Fitzgerald, a pioneer citizen who had married the daughter of Governor Doty, and had bought up all the boats running on the lake and upper Fox river and organized a line under one management, had in December 14, 1854, established in the village of Menasha a bank of exchange. Under the name Bank of Menasha, having purchased the interest of Darling & Wright, of Fond du Lac, in the bank of Darling, Wright & Co., established October of same year, of which he was the company. It was located on Broad street in a frame building, near Burroughs Hotel. Mr. Charles Schaffer was cashier, then a young man, upon whom the responsibility of the bank rested, was faithful and popular, making many warm friends. Leaving here he was located at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he became the owner of a bank, and part owner and president of a bank in St. Paul, and treasurer of the State of Minnesota, all at the same time, and all within ten years. For reasons unknown he drowned himself in the Mississippi river in 1885.

John Fitzgerald, who was styled the "Steamboat King" for his long connection with the steamboat traffic in these waters, came here at an early day and at once took active interest in the water craft. He made money rapidly and became very popular on the river. Soon after Darling, Wright & Company, of Fond du Lac, had established their bank in Menasha village, he took over their interest and controlled the bank for several years. He married the daughter of Governor Doty. This is the notice of the marriage as it appeared in the "Menasha Advocate," January 8, 1855:

"At the residence of the Hon. J. D. Doty in Menasha, on Thursday evening, January 4, married by Rev. James Colton, of the Catholic church, John Fitzgerald, Esq., to Mary, daughter of Hon. J. D. Doty, all of Menasha." This same year, November 4, 1855, he was placed in nomination for the state Senate by the Democratic party, and elected, though at the time he was absent at the sick bed of a sister in Indiana. This same

election was the one in which Bashford ran for Governor on the new Republican ticket, and received a majority of 600 in this county. John Fitzgerald became the owner of all the steamboats on the river and improved the service into a regular transportation system for passengers and freight, to the benefit of all the numerous towns along the lake and river. When Fort Sumpter was fired on he was the first signer to a call for a war meeting in Oshkosh, where he had recently become a resident. This call was made April 17, and at the meeting five days after the fall of Sumpter, held April 19, 1861, John Fitzgerald was chairman. He was elected mayor of Oshkosh in 1861. John Fitzgerald died suddenly in New York city, February 15, 1863. His remains were brought to Oshkosh for burial, and his funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people, as he was a leading citizen and very popular man. Of the event the "Oshkosh Northwestern" said: "Long a prominent citizen of Oshkosh, his death occasioned universal grief in this community. His remains were brought here from New York, and funeral services conducted by Masonic societies with large representation from abroad."

His widow retained her home in Oshkosh, but traveling in foreign countries a portion of the time. Her mother, Mrs. Governor Doty, resided with her, after her husband's death, and died at her home in Oshkosh, February 20, 1871. Mrs. John Fitzgerald died in Oshkosh in 1907. Their only child was Nellie. Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Delphi, Indiana, in 1825, where he secured the primary education, afterward taking a course in Greencastle College in Indiana. In 1850 he removed to Green Bay, where he engaged in wheat and flour merchandizing for a few years, when he removed to Menasha. In 1862 he was tendered the Democratic nomination to Congress, but declined. Soon after moving to Oshkosh he became a member of the banking house of Kellogg, Fitzgerald & Co., the first bank of issue in the city, and the original of the old National bank.

Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., started the Bank of Menasha in 1870, when on November 1 Henry Hewitt, Sr., H. Hewitt, Jr., Robert Shiells, J. A. Kimberly, H. A. Babcock, P. V. Lawson, Sr., and A. J. Webster organized a bank in Menasha under the name of the National Bank of Menasha. For a number of years business was done under this name and charter, but in 1875, a reorganization was had, and the "Bank of Menasha" was established by Henry Hewitt, Sr., Henry Hewitt, Jr., A. J. Webster, P. V. Lawson, F. J. Kimberly and P. D. Norton. During the many years

that have since elapsed, numerous changes in the personnel of the stockholders have occurred, but the Bank of Menasha remains the same solid, trusted institution to this day—in fact, its standing in the financial world is more firmly fixed today than at any previous time in its history. When its founder, Henry Hewitt, Sr., died he was succeeded as president by his son, W. P. Hewitt, long connected with the bank and recognized by all as a substantial, careful and keen-sighted man. The officers of the bank were W. P. Hewitt, president; F. J. Kimberly, vice-president; Jos. L. Fieweger, cashier. Mr. Fieweger has been connected with the Bank of Menasha since a boy. For a number of years Mr. Harry DeWolf acted as teller, while the post of clerk and messenger was filled by Edw. J. Oberweiser. The Bank of Menasha is recognized as one of the sound financial institutions of Wisconsin, and corresponds with the best banking houses in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other important financial centers. It carries deposits approximating \$500,000, and in addition to its capital of \$50,000 has a surplus of \$80,000. Its banking house is a substantial brick building, modernly equipped and appointed, on the public square, the second story of which is occupied by the insurance offices of J. L. Fieweger & Co. In the spring of 1907 Mr. William P. Hewitt died. The election of officers then resulted in making Mr. Joseph L. Fieweger president; Mr. Harry DeWolf, cashier.

Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., was born in England in 1814, and came to America in 1842, settling first in Racine county, Wisconsin. He removed to Menasha in 1856, though he had been there on an observation as early as 1850. He was a contractor on the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement from its commencement. He did the work at Kaukauna, excavated the long canals, made the banks, and constructed the dam, having a large force of men under him. They cut and hauled all the timber. He also excavated the enlarged canal at Menasha in 1856-7, and built the crib work in front of the dam, and built the old wooden "A" bridge at Tayco street. A charter was obtained and the National Bank of Neenah organized November 12, 1865, with Mr. Henry Hewitt, Sr., president, and Mr. Robert Shiells cashier. In 1870 he founded the present Bank of Menasha under the name of the National Bank of Menasha, and from that time until his death he was attached to it as few men are attached to any business. Every day, rain or shine, his familiar face, ruddy and glowing with the rare good health that comes from careful living, could

be seen near the fireplace, and not until approaching death forced him to the confinement of his home did he retreat from the post which he so long and faithfully occupied. He was a tower of strength in the world of finance, and it will be many years before the name of Henry Hewitt, Sr., is forgotten among those who live in these parts. He died at Menasha March 22, 1897, and was buried from his home on Washington street.

Henry Hewitt, Jr., was born on the ocean in 1844, and when a small boy helped his father in the work of canal and dam building. He says he "carried water and drove team" on the canal. When a witness in the Syme mill case, he was asked, "what is your profession or occupation?" he replied: "Most everything. My father was a contractor on this canal from the time of its commencement, and I took charge for him and under him. I have been a lumberman; I have been a pine land shark; I have been a tax title thief; I have been a jobber; I have been cashier of a bank; I have got money enough now to get up with most of them. I helped to build a dam at Kaukauna. We drew all the timber, father and I, for it. I have built a good many logging dams on Wolf river. I built the dam at Governor's Bend on the upper Fox under contract."

The contract for the Governor Bend dam he mentions, was taken when he was thirteen years of age, and he made \$12,000 on the work. He became an extensive lumberman, logger, and pine land dealer. When he removed from Menasha to Tacoma in 1896, he took over \$1,000,000 with him. Since going to Washington he has bought lands, quarries, mines, mills and coal lands, until now his holdings are estimated as the richest on the coast.

The First National Bank, with a capital of \$80,000, was organized in 1887, and by January 1 of the following year was doing business in the handsome banking house built by it on the old Colborne property, public square. In 1898 the officers of the bank were: C. R. Smith, president; Silas Bullard, vice-president; Geo. H. Utz, cashier. Directors: C. R. Smith, Silas Bullard, Geo. H. Utz, W. P. Rounds, John McNaughton, E. D. Smith and John Marx.

The beautiful bank building which it owns and occupies is one of the architectural ornaments of the city. It is fireproof from basement to roof, and has steel-lined vaults and safety deposit boxes. Its front is of red pressed brick, with stone trimmings and the heaviest of plate glass windows. The furniture of the banking room is of antique oak throughout, and not a convenience

is lacking that contributes to the safe and expeditious transaction of business. The second floor of the building is wholly given up to office rooms, all of which are occupied, while in the rear part of the first story are the offices of Geo. Banta, state agent for the Phenix Insurance Company. All of the rooms in the building are steam heated and lighted by electricity. The officers at present are: Charles R. Smith, president; Geo. H. Utz, cashier; Harry A. Fisher, teller.

Mr. George H. Utz was born in Oshkosh, received his education in the public schools, and was for several years connected with the Kellogg National Bank of Green Bay, when he was called to take a position with the First National at Menasha, and upon the retirement of Mr. Graham, the first cashier, was elected to fill the position, and has held it ever since.

LXII.

THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE; ITS OFFICERS; THE LAND OFFICE ARISTOCRACY, AND THE JENNY LINDERS.

Very soon after the village of Menasha was founded by the improvement of the water power and establishment of the public navigation through the canal on the north side, by Hon Curtis Reed and Governor James D. Doty, the land office was located at Menasha through the influence of Governor Doty. With it came the land office aristocracy, who rode on the waves of the flush days in the pioneer west. They were elegant people from the schools and colonial homes of the east, and re-established on the frontier something of the refinement of colonial days in the east. Many of their old territorial mansions are still standing, some rebuilt and some abandoned to decay. The territorial dress was a high plug hat, dress coat, large cravat, long vest, heavy watch fob and gold headed cane; while the ladies of the mansion wore the wide skirts with hoops, and high poke bonnets. Their pleasures were confined to the great annual balls at the Burroughs, William Tell or Decker House and afternoon receptions.

Colonel Samuel Ryan, a soldier of the early days, was a figure on the streets of a Fourth of July, when he invariably appeared in his plumed chapeau, red-faced military coat, and dangling sword, relics now deposited in the public library. His old home is on Broad street. Governor Doty had his residence with his son, Major Charles Doty, on Broad street, still standing almost as his family left it. His earlier log cabin home is on Naymut street on the Doty island. The old home of Rev. O. P. Clinton, the pioneer missionary and soldier chaplain of the twenty-first regiment, still stands back in the old orchard on Park street. Judge J. D. Bryan, former Minister to Peru, had his home under the great oaks on Park street. Captain Joseph Keyes, the founder of Lake Mills and the distinguished family, lived on Keyes street. The house still stands as he left it, under the great maples; but is going to decay. The old home of Sir Falkeland MacKinnon stands on Keyes street and the river. He was of the

British navy, and brought the first blooded stock to the country. In a frame house still standing on Depere street, Rev. H. A. Miner lived as pastor of the Congregational church, and here was born Jene Miner, the sculptress. The home of Colonel George B. Goodwin was on Keyes street, and though rebuilt, still remains. When Jenny Lind, the famous singer, was in Milwaukee, the whole of the land office aristocracy went to hear her, with hundreds of others from all over the state, and ever after these old pioneers were known as Jenny Linders. It was a sort of distinction also, as only those who could afford to make the journey could get into that class. Ever after that the frontier became divided into a new distinctive class of aristocrats. The handsome French blacksmith, Joseph Jourdain, came over from Green Bay to found his home on the banks of the little lake, where he remained from 1835 to his death in 1866. This celebrated smith was an artist at the anvil, and made all the frontier hardware, repaired the guns, and fabricated the tomahawk pipes which now sell for \$25. His old log cabin home has been replaced by a frame dwelling. His beautiful daughter, Matilda, became the wife of Eleazer Williams, the lost Dauphin, Louis XVII of France.

The United States land office for the sale of public lands in Wisconsin purchased from the Indians, was established at Green Bay under an act of Congress approved June 26, 1834, and opened at Green Bay in 1834, with right to sell lands surveyed under the earlier treaties, which by the subsequent treaties finally covered all of northern Wisconsin. Through the friendship of Governor Doty for Menasha, he used his influence to have the office removed to Menasha in October, 1852. Alexander Spaulding was register; Edgar Conklin, receiver; and Colonel Samuel Ryan, clerk. These officers removed the office and located with it, establishing it along Broad street, near the Burroughs Hotel. The post office, bank, newspaper office, drug stores and all principal business of the street was then located in the row of wooden buildings along Broad street. The land office at Milwaukee was consolidated with the office at Menasha in 1854.

At different periods afterward the office was moved, and while Captain Norman Thatcher was receiver, it was located in the small buildings along the foot of Chute street; and finally mi-

*4 U. S. stat. 686.

grated to the Second ward on Main street in the former shoe shop of Patrick O'Malley. The long shelves were loaded down with massive tomes containing the land descriptions and the history of each quarter section with maps and diagrams of hundreds of thousands of acres, and the corners were piled high with boxes and barrels of letters and documents, the accumulation of half a century. It was a mere accident that the whole mass of valuable records were not burned, as they were always surrounded with inflammable buildings. In these dingy, dirty, dark dens were transacted land sales of half Wisconsin, of fabulous value now; and for which the receiver of the land office took in over the pine board counter \$3,239,515.50, and the daily receipts of which he kept in a tin pan of a safe that could have been cracked open with a hammer.

"The land office at Menasha was consolidated with the land office at Wausau by an executive order September 21, 1893, and closed November 11, 1893, and reopened at Wausau November 20, 1893. The total amount received from sales of public lands, fees and commissions from date of opening to the closing of the Menasha land office was \$3,239,615.50."

"The names of the registers of said land office are as follows: William B. Slaughter, commission dated July 3, 1834; John F. Meade, March 8, 1847; Joel S. Fiske, June 16, 1848; Harry I. Brown, March 16, 1849; Alex. Spaulding, October 2, 1850; John A. Bryan, April 19, 1853; David R. Curran, April 27, 1858; Andrew B. Jackson, April 22, 1861; Abel Keyes, September 20, 1866; Joseph Keyes, April 1, 1867; George W. Fay, January 18, 1875; Henry Cornelius, April 15, 1887; J. H. Woodworth, April 14, 1888; A. P. Jackson, July 1, 1889.

The receivers of public moneys were: S. W. Beale, commission dated July 3, 1834; Thomas Lee, July 1, 1837; L. T. Pease, December 12, 1839; Stoddard Judd, April 23, 1840; Alexander S. Irwin, June 19, 1845; Elisha Morrow, July 17, 1847; Edgar Conklin, March 30, 1849; Benjamin H. Moores, April 21, 1853; Samuel Ryan, October 21, 1857; John S. McClelland, April 22, 1861; H. Clay Crosby, October 5, 1861; Francis A. Ryan, December 21, 1861; Theodore W. Morse, April 20, 1867; David J. Ryan, July 24, 1868; Norman Thatcher, May 20, 1869; James H. Jones, February 13, 1882; Patrick O'Malley, July 13, 1886; Charles T. Augustine, June 2, 1890."

*From a letter to the author, giving also the names of the incumbents, dated June 11, 1907, from Fred. Dennett, commissioner of general land office.

From the "Menasha Advocate" of December 28, 1854, we find this contemporary account of the land office activities:

"We learn that the Menasha land office was never doing a more prosperous business than now. Notwithstanding the great rush for land, but comparatively little is entered for purposes of speculation. The farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the emigrant are the purchasers, and for their own homesteads. This promises well for this section of the state, as well as for the purchasers. We should do injustice to ourselves, were we not to give credit to the land officers, for the faithful performance of their duties. We hear it from all who have had business transactions with the office, but more especially from the honest and hardy preemptors and pioneers, that whenever the rights of the settler are assailed by the speculator and land monopolist, he finds true and unflinching defenders of his just claims, in Judge Bryan and Colonel Mooers, the present register and receiver of the land office. Complaints have been made in our state against some land offices in times past, for sympathizing with the dollar more than with the settler, and that a bonus from a swindling land grabber was stronger than pre-emption proofs; but, to the honor of the office of our land district be it spoken, not a shadow of suspicion exists, as to the integrity of its present officers."

John A. Bryan, born in Berkshire county, Mass., was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Olean, N. Y., coming to Milwaukee in 1850. He became editor of "Commercial Advertiser." President Pierce appointed him register of the land office at Menasha in 1853. He died in Menasha May 24, 1864. His son, L. D. Bryan, was clerk in the land office from 1853 to 1857, and for many years justice of the peace. His son, Charles Bryan, was appointed by the Governor judge of the Supreme Court of California in 1855. Judge John A. Bryan had been commissioner in 1836, to treat with the Wyandotte Indians, and no appropriation had been made for his pay. Congress neglecting to do so, he wrote to ex-President Andrew Jackson, long retired at the "Hermitage," to say something about the services to aid him in urging Congress to act. He immediately wrote that he recollected the service and urged an appropriation be made to pay Mr. Bryan. This had the effect to secure an act of Congress in 1854, nearly twenty years after, to pay \$8 per day for the time engaged.

Hon. Alonzo B. Jackson, a native of Connecticut, died near

Evanston, Ill., March 25, 1878, aged sixty-four years. From Racine county he served in the Constitutional Convention in 1847, and the Territorial Legislature. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him register of the land office at Menasha, where he lived until 1868.

Captain Norman Thatcher was born at Pomfret, Vermont, November 22, 1832; died Menasha July 28, 1888; worked on farm and attended common school. March 4, 1846, married Mary A. Robinson; children, Emma M., Ella B., Truman H., Fred T. In 1857 the family left for Menasha, Wisconsin. He enlisted in Menasha Guards; was elected orderly sergeant, then it became Company C of 10th Wisconsin Infantry; promoted second lieutenant August 12, 1862, in Company E, and November 19 to first lieutenant; December 16, 1863, promoted to captain Company G, and then to quartermaster in Pioneer Corps. Discharged November 3, 1864. In 1869, receiver of public money in United States land office, Menasha, a position he held for ten years.

LXIII.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS THEN AND NOW.

The pioneer press was the "Menasha Advocate," by Jere Crowley, first published in November, 1853, Democratic in politics, and a very able paper, fully alive to the possibilities of a frontier town. If the biography we find in the contemporary press at the time of his death is correct, he was twenty-four years of age when he assumed the high duties of his position as public mentor. He is said to have been born in Bare Haven, Ireland, in 1829, came to America in 1849, and located in Menasha with his print shop in 1853. He died at Manitowoc, April 16, 1870, at forty-one years of age. Copies of this first of our newspapers of Menasha can be seen at the public library. The "Conservator" was first published in Neenah by Governor Harrison Reed, in 1856; and in 1858 purchased by B. S. Heath and removed to Menasha, where it was continued. In 1860 it was taken over by the law firm of Goodwin & Decker, who conducted it a short time.

The "Manufacturer" started about 1860, by William M. Watts, survived about one year.

The Menasha Evening Press, daily, was begun June 2, 1896, by Mr. Charles Fred Augustine, a soldier of the Civil War, and long time merchant at Menasha. He had purchased the old "Menasha Press," a weekly, in 1885. This paper was started by Captain J. N. Stone in 1863, as the "Island City Times" at Neenah. Captain Stone has been for many years editor of the "Neenah Times," a Democratic paper. He sold the "Island City Times" to Rich & Tapley in February, 1890. They changed the name to the "Winnebago County Press," and retaining the office at Neenah, assumed to publish a paper for both Menasha and Neenah. Hon. W. G. Rich came from the "Oshkosh Journal," and subsequently moved to New Mexico, where he became secretary of the territory and acting governor. Mr. W. P. Tapley came from the "Green Bay Advocate," and very soon sold his interest to Mr. Rich and moved away. Mr. Thomas B. Reid came to the paper September 30, 1871, and removed the office to Menasha, where the paper became a rabid advocate of the projected Wisconsin



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Central Railway, and afterward the Milwaukee & Northern Railway. Subsequently the paper was as bitter against the Central as it had formerly been in its favor. Reid obtained an office at Madison and subsequently was made consul to Funchal, Madeira Islands. Mr. Reid changed the name to the "Menasha Press." He was later united with his brother, Hon. Alex. Reid, in the "Appleton Post" enterprises, which met with success, and for a number of years Mr. Thomas B. Reid was United States marshal. The paper was sold to Mr. George B. Pratt in 1877, who conducted it until 1881. Mr. Pratt was an orator of more than local note and was engaged by the National Republican committee to give addresses over the country. He was a very able editor. He sold out to A. J. Dodge, who conducted the paper with so much ability as to attract attention, and he soon sold out and went to take a position on "Peek's Sun" at Milwaukee, which introduced him to the "Sentinel" crowd, who sent him to Washington to attend to the national news for that leading paper of Wisconsin. Mr. Lew A. Cates, who afterwards went to the "Iron Post" at Escanaba, and who had taken over this paper, soon sold to Mr. Charles Fred Augustine in 1882, who conducted it for many years, by his several sons. His son, Charles L. Augustine, had made a success with a paper at Glenwood, and came to Menasha in a few years and assumed the management of this paper with great success. By 1886 it was known as the "Saturday Evening Press." It was always while in Menasha a Republican paper. The paper and whole office was sold in 1890 to the Oshkosh "Enterprise," and moved to Oshkosh, where the business became involved and was sold out.

The first German paper was the "Menasha Post," started in 1871, by Mussans & Hein. It lived about eighteen months. The "Winnebago Observer" followed, first published in 1876, by John C. Klinker, who sold it in 1881. The German orthography of this paper was "Beobachter am Winnebago." Tom Reid sent his exchange addressed to "German Paper, can't read the name."

In 1881, the "Winnebago Anzeiger" was established by A. Fuhrburg, and the next year went into the hands of Henry Cornelius, editor and publisher. He began the issue as a supplement of the "Hausschatz." It was in 1806 published as a Democratic weekly by M. M. Schoetz & Company, or the Anzeiger Publishing Company, and has been under control of John Klinker since 1877. Mr. Klinker was born in Luxemburg in 1846, and is a veteran German editor.

The "Twin City News," a daily, originally published in Menasha in 1881, by Bowron & Potter, became the property of Mr. L. H. Kimball in 1883, and published at Neenah by him until 1903, under name of "Neenah News," when an incorporated company was formed by Mr. J. R. Bloom to purchase and publish the paper, and they have continued to date. In 1886 Mr. J. R. Bloom came to Menasha and established the "Menasha Breeze," as a daily, a Republican paper, which he conducted until 1904. It was taken over by Mr. S. Elmer Smith, who leased it to Mr. Charles W. Lamb. In 1906 Mr. A. Duane Clinton assumed the editorship, and the paper passed into the control of Mr. S. H. Clinedinst. It is now conducted by Mr. Clinton at the printing establishment of the Menasha Printing Company on Canal street on the water power. Its name has been changed to "Menasha Record." In 1905 Mr. George R. Banta began the publication of the "Citizen," a Democratic paper, and continued it for one year under the editorship of Mr. Charles Hunter.

LXIV.

THE LAWYER AND THE DOCTOR.

The first attorney to come to Menasha was Elbridge Smith, a very learned young man from Maine, who came into the young village among its very earliest pioneers, and always took a front rank in its progress. He was followed very closely by John Potter, Jr., a fine fellow beloved by all, who came from Pennsylvania. He died in Madison while a member of the Assembly in January, 1889. Henry Decker came as a young attorney and afterward moved to Chicago. George B. Goodwin came to Menasha in 1856, and became popular at once and was always regarded as a popular orator. He entered the Civil War, became colonel, and soon after the war moved to Milwaukee, where he enjoyed a profitable clientage and where he died May 1, 1886.

Judge A. L. Collins, brother of Mrs. Governor Doty, moved to Madison in 1842, where he was elected circuit judge. About 1870 or earlier, he came to Menasha and invested in a large area of real estate, and practiced law. He passed his last days on the farm of his soldier son, Sandy Collins, west of Neenah, where he died in 1904.

Silas Bullard came from Maine and engaged in teaching the high school in 1870. He then took up the practice of law, which he has followed ever since. He had been mayor of Menasha, Assemblyman and held many other offices of trust. P. V. Lawson, Jr., practiced law in Menasha for ten years, from 1878 to 1888, and abandoned the profession for manufacturing. Mr. Henry Fitzgibbons came to the law in Menasha, about 1876, where he has continued ever since in a successful practice. He has also been mayor of the city and district attorney. Mr. M. M. Schoetz began the law business about 1880 and has held many public offices.

Among the medical profession there have been Dr. Lex M. Potter, Dr. Charles Bloeding, Dr. G. W. Fay, Dr. Galentine, Dr. W. A. Merklin, Dr. F. Burroughs, Dr. L. W. Giffin, Dr. G. W. Dodge, Dr. McConnell and Bros.

LXV.

OLD BEN OF YORKTOWN, A FAMOUS CANNON.

The old Yorktown cannon owned by the city of Menasha has perhaps as various and thrilling a history as any celebrated piece of ordnance to be found within the border of our country. If its dumb old lips could speak, it could a "tale unfold that would make each particular hair to stand on end, like the quills of a fretful porcupine." It was brought up to this city from Fort Howard, when the town was but a hamlet of a few dozen souls, and trees and stumps filled the streets in 1849 to boom at the beginning of work on the celebrated Menasha dam, and the government canal. It came into Fort Howard in 1816, with the first United States troops who came to erect the defenses of the government on the frontier. Old Smoker, a Winnebago chief of Lake Winnebago, went down to protest against the fort; but was informed of the peaceable intentions of the military. He replied, "If your intentions are peaceable you have too much display of war material; but if for war you have not enough." Colonel Miller then took the old chief to the bank of the river, and pointed out a row of cannon just unloaded in the grass. He was satisfied they could defend themselves. Old Ben was one of cast iron pieces laying there. It had been brought over from Fort Mackinac, where it had been restored to the Americans by the British at the surrender, having been in 1812 surrendered to the British at the outbreak of the war. When Gen. Proctor accepted the surrender of Detroit by General Hull, he was delighted to recover cannon with the brass labels, "Captured from Cornwallis at Yorktown." These cannon came into the west from such celebrated fields of the revolution. When General William Henry Harrison recaptured these historic relics of American liberty, at the battle of the Thames, they were distributed about the western posts, and in its long pilgrimage Old Ben of Yorktown came to Menasha in pioneer days on a flat boat, and part way by ox teams. Its loud roar was heard on the opening of navigation on the historic Fox river in 1856; again all the windows on Main street were shattered when the railroads came

in 1861, 1870 and 1873. It good-naturedly boomed for Republican or Democratic victory. One day Old Ben the gunner, who was over loaded, overloaded Old Ben of Yorktown, and it was badly checked. It was then carefully swathed by heavy steel rings and handsomely mounted and fired with carefully regulated shot. It has largely retired from celebrating in later days, as it is more dangerous at the poop than at the mouth.

LXVI.

THE MAILS, THE POST OFFICE AND THE POSTMASTER.

The first post office was in the hat of Jimmy Lush, the first postmaster, in 1849. After this a small glass front pigeon hole case was set up in the printing shop of Jere Crowley, on Broad street. The postmaster owned these belongings and sold them to his successor. A. E. Bates set up the pigeon holes at the foot of Chute street; then Dr. Lincoln fitted up a more pretentious office near the Masonic block, where the office remained for a good many years, until John Clovis fitted up the present neat and commodious place on upper Main street. In earlier days, the mercantile houses thought it wise to locate near the post office or to urge their political influence to have the office located near them. But since 1904, the location has not been so important, as the mail carrier system relieves the populace from the necessity of visiting the office. The government now allows the rent, and the salary is \$2,000, making the position one of value to the occupant.

Formerly the mail was carried over the trails on foot. In an early day press appeared this couplet:

“Three times a week without any fail,
At four o’clock we look for the mail,
Brought with dispatch on an Indian trail.”

Mr. L. C. Kimball ran a stage and often carried the mails on horseback to Waupaca. The mail was carried to Appleton in 1850 by Gabe Capron in a sailboat. Then when the steamboats came in the mail was brought from Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; and by stage over the plank road to Appleton and Kaukauna in 1854. In 1856 navigation was open on the lower Fox and the steamboats took the mail. Then in 1860 the railroad became the mail carrier. At present thirty mails arrive and depart each day over three lines of railroad, besides the rural routes by team to the farming section.

Menasha has had eleven postmasters since 1849. Their names follow in the order of their service: James K. Lush, Jere Crowley, E. P. Morehouse, A. E. Bates, A. N. Lincoln, W. W. Freeman, S.

M. Bronson, Curtis Reed, John B. Nugent, Curtis Reed, Charles Reed, Dr. G. W. Dodge. Two of them—Crowley and Morehouse—were editors; two, Bates and Lincoln, druggists; two, Morehouse and Charles Reed, deaf mutes; three, Freeman, Nugent and Dodge, Union soldiers.

The Jere Crowley mentioned above as postmaster and editor, though a contemporary, was not in anyway related to the Jerry Crowley who lost his fingers, as the first and only lighthouse keeper in the old stone lighthouse at the mouth of the river.

LXVII.

THE COMING OF THE GERMANS.

The population enumeration of the people of Menasha made in 1905, shows there are no colored or Indians or Italians; but a total population of 5,960, of which 3,026 are females, and 2,934 males, or 92 more women than men. The nativity or birthplace of its population is given as: Russian, 2; Wales, 3; Swedes, 7; Switzerland, 11; Norway, 10; Ireland 72; Poland, 530; Germany, 757. This list does not explain that there still remains a large percentage of the population, who though native born, have foreign parents. The very first incoming population of Menasha were natives of New York and New England; but with the commencement of the public work on canals and dams, a large colony of Irish came into the town and the valley. Very soon after this, by 1856, the older German residents commenced to come.

Jacob Stilp was born in Prussia in 1823, came to Menasha in 1856 and was the shoemaker for nearly half a century. Henry Trilling, who came the same year, was engaged for forty years in merchandising. He was born in Prussia in 1833. Adolph Wahle was born in Westphalia in 1838 and for many years engaged in flour milling in Menasha. Charles Fred Augustine, a soldier, merchant and editor of the "Menasha Press," was born in Germany in 1837 and died in Menasha in 1900, coming here as early as 1855. He lost a leg at Resaca. The Landgrafs, Andrew and Valentine, both merchants, came to Menasha very early. Valentine has conducted a hotel and grocery since 1866. Carl Koch, born in Bavaria in 1830, landed in New York in 1852 and three years later in Menasha, locating his general store on Tayco street, where he has a large double brick store block. Frank A. Schrage, born in Westphalia in 1825, came to Baltimore in 1843 and Menasha in 1858, where he established the Schrage Hotel on Chute street, which he conducted until 1879. L. G. Arnold, of German descent, is proprietor of the general store on Main street, erected by him in 1879. John Planner was among the very earliest to settle here. His brick double store on Main street was erected many years ago. For a quarter of a century

he led the German band organization, beginning with the old Turner Band. Mr. Bernard Krouse, who celebrated his first century birthday July 6, 1907, came to Menasha fifty-two years ago. Among the very large families are those of George and Frank Bayer, Thomas Shifferling, Antone Walbrun, Barney Welch, the Miller brothers and the Tuchscherer brothers. The descendants and marriage of descendants of these and the Landgraf families, with some others, have made a wide circle of relatives. Mr. Henry Miller, who left Menasha and settled at Butte, Montana, has amassed a fortune of over a million dollars. Mr. John Rosch, native born, whose father was one of the forty-eight German revolutionary emigrants with Carl Schurz, has been in drugs in Menasha for twenty years and held many responsible positions and once a Democratic candidate for governor. William Laemerich came about 1853 and was occupied at his trade of cabinet maker and church-altar builder until his death in 1890. Mr. H. J. Tuchscherer has a fine shoe store in his own brick block on Main street. Mr. R. W. Schlegel is in the grocery business, and his brother, Gustavus Schlegel, also has a grocery store in Milwaukee street. Mr. John Clovis has a dry goods store on Main street and is an extensive dealer in real estate. Mr. John Schreibeis is in groceries. Charley Bloeding was the first barber, doctor and druggist, and the only barber who ever had a right to the red, white and blue stripes on his sign pole. He was a real leach. Philip Sensenbrenner, the blacksmith, and his brother "Mike," the carpenter, came very early in the history of Menasha. Mr. John Schubert, a very early settler, took an active part in business and civic affairs, being a founder, machinist, merchant, school commissioner, alderman and foreman of the German fire company. Mr. John Schneider was a manufacturer of sash and doors. Mr. Leonard Rohrer was a carpenter and manufacturer of sash. Mr. Philip Arft was a mason for half a century. John Trost came as a young man from Germany and has been sawyer for P. V. Lawson, Sr. and Jr., for forty years. Mr. Alexander Bauer and Mr. Herman Mertz and Fred Meyer all had breweries. Albert Eismach was a shoemaker. Back in 1855 Mr. I. Trilling founded a hardware store on Main street, which has continued ever since, being conducted at present by his son, Henry E. Trilling. Mr. Fred Loescher was for many years in merchandise and brewing, and his sons are still in business. Mr. George A. Loescher conducts a large hardware and supply house in his

own brick store on Main street. John Oberweiser was a millwright and contractor, and his boys all follow mechanical trades. Mr. John Lenz was a keg and tank manufacturer, and his son, John Lenz, has erected and conducts the Lenz Hotel.

The Turner Hall and Concordia Hall, the only halls for public entertainment in the city, were erected by the German benevolent societies.

Bernard Krause. A more extended notice is due to the life of Bernard Krause, the centenarian. This sketch is taken from the "Northwestern," descriptive of the celebration held on his reaching the century mark, July 6, 1907: "Today Bernard Krause, of this city, celebrates his hundredth birthday anniversary. Mr. Krause was born in Bohemia, Germany, July 6, 1807. He is the only survivor of a family of twelve, all his brothers and sisters having died when quite young. He was married in Bohemia in 1832 and came to America with his wife and family of four boys and four girls in 1854. One daughter died while the family was aboard ship en route to America. Mr. Krause and family arrived in Chicago on Christmas night in 1854, and shortly after New Year's of 1855 came to Menasha, where he has since resided. Mr. Krause was by trade a weaver, but retired after removing to Menasha. One son, John Krause, a member of the United States regular army, died in Texas on October 19, 1888. Three sons and two daughters are now alive and Mr. Krause has the distinction of having five children, eighty-two grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, as his grand-daughter has a daughter, three years old.

"Mr. Krause is enjoying fairly good health. He smokes but little, although when he does indulge he states that it strengthens him for some time afterward. Although with head slightly bowed with the weight of a century of years of toil and strife, Mr. Krause is still able to be about his home to enjoy the comforts of life.

"A family reunion is being held at the home in this city this afternoon, those of his family attending this happy reunion being: Anthony Krause, Menasha; Joseph Krause, Anaconda, Montana; Mrs. Clara Travis, West Menasha; Michael Krause, Chicago, and Miss Anna Krause, Menasha. Nearly all of the eighty-two grandchildren are in the city to attend the reunion. St. Joseph's Society, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Catholic Order of Foresters have passed resolutions of congratulations to do honor, pay homage, tribute and respect to the cen-

tenarian. A purse containing \$100, to represent his age, was presented to Mr. Krause by the citizens of Menasha."

In this connection another remarkable family may be mentioned, the Mackin family. We copy the press account of their reunion, held August 15, 1907: "There is much rejoicing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mackin in this city today. A family reunion is being held and representatives of four generations in the Mackin family all celebrate their birthday anniversaries today. Few families enjoy the distinction of having representatives of four generations all having their birthdays on the same date, as do the representatives of the four generations in the Mackin family. The representative of the first generation is Mrs. Mary Mackin, who was born in Armagh county, Ireland, August 15, 1821. She has been a resident of Menasha for the past twenty-two years and for the past three years has not been ill a day. Her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Mackin, represents the second generation. Her name was Mackin before and after marriage. She was also born in Armagh county, Ireland, the date of her birth being August 15, 1847. Her two sons, Patrick and John Mackin, both of this city, represent the third generation, although only one, John, celebrates his birthday anniversary today. He was born in Menasha, August 15, 1879, and is unmarried. His brother, Patrick, has a son, Raphael Mackin, who was born in Menasha on August 15, 1899. He represents the fourth generation. There are ten great-grandchildren of Mrs. Mary Mackin and twenty-two grandchildren who are alive and most of them are at the family reunion today. Mrs. Mary Mackin's own children who are alive are: Mrs. Thomas Mackin and Owen Mackin, Menasha; Mrs. Edward Sheppard, Rhinelander; Peter Mackin, Ladysmith, and John Mackin, Montpelier, Idaho."

LXVIII.

MENASHA AND NEENAH IN THE CIVIL AND SPANISH WARS.

In a sermon at the Congregational Church, Menasha, October 6, 1907, by Rev. H. A. Miner, on the fiftieth anniversary of his first sermon before the citizens of Menasha, he said: "We now come to the Civil War, a period of four, dark, trying years (1861-65). It was preceded by years of agitation and great financial distress. Banks were failing on every hand. Confidence was destroyed. No man dared trust his neighbor. There was no currency to be had. The secession of one state after another, the firing on Fort Sumter, seemed to paralyze every activity. It was thought for a time that the South would not secede from the Union, but when Fort Sumter was fired on it became a reality—the North must fight or the Union be split asunder. There was a call for 75,000 men and the North responded, 'We are coming, Father Abraham.' I remember the meetings for enlisting recruits, the patriotic speeches made and the shouts that went up as one after another enrolled his name to go to the front. Then the drilling and the parting scenes as company after company left for the scene of conflict; then the anxious waiting for news. The daily mail reached us from the South at night just after supper. A crowd would gather at the postoffice, kept by A. E. Bates, and one man would stand on a box and read the latest from the front. After a battle what anxiety to learn the fate of our Menasha boys. Our church, Sunday-school and congregation were largely represented. I think the names of over twenty were printed in large letters and tacked upon the front of the gallery, so each Sabbath they were remembered and prayers offered for their fidelity and safe return to home and friends. When news came of the death of anyone his name was wreathed in mourning. Of these were George H. Wright, John H. Jewett and H. M. Goodwin, who fell at Chickamauga; James H. Dana, Luman W. Clinton, Cyrus Bradish and John McKillap, killed in the battle of Perryville; James P. Shepard, killed at Antietam; Rollin W. Freeman,

starved to death in Andersonville, and Charles Colborne, who died in camp, making ten about whose names a wreath was placed.

"Of those who returned were Chaplain O. P. Clinton, Capt. A. B. Bradish, Capt. A. T. Richardson, Capt. S. B. Nelson, Capt. Frank Perry, John J. Burroughs, O. E. Sanford, G. A. Bronson, Frank M. Phelps, H. A. Eldridge, Ethan Eldridge, Charles H. Jones, L. S. Wheatley, J. C. Underwood, James A. DeWolf, S. A. Phettyplace, Charles B. Rosenaw, Noel C. Coates, W. W. Freeman, Frank Jewett and C. V. Donaldson.

"Those four years in which came hope, then almost despair, we were thinking of the boys at the front one day. It was set apart by the President, etc. We were gathered in the church to pray for the success of the Union army, then in camp at Chattanooga, with supplies being cut off and in great fear of being captured. It was a dark hour in the history of the war. The rebel forces had concentrated and were in a strong position. We were watching with intense anxiety for news from the front. We knew there was a battle in progress. It was on Thursday, November 26, 1863, in the afternoon, when we were assembled and engaged in prayer, that a messenger arrived with a telegram: 'Victory, victory is ours!' Then how we sang 'Praise God,' etc. On the reception of the news of the fall of Richmond, April 2, 1865, and the capture of Jeff Davis, April 9, 1865, the town was alive with crowds of people and with such demonstrations of joy, the blowing of horns, the clanging of bells, the firing of anvils and the shouting of the people. I never expect to witness such a demonstration again. In marked contrast with the joy of that hour was the deep sorrow into which the Nation was plunged at the news of the assassination of Lincoln, April 14. I remember where I stood when I heard the news the next morning. I said, 'It cannot be.' There were faces blanched with grief and fear. Business was suspended. At such a time the Nation bereft of its great leader and chief, it seemed the greatest calamity of all that had befallen us. But in our extremity there was a looking above for help. Such a funeral service as followed this Nation never witnessed. It was indeed a national bowing of the head, for the mighty hand of God was upon us. Such gatherings in the churches all over the land never have there been before nor since. All, without distinction of sect or party, met at a common altar. It was a common sorrow. We were all mourners. Catholic and

Protestant, no matter of what nationality or religion, met together. In the Congregational Church the Menasha people met. The flag was there folded and draped in the deepest mourning; drums were muffled; no joyous strains of music; prayers were offered for the Nation in distress."

Company G, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, raised in Neenah and Menasha, were afterward known as Company G, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. This company was enlisted principally by Capt. E. L. Hubbard, some of the enrolments dating as far back as April 20, 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion and for some three years previous a militia company was under organization in Neenah, known as the Neenah Guards. Hubbard was the captain of this company, and it was the nucleus for the first enlistments. While assembling this company remained in Neenah several weeks, a good number boarding at the Vermont house, and held daily drills on the shore of Lake Winnebago, being a vacant common, where now are houses and fine grounds.

Company G was mustered into the state service June 9, 1861, by Major B. Pinckney, joined the regiment at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, June 15, and was mustered into the United States service June 29, 1861, by Captain McIntyre. The following is the muster roll of Company G, Tenth Regiment, as they went into the service of the United States, and contains the names of those who first gave their bodies as a sacrifice on the altar of their country: Edwin L. Hubbard, captain; J. P. Shepard, first lieutenant; E. J. Cady, second lieutenant; Ephraim Giddings, first sergeant; R. S. Woodward, second sergeant; A. J. Whitenack, third sergeant; H. C. Tait, fourth sergeant; Frank Lee, fifth sergeant; C. B. Rosenow, first corporal; T. L. Reed, second corporal; J. S. Cady, third corporal; Lincoln Watson, fourth corporal; G. W. Dodge, fifty corporal; E. V. Moran, sixth corporal; Andrew Jagerson, seventh corporal; Loring Renop, eighth corporal; M. F. Winters and S. S. Picket, musicians; A. A. Edwards, wagoner; privates: G. S. Hawk, Edward Hamilton, J. S. Hogan, John Hooper, J. F. Hubbard, J. M. Joy, J. T. Kitto, E. B. King, Richard Allen, E. N. Austin, Norman Anderson, Albert Bownier, C. C. Briggs, H. E. Briggs, William S. Brown, Charles Bushey, G. H. Briley, W. W. Blake, Chauncy Beebe, S. H. Beach, Alfred Boecker, Abram Brinkerhoof, Haskell Coats, Ransom Clark, R. O. Crane, D. B. Cook, C. H. Curtis, J. W. Cowe, J. H. Cole, Martin Case, Frank Closer,

J. H. Elliott, H. K. Edwards, W. W. Freeman, G. J. Ferris, B. F. Gerry, J. B. Gerris, Joseph Goldsborough, J. W. Griffin, Andrew Holman, A. S. Littlefield, W. T. Leonard, O. G. Longstaff, Robert Longstaff, Ole Oleson Myhre, Alexander McCoy, W. H. Mason, Augustus McNaery, J. B. Nugent, A. L. Newgard, Wesley Northam, O. C. Oleson, John Oleson, Albert Owens, Safford Oatman, Harry Parker, L. A. Phetteplace, Ira Prouty, Jr., Albert Post, E. J. Raymond, Leonard Ransom, Ervin Robbins, Benjamin Sherry, John Shiby, E. A. Spaulding, P. L. Scritsmire, Henry Smith, A. A. Simonds, William Stanberry, William Statton, Peter Snellbecker, J. H. Scott, Charles Shibley, J. W. Terwillager, L. A. Thompson, C. B. Vandooser, Leroy Wood. V. R. Willard and James Whitney.

The following is a brief history of the company, giving the engagements and various routes of march and transfers which the company, with their regiment, passed through: The Third Regiment was organized at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, June 15, 1861; mustered into service June 27, 1861, by Captain McIntyre; left for the field July 12, 1861, and arrived at Hagerstown, Md., July 16, 1861; was brigaded with the Second Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. The regiment was detached for provost guard at Frederick City, Maryland, during the winter of 1861; February 4, 1862, started with General Banks' column up the Shenandoah valley; participated in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Virginia, October 16, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, May 25, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863; Beverlyford, Virginia, June 9, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2 and 3, 1864; was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland in October, 1863, and assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, March 1, 1864. Participated in the battles of Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee river, July, 1864; Peachtree creek, July 20, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Georgia; campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, resulting in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864; Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865; surrender of General Johnston, April 20, 1865. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 18, 1865, under provisions of general order No. 24, headquarters of the

Army of the Tennessee. Reported at Madison, Wisconsin, for final discharge and payment, July 24, 1865, where the regiment was paid off and disbanded shortly thereafter.

The following is the official list of the officers and men of this company at the time they were disbanded and paid off. Many new recruits had been added from time to time, some from other companies and sections of the state, drafted men and substitutes, therefore many of the names appearing on the list are other than those who first went out: Ephraim Giddings, captain, commissioned second lieutenant November 1, 1861; first lieutenant. May 4, 1863; captain, March 20, 1864. Stephen Lieurance, first lieutenant, commissioned October 28, 1864; Edward V. Moran, second lieutenant, commissioned May 20, 1864; Edwin L. Hubbard, captain, commissioned major June 1, 1863; Andrew J. Cady, first lieutenant, resigned November 11, 1861; Joseph P. Shepard, first lieutenant, wounded September 17, 1862, and died November 10, 1862, at Antietam; Jasper Woodford, first lieutenant, commissioner adjutant; Philo D. Walker, second lieutenant, resigned June 27, 1861; Seth Raymond, second lieutenant, commissioned first lieutenant Company A; Edwin F. Proctor, second lieutenant, mustered out July 18, 1865; sergeants: First, Charles S. Bushey, appointed May 20, 1865; second, James E. Hughston, vet., appointed corporal July 24, 1864; sergeant, November 11, 1864; third, Claus C. Olson, vet., appointed corporal March 6, 1864; sergeant May 20, 1865; wounded at Dallas; fourth, Edgar N. Austin, appointed May 20, 1865; fifth, James T. Sheeren, appointed May 20, 1865; corporals: First, Alexander McCoy, vet., appointed March 6, 1864; second, James T. Hagen, vet., appointed October 20, 1864; third, Albert H. Hunt, vet., appointed May 20, 1865; fourth, Albert M. Post, vet., appointed May 20, 1865; taken prisoner at Winchester; fifth, Oscar J. Palmer, appointed May 20, 1865; sixth, Daniel Williams, appointed May 20, 1865; seventh, Joseph Goodman, vet., appointed May 20, 1865; Frederick Sperry, musician; privates: F. M. Adams, George Belway, Justin Baribeau, Robert Beard, Henry Bater, Fred Bloom, John Billinger, Aaron Brick, Antoine Collin, Alfred Cronk, Yost Chester, James Carvell, H. P. Christianson, William B. Constance, Martin Davelaar, Joseph Dachus, George A. Dyer, H. H. Douglas, Louis Dimler, Leopold Dodge, John B. Eager, William Filch, Albert Feltus, Frank Ludwig, Adelbert Foster, Philo V. Farnham, Joseph Gaubats, Henry Green, Charles Heddie, vet.; Ed D. Hamilton, wounded

May 25, 1862, and May 25, 1864; Doney Himes, Joseph Hequel, George Harris, W. L. Harris, Lars Hanson, James G. House, William Hughes, Michael Judson, William H. Jones, Gilbert L. King, Fred Krossler, Samuel B. King, C. H. Knickerbocker, William Linch, Peter Jens Lillie, captured February 14, 1864; Fred Lindour, John F. Lieurance, Leopold Lacoque, Hubert Lewis, Frank Labrash, Daniel Larry, Jean B. Mocceaux, H. Morraux, Gilham Merringer, Louis Midwed, Norman McCloud, Nils Monstead, Christian J. Nelson, wounded July 30, 1864; L. B. Nicholas, wounded June 16, 1864; James Price, Zachary T. Phillips, Franklin Paddock, B. F. Pride, Fred Pittman, James Parker, Leonard Ramson, wounded May 3, 1863; Ross Richards, Michael Radka, John W. Rice, John Robinson, Charles P. Soule, Peter Swevil, P. Schnellbecker, Charles Shibley, John Sorrinson, Jos. Seipole, A. Swikehaver, T. Sondag, A. Schlocter, Robert Schultz, John W. Shaw, William Townsend, wounded at Bentonville. John B. Wilson and C. O. Wamoth; discharged: William W. Freeman, sergeant, vet., wounded May 26, 1864; appointed sergeant-major October 29, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant Company H, May 20, 1865; Royal S. Woodford, first sergeant, discharged for disability; Frank Lee, sergeant, wounded September 7, 1862; discharged March 19, 1863; Watson Lincoln, sergeant, discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; Charles B. Rosenow, corporal, discharged July 15, 1862, for disability; Theopilus L. Reed, corporal, discharged May 23, 1862, wounds; Loring Knapp, corporal, discharged July 15, 1862, disability; G. W. Dodge, corporal, discharged for wounds, received May 28, 1862; M. F. Winters, musician, discharged May 19, 1862, disability; John H. Elliot, musician, discharged June 10, 1862; A. Anderson, discharged December 1, 1861, disability; A. Anderson, discharged June 5, 1865; Nathaniel Alexander, discharged June 5, 1865; A. Bonner, discharged June 28, 1863, disability; H. E. Briggs, lost a leg September 17, 1862, discharged January 10, 1863; Caleb C. Briggs, discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; William S. Brown, discharged August 13, 1861, disability; George H. Bailey, discharged by order to enlist on gunboat; William W. Blake, wounded September 17, 1862, discharged February 27, 1863; S. H. Beach, wounded May 3, 1863, discharged July 1, 1864; Alfred Booker, discharged July 11, 1865; A. Brinkerhoof, discharged July 1, 1864; Hans Benolich, discharged June 9, 1865; William A. Brown, discharged July 9, 1865; Haskell Coats, discharged; Ransom Clark, discharged

January 20, 1862, disability; Ralph O. Crane, discharged; David B. Cook, discharged for disability; Charles H. Curtis, discharged July 23, 1864; John H. Cole, discharged by order to enlist on gunboat; M. Carr, discharged March 9, 1863, disability; John S. Cady, discharged July 1, 1864, expiration of service; H. R. Edwards, discharged September 11, 1862, commissioned second lieutenant and captain, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry; H. Everson, discharged June 5, 1865; John E. Foster, discharged August 12, 1861; Gilbert J. Ferris, discharged July 1, 1864; William Fisher, discharged June 5, 1865; Benjamin F. Gerry, discharged April 6, 1863; John B. Gerris, wounded at Gettysburg, discharged July 1, 1864; J. Goldsborough, discharged July 1, 1864; John W. Griffin, discharged for wounds February 5, 1862; George S. Hawk, discharged December 22, 1862, disability; John Hooper, discharged by order of War Department; Fred Heafy, discharged June 9, 1865; Gilbert Harris, discharged June 9, 1865; James M. Jay, discharged July 1, 1864; John S. Jones, missing February 14, 1865; John F. Kitto, discharged for disability; A. S. Littlefield, discharged January 20, 1862, disability; William T. Leonard, wounded September 17, 1862, and May 3, 1863, discharged July 1, 1864; Edwin P. Lee, discharged to enlist in regular army; O. G. Longstaff, wounded May 3, 1863, discharged July 1, 1864; R. Longstaff, discharged May 21, 1862, disability; Albert Liddle, discharged June 9, 1865; E. M. Leach, discharged July 1, 1865; Augustus McNaery, wounded May 3, 1863, discharged July 1, 1863; Norman McDonald, discharged July 1, 1865; Patrick Muldoony, discharged July 1, 1865; Thomas McIntosh, discharged June 9, 1865; Ole Oleson Myhre, discharged July 1, 1864; J. B. Nugent, discharged May 21, 1862; Amund L. Newgard, vet., wounded at Dallas, discharged July 5, 1864; Wesley Northam, discharged September 5, 1864; Albert Owens, discharged January 20, 1862; S. Oatman, discharged August 3, 1861; John Oleson, discharged July 1, 1864; Harry Parker, discharged September 11, 1862; L. Phettyplace, vet., wounded May 25, 1864, discharged December 20, 1864; S. S. Picket, discharged October 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army; I. Prouty, Jr., wounded September 17, 1862, discharged July 1, 1864; E. J. Raymond, discharged February 7, 1863; Erwin Robbins, discharged October 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army; Ed A. Spaulding, discharged July 1, 1864; Benjamin Sherry, discharged July 1, 1865; Alexander Simms, discharged July 1, 1865; William Shebraum, discharged June 9, 1865; William

Statton, discharged for disability; P. F. Stoker, discharged June 9, 1865; Leander Sherman, discharged June 9, 1865; Peter L. Scritsmier, wounded at Chancellorsville, discharged July 1, 1864; J. B. Terwillager, discharged November 23, 1864, disability; L. A. Thompson, discharged October 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army; Lucas Washburn, discharged June 9, 1865; Leroy Wood, discharged October 21, 1863, to enlist in regular army; Van R. Willard, wounded September 2, 1862, and May 25, 1864, discharged July 21, 1864; James Whitney, discharged March 26, 1863; T. S. Wood, dropped July 1, 1864; Andrew J. Whitenack, discharged February 23, 1863, disability; Peter Walch, lost an arm May 25, 1864, discharged May, 1864; J. S. Williamson, discharged June 5, 1865; A. C. Willard, discharged June 5, 1865; Fred Zorco, discharged June 5, 1865; Andrew Jagerson, sergeant, transferred to V. R. Corps, March 12, 1865; B. F. Robie, corporal, vet., wounded May 25, 1862, transferred to V. R. Corps; John Cowce, wounded and transferred to V. R. Corps, December 28, 1864; Ed B. King, transferred to non-commissioned staff, July 14, 1862; Henry Smith, transferred to Company K; James H. Scott, transferred to Second Battery, I. C., January 24, 1864; J. Waggoner, transferred to V. R. Corps, March 12, 1865; deceased: Chauncey S. Beebe, sergeant, died July 7, 1864, of wounds received June 16; Richard Allen, killed September 17, 1862, at battle of Antietam; Herman Boss, died November 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee; Jonathan D. Billings, died April 10, 1864, at Fayetteville, Tennessee; Rasmus Christian, died June 7, 1865, at Savannah; Ansel A. Edwards, killed May 23, 1862, in battle of Buckton Station, Virginia; Ira A. Giddings, wounded May 3, 1863, died June 9, 1863, at Washington, D. C.; Andrew A. Holman, died October 28, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia; John F. Hubbard, wounded May 25, 1864, died July 5, 1864, at Kingston, Georgia; Christian Hoverland, killed in action May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Georgia; Philander Litton, died June 15, 1864, at Louisville, Kentucky; Harbey Liddle, died December 3, 1864, at Savannah, Georgia; William H. Mason, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Virginia; Henry E. Martin, wounded May 25, 1864, died July 1, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Francis M. Martin, killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Georgia; J. W. Norrocon, died December 16, 1862, at Frederick, Maryland; Eagle Oleson, died February 2, 1865, at Bridgeport, Tennessee; Israel Raymond, died October 1, 1862, at Nashville, Tennessee; William Rash, died June 17,

1865, Washington, D. C.; John Shieby, killed in action May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Virginia; Austin A. Simons, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Virginia; William Stansbury, died March 2, 1862, Frederick, Maryland; H. C. Tait, killed September 30, 1862, at Antietam, Maryland; C. B. Vandoozer, wounded and taken prisoner, died May 31, 1862, at Antietam, Maryland.

Company C, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Roster and record of Company C, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from Menasha, Wisconsin, written by C. V. Donaldson:

A. J. Richardson, captain, discharged for sickness, afterward captain Company G, died in Kansas, 1881; Frank W. Perry, first lieutenant, served three years, promoted captain Company I, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, was in Andersonville and Charleston; S. L. Hart, second lieutenant, discharged for sickness, signal corps, died in Arizona, 1893, also in hundred-day men; Norman Thatcher, first sergeant, served three years, promoted lieutenant Company E and captain Company G, pioneer corps, died 1888; W. B. Ellenwood, second sergeant, served three years, promoted lieutenant Company A, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, in Andersonville; Patrick Conroy, third sergeant, discharged for sickness and wounds, five years regular army, died about 1900; William H. Nugent, fourth sergeant, died of sickness at Nashville, Tennessee; Alonzo Granger, fifth sergeant, discharged for sickness; L. S. Wheatley, first corporal, discharged for sickness, died Vermont, 1867; Frank Dodge, second corporal, served three years, wagon master; M. L. Jenkins, third corporal, served three years, promoted sergeant, wounded at Stone river and Chickamauga; J. L. Plummer, fourth corporal, promoted sergeant, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died on his way home at Annapolis, Maryland; A. J. Ferris, fifth corporal, died from wounds at Perryville, Kentucky; W. M. Robinson, sixth corporal, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in prison, Andersonville; Charles Gerke, seventh corporal, promoted hospital steward, discharged for sickness; William Cattan, eighth corporal, discharged for sickness, died at Winneconne, 1884; Elias Hill, private, promoted corporal, died of sickness, Bowling Green; George H. Wright, private, promoted sergeant, killed in action, Chickamauga; H. H. Plummer, private,

*This paper prepared for this work was found among the effects of Mr. C. V. Donaldson after his death, and the proofreading has been done by others, and therefore its errors must not be the fault of the writer.

served three years, promoted sergeant; W. E. Wheeler, private, served three years, promoted corporal, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, sent to Andersonville, where he remained fifteen months; S. W. Ellenwood, private, promoted sergeant, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville prison; Theodore Roback, private, served three years, promoted corporal; George M. Pope, private, discharged for sickness, fifer, died in Nebraska, 1901; James E. Underwood, private, discharged for sickness, promoted to drum major, died Lincoln, 1900, company drummer; Allen Phelps, served three years, drummer; Joseph C. Underwood, served three years, V. R. Corps, still living at Menasha; O. E. Sanford, private, served three years, V. R. Corps; Charles C. Bixby, private, served three years, wounded, V. R. Corps, died asylum, February, 1907; A. W. France, private, served three years, V. R. Corps; Aquilla France, private, discharged for sickness, V. R. Corps; Richard France, private, served three years; Alonzo Wells, private, discharged for sickness, V. R. Corps, was in Washington, 1895; David M. Wells, private, discharged for sickness, V. R. Corps, died Brown county, Wisconsin, 1877; Orange Dean, private, served three years, died in Menasha a few days after return; H. M. Close, private, served three years; William Barker, private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in prison, Richmond, Virginia; W. F. Jenkins, taken prisoner Chickamauga, died in prison, Richmond; G. A. Bronson, private, served three years, resides Waupaca; Henry Bemis, private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville prison; S. R. Northan, private sergeant, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville prison; John Jewett, private, promoted sergeant, killed in action at Chickamauga; H. M. Goodwin, private, killed in action at Chickamauga; Park B. Elliott, private, promoted corporal, killed in action at Perryville; C. V. Donaldson, private, wounded at Perryville, died Menasha, October, 1907; William Green, private, served three years, died Appleton about 1888; George F. Eaton, private, discharged for sickness, hospital cook, died Missouri, 1885; Fred Bauer, private, served three years, prisoner by John Morgan; I. R. Baker, private, discharged for sickness, Signal Corps and detective, died Milwaukee, 1865; F. F. Snover, served three years, died Oconto, 1903; Alva Ballou, private, discharged for sickness; S. S. Fuller, private, discharged for sickness; A. D. Ballou, private, served three years, promoted hospital steward, prisoner at

Huntsville, died Kansas 1900; George P. Quinn, private, served three years, promoted corporal; A. R. Breveir, private, discharged for sickness, served three years, promoted corporal, died about 1885, regimental blacksmith; Frank Lloyd, private, served three years, promoted lieutenant colonel regiment, Marine Brigade; F. A. Puffer, private, served three years, Marine Brigade; S. M. Noxon, private, served three years, promoted lieutenant, telegraph department; P. A. Douglas, private, killed in action Lays Ferry, Georgia; Philip Downey, private, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, sickness; Louis Bushaw, private, died in Andersonville; A. W. Collins, private, served three years, hospital department; Fred Beach, private, died of sickness, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; F. M. Phelps, private, served three years, promoted into Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, first lieutenant Company E, Thirty-eighth; D. P. Frank, private, died of sickness at Huntsville, Alabama; Thomas S. Loehr, private, killed in battle at Perryville; George W. Burke, private, died while on sick furlough at home; William Whicher, private, killed in action at Perryville; Andrew Robinson, private, killed in battle at Perryville; H. J. Jenkins, private, discharged for sickness, also in Twenty-first Regiment; John McKillip, private, killed in battle at Perryville; H. B. Harvey, private, discharged for sickness, died Green Bay, 1885; George Blinn, private, discharged for sickness, wagoner; H. K. Scott, private, served three years, regimental bugler; John W. Race, private, discharged for sickness, resident of New London about 1903; C. Wheeler, private, served three years, died Shawano, 1884; George Foster, private, discharged for sickness, afterward in Forty-first Wisconsin, died before 1907; George Foster, Jr., private, discharged for sickness, since dead; R. M. Freeman, private, taken prisoner at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville prison; Joseph Lynch, private, discharged for sickness, dead; E. Henry Pratt, private, discharged for sickness, died Calumet county, 1888; H. A. Eldredge, private, wounded Perryville, prisoner Chickamauga three years, promoted corporal; Bela S. Bishop, private, discharged for wound, served three years, wounded at Stone river, died Wausaukee, 1897; David Bishop, private, discharged for sickness, died Hilbert about 1905; Thomas Hawley, private, discharged for sickness; Charles Francis, private, discharged for sickness, died in service; J. McCandless, private, served three years, resides at Menasha; Sandusky Petrie, private, served three years; Peter Coose, pri-

vate, served three years, died Murfreesboro; M. C. Peck, private, served three years; William Krueger, private, discharged for sickness, died Menasha, 1865; John Perry, private, discharged for sickness; Robert Cumpson, private, discharged for sickness, died Wyoming, 1869; Martin Hoffman, private, served three years, taken prisoner Chickamauga, Andersonville prison, died Iowa about 1900; Francis Patrick, private, prisoner at Chickamauga, died in prison Richmond or Danville, Virginia. The following named afterward joined the company: James C. Adams, captain, promoted from Company B, died about 1899; Chester O. Burdick, lieutenant, promoted from Company A, prisoner at Chickamauga, died Charleston, South Carolina; August Westfall, private, detached; Gottlieb Zobel, private, detached.

The foregoing is a complete list of all the men who served in the "Menasha Guards," which became Company C of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. They are all the original enlistments except the last named, and John Jewitt and Smith M. Noxon, who joined us at Shepardsville, Kentucky, a few days after we went South. Noxon was from Milwaukee and Jewitt from Menasha.

Of the original company of ninety-eight men over fifty were from Menasha, a dozen or so each from Calumet and Waupaca counties, three from Oshkosh, three from Appleton and the rest scattering. We got none from Neenah, as Company K of the Eleventh Infantry was being raised at the same time. Companies G of the Third Regiment and D of the Forty-first were made up of both Menasha and Neenah men. A company of heavy artillery was also raised at Neenah, so that these two towns sent five companies into the field, probably 500 men all told, and counting enlistments in the navy, recruits and scattering enlistments, it is probable that over 550 men went from these towns. Of the original ninety-three men of Company C, thirty-one, or exactly one-third, were dead when the war closed, more than another third have died since, and but a feeble remnant remain. There are but three of us left in Menasha, two live in Neenah, one in Appleton, two in Calumet county and two in Waupaca. The rest are scattered from the East to the West. The battle of Bull Run was the cause of the organization of the company, and enlistments began immediately thereafter, principally owing to the efforts of Andrew J. Richardson, who became captain of the company. It was easy to

get men then, but it was not easy to get assigned to any particular regiment, as so many companies and parts of companies were being offered at the same time. Enlistments went on through the rest of July and through August, 1861, and on the second day of September we met and organized. The non-resident members were furnished quarters and we began to drill, first on the northeast corner of Broad and Depere streets, where there were four vacant lots. Later desiring more room, we cleared the large oak stumps from block seventeen (there were but two houses in the block) and used that the rest of the time we remained here. The people gave us a banquet toward the last on September 24 in Roby's hall, located on the second floor of the Roby building, where we drilled in the manuel on rainy days. On September 30 we elected officers. The captain, lieutenants and the orderly sergeant by separate ballot, the rest being nominated by the commissioned officers, were elected in one bunch. On October 5, 1861, we left Menasha on the Chicago North-Western railway for Milwaukee via Minnesota Junction (an all day trip in those days), where we went into camp with the regiment. Seven companies were on the ground, one came the same night and the other two soon after. On the 7th our company was mustered into the United States service. Our camp was between the old dam and the lake, on the east side, a little way south of where the water works now are. The North-Western railroad when it leaves the lake shore runs through our old camp. Just north of us was the camp of the Ninth Wisconsin, a German regiment, which did not get away till along in the winter. Over on the west side some two miles out was Camp Scott, the camp of the reorganized First Wisconsin, which left Milwaukee a few days before we did. They had served in the three months' service and were now enlisted for three years. Our colonel, A. R. Chapin, of Milwaukee, had been adjutant of the old First and our adjutant. W. O. Collins had also been a member of that regiment. At Menasha we had drilled constantly in squad and company drill, and at Milwaukee we were initiated into battalion movement. There was much open land about our camp and we traveled over the whole of it. During the month we were in Milwaukee we drew uniforms, arms, equipments and everything we needed except ammunition and horses. We had wagons, but no horses. These we got at Louisville. Our camp was named Holton, after Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, who made the presentation speech

when we received our colors, the same that was shot to rags at Perryville. Governor Randall was frequently in camp and happened in the tent when the writer had his physical examination. Our surgeons were good men. The chief was Solon Marks, of Milwaukee, a fine surgeon who became medical director of the division. Robert Mitchell, of Portage county, who became surgeon of the Twenty-seventh, and Dr. Reeve, of Appleton, who was later surgeon of the Twenty-first. Lieutenant Colonel Guppy, of Portage, and Major J. J. McMynn were also good men. The people of Milwaukee were much in camp, particularly at time of dress parade. There was a street car line that passed the camp running out on Prospect street to St. Mary's Hospital. They had some double-decked cars and we boys used to enjoy a ride downtown on the hurricane deck. At Milwaukee we were fed by contract. We had dining rooms, which later became barracks. We were in small wall tents. The contractor got 16 cents a day per man and made money. We never had as satisfactory food after, as we had no such facilities for cooking. On November 9, 1861, we left Milwaukee by rail, arriving at Louisville the next day. The next day we went out to Shepardsville, eighteen miles south on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and camped. While in Milwaukee and at Shepardsville we had a regular epidemic of children's diseases. Some eighty men had measles and some of these never had good health afterward. We remained there until December 8, guarding the railroad bridge across the Salt river. We then marched to Elizabethtown, where we made a short stay, and then marched to Bacon creek, eight miles north of Green river, arriving on the 18th. Here we went into winter quarters. We were in wall tents 10x12, six men to a tent. There was a sawmill near by and we sawed lumber for floors and made fireplaces of stone with brick chimneys. There was a small grist mill in connection with the sawmill, and John McKellop, who was a miller, ground out some cornmeal. Later a company of the First Michigan, engineers and mechanics came there to get out bridge timber. They were not satisfied with the power and raised the dam so high that one night a freshet carried it down the creek. At this camp we had much sickness with considerable fever; the ground was wet, and there was much snow and rain, and when we left there we left a large number of sick and convalescents.

On New Year's Day, 1862, a lot of us went down to Munford-

ville, Green river, and saw the First, who were stationed here, also the Thirty-second, who a few days before had had quite a battle. The regiment left Bacon creek on February 10, 1862, in the general forward movement. We were now in the Ninth Brigade, Colonel Sills, of the Third Division, and Gen. O. M. Mitchell, of Gen. D. C. Buell's Army of the Ohio. The brigade was composed of the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio, Tenth Wisconsin and Simonson's Fifth Infantry Battery. The march was a hard one, as the clay soil of Kentucky makes poor roads. At Bowling Green the army ran into the rear of the rebel army and witnessed the shelling of the escaping trains. Here they remained a few days and then marched to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving on the 26th, taking possession without a battle. The river was full of Union gunboats that had come up from Fort Henry, making it unsafe for the rebels to stay. At Bowling Green after the regiment had gone on we lost our first man, Elias Hill. There had been deaths in the other companies before. One company resolved to send the bodies of all their dead home. They sent one and, so far as I know, no other one was ever sent. On the march from Bacon creek to Nashville the regiment had no tents. These had been left at Bacon creek. At Nashville we got new Silbeys, fifteen men to the tent. On March 18 we left Nashville and marched to Murfreesboro, arriving the next day. Here we remained for some time and were provost guard of the place. Colonel Chapin was the provost marshal. We had a very fine camp near the depot. On April 4 we marched to Huntsville, Alabama, arriving on the 11th. Here was only the division of General Mitchell; the rest of Buell's army was at Corinth. At Huntsville we captured some twenty locomotives, 156 cars and 300 prisoners, mostly men slightly wounded at Corinth. One of them, John May, had lived at Menasha, but he was a complete rebel. For a few days we were back and forth on the railroad. At Bridgeport, Alabama, the regiment had quite a battle—captured two guns and eighty men. No fatalities on our side. About the same time twenty-seven men of the regiment, including three from our company, had a hard fight at Paint Rock bridge against a large force of cavalry and most of our men were wounded, seven of them severely. The bridge was riddled with buckshot, but it was held. On the way to Bridgeport the regiment put down two cotton pontoon bridges. Later our

company took up one of these, and the bales, which originally weighed 400 pounds, now weighed over 900.

On May 13 the company located at Gurley's water tank, sixteen miles east of Huntsville, the regiment being scattered along the Memphis & Charleston railroad from Huntsville to Stevenson, a company in a place, guarding water tanks and bridges. Here we remained all summer. We built stockades at each point. Ours was made of red cedar ties set on end in a trench with flankers thrown out at each corner. Our men who had been in the rear came up to us. It was a healthy place, and the company was never in as good health. All but one company was well situated. This one (I) was in the woods on low ground on the bank of a sluggish creek. There were so many sick of malaria and fevers that they had to have outside help. Captain Richardson, having resigned on account of poor health, Lieutenant Adams, of Company B, was made captain and came to us May 25. About the same time Lieutenant Perry, of our company, went to command Company I. While in Alabama, on account of the broken road in our rear, we could not get sufficient rations, but we did not suffer at all, though much of the time drawing quarter rations only. While here one day a lot of Wisconsin boys (chiefly Eighteenth Wisconsin prisoners from Pittsburg Landing) came into our lines. We had just drawn our rations for ten days and happened to have a lot of fruit and berries in camp. The boys ate the whole in short order, and we had no bread for ten days, but we got along nicely. On the Fourth of July, 1862, we had a celebration. Park B. Elliott, a printer boy from Appleton, not quite eighteen then, delivered the oration. Three months later he was killed at Perryville. Our duty was to guard the tanks, patrol the road and guard trains. That morning early Captain Moore, of Company G., was killed by bushwhackers while on patrol. Only two miles from us was the home of Frank Greeley, the noted guerilla, who murdered Col. Robert McCook. He was not at home much that summer. In July Buell's army came from the west and passed by us on the way to Chattanooga.

On August 24 a train came along and picked up our regiment at Larkinsville. Our company and two others left the train and took the wagons across the mountains to Winchester. At Deckard we took the cars and went right back and occupied our old stations. At our camp some citizens had vented their spite by cutting down our flagstaff and breaking up a gymna-

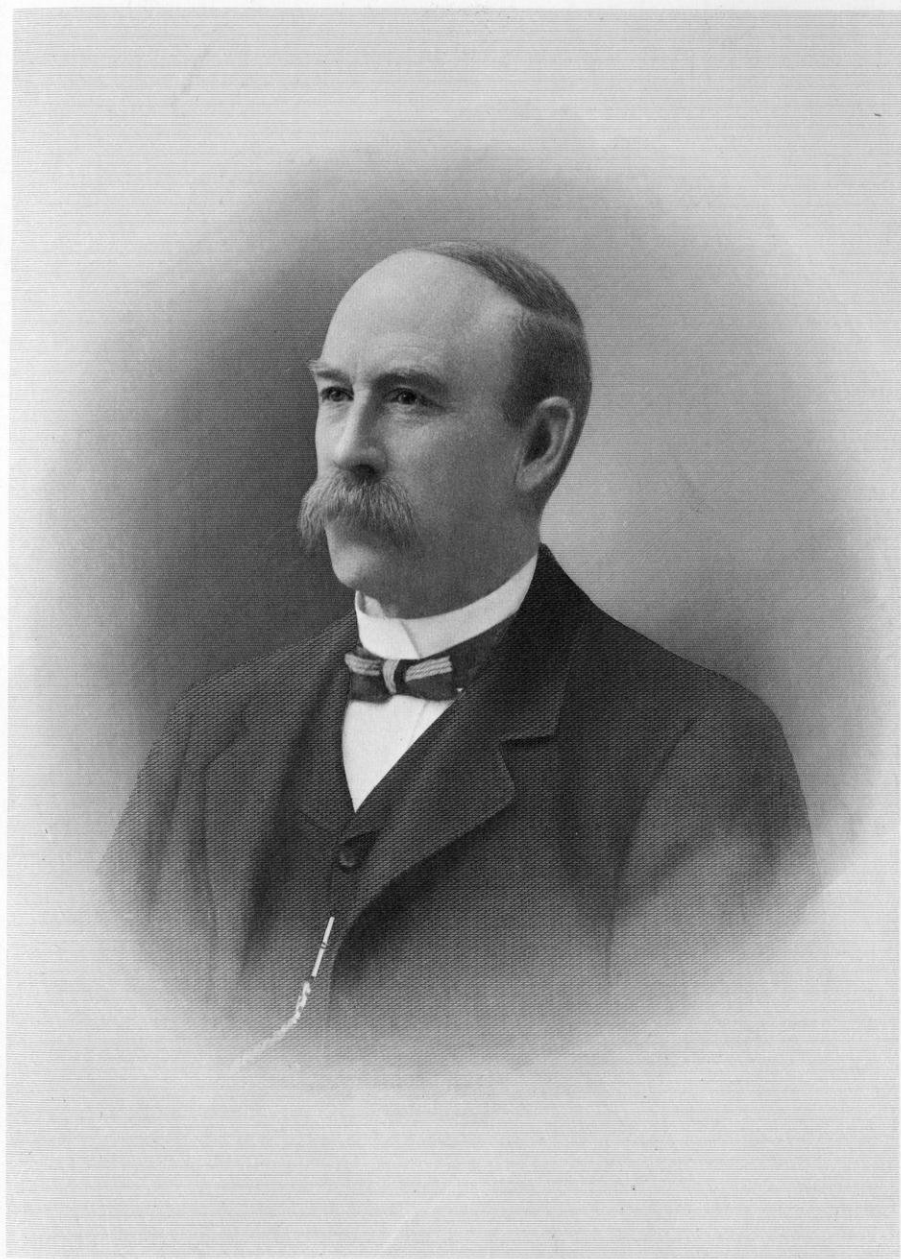
sium we had made. They were given twenty-four hours to replace all as it was before. They cut and hewed a pole and raised it and then were required to raise the flag. There was no Union sentiments in that neighborhood and no pretensions of any. On August 31 we left the tank, went to Stevenson, jumped from the cars and double-quickened to the fort, where we went into action. The rebels had two batteries and one large gun that threw shells as large as a kettle. We had only the Tenth Wisconsin, the Thirteenth Michigan and Simonson's battery. It was mostly an artillery fight. When the trains were all out we left, closely followed by the rebels. This was the beginning of the retrograde movement to the Ohio river. This small force, with two or three companies of the 30th Cavalry, were the rear guard of the army. We caught up with General Smith's command at Tuellahome, and on September 5 arrived at Nashville. We had no tents and few rations on this march, and one day not a drop of water until long after dark, on which day we made thirty-eight miles, most of it on the railroad track. We left Nashville on the 7th, reaching Bowling Green on the 10th. Here we stayed a few days, and drew some clothing, of which we were badly in need. We worked on the fortified cabins some. Bowling Green was a strong place, but its strength was never tested. We left there on the 16th. The next day we had the longest march we ever made, through rain and mud, halting at night four miles from Bells Station, Ky., so dark we could not get about, no wood but rotten rails that would not burn, no shelter, no rations. Along here we got water from pond holes with a green scum on the top. On the second day after this, our regiment being in advance, we ran into the rebel army at the rear, and went to skirmishing. Wilder's brigade, captured the day before at Green River, came into our lines, having been paroled. Our regiment killed two cavalymen that day. One had a haversack full of apples and the other had his filled with salt white fish. The next day we drew flour and attempted to make bread, but made a poor job of it, as we had only water and a "pinch of salt" to add to the flour. Bragg's headquarters was only a quarter of a mile away, a ridge between and on the ridge both picket lines, only four or five rows apart. The rebels pulled out next day, and we after them, marched to Munfordville. On the 23d we passed through Bacon Creek, where we had spent the previous winter, visited our old camp.

Our fireplaces were standing, and my old pudding stick hanging where I left it. We reached West Point on the Ohio on the 25th. Here we got some hard tack and bacon. We had had little to eat (except that flour) since we left Bowling Green, except corn from the fields, too old to roast, and too soft to grind (with bayonet). We marched that night also and arrived at Louisville Friday, September 26, 1862, at sunrise, having marched fifty-two measured miles in the past twenty-four hours. Here we found a good many new troops, among them the 21st Wisconsin, Company I of which was from Menasha. We spent considerable of that day visiting. The next day we drew clothing. We had a grand review, marching two companies abreast on a very wide street. We left Louisville on October 1. We had an easy march out to Perryville. The first part of it was showery and the last very dry. We got into a country where there had been no rain, with creeks and springs dry. We camped at Machville at night on the 7th, and the next morning heard the opening guns of the battle of Perryville.

We marched some ten or twelve miles without a halt, stopped for a lunch, but were shelled out of our location. We then moved forward and formed line of battle, our brigade (Harris) near the center. We could see the whole field except a little of the left. Here we fought from noon till night, using all our ammunition, and maintaining our line for half an hour after it was gone. We were armed with the old-fashioned musket, a gun that had been altered from flint-locks, throwing a large round ball, and three buckshot. The dead and wounded in our front proved that it was a very effective weapon at short range. The regiment lost thirty-six killed, with ten mortally wounded, and about 100 with disability wounds, slight hits not reported. I saw one man severely wounded (Conroy) who was not reported at all. Our company had five killed—Park Elliott, Wm. Whicher, A. Robinson, Thos. Loehr and John McKellop. The wounded were: A. J. Ferris (mortally), S. R. Northam, H. A. Eldredge, J. Zuehlke, C. C. Bixby, T. F. Snover, Theo. Roback, and C. V. Donaldson. We had less than 400 men in line and the loss above 40 per cent. McCook's Corps, of which we were a part, had the brunt of the fighting, the losses ranging from 35 to 60 per cent. The Fifteenth Kentucky a short distance from us losing the latter. Most of the battle was fought by perhaps 15,000 men on each side, probably not

over 25,000 on each side, all told. Our loss in killed was about 900, and the rebels lost some 1,200 killed, and 3,000 died of wounds. The wounded numbered nearly 3,000 on each side, but owing to more severe wounds on the part of our men, the losses were about equal. Our dead were buried in trenches next morning, and the army moved on. They went via Harrodsburg, and as far as Crab Orchard, but the rebels had the start and our boys gave up the chase and turned towards Nashville, arriving December 1. Here they remained until the 26th, when the movement on Murfreesboro began. The battle of Murfreesboro was fought December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, and was a hard fight, but it so happened that the Tenth did not suffer severely. Out of 260 men present, we lost three killed, sixteen wounded and six missing. M. L. Jenkins and Bela S. Bishop, of the company, were among the wounded. After the battle a long period of inactivity followed. Much fortifying was done, but the army remained in that vicinity for some months. Then came the advance on Chattanooga, beginning June 24. At Hoover's Gap the regiment had a little brush with the enemy; next day short stops were made at Dechard Cowan, and most of August was spent at Anderson, Tenn.

On September 1, 1863, the march was resumed; on the 19th and 20th the battle of Chickamauga was fought. This was a hard blow for the Tenth, and they were little more than a squad thereafter. They went into action with some 250 men. Company C had twenty-seven men present, and at the end of the fight the regiment numbered forty-four, and was in command of the orderly sergeant of the company, Martin L. Jenkins. Captain Roby, of Company B, soon after began his command, which continued till the close of the term of service. The losses in this battle were 18 killed, 56 wounded and 132 missing, most of the latter prisoners. In the company the killed were Geo. H. Wright, H. M. Goodwin, and John Jewett; the wounded, M. L. Jenkins, H. H. Plummer, F. Bauer, Wm. Barber (prisoner also), and Theo. Robach. The following named members of the company were taken prisoners and died in prison: S. W. Ellenwood, W. M. Robinson, H. Bemis, R. M. Freeman, at Andersonville; F. Patrick, at Danville, Va.; Wm. F. Jenkins and Wm. Barker, at Richmond, or Danville; Lieut. C. O. Burdick, at Charleston. The following survived Andersonville: M. Hoffman, J. L. Plummer, H. A. Eldredge and W. E. Wheeler. But Plummer died at Annapolis, Md., in parole camp, on the



Frank Amos

way home. Barker and Jenkins died soon, both wounded. Patrick died in April, 1864, and the others completed or nearly completed their three years, and after months of Andersonville and other prisons, died. Lieut. Burdick was commissioned captain of the company, but never knew of it. Louis Bushaw, a former member of the company, died at Andersonville. Captain F. W. Perry and Lieut. W. B. Ellenwood, former members of the company, were also taken at Chickamauga, and were in prison many months. Of all the Andersonville prisoners, only W. E. Wheeler survives. All who survived prison were prisoners from fifteen to twenty months. After the battle the morning report for some days showed present for duty one drummer and four privates; and for a year after the most ~~that~~ were present for duty were eleven, usually less. The regiment was so reduced in numbers that the men were detached and detailed for any sort of duty wanted. Near the close of their term of service some of the detailed men came in, and nineteen men were shown present for duty. Several were on detached service or in the V. R. C., and for the last year the total membership of the company present and absent was about forty.

For some months the regiment remained in and about Chattanooga, was in the battle of Chattanooga, but as all told they numbered no more than an ordinary company. They had to put up with various guard details, though they were in the battle of Mission Ridge.

The regiment led the advance on Tunnel Hill, and at Buzard Roost, in February, 1864, and on the 28th were posted at Tyner's Station, a few miles out from Chattanooga, where they remained guarding the railroad until the advance of Sherman's Army towards Atlanta, May 24. They participated in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek. At the last named place they made a gallant charge. From May 24 to July 10 the regiment had eleven wounded, and P. O. Douglas, of the company, was killed. Upon the arrival of the army before Atlanta, the regiment was sent back to Marietta, Ga., where they remained for some time, guarding the railroad, and on October 3 were sent back to Kenesaw for the same purpose, Hood's rebel forces being active in that neighborhood.

Later the recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the 21st Wisconsin, and then the regiment started for home. The trip took some days, as the railroad south of Louisville was overwhelmed with business. The boys got to Milwaukee on

October 25, 1864. As soon as their accounts could be made up, they were mustered out of service, and on November 5 the boys got home. They had a great reception and supper at Bishop's Hall. First, Company C boys and their families were fed; then other old soldiers and their families; and lastly, the firemen, who had turned out to meet the boys, and everybody present, all were fed.

The boys who came home at this time were: Captain Thatcher, M. J. Jenkins, H. H. Plummer, Geo. P. Quinn, Richard France, Julius Zuhlke, Fred Bauer, M. C. Peck, H. K. Scott, Chris. Wheeler, Frank Dodge, Orange Dean, Theo. Roback, G. A. Bronson, Wm. Green, T. F. Snover. John McCandless came in a day or two. Orange Dean, who had served his three years, died at home a week after his return. Those who were in prison did not get home for some months. Some not till March, 1865.

Love, in his "History of Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," gives these incomplete statistics of the Tenth Regiment. They were not complete, as several were in prison at the time of writing, and some died, including seven of Company C, who are not enumerated. However, they have some value: "Original strength, Tenth Regiment, 916; gain, by recruits, in 1863, 20; in 1864, 85; veteran re-enlistments, 13; total, 1,034. Loss: by death, 219; desertions, 21; transfer, 23; discharge, 316; muster out, 455."

Now his list of those who died does not contain the names of four of Company C, who died in prison. Multiply that by ten (the number of companies) and you would have forty to add to the list of deaths; and subtract from "Muster out." My own company had only sixteen at the regular muster out; but the V. R. C. boys were mustered out about the same time at various points, as were the detached men, but all told there were not forty and over, which would be necessary to make his figures good.

There was not one deserted from Company C. One man of the company was on the roll as such, but he died here in Menasha on sick furlough. Some years ago Colonel McGlynn tried to correct the rolls in the Adjutant General's office, and he wrote me he was satisfied there was not a real deserter from the regiment, that the reported desertion was merely technical. Often during the service a man would get left at a hospital, and when he got well there were always plenty who wanted to de-

tail him. He had a hard struggle to get back to his command. Sometimes when regularly detailed it was not reported to the regiment. So if they could not account for a man, they would put him down as a deserter. There might easily have been twenty-three of such cases at the time of muster out. The Company C books were lost while crossing the Big Barren river in the fall of 1862, and much data was thereby lost.¹

Letter of Captain Norman Thatcher.

As an interesting contemporary view of the stirring events which shattered this company, we give here the letter written by Captain Norman Thatcher on a drumhead just after the bloody battle of Chickamauga:

“Chattanooga, Sept. 27, 1863.

“Friend Lawson:

“This Sunday, while thinking of home friends, you among others, came to mind. In writing a few lines to you I do so with a sad heart, to now look upon our regiment, Tenth Wisconsin, causes feelings that I can hardly control. Where are they gone? Sir, many of them no more to return. In the terrible battle of Chickamauga, fought on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, our loss is fearful. The army of the Cumberland pushed to the “City of Mountains,” under great difficulties, but endured them all and took the city, the rebels evacuating. Rosey, pushed them some fifteen miles towards Atlanta, Georgia, to where they would not be drove any further. Bragg being reinforced by a large force from Lee’s Virginia army, a terrible battle was fought. The third day our thinned army was compelled to fall back to within two miles of the city. Here they made a firm stand, and here we will stand or die right here. Heavy works of defence were thrown up, men working night and day on scanty rations. Thousands of teams rushing pell mell to the river; thousands of poor suffering wounded piling in, filling every house building and vacant spot. Doc-

*Mr. C. V. Donaldson, the author of this paper, who died before it was delivered or entirely completed, kept a diary of the company, which is now in possession of his sister, Miss Mary Donaldson, of Menasha. The Roster and Diary have been taken and used in making up the dates and names mentioned in the company history and roster.

*Written to P. V. Lawson, Sr., and presented to the Menasha Art and Historical Museum by P. V. Lawson, Jr.

*Rosencranz.

tors with their instruments of amputation at work in the open air, severing a leg or an arm, and throwing them in piles amid the groans of the suffering, wounded, dying, were some of the scenes before us in that bloody fight. Our dear friends, and to me brother soldier comrades, George Wright, Goodwin and Jewett, fell, while others of old Company C were wounded, several severely. In a word, the regiment numbers today forty-seven men all told. My colonel and major and a large proportion were taken prisoners. H. H. Plummer slightly wounded, but safe and all right; saw him yesterday. John McCandless is here with the wagon train, also G. Blinn and others. My second lieutenant, Company E, was killed; and my Captain West, of same company, reported mortally wounded. Captain Perry was slightly wounded, and supposed to be a prisoner. Elder Clinton will write all the particulars of the Twenty-first. No one killed in that regiment from Menasha that I know of. I tell you, my friends, these things are hard. The terrible struggle is not yet over. Our men are in plain sight of each other. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing every day for a week, but Rosey is confident he can hold his present position. The pioneers have had a hard time, though not in the fight, but have worked night and day for eight days; are running two sawmills and built two bridges, temporary, across the Tennessee. We are plumb out of rations, and **things** look a little blue, but Sir, we are confident and full of **hope** and confidence to hold this important place. The rebels **fight** with desperation. They are risking everything on this battle. Longstreet's Corps from Virginia **fight like** perfect devils; but they have been mowed down **like grass**. Oh, if our Government would send us men. **Send us** men; send along the conscripts; send along 50,000 **men** to back us up and protect our rear, keep open our line of supplies, and Sir, we will strike the death blow to this rebellion; but the trouble is with the immense force that the rebels can throw upon us. They flank us both right and left, get into our rear, and raise thunder with our supply trains, hard tack and sow-belly. By looking at the **map** you will see we are in the great range of mountains. This country is all mountains. The point I now occupy in writing this is 488 feet by actual survey above the water of the Tennessee, and not one-quarter mile distance from us. So you may as well come to the conclusion that this is an uphill mountain country. For two weeks I have hardly slept at all; have been

constantly in my saddle in all directions, sparing neither horse-flesh or myself. Have been acting Brigade A. Q. M., which I assure you with 400 teams and 300 pack mules require a stir. While I think of these things and the sufferings of our boys and their bravery, my mind for a moment turns to thinking of some of those infernal traitors and copperheads at home. My feelings are too bitter to write on northern rebel sympathizers. Spot them, Lawson, hurl them from power, and from among you as you would a poison viper, but coupled with this thought I have the satisfaction of believing and knowing that we soldiers have friends at home, yes, true, loyal men, who will give us their sympathy and prayers. The friends of those that have fallen most earnestly have my sympathies. Wright, Goodwin and Jewett were brothers to me; better or braver men never lived, noble fellows they were, examples of temperance, and a Christian daily life among their comrades, always ready and prompt to every call of command, never murmuring, always willing to stand by their country, and went in manfully to battle for those cherished principles of sustaining the old flag. Look at Company C today; four men constitute the entire company present; others are scattered; the sight gives me sadness. George Quinn is one of the four now with the regiment. But enough, excuse these hurried remarks. I have written them with painful thoughts. Extend to the friends of the lost my heartfelt sympathies. My respects and best wishes to all. Baker called on me last night; also Lieut. Bradish and Clinton. Our loss in the battle is from ten to fifteen thousand, killed, wounded and missing. There are today in the city probably 5,000 wounded. We took some 2,000 prisoners; they took more from us. I have been commissioned as Captain, but not yet been mustered as such, so I retain my present title.

Should be happy to hear from you at any time. I am, sir, with much respect,

“N. Thatcher.

“Direct: Norman Thatcher, Lt. & A. Q. M. 1st Battalion, Pioneer Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, via Nashville, Tenn.”

Company K, Eleventh Regiment.—The second company raised at Neenah was known as Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This company was raised in the summer of 1861, during a very exciting time in the history of the rebellion, and was composed largely of men from Neenah

and the country towns adjoining. Recruiting for the company commenced about August 1, 1861, C. J. Wheeler having received a commission for that purpose. Wheeler's unoccupied store was used as headquarters, and it was there the "awkward squads" were first drilled by L. C. Session. The company was rapidly filled, and on October 17 left for Camp Randall at Madison, where it arrived on the evening of the same day, and was assigned to Eleventh Regiment, Colonel C. L. Harris, and designated as Company K. It was mustered into the United States service by Captain Lamont, United States Army, October 18, 1861; remained at Camp Randall until November 20, when they left the state for active service, under orders for St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the morning of the 22d, and the same day were transported down the river twenty-three miles, to Sulphur Springs, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. The regiment was divided up for guard duty at the several bridges on the railroad. Company K was assigned two bridges to guard, where they remained until March 12, 1862, when the regiment was assembled at Sulphur Springs and proceeded on the following day to Pilot Knob, Mo., where they were assigned to General Fred K. Steele's command, and commenced a campaign through southeast Missouri and Arkansas. They were on the march most of the time until July 13, when they arrived at Helena, Ark., having been on the march nearly four months, through an unhealthy and difficult country, subsisting much of the time on half or quarter rations and water very scarce. The whole command were nearly exhausted. Remained at Helena and vicinity foraging for cotton and supplies until about October 1, when they returned to Pilot Knob, Mo., via boat to Sulphur Springs. Remained at Pilot Knob, Mo., until November 2, at which date they moved again into southeast Missouri, where they were kept constantly on the march from point to point, guarding forage trains.

On the 15th of March, 1863, they embarked at St. Genevieve, Mo., and moved down the Mississippi river, to Miliken's Bend, La., and took position in the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. On April 30, crossed the river below Vicksburg, and on May 1 participated in the battle of Anderson Hill, near Port Gibson, Miss. The Eleventh was detailed for provost duty at Port Gibson, where they remained until the 5th, when the place was abandoned by our forces.

Participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Miss., May

16, and Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, where the regiment, in a charge on the enemy's works, captured over 1,000 prisoners and a regimental stand of colors. Arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the 19th, and took position in the trenches on the 20th, and participated in the terrible charge of the 22d on the enemy's works, in which the regiment suffered greatly. It was here that Sergeant Roblee and Privates Marcus Cramer and Jonathan Spurgeon received wounds from which they died, and Philip Robinson was killed. Remained in the trenches at Vicksburg until the surrender on July 3.

Immediately after the surrender left Vicksburg, joining the expedition to Jackson, Miss., where they arrived on July 10. The enemy was driven to his works on the 13th, and the siege was pressed with such vigor that our forces entered the city on the 17th. Returned to Vicksburg on the 24th and remained until August 13, when they proceeded down the river to New Orleans, and were assigned to duty at Brashear City, La. Participated in the operations of General N. P. Banks in Louisiana and Texas during the winter of 1863-4. While at Indianola, Texas, early in January, Adjutant Ira W. Hunt was appointed recruiting officer for the regiment, to re-enlist them as veterans. A great majority of the company re-enlisted and on March 10, 1864, left New Orleans for home for a month's furlough, where they arrived March 22.

Re-assembled at Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, April 23. Left Milwaukee April 25 and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th, where they were detained until May 1, when they were ordered out on an expedition through West Tennessee and Northwestern Mississippi. Returned to Memphis the 10th, and on the 11th re-embarked for New Orleans, where they arrived on the 13th, and were assigned to duty at Brashear City, La., where they remained during the summer, being engaged in various expeditions into the surrounding country, making many important captures of men and property. They were afterward engaged in the siege and capture of Mobile, Ala., where the regiment took a prominent part and sustained heavy loss. The Eleventh Regiment was constantly in the field, performing active, laborious and important service. The veterans of the regiment marched over 3,000 miles and traveled by rail and vessel more than 9,000 miles in the various campaigns in which they took so honorable a part, and were the recipients of many congratulatory orders from commanding officers.

Officers: Hiram J. Lewis, captain, resigned 1864; Ira W. Hunt, first lieutenant, commissioned adjutant July 28, 1863; Robert P. House, second lieutenant, resigned November 27, 1862; Benjamin F. Lisk, first sergeant; Alvin Abel, second sergeant, promoted to first sergeant, January 1, 1864 and first lieutenant December 2, 1864; Wm. B. Roblee, third sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant November 27, 1862, and first lieutenant July 28, 1864; And. Michelson, fifth sergeant, promoted to fourth sergeant October 15, 1864; Amon L. Newgard, first corporal; John H. DuBois, second corporal; Reuben Broekway, third corporal; Samuel Bartlett, fourth corporal; Christ. C. Nelson, fifth corporal; James Farr, sixth corporal; James P. Mark, seventh corporal; Jervis Mutart, eighth corporal; Dan Emery, musician; Samuel Dougherty, musician.

Privates: John Anderson, John Aldrich, John Blake, Harvey Blue, Liberhart Berke, Stephen A. Bell, recruit; Joseph Burnett, recruit; James Brien, recruit; Biley Bashford, recruit; John C. Brandes, recruit; Ole Benson, recruit; Asel Crandell, Emmett Crandell, James Conley, William Conley, Marcus Cramer, William Doty, Samuel Donaldson, Henry Darrow, Henry B. Edwards, Anthony Emily, Alexander Forsythe, William Franklin, Seth W. Fitch, Abram Forney, recruit; Henry C. Field, recruit; Joseph M. Giddings, Joseph Gotfred, Fred Guthshaw, John Giebel, Clark S. Gilbert, promoted to second sergeant, July 1, 1864, and first lieutenant, 1865; Sviening Gunderson, recruit; Rufus L. Hitchcock, Albert H. Hunt, Albert Hinnan, John R. Hademan, Homer H. Henricks, James Hart, Holver Holverson, Andrew Hayden, James W. Hughes, Francis Hawkins, George Harmon, Ole Hansen, Jerry Harrington, Thomas Hart, recruit; John Hanson, recruit; Matthias Hagenson, recruit; Andrew Hagenson, recruit; Edward Jones, Robert T. Jones, Hans Kettle-son, Horace Kendly, William Kruger, Gottlieb Klampe, August Kruger, Arnold M. Koppel, George H. Lindsley, Elias W. Lloyd, Henry Lloyd, recruit; Frank Leroy, recruit; Samuel Lane, Daniel McAllister, John C. K. McCormick, Andrew Marshall, Joseph Matocsin, Arne Olsen, William H. Palmer, Henry Paterson, recruit; John C. Perry, Al Rice, Bernard Riley, Ebenezer Rifenburg, James D. Royer, Charles C. Robbins, Philip Robinson, Robert Small, Jesse S. Smith, John Smith, Jonathan Spurgeon, Philip Spurgeon, James D. Secor, Jonathan Smith, Geo. Sen- genberger, recruit; William H. Stevens, recruit; Jeremiah Spurgeon, recruit; Emery Stickels, recruit; Wilber E. Torrence,

Delancy H. Tyler, Creighton Thompson, Christian O. Thompson, Morris Vaughn, Joseph E. Wright, Reuben Warner, Carver D. Wescott, James Wetmore, George Wetmore, Gaius Woledge, Samuel Wheeler, Henry Webster, Solomon Yeomans.

Deceased to October 31, 1864: John Anderson, died at Brash-ear City, La., August 7, 1864; Samuel Bartlett, died at Ironton, Mo., November 17, 1862; Biley Bashford, died at New Orleans, June 14, 1864; Liberhart Berke, died at Sulphur Springs, Mo., January 19, 1862; Ole Bansen, died at Brashear City, La., October 4, 1864; John C. Brandes, died at Brashear City, La., September 12, 1864; James Conley, died at Brashear City, La., October 20, 1864; William Conley, died at Helena, Ark., September 21, 1862; Marcus Cramer, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died June 8, 1863; Samuel Doughtey, died at Ironton, Mo., November 11, 1862; Henry B. Edwards, died at Ironton, Mo., March 13, 1863; William Franklin, died at St. Louis, Mo., June, 1863; Andrew Hayden, died at Ironton, Mo., November 27, 1862; Ole Hanson, died at Brashear City, La., September 15, 1864; Jerry Harrington, wounded in battle at Memphis, Tenn., died July 7, 1863; Arnold M. Koppel, died at Ironton, Mo., January 12, 1863; Gottlieb Klamke, died at Jacksonport, Ark.; Elias W. Lloyd, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 3, 1863; Christian C. Nelson, died at New Orleans, La., October 10, 1864; Hiram A. Pohlman, died at Brashear City, La., July 14, 1863; James D. Royer, died at Batesville, Ark., June 28, 1862; Reuben Rockway, died at Oldtown, Ark., August 22, 1862; Philip Robinson, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; William B. Roblee, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died May 28, 1863; Jonathan Spurgeon, wounded in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., died May 29, 1863; James D. Secor, died at Van Buren, Mo., January 1, 1863; Wilbur E. Torrence, died at St. Louis, Mo., December 3, 1862; Christian O. Thompson, died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1863; Reuben Warner, died at Rolla, Mo., June 14, 1863; Gaius S. Woledge, died at Ironton, Mo., November 16, 1862.

Discharged to October 31, 1864: Adams Artemus, first lieutenant, resigned December 2, 1864; Robert P. House, second lieutenant, resigned November 27, 1862; John Aldrich, discharged February 5, 1864; Harvey Blue, discharged September 30, 1862; Asel Crandell, discharged December 26, 1862; Samuel M. Donaldson, discharged September 10, 1862; Daniel Emery, discharged October 21, 1863; Seth W. Fitch, discharged Feb-

ruary 12, 1862; Albert H. Hunt, discharged August 31, 1862; James Hart, discharged January 1, 1863; Holver Holverson, discharged September 30, 1863; Robert T. Jones, discharged June 27, 1862; Hans Kittleson, discharged December 6, 1862; Horace Kendly, discharged April 17, 1863; Benjamin F. Lisk, first sergeant, discharged November 27, 1863, to accept commission in colored regiment; Samuel Lane, discharged November 18, 1862; John C. R. McCormick, discharged September 30, 1864; Andrew Marshall, discharged August 17, 1862; Amon L. Newgard, corporal, discharged April 7, 1863; Arne Olsen, discharged March 15, 1863; William H. Palmer, discharged January 3, 1863; Charles C. Robbins, discharged October 8, 1864; Ebenezer Rifenberg, discharged July 30, 1862; John Smith, discharged October 15, 1862; Jesse S. Smith, discharged February 8, 1863; Emery Stickles, discharged November 18, 1864.

Transferred: John Blake, transferred to Invalid Corps; Anthony Emily transferred March 3, 1863 to Company A, Eleventh Wisconsin; Alex. Forsythe, transferred September 4, 1863, to Veteran Reserve Corps; Ira W. Hunt, first lieutenant, transferred to field and staff, as regimental adjutant, July 28, 1863; George H. Lindsley, transferred to Invalid Corps; Morris Vaughn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Samuel Wheeler, transferred May 25, 1864, to Invalid Corps; Solomon Yeomans, transferred December 20, 1863, to Invalid Corps.

Whole number of men and officers, 119, of which 30 died, 26 were discharged, 8 transferred, leaving 53 with the company.

Captain H. J. Lewis died in Neenah September 17, 1876. The Lewis Post of the Grand Army was named for him. His diary and all his papers, with his chest, was given to the Menasha public library by his widow, Dolly Lewis, now residing in Neenah.

Company I of the Twenty-first Regiment was raised by Simeon B. Nelson, of Menasha, and Abner B. Smith, of Neenah, during the month of August, 1862. The store owned by William Seatoft and burned in the summer of 1877, was used as a recruiting office, and it was a lively place for a few weeks. The company were all volunteers. Dr. Linde, of Oshkosh, was sent down to act as examining surgeon. The election of officers took place in the store later occupied by W. P. Peckham, it having been vacated by Mills & Williams shortly before. Company I elected no second lieutenant, it being a plan of Governor Lewis's to take second lieutenants from old companies then in the field,

and place them in the new raw companies. Thus it occurred that Edmund Delaney, a stranger, was commissioned as second lieutenant of the company. Delaney resigned the following spring. While the company was recruiting the men boarded at the Vermont House, kept by L. Stowe. They left Neenah for Camp Bragg on the fair grounds, Oshkosh, September 1

The following is the list: Simeon B. Nelson, captain, resigned April 25, 1863; Abner B. Smith, first lieutenant, promoted captain April 25, 1863; Edmund Delaney, second lieutenant, resigned March 29, 1863; Albert B. Bradish, first sergeant, promoted second lieutenant, April 1, 1863, first lieutenant, April 25; Wilder B. M. Torry, second sergeant; Lucian D. Littlefield, third sergeant, died at Mitchellsville, Tenn., November 21, 1862; Joseph I. Barnes, fourth sergeant, on detailed service, Pioneer Corps, December 1, 1862; Cyrus Bradish, fifth sergeant, wounded at Chaplin Hill, October 8, 1862, died October 15; James Trudell, first corporal provost sergeant, November 1, 1862, first sergeant, April 25, 1863; Edward H. Reed, second corporal; Gustavus Jaeger, third corporal, promoted January 8, 1863 to sergeant, April 24 to first sergeant, and April 25, 1863, to second lieutenant; James H. DeWolf, fourth corporal, promoted sergeant April 25, 1863; Joseph W. Forest, fifth corporal, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 27, 1862; Joseph H. Dana, sixth corporal, killed at Chaplin Hill, October 8, 1862; Amos W. Hale, seventh corporal; Cyrus D. Robinson, eighth corporal, died at Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1863; Albert H. Owen, drummer; Henry Walker, fifer.

Company I left Camp Bragg with the Twenty-first regiment for Cincinnati, O., September 11, 1862. Left for Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1862. Arrived September 20, 1862. Started October 1, 1862, in pursuit of General Bragg, of the Confederacy; encountered his forces October 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill, and had a severe battle, in which this regiment suffered a heavy loss. On the 12th pursued Bragg's retreating forces as far as Crab Orchard, Ky., and from there marched to Bowling Green, where General Rosecrans took command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Ohio. Left November 10 for Mitchellsville, Tenn.; arrived the 12th. Left December 7, 1862, for Nashville; arrived December 10, 1862, and camped until December 26, 1862, and then left for Murfreesboro. Had an engagement with Wheeler's cavalry on Jefferson Pike, December 30, 1862; went into the battle of Stony River on the morning of

December 31, 1862. January 4, 1863, marched through Murfreesboro and camped three-quarters of a mile south of the city. Left June 24, 1862, in pursuit of Bragg, who was strongly entrenched at Tullahoma; came up to his picket at Hoover's Gap, on the evening of the same day. On the 26th participated in a skirmish, driving the enemy from their position. On the 27th followed in pursuit and marched to within seven miles of Tullahoma; camped there two days. While there Bragg evacuated Tullahoma. On the afternoon of July 1 left in pursuit, and encountered his pickets at Elk River, where we exchanged a few shots and drove them in. Our brigade, being in the advance, was ordered to ford the river; current very swift and water deep. After crossing we were ordered to advance; captured a number of prisoners and camped for the night. On the morning of the 2d resumed our march from Cowan Station. On the 4th at 12 M. received news of General Mead's victory over Lee. Were ordered to camp and a national salute was fired. Arrived at Cowan Station July 14, 1863, and marched and skirmished through to Chattanooga and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga. Remained in Chattanooga, in Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, until November 23, 1863, when it left the fortifications, and on the 25th participated in the assault upon Mission Ridge. December 4 marched to the summit of Lookout Mountain, where we remained until the opening of the spring campaign. May 2, 1864, were transferred to the Third Brigade. The regiment marched with Sherman toward Atlanta, participating in the actions at Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and marched with Sherman's grand army from Atlanta to the sea, taking an active part in the battles of Savannah, Aversboro and Bentonville, and participated in the grand review at Washington on the 24th of May. Remained near Washington until June 8, when the regiment was mustered out and started for home, arriving in Milwaukee on the 12th, where the men were paid off and disbanded on the 17th day of June, 1865.

Below we give the full company membership at the time Company I went out of the service, showing the date of promotions and changes in officers, as well as a personal record of each man in the company, up to the time of going out of service: Albert B. Bradish, captain, commissioned December 21, 1864; Charles B. Clark, first lieutenant, commissioned from first ser-

geant, December 17, 1864; Gustavus Jaeger, second lieutenant, wounded September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; James H. De Wolf, first sergeant, December 16, 1864; Horace B. Clemans, second sergeant, appointed corporal April 1, 1863, sergeant, September 24, 1863, wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Nelson Demero, third sergeant, appointed corporal, August 21, 1864, sergeant, November 1, 1864; Joseph Wyot, fourth sergeant, appointed corporal, January 8, 1863, sergeant, December 18, 1864; James M. Clark, fifth sergeant, appointed corporal November 1, 1864, sergeant March 1, 1863; Ethan A. Eldridge, first corporal, appointed April 12, 1863, taken prisoner at Chickamauga; Samuel Lyner, second corporal, appointed November 1, 1864; Elisha Shiply, third corporal, appointed November 1, 1864; David L. Pearson, fourth corporal, appointed November 1, 1864; William Wright, fifth corporal, appointed March 1, 1865; Albert H. Owen, musician.

Frederick Augustine, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca; Ira Beals; Orson W. Beals, wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona; James H. Bradish, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca; John Brady, wounded March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, N. C.; Gera Burwell; Gilbert Burwell; Michael Britton; Charles S. O. Christianson, wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona; George W. Collins; George A. DuBois, wounded July 18, 1864; Milton P. Dennis; Edward H. Foster; Duke Gates; Delos L. Green, wounded September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro; Bradford Gardner, wounded May 10, 1864, at Buzzard Roost; William H. Henderson, wounded May 30, 1864, at Altoona; Julius Hesse, taken prisoner October 10, 1862, wounded July 20, 1864; Joseph Hartwell; Daniel Hillstram, wounded at Chattahoochee River; John F. Hillstrom; William T. Harris; David Hammond; Jens Hanson; Charles Held; Allison H. Howell; Erastus H. Johnson, wounded July 2, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain; Harden Johnson; Franklin Locks; William Lloyd; John W. Miller, taken prisoner, September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; Samuel McKonkey; August Meyer; John H. Morey; John Milanthron; William P. Nye; Ole Olson; Cornelius O'Connor; Andrew Olson; Charles E. Pierce, wounded September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; Albert D. Payne, taken prisoner at Monfordsville and Chickamauga; James G. Pierce; Monroe Parker; John Parks; August Pettrick; Frederick Ritz; Solomon D. Roberts, wounded September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga; Charles B. Rosenow; Frank S. Sheerin, Jr.; James H. Sexton, taken prisoner October 10, 1862; William Seely; Fred-

erick Seeker; Julius Shultz; Peter Stutz, wounded at Chattahoochee River; John Shong, wounded at Atlanta and Bentonville; Vincent J. Smursky; John Snider; Lewis E. Smith; William Turnell, taken prisoner September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; Frederick Tippens, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca; Oliver F. Trudell; Edmund G. Tucker, taken prisoner in Kentucky, was wounded at Resaca; Frederick Tess, wounded September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro; Joseph Therd, wounded October 8, 1862, Perrysville, Ky.; Eber Tenney; Nicodemus Vansteen; Constant Willeman; Frederick Werner; Samuel J. Ward; August Westfall; Joseph Wright; Wesley York; Gotlob Zoble.

Edwin Bliss, sergeant, discharged February 24, 1863, to accept Commission; George S. Sheldon, corporal, discharged January 25, 1863, disability; George C. Bradish, discharged December 8, 1862, disability; Samuel D. Bartlett, discharged April 20, 1863, disability; Royal C. Blanchard, discharged May 25, 1863, disability; Thomas Burslem, discharged October 16, 1863, disability; William H. Connor, discharged September 14, 1863, disability; Joseph B. Douse, discharged May 30, 1863, disability; Jacob B. Erb, discharged December 8, 1862, for wounds received October 8, 1862; David H. Elliott, discharged September 28, 1864, disability; John W. Forest, discharged March 7, 1865, disability; Charles C. Green, discharged January 8, 1863, disability; Samuel F. Henry, discharged March 19, 1863, disability; Ole Johnson, discharged February 27, 1863, disability; George Kennan, Jr., discharged June 5, 1863, disability; Isaac M. Neal, discharged November 17, 1862; Alfred A. Nugent, discharged May 16, 1865, for wounds; David J. Ryan, discharged March 21, 1863, for wounds; William Ruback, discharged January 8, 1873, disability; Berthold Schwander, discharged January 14, 1863, wounds; Joseph M. Stiles, discharged March 14, 1863, wounds; Richard Stratton, taken prisoner at Stony River, discharged April 14, 1863; Thomas Stanford, discharged; George F. Thompson, discharged February 26, 1863, disability; John Town, discharged January 24, 1863, for wounds; Frederick W. Zain, discharged December 24, 1864, wounds.

Joseph I. Barners, sergeant, transferred to U. S. V. V. Eng., July 29, 1864; Wilder B. M. Torrey, sergeant, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 6, 1864; Frank Pearse, corporal, wounded September 20, 1863, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 30, 1864; Olavus Ager, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, April 6, 1864; Edward Arnold, transferred to U. S. V. V.

Eng., July 18, 1864; Robert Jackson, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 7, 1864; Rasmus H. Klinke, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, April 6, 1864; Collins C. Line, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, April 1, 1865; Murray McCullum, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, February 6, 1864; Myron L. Pierce, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, August 19, 1863; George W. Spear, wounded at Resaca, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, January 10, 1863; William Williams, wounded September 20, 1863, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, January 10, 1863.

Josiah H. Dana, corporal, killed October 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill; Lewis N. Bell, killed May 14, 1864, at Resaca; Leuman W. Clinton, killed October 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill; William U. Johnson, killed October 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hill; John Robinson, killed May 31, 1864, at Altoona, Ga.

James Trudell, first sergeant, taken prisoner December 30, 1862, at Stony River, died September 24, 1863, at Stevenson, Ala.; Cyrus Bradish, Jr., sergeant, wounded October 8, 1862, died October 15, at Chaplin Hill; Lucien D. L. Littlefield, sergeant, died November 21, 1864, at Mitchellsville, Tenn.; John W. Forest, corporal, died December 30, 1862, at Nashville; Amos W. Hale, corporal, died August 22, 1864, in Andersonville Prison; Cyrus D. Robinson, corporal, died February 17, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; William R. Barnes, died February 22, 1864, in Danville prison; James A. Chamberlain, died October 25, 1864, in Andersonville prison; Henry S. Dunn, wounded October 8, 1862, died October 24, 1862, at Chaplin Hill; Abner M. Denslow, died December 5, 1864, in Georgia; Franklin F. Foster, died December 27, 1862, at Nashville; William Hamilton, died March 3, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Peter Harris, died February 28, 1864, in Danville prison; Channing A. Hale, died April 22, 1864, in Andersonville prison; Charles Knapp, died November 25, 1862, at Bowling Green; John Kohnke, died May 7, 1863, at Nashville; Hollis W. Kellogg, died of wounds June 22, 1864, at Nashville; Malcomb E. Ladd, died November 29, 1862, at Louisville; Edward O'Brine, died December 6, 1863, at Nashville; Jerome Pendleton, died of wounds January 29, 1863, at New Albany; Warren C. Rontz, died February 14, 1863, at Nashville; Homer C. Ranney, died November 12, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.; George Reed, died July 25, 1864, in Andersonville prison; George Simpson, died October 20, 1862, of wounds received October 8, 1862; Christian Shultz, died November 29, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.; Thomas F. Vining, died February 6,

1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio; Christian Winiman, died November 9, 1862, from wounds received at Chaplin Hill; Lemuel W. Cobb, died October 12, 1862, of wounds received at Chaplin Hill; George Winchester, died June 26, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Colonel Fitch, of the Twenty-first Regiment, has written this lively picture of this hard-fighting regiment in his "Echoes of the Civil War":

"The President called on the 3d day of July, 1862, for 300,000 more volunteers. Under this call, the Twenty-first was raised and organized. This number (300,000) was very quickly raised. No sooner had the call been read by the people than from hill, valley, town and city, came the announcing shout, 'We're coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more,' as the popular song words it. Wisconsin filled her quota in an incredibly short space of time. The headquarters of the Twenty-first was established at Oshkosh on the 1st of August, 1862. By the 1st of September—one month after—there had been offered towards filling up its ranks, more than 1,800 men. Of course, all these could not be received into that regiment, but on the 5th of September there were mustered into the service of the Government 996 of as good, true, splendid looking men as ever shouldered a musket. They came from the counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Outagamie, Manitowoc, Calumet, Waupaca and one company, H, was made up largely of railroad men, enlisted along the line of the Northwestern Railway. Physically, these men as a body were almost unequaled. Their tall forms and generally fine appearance attracted attention wherever they went. When the regiment was first reported in person for duty to the officer commanding at Covington, Ky.—Major General Lew Wallace—his remark was, 'Colonel, you have a splendid looking set of men,' preceding this remark with a very emphatic expletive. After the regiment had been in service for a short time, one foggy morning it was passing other troops when one of them exclaimed, 'Are there any more liberty poles left in Wisconsin?' The companies came rapidly into camp in the days about the 1st of September and were immediately quartered in barracks built in the fair grounds, named Camp Bragg, after General E. S. Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin. On the 5th of September they were mustered into the United States service, receiving one month's pay, and each man \$25, an advance on the \$100 bounty, and on the 11th they left the state for the seat of war. In this short space of time, one unacquainted with the

service could form but a faint idea of the work necessary to organize, equip and generally prepare the regiment for removal even, not mentioning actual service. Cooking utensils were issued to each company. Arms were drawn from the state, which proved to be so defective that they were returned and the regiment left the state without them. The men did not handle a musket until they were placed in the trenches at Covington, Kentucky, to resist a threatened attack by the rebel army of Kirby Smith. It was found impossible to draw tents of any kind in the state, and the absolute necessity for troops in Kentucky, in the opinion of those in authority, to save either Louisville or Cincinnati, or both, made the orders from the Secretary of War to Governor Solomon imperative that the regiment should start for Cincinnati. The commander of the regiment protested against thus hurrying off without arms and without shelter, but received the answer that these necessary articles could be procured immediately upon arrival at Cincinnati. Surrounded by hundreds of relatives and friends who had gathered around the departing to shower their blessings upon them, bid them Godspeed, and many of them, as time proved, a last farewell, on the night of September 11, 1862, the locomotive bore the regiment away to the far south. The field staff and line officers at that time were as follows:

Colonel, B. J. Sweet; lieutenant colonel, H. C. Hobart; major, Frederick Schumacher; surgeon, S. J. Carolin; adjutant, M. H. Fitch; quartermaster, H. C. Hamilton; first assistant surgeon, James T. Reeve; second assistant surgeon, S. L. Fuller; chaplain, O. P. Clinton.

Company A—Captain, Alexander White; first lieutenant, Nathan Leavitt; second lieutenant, H. K. Edwards.

Company B—Captain, C. N. Paine; first lieutenant, H. Russell; second lieutenant, J. H. Jenkins.

Company C—Captain, A. S. Godfrey; first lieutenant, William Wall; second lieutenant, D. W. Mitchell.

Company D—Captain, John Jewett; first lieutenant, H. Turner; second lieutenant, F. W. Borchardt.

Company E—Captain, M. H. Gibbs; first lieutenant, F. Ostensfeldt; second lieutenant, R. J. Weisbrod.

Company F—Captain, Edgar Conklin; first lieutenant, Milton Ewen; second lieutenant, C. H. Morgan.

Company G—Captain, M. H. Sessions; first lieutenant, J. C. Crawford; second lieutenant, James W. Randall.

Company H—Captain, George Bently; first lieutenant, F. L. Clark; second lieutenant, T. F. Strong.

Company I—Captain, S. B. Nelson; first lieutenant, A. B. Smith; second lieutenant, E. Delaney.

Company K—Captain, C. H. Walker; first lieutenant, W. Murphy; second lieutenant, Joseph La Count.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hobart, who was commissioned, had not yet joined, having to make a sea voyage from New Orleans, where he was stationed as captain, with his former regiment, the Fourth Wisconsin.

I do not remember the exact date of opening headquarters at Oshkosh; but it was at the Adams House. Neither do I remember when the first company arrived. It was very likely Company B, which was recruited in Winnebago County.

In the hot days of the latter part of August the companies followed each other into camp in rapid succession. Captain Alexander White brought one from Fon du Lac; Captain George Bently another, and Lieutenant Milton Ewen another from the same county. Company G, of which Randall and Watson afterwards became captains, came from Waupaca. Captain Walker brought a company from Manitowoc. Gibbs, who was killed at Perryville, came with one from Calumet. What afterwards became the color company, C, was raised in Winnebago County. Captain Jewett's company was organized in Outagamie County, at Appleton. One came from Neenah and Menasha of which S. B. Nelson was first captain and A. B. Bradish was captain at the close of the war.

At the muster-in at Oshkosh on September 5, 1862, a thousand stood in line. The same number was never in line again. That line grew shorter and shorter from the day we left the state, until, at the close of the battle of Chickamauga, it was less than 100. It then began to lengthen again by the return of absentees and by new recruits, until on May 4, 1864, there were 352 muskets. One hundred and nine of these were hit by bullets and about the same number were disabled by disease. In September, 1864, the number present increased by transfers from the First and Tenth Wisconsin to about 400, and about this number passed in review down Pennsylvania avenue, May 24, 1865. The transfers and new recruits were then retransferred to some other regiment, leaving present for final muster only 260 of the original enrollment, who were mustered out at Milwaukee, June 17, 1865. More than one-third of them were killed

and wounded. Sixty-four of them were killed in their first battle. They marched and fought by a crooked line of maneuvers from Louisville to Atlanta; thence to the sea through Georgia; from Savannah north through both Carolinas and Virginia to Washington. Until the final surrender it was a death struggle with an able foe. Its line of march was red with the carnage of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chatahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. Those who endured it all and survived, and those who died in the service, are pure gold. The memory of those who lost their lives is enshrined in the hearts of the living. The records of their grateful country will hand down their names and deeds to future generations because of the heroic part they performed in the most justifiable civil war of the ages."

Colonel M. H. Fitch says that, preparing for the march to the sea, the men gave their valuables to the chaplain. "I think it was about \$27,000 that Chaplain P. O. Clinton carried back to Menasha with him in greenbacks. He rolled them up in his blanket and strapped it tight. He kept this roll either in his hand, or, at night, under his head, until he reached his home at Neenah, Wis., and then sent each family of the soldiers the amount due it according to a list of names and amounts he had taken before leaving the regiment. The blanket was fuller of greenbacks than the ordinary army blanket was of graybacks. It was a great boon to the families of the soldiers to receive the money in this way, and relieved the soldiers themselves of a burden and a danger of loss on the 'march to the sea.' When a soldier had much money there was always a great temptation to either spend it in every town he came to, or to gamble with his comrades. I looked upon that trip of the chaplain's as a great source of good discipline to the regiment in thus taking temptation away from the men and, at the same time, carrying joy and comfort to several hundred wives and children in the far away homes of Wisconsin. The fact is, the least duty of a chaplain in the army was preaching. His usefulness lay in just such acts as this; in cheering the sick and downhearted; visiting the hospitals; writing letters home for the disabled; distributing mails; and generally in looking after the physical, mental and moral welfare of those who were unable by reason of the hard life of an active army, or want of knowledge, or

carelessness, or any other cause, to do such things for themselves. Our chaplain was always active and efficient in these lines. His pioneer life in the early days of Wisconsin especially fitted him for these duties. Unlike a great many other army chaplains, he endured to the end and was with us when the regiment was finally mustered out in June, 1865."

Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.—The following is a complete list of the members, with their history: Samuel L. Hart, captain, died in Arizona; E. Gilbert Jackson, first lieutenant; T. F. Moulton, second lieutenant, promoted to; John J. Tanner, orderly; Thos. D. Scott, second sergeant; Charles E. Aiken, third sergeant, died in California; E. G. Groat, fourth sergeant; C. V. Donaldson, fifth sergeant; Charles H. Jones, first corporal; J. S. Robinson, second corporal, died about 1872; Ben. F. Perry, third corporal; Wm. Kettell, fourth corporal, died in Washington; Wm. C. Crawford, fifth corporal, died at Milwaukee, September, 1864; D. J. Ryan, sixth corporal, resides at Appleton; James A. Mitchell, seventh corporal, drowned near St. Paul about 1876; J. R. Shepard, eighth corporal, died 1905; H. S. Ames, detailed into regimental postoffice; Geo. B. Ashley; M. W. Bemis; J. J. Burroughs, died about 1872; Eugene Birmingham, died Sturgeon Bay; Wm. Bublitz, died about 1895; Geo. Burt; Charles Blackner; Charles Colborne, died at Chicago, September, 1864; John Cantwell; J. Cratlean; C. Dunham; J. A. Dunham; H. C. Finch, died after his return home from disease; George Foster, died about 1885; C. H. Fanning; N. C. Coats, promoted to drum major; D. R. Robbins, drummer for the company; Joseph Gotheia; W. Guthrie; J. Hammer; Frank L. Doton; Frank De Shant; M. T. Tombs, since dead; John Christian; Wm. Oborn; Dewitt Dutcher; Duane Fisher; Sam McCormick; W. A. Fairbanks; John Hinebaugh, transferred to Fortieth Wisconsin; Geo. H. Keyes, colonel's orderly; Ed. Jeffries; Geo. Jarvis, died about 1877; J. R. Lee, died at Chicago, September, 1864; Fred Loescher; O. Manley; Thos. Mitchell; Frank Morley, since dead; J. Mossup, detailed into hospital; J. O. Northam, died Chicago about 1904; J. C. Neff, died Appleton about 1898; C. Newton; Geo. W. Owen; Jos. Pirkey; D. C. Parker, detailed to drive ambulance; C. M. Pope, killed in saw mill at Menasha; C. Robinson; L. Rollan; F. K. Swain; F. Slawson; J. Temple; Sam Starling; C. H. Taylor, died about 1871; A. F. Vail, died about 1879; Geo. W. Williams; L. Q. Alcott, detailed into commissary department; A. B. Ward; John Pot-

ter, Jr., detailed into commissary department, died about 1877; Jas. Potter, detailed into commissary department, dead; T. H. Dick; Myron Bates, died 1892; S. H. Collins, died about 1878; Thos. Hanley; P. Kurnell, transferred to Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin; O. M. Austin, transferred to Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin; J. Gardiner, transferred to Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin.

Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was comprised by eighty men, of whom fifty were from the village of Menasha. C. V. Donaldson, David J. Ryan and many others of this company had been in service and served their time or discharged for disability. The company was mostly got together through the efforts of Captain Samuel L. Hart, well known as "Lom Hart." They were enlisted near the close of the war on the call for hundred day men at the time Sherman was arranging to guard his rear for the march to the sea. The company lost three men while in service, and on the way toward home. Henry Finch died soon after returning home from disease contracted in service. As the company was in no severe battles, it lost none, killed or wounded, and there were no changes made in the officers, except T. T. Moulton promoted to brigade staff. They went into camp at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, May 18, 1864; and were assigned to Forty-first Regiment May 21. Left Milwaukee June 15 and arrived Memphis the eighteenth, where they were detailed for guard and picket duty. August 21, 1864, while they were in Memphis, Forrest made an attack on the city, but was repulsed. The company departed from Memphis by boat on the Mississippi River, September 9th for home. At Alton they boarded freight cars for Milwaukee. They were mustered out September 23, 1864, having been in service 130 days, and were paid at the rate of \$20 per month while in service. They received their pay on September 26th. A great crowd was at the depot in Menasha to welcome the company home.

Enlisted in the United States Navy.

Captain Ebb Stevens, ex-sheriff of Winnebago county, while resident of Neenah, was given a commission for recruiting men for the Union navy. Several citizens of Neenah, Menasha and

*The above account of Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin, was taken from the diary of Mr. Charles V. Donaldson after his death, at Menasha.

the county enlisted for naval service and gunboat duty. Among the number were: Geo. F. Thompson, H. O. Clark, J. Richards, P. Ladd, P. Kuhn, Thad Sheerin, E. Jenkins, D. Owens, John Baird, M. Sutton. August 17, 1864, they were sworn into the United States service at Chicago and sent aboard the receiving ship *Great Western*, then lying at Cairo. They were then drafted to the gunboat *Juliet*, then receiving repairs at the navy yard at Mound City; were then ordered to the mouth of the White River and did service between there and Vicksburg until July 1, 1865. George Thompson was wounded at Sunny Side, Ark., and went into hospital at Memphis.

C. H. Towle was transferred from the army to the navy, and was aboard the steam ram *Vindicator*, first as boatswain and afterward as purser. Jack Campbell and Henry Robinson were on the monitor *Chilacothé*.

Joe Faas was aboard of the gunboat *Essex*. Quite a joke was played on him. He was so young that they would not enlist him without the consent of his parents, so he fell in with some fellow that was going to ship and it was agreed between them that Faas should be passed off as his son and assume his name. Everything went nicely, the father drawing the son's pay, until they were discharged, when the father drew his son's back pay and bounty and skipped out, leaving Joe to get back home as best he could. Myron Haynes went as substitute for his father. He did some service aboard the gunboat *Argosy* between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Thomas Reese, Jr., shipped during the first of the war aboard the gunboat *Undine*, and saw active service on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. His boat was blown up to keep her from falling into the hands of the rebels, and he was wounded and narrowly escaped with his life. He was drafted to another boat and finally discharged.

Artillery.

Some sixty men, recruited from different parts of the county, went from Neenah and entered the service as artillerymen. But a few of them, however, were residents of Neenah, the following being the only familiar names we find: Ezra Lisk, D. Cook, Louis Fournery, Reuben Webb, and the three Wells brothers, Charles, Wilbur and Samuel.

Cavalry.

Quite a number enlisted to join cavalry companies. Among them were the following citizens of Neenah: Carrol Townsend, Tom Sherry, Sid Coates, James Packard, Isaac Angell and James Sherry. They entered the service in 1861.

Reward for the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

April 16, 1870, the "Winnebago County Press" said: "On Thursday last Col. John Hancock received for distribution \$2,087.63, being amount awarded the following named members of First Wisconsin Cavalry engaged in the capture of Jeff. Davis: Geo. Labard, N. Appleby of Waukau; F. Bublitz, Menasha; A. J. Craig, Wm. Grimes, F. Coleman, Berlin; H. Stone, Bethel, Iowa; all privates except Labard, who was sergeant."

The above named F. Bublitz still resides in Menasha on First street and is employed daily in the factory.

In the Spanish War.

As soon as war was imminent between the United States and Spain, over Cuba, a military company was organized in Menasha with fifty members, with the following officers: J. E. Foxgrover, captain; E. V. Trelevan, first lieutenant; W. A. Phillips, second lieutenant; Chas. Craven, sergeant. When President McKinley called for 125,000 men for the war the company immediately filed their request with the adjutant general to be taken into the service. The prospects not being encouraging, Mr. P. V. Lawson was requested to visit General Boardman at Madison and urge their request to volunteer be accepted. The general explained that the regular military organization would be accepted first and he was embarrassed with so many offers from these that the prospects of the Menasha company were not encouraging. On Mr. Lawson explaining this to the members, he advised those who were anxious to go into the war to seek the regular military company of neighboring towns with prospects and volunteer to take the place of those who found it inconvenient to go with their company at that time. Six of the members took advantage of the opportunity to join other companies and regiments that had been accepted. The names of these are Charles Jeffries, naval militia; Charles Nugent,

Michigan infantry; E. C. Todd, John Kearney, E. V. Trelevan, Thos. Sherry, all in Company F, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. As Mr. Trelevan failed to pass medical examination he returned home.

The Grand Army Posts.

Joseph P. Shepard, for whom this post is named, was born in Massachusetts in 1838. He came to Menasha with his parents and resided on Naymut street. When the civil war came on he enlisted April 22, 1861, in Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, his leg was shattered. Four weeks later he died in the hospital at Frederick City, Md. His father went there and took his remains to Westfield, Mass., for burial.

The history of J. P. Shepard Post, No. 44, G. A. R., Menasha, is as follows: The object of the G. A. R. is to draw together old soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer army during the rebellion, and to keep alive that loyalty and patriotism for which they fought and suffered, and aid soldiers, their widows and orphans in need; and perpetuate the memories of the camp and march. In the month of August, 1882, a few old soldiers got together and determined to start a post of the G. A. R. In a very short time twenty-six names were signed and an application for a charter went to the G. A. R. headquarters. In a few days they were notified to prepare for muster-in and that Comrade H. B. Harshaw had been detailed to do the work. September 9, 1882, he came, accompanied by Comrades General T. S. Allen, E. S. Joslyn, J. H. Merrill and Colonel C. D. Cleveland, from Oshkosh, and that evening nineteen were mustered, and the post started off with the following officers: N. Thatcher, Com.; J. Hinson, S. V. C.; C. F. Augustine, J. V. C.; L. A. Phetteplace, Q. M.; C. V. Donaldson, Adj.; A. W. France, O. D.; C. A. Robinson, O. G.; H. A. Eldridge, S. M.; J. C. Mossop, Q. M. S.

The following were members of the Post August 16, 1883: Joseph Hinson, colonel Thirty-third Ohio; Norman Thatcher, captain Company G, Tenth Wisconsin; J. C. Mossop, Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin; H. A. Eldredge, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; J. H. DeWolf, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; E. A. Eldredge, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; L. A. Phetteplace, Company G, Third Wisconsin; A. W. France, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; C. C. Washburn, Company B, Second Wis-

consin; C. H. Van Cott, Company B, Second Wisconsin; T. D. Phillips, Company G, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin; J. J. Marshall, Company K, First Vermont Cavalry; C. F. Augustine, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; W. E. Wheeler, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; P. Fileatreau, Company D, Eighteenth Wisconsin; J. McCandless, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; Geo. M. Payne, Company K, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; C. C. Bixby, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; C. A. Robinson, Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin; G. H. Keyes, Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin; C. V. Donaldson, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; Fred Hersher, Company A, Twenty-first Wisconsin; Geo. W. Fay, surgeon, Thirty-second Wisconsin; H. B. Harvey, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; J. W. Daniels, Company D, Twenty-third Massachusetts; John Greenwold, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery; Samuel Willett, Company H, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Patrick Conroy, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; Fred Greenwold, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery; Wm. C. Jacobs, Twelfth Wisconsin Battery; L. H. Sanford, Company A, Fourteenth Wisconsin; Theodore Cornell, Company E, Twenty-first; H. H. Plummer, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; E. O. Richardson, Sixth Company, First Battalion New York Sharp Shooters; B. A. Tuttle, Company A, One Hundred Forty-eighth New York; Jacob Rhyner, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; A. J. Whitenack, Company G, Third Wisconsin; J. B. Nugent, Company G, Third Wisconsin; Wilfred Breed, Company D, Eighth Massachusetts; W. B. M. Torrey, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; Eber. J. Groat, Company K, First Wisconsin; A. Granger, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; C. B. Fay, Company G, Seventy-seventh New York; S. L. Hart, Company C, Tenth Wisconsin; Aug. Stengel, Company E, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin; M. F. Winters, Company G, Third Wisconsin; Henry Walker, Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin; E. W. Clark, Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry; Geo. W. Horton, Company B, Third New Jersey Cavalry; Ed. Jarvis, Eighth Wisconsin Battery; W. L. Field, Company E, Forty-fourth Wisconsin; F. T. Russell, Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry; Mike Resch, Company G, Ninth Wisconsin.

The Post met in Planner's hall for many years, until 1907, when quarters were provided for them in S. A. Cook's Armory into which the remnants of the old veteran band have since held their meetings.

A complete roster of the dead soldiers of the civil war buried in the several cemeteries in the vicinity of Menasha and Neenah:

Oak Hill Cemetery: Ole Ammunson, O. Ager, C. F. Augustine, H. Brown, L. J. Butterfield, William Bublitz, George Brown, C. C. Bixby, O. Bates, Wm. Bough, B. S. Bishop, L. Brass, Myron Bates, Royal Blanchard, J. H. Bennett, Joseph I. Barnes, C. H. Brown, John Burroughs, H. O. Clark, Rice Clifford, A. J. Coats, Sam Collins, J. W. Crawford, —. Coylier, J. A. Carroll, Moses H. Cleveland, Charles Colburn, John Chapman, C. B. Clark, Rev. O. P. Clinton, Range Dean, F. S. Darrow, W. Engel, John Erdman, H. A. Eldridge, E. Ebert, W. W. Freeman, C. B. Fay, G. W. Fay, Rollin Freeman, H. Finch, T. H. Fish, John Goucee, E. Giddings, Wm. Gates, Edward Heckel, Charles Haven, Henry Harvey, Theodore Helbach, J. Hart, Rev. G. S. Hussey, S. F. Henry, Edward Jenkins, W. C. Jacobs, C. J. Kraby, R. H. Klinke, J. W. Knowles, Wm. Krohn, L. M. Kellogg, Gotfried Kirchberg, H. J. Lewis, W. H. Longhurst, A. S. Littlefield, G. H. Lindsley, Geo. Langlots, C. G. Luttmann, W. Lansing, Bryan Mason, D. McAllister, Ole O. Myhre, L. J. Mathews, A. Michelson, John Morris, James Nugent, J. A. Nugent, D. J. Owens, A. Oatman, Wm. Oatman, John Pockey, John Potter, W. G. Prouty, Asa Piper, H. Preston, Chas. Polk, Jeff Plummer, Lex Potter, M. Peoples, Jerome Pendleton, Chas. Plummer, Chas. Rivers, H. Randall, M. D. Richardson, J. S. Robinson, E. O. Richardson, A. Robinson, Chas. Roby, Daniel Ripley, L. C. Sessions, —. Smith, L. H. Sanford, —. Smith, B. F. Sanford, J. S. Schneider, E. A. Spaulding, Wm. Stratton, B. J. Stone, Cyrus Strong, John Stanford, R. Stanford, H. F. Smith, C. M. Spaulding, Ferdinand Sauer, Duane Tousley, N. Thatcher, W. B. M. Torrey, J. P. Thornton, C. H. Tait, Rush Torrey, Joseph Turner, F. Tippins, Dr. Torrey, Leonard Thornton, F. F. Vining, S. Wheeler, O. Wheeler, Wilbur Wells, Wm. Williams, S. J. White-nack, H. Whitnal, H. Walker, Christ Youst.

Catholic Cemetery: A. Belanger, R. O'Brien, B. Cummings, T. Cronan, H. Carrigan, A. Conroy, J. Derby, Fred Ely, John Fitzpatrick, A. Furney, Louis Furney, James Hughes, Geo. Jarvis, John Jane, A. Landgraf, J. Parkinson, Casper Schugl.

At Mikesville: Henry Becker.

At Vinland: Wm. Clements.

German Catholic Cemetery: Conrad Bauldauf, Antone Schmitzer, John Wise.

At Brillion: Alex. Besat.

Spanish-American war soldiers whose homes were in this city: Mathias Hansen, buried at Santiago: Chas. A. Haven, Henry

Zoelk, Richard Eisenach, buried in Oak Hill cemetery; Thos. Tunit, buried in the Catholic cemetery, this city; Thos. Sherry, buried in Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Company I, the State Militia, in July, 1908.—Organized in Menasha and Neenah in 1900, now occupies the beautiful armory provided by Hon. Samuel A. Cook.

Following is the complete roster of the company—seventy men: Captain, J. B. Schneller; first lieutenant, Ralph E. Dietz; second lieutenant, Anthony Henricks; first sergeant, Peter L. Schneller; second sergeant, Lewis M. Larson; sergeants, Bert L. Smith, M. J. Grode, Oscar Fuechsel, Fred Peterson; corporals, Richard T. Hill, Byron O. Bell, Anthony A. Weber, Alfred G. Peterson, Fred B. Herrick, Edward G. Burr; musicians, Albert C. Hanson, Geo. W. Kox; artificer, Edward C. Arnemann; cooks, Arthur Koch, Stephen H. Jacobs; privates, G. Anderson, L. Anderson, J. C. Baldauf, C. G. Beckwith, Joe Beisenstein, H. M. Bishop, H. R. Buton, Art. Brandow, P. G. Carr, Evald Christenson, E. Christofferson, J. P. Christofferson, J. R. Coats, A. H. Dahl, A. O. Flint, A. Gotfried, F. Hagstrom, George Holloron, W. H. Halsey, M. Halverson, F. Jacobs, N. C. Jersild, E. T. Jourdain, O. Kuehl, W. H. Kuehl, Wm. Klassen, L. M. Kronberg, C. A. Lansing, W. G. Malchow, B. H. Metternick, E. G. Mockley, A. J. Nagan, P. Nash, A. E. Miles, R. J. O'Brien, E. H. Tusch, G. A. Russell, Frank Shattuck, F. J. Schneller, H. A. Schneller, L. G. Schneller, Hugo Scherek, J. A. Schultz, W. J. Sensenbrenner, K. Sindahl, F. F. Smith, R. E. Smith, Art Staffield, J. F. Sweresky, A. F. Thoronton, H. O. Warner, Wm. Weaver; mascot, Frank Emmett.

CHAPTER LXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By

Dr. W. A. Gordon.

The medical history of Winnebago County, beginning in 1840, covers the most memorable period in the history of mankind.

Medicine is the most cosmopolitan of the three great "learned" professions. Law is bounded by the lines dividing states and nations. What is a crime in one nation is legal in another—a legitimate action in the Orient would put a man in prison in the Occident. Theology is limited by sects, creeds and dogmas, by the decrees of ecclesiastical assemblies, synods or councils, while Medical Science is the same—serene and helpful—everywhere.

Medicine never built a prison or lit a fagot, never incited men to battle or crucified any one. Saint and sinner, white and black, rich and poor, are equal and alike when they cross the sacred portals of the temple of Æsculapius.

Antiseptics are absolutely unbiased by the politics, religion or nationality of the sufferer who invokes their remedial powers. Vaccination impartially protects the Parsee and the Presbyterian. Chloroform touches with equal anaesthetic benignity the suffering brain of Swede and Senegambian. The obstetric forceps—the most beneficent instrument ever invented—is equally gracious in Missouri or Mandalay.

Every doctor is a dreamer and sees visions of a time when diphtheria and typhoid shall have been banished from the earth, when tuberculosis is only a ghostly memory. Every doctor is a prophet who foretells the superman, who shall rule the earth with justice, when physiological prescience shall inhibit the propagation of the insane, the idiot and the criminal.

History has been defined as "a systematic account of past events." Who can narrate the past events in the lives of the physicians of Winnebago County? There are no records for the historian to explore. The deeds of the doctors of the past generation were written upon the tablets of loving and grateful hearts, and the hearts are now

dust. The long, exhausting rides through storm or mud or snow; the exposure to contagions; the patient vigils by the beds of pain; the kindly deeds of charity; the reassuring messages to the despondent; the shielding the innocent; the guarding of secrets; the numberless self-abnegations cannot be tabulated, and are soon forgotten like the roses of yesterday.

A doctor reducing a dislocation, or setting a fracture, or prescribing for a sick baby, or anxiously watching the course of a fever or an inflammation is not a poetic, heroic or romantic figure, and does not incite the enthusiasm of the community. The lawyer before the jury, the preacher in his pulpit, the politician on the platform, by his rhetoric or logic or histrionic ability, produce dramatic effects that fire the imagination and kindle the admiration of the general public; but the physician—eager and anxious—in his solitary struggle with disease, pain and death, battling invisible and sometimes unknown foes, does nothing to call forth the applause of the multitude. And in the end the physician and his patient must both succumb to the great destroyer, for death is the inevitable end of life.

There is a dramatic element in the domain of operative surgery that calls forth a certain amount of popular recognition and applause, and makes the operator something of a historic character, but the great surgeons lived and died in dense obscurity when compared with the great soldiers.

Samuel D. Gross and Nicholas Senn made additions to surgical science that will bless humanity "to the last syllable of recorded time," and they have scant recognition in encyclopaedias and histories; while Sherman and Sheridan, who were neither as great as men, or as useful as citizens, are crowned with the amaranth of immortality. For every man slain by Caesar, Napoleon and Grant in all their bloody campaigns, Jenner, Pasteur and Lester have saved alive a thousand. Society laurels the soldier for killing one, and practically ignores the physician for saving a thousand.

Since the settlement of Winnebago County there has been a vast sanitary movement in all civilized countries. This time will be known hereafter as the era of preventive medicine. Physicians have been the most active and untiring advocates of this disease preventing agitation. Before Congress, legislatures and municipal bodies they have, without money or hope of reward, constantly pointed out the dangers from adulterated foods, impure milk, dirty water and quack medicines. Medical societies are always seeking to educate the people in the work, checking diseases and removing its causes.

The physicians of this county have always been prompt to discern

advances in medical knowledge and active in the adoption of progressive remedial medicines. The first operation ever rendered painless by ether was performed in 1846. The news of this miraculous proceeding was immediately spread throughout the world, and the doctors in this county soon availed themselves of the miraculous power of ether.

Those of this generation to whom painless operations are a mere commonplace have no conception of what surgery was when this county was settled. The operating tables in those days were provided with powerful straps and buckles, and the patient was strapped to the table and the operation proceeded in spite of his frantic struggles and wild shrieks and heartrending groans. The shock was severe, the suffering beyond description, and numberless operations that are now made every day were impossible when the uncontrolled and uncontrollable writhings of the patient interfered with the work of the surgeon.

The work of surgeons was greatly extended by the advent of anaesthesia and many lives saved that must have perished but for this inestimably precious discovery. The antiseptic method in surgery, which was established by the genius of Lister, enlarged the field of surgical practice indefinitely so that every organ of the body is now safely subjected to the beneficent touch of the scalpel. Gangrene, suppuration, erysipelas and various forms of blood poisoning were the terror of operators before the coming of Listerism. Now they are comparatively unknown.

The profession in Winnebago County, always alert, was among the first to give their patients the benefit of antiseptic methods. The operations on the brain, chest and abdomen became practicable and common after Lister and those who followed him had demonstrated what could be done by strict antiseptic precautions. This was one of the most momentous and far-reaching revolutions in human history and it was not accompanied by red fire, blare of trumpets or vociferations of orators or the shouting of the captains. The news of discovery of McBurney's point was passed around among the doctors of the world, and they alone know its location now, but it is really a bigger place than the Cape of Good Hope and more important to humanity than Cape Horn.

The medical sciences are the most complicated, extensive, indispensable, comforting and useful of all branches of knowledge. There is great ado about the Panama Canal and the engineers and others are pluming themselves on the great work, but it is really the men

behind the microscopes who are digging the canal. Tropical diseases have been practically mastered by the medical profession.

The introduction of antiseptics revolutionized the practice of obstetrics, not only in Winnebago County, but throughout the world, so that now the spectre of puerperal sepsis and fever no longer hovers over the lying-in chamber.

In the early days diphtheria and membranous croup were inevitable scourges, the death rate ranging from forty to fifty per cent and still higher. The antitoxin treatment has reduced this to four or five per cent and it is probable, if all the cases were discovered and treated promptly, that there would not be any deaths from these dreaded and dreadful maladies.

The history of the medical profession here as everywhere shows the doctors struggling for success in bringing their patients back to health regardless of money considerations. Nearly all doctors die poor. One or two of the past generation had a little wealth when they died that came from the increase in the price of a little land they obtained at cheap rates when the country was new. There have never been over a dozen doctors in this county who were "good collectors," and with all their efforts they never obtained but a little and never what was their due.

The work of the physician is peculiar; he is capitalist and labor in one; he furnishes his own tools and does the work himself. Personal service is demanded—medical deputies will not do. The personality of the physician is one of the great elements of success or failure, as some who were not the most learned or skillful have had larger numbers of patients and been more influential and highly regarded than their medical superiors who were without the tact, the attractive manner, the optimistic temperament, the cheery and confident bearing.

In Winnebago County the doctors as a rule have been the friends and neighbors of their patients, and thus out of compassion have failed to put a money value on their services commensurate to the benefits to the patient, and the toil, anxiety and weariness of the physician. The Scripture states: All a man hath will he give for his life. The doctors in this county have never permitted a man to do this—unless he had nothing.

The doctors are always "on duty"; to record how many times in this county they have left the theater to attend sufferers or how often they have remained at home when an excursion was on because some one was ill, or expected to be, or the number of times they have sacri-

ficed their own pleasure without any expectation of money, or the frequency with which they have overwrought themselves, would fill a volume.

The medical annals of Winnebago County do not hold any of the great names in the profession. None of the immortal discoveries or inventions were made here, but all of them have been applied and utilized for the benefit of the people in this vicinity.

Vaccination, anaesthesia and antiseptics are the three supremest blessings that have been given to humanity.

There are no secrets in the medical profession. When Kitasato, the Japanese bacteriologist, discovered the bacillus of tetanus, he sent the news around the globe, proud that he had enriched his science. When Von Gudden, the German psychiatrist, by years of patient experiment and study, worked out important truths in neurology, he gladly presented his results to humanity. When Sayre, the American surgeon, devised the plaster of Paris jacket, he was delighted to know that the afflicted in all lands were to be blessed through his invention.

Money considerations are unknown in the realm of medical invention and discovery. This immeasurably splendid generosity of medical heroes, inventors and discoverers is among the priceless heritages of the profession. The humblest physician in Winnebago County is proud of his professional lineage; he knows that if he is worthy and well qualified that he is brother to the counsellors of kings and presidents.

A great change has come over the profession in Wisconsin and throughout the world since Winnebago County was settled. The fierce dissensions and quarrels of pioneer days—like the duelling of the preceding generation—have gone forever. The increase in knowledge, the softening influences of the fellowship engendered by medical societies, and the universal humanitarian movement throughout the world have combined to diminish the asperities and increase the amenities of professional life. The medical history of this county has been modified in many ways and by various means. One of the most helpful of all the changes the changing years have wrought was the introduction of the trained nurse as the physician's assistant in his life and death conflicts with the great Destroyer. A trained nurse, who has had a genuine training so that she is capable of discharging her duties scientifically, and who has her tongue under control, is "more to be desired than gold; yea, than much fine gold." "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

The old doctor with his two-wheeled gig and saddle bags, his setons, crude herbs and venesections—resourceful, brave and true—busy, blunt and honest—always loyally doing his best—who was physician, surgeon, dentist, obstetrician, oculist, aurist, guide, philosopher and friend—is sleeping under the oaks on the prairies he loved so well. We ne'er shall see his like again.

“Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town.”

He was always on hand in the time of trouble. He was with the young mother when she felt

“For the first time her first born's breath,”
and he bade the Baby Godspeed as its little feet began life's uncertain journey. He was there to say farewell and good-bye to the octogenarian as he went out, through the darkness into the light, to travel the long path we all must tread alone.

The new doctor can never know the admiration and love in which the old doctor was held. The new doctor must divide his honors with his assistants, the hospital, the nurses and the specialists. He is not all in all as was his professional ancestor. The veneration of the old doctor practically amounted to an idolatry. How like an angel of light was his coming in the stormy midnight to the lonely cabin miles away from the nearest neighbor. Earnest, cheery, confident, his presence lighted the burden, took away the responsibility, dispelled the gloom. How eagerly by the tallow candle's flickering beam they watched his countenance! With what awe and expectancy they waited upon his oracular utterance! How sublime the faith of the sturdy pioneer!

Sometimes the old doctor, at the close of a hard day, would take a cup too much. His was a jovial spirit; it was often that the caudle spiced and smoking hot was urged upon him “to keep the cold away.” Who that lived in the good old times has not heard the good wife say with Spartan firmness and Christian resignation, “I'd rather have our doctor, even if he's drunk, than all the rest of them sober.” He was a part of the family. No medical high treason for her. His frailties were condoned, his faults forgotten, and they “loved him like brither.”

How the virile and virtuous pioneers would have scorned the medical infidelity of today. No advertised patent panacea for them.

The enormous intellectual activity and progress in the medical and its collateral sciences is illustrated and demonstrated by the fact that over fifty thousand new words have been added to the medical dic-

tionary since this county was organized. Medical progress has been especially developed in scientific hydrotherapy, in phototherapy, in X-ray work, in various branches of electric therapeutics, in the use of assayed medicines and alkaloids.

Winnebago County has been fortunate in having the Northern Hospital for the Insane located within its borders. This great charity has been a house of refuge to thousands of stricken souls. It is as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. More and more the tendency of the times is toward the care of the sick in institutions. The healing appliances of hospitals can not be placed in homes. The preparations for an aseptic operation are as formal, precise and elaborate as for a high mass or a Masonic initiation.

The Alexian brothers opened in Oshkosh the first hospital in the county. As this institution is largely for the care of the chronic insane, the majority of the operations done in the county are at St. Mary's Hospital, Oshkosh, a large, well equipped, modern hospital.

Year by year the importance of skilled physicians, learned sanitarians and highly trained hygienists is dawning on the public. That city attorneys get three or four times the salaries of health officers shows the dullness of the people as to what is for their good.

The value of highly educated physicians in the "Big wars that make ambition virtue" was demonstrated in the late Russian-Japanese campaign, where every well was examined bacteriologically and chemically before the soldiers were permitted to use the water. Both Russians and Japs took that precaution.

In our war with Spain our generals were too stupid and snobbish to take medical advice and the common soldiers sickened and died.

If it is important in war to make elaborate examinations of water, why is it not in peace? Are not the women and children in Winnebago County as valuable as soldiers in the field? Hundreds of millions of money are spent on the army and navy to protect us from foreign kings who will never come, a hundredth part of which would save thousands of lives from the King of Terrors who is always here. Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, several forms of diarrhoea so fatal to children, are preventable diseases.

Physicians can not spend their whole time educating people to prevent sickness. The health officer ought to be paid the best salary of any one in the county. Judges trying fiddle-faddle lawsuits, listening to palavering lawyers, killing time with trivial quibbling, receive respectable pay, while a health officer only gets a contemptible pittance.

This phase of the medical history of Winnebago County will some day surely be more creditable to the intelligence of the people. It is to be hoped that the people of this county and all counties will soon avail themselves of the inestimable benefits that medical science can confer. Every school child should be inspected by a dentist, by an oculist and aurist, by a physiologist, by a psychologist. Medical knowledge can be utilized to perfect courses of education, to decide what individual pupils should study, at what time of life they should study certain subjects. The present system of education is full of physiological defects and psychological absurdities.

LXIX.

BIOGRAPHY.

S. Breck Ackley. Among the successful and rising medical practitioners of Oshkosh must be reckoned S. Breck Ackley, M. D.

Dr. Ackley was born at Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1866. He comes from American stock, his father, H. M. Ackley, and his mother, Josephine (Breck) Ackley, having been born in New York and New Jersey, respectively. His parents are both living now (1907).

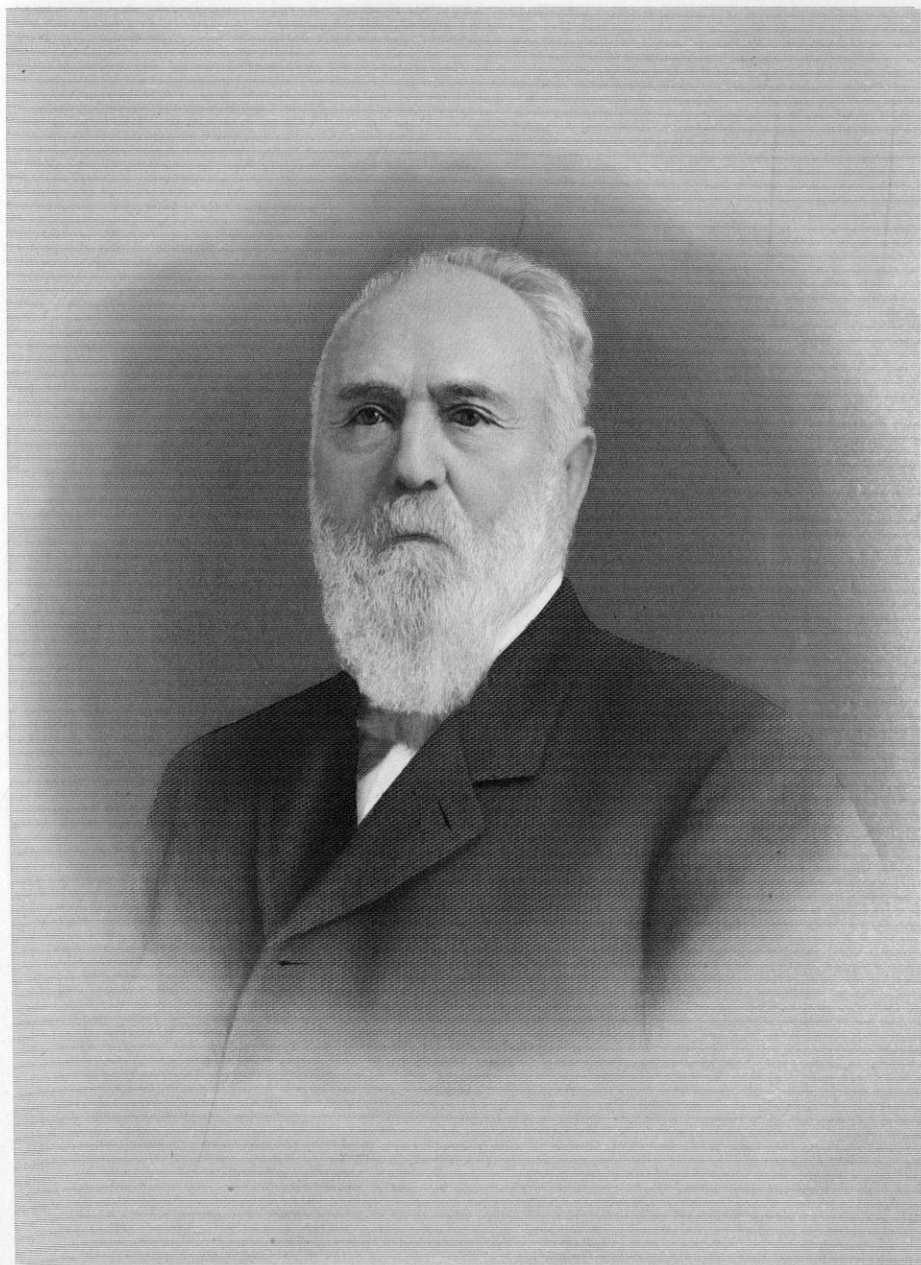
Dr. Ackley was educated in the schools of his native town, Faribault, Shattuck Military School and at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which last institution he graduated in 1892. He began the practice of his profession at Whitewater, Wis., removing a few months later, in 1893, to Oshkosh, where he has now a fine practice.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Association, the Winnebago County (Wis.) Medical Association, and the Oshkosh Medical Club. He is also a member of the Candle Light Club of Oshkosh.

Dr. Ackley was married in 1892 to Miss Emileta Williams, daughter of Mr. Henry Williams, a native of Fairport, N. Y.

Doctor and Mrs. Ackley have one child, Henry Breck, who lives at home.

Frank Allen, of Rushford township, is a native of this place, having been born on March 1, 1855, and reared on the old homestead which he owns and where he still lives. His parents, William and Margaret (Williams) Allen, came here from New York state in 1848 and settled on the farm which has since been the family home. They were among the earliest settlers in this part of the country, coming at a time when it was a vast wilderness with the forests filled with wild game of all kinds, and hosts of Indians who were but little less wild than the deer and bear, which were also numerous. Their work was of the hardest that could be imagined, for the clearing of land in those days without the improved machinery which is in use at present, make it a task that very few people would care to undertake. But by per-



C. W. Davis

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severence they succeeded and erected homes, where they lived to see their children and grandchildren living in comfortable and modern homes and supplied with all the blessings to be had in a fertile and well cultivated country as this. They had a family of eight children, of which four are now living. Father Allen died in 1895, aged 70 years, and the mother is still living (1908) at the age of 76 years and makes her home with her daughter in Aurora township, Waushara county, Wisconsin.

Our subject has a beautiful home of one hundred acres of land, well improved with all conveniences both in the house and outside; the place is well stocked with everything that the up-to-date farmer can wish for to carry on his business successfully. He keeps a herd of cows and sells the cream, retaining the milk for feeding the young and growing stock.

Mr. Allen is a man who stands well in the community in which he lives and is known as a man among men. He is independent in politics, a position which is becoming quite popular. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 4867.

On June 12, 1880, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Alice Williams, daughter of John and Emma (Douglas) Williams. Both families were among the earliest arrivals in this county, and were considered people of sterling character.

Our subject and his estimable wife have a family of seven children, viz.: Charles, is a farmer in South Dakota; Emma, Earl, Alvin, Donald, Nettie and Frank, all living at home.

William Allen (father of our subject) served three years and eight months in the war—from 1861 to the close of the war, Third Wisconsin Battery, Volunteers.

Leighton P. Allen, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Oshkosh, Wis., was born in New York on July 11, 1866. His parents, Samuel F. and Caroline (Pine) Allen, both natives of New York, removed thence with their family in 1876, to South Bend, Ind., where they now (1908) reside.

Our subject had fine educational advantages in his boyhood in the common and high schools of South Bend, and afterwards attended the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1889. During the year of his graduation, he settled at Oshkosh, and for two years was associated as a partner with Dr. Charles W. Oviatt, in the practice of his profession. He then opened an office of his own and since 1891 has conducted a successful and constantly growing practice, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and now ranks among the

leading physicians of his adopted city. Dr. Allen is a careful and conscientious practitioner, thoroughly in love with his profession, wide awake and up-to-date and in close touch with the progress and advancement of modern medical science. He is a member of the Winnebago County and Fox River Valley Medical Societies, the State Medical Society, and the Oshkosh Medical Club and American Medical Association.

Dr. Allen, since beginning his medical practice, has taken post-graduate courses in his specialties at the Chicago Polyclinic, the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and New York Polyclinic, pursuing these studies between the years 1896 and 1901. He is also a charter member of Oshkosh Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 292.

In 1903 Dr. Allen married Miss Frances Ideson, a daughter of Mr. Francis Shea Ideson, of Oshkosh, and a woman esteemed for her superior qualities of mind and heart. They have one child—John Ideson Allen.

Gen. Thomas S. Allen, editor and soldier, was born in Allegany County, New York, on July 26, 1825, and was the son of Rev. Asa S. Allen and Lydia Kingsbury. His life was a most eventful one and only an outline can here be given. He received a substantial primary education and before sixteen years old had acquired a practical knowledge of the printer's art, by means of which he paid his expenses while taking a collegiate course of study at Oberlin, O. Owing to serious trouble with his eyes he was obliged to leave college before graduating. Recovering his eyesight sufficiently, he taught school in his native village, but soon gave that up, worked his passage down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, to reach Chicago, where he obtained a position as foreman on a daily newspaper, in which capacity he remained until his father's family came west. In 1847 he moved with them to Dodgeville, where he was soon engaged in mining, surveying and teaching. From 1850 to 1852 he was clerk of the Dodge County Board of Supervisors, and in 1857, he having become a citizen of Mineral Point, was elected to the Legislature from that district.

In 1860 he was appointed chief clerk in the United States land office of Madison, and retained that position until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the military company organized in that city, known as the "Governor's Guard," which later was merged into the "First Wisconsin Regiment." The Mineral Pointers having raised a company—"Miners' Guard"—would have no one but Mr. Allen

as leader, he was therefore commissioned as such by Governor Randall and mustered into service at the beginning of the war as captain of Company I of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which later became famous in the Iron Brigade.

The command was in reserve at Blackburn's Ford, and in the rout on the third day it was the last to retreat and displayed its pluck in a manner that attracted the attention of the authorities even in that situation of disaster and dismay.

The organization of the Second was preserved at Bull Run and brought from the field in good order under Captain McKee and Captain Allen, the latter conducting the rear guard.

Captain Allen was promoted for his gallant conduct, and in August, 1862, became Major of the regiment, and shortly afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. In January, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out of service in March, 1865, as Brevet Brigadier-General.

General Allen participated in several of the most sanguinary engagements of the war and became conspicuous for his gallant and heroic conduct. He was twice wounded in the battle of Gainesville when he was Major of the Second Regiment, but did not leave the field; and was again wounded at Antietam while commanding the regiment in the absence of Colonel Fairchild. In that engagement he had his arm broken.

In the famous charge of the Third of May, 1863, on Maryes Heights, where General Burnside had lost 5,000 men in a former engagement, giving it the name of "Slaughter Pen," Colonel Allen led his men of the Fifth Wisconsin with the Sixth Maine and Thirty-first New York. The brave commander walked among his men, inspiring them to the hazardous deed. "My boys," he said, "do you see those works in front? We have got to take them. Perhaps you think we can not do it, but I know we can. I am confident of it. When the order to advance comes, you will trail arms and move forward on the double-quick. Do not fire a gun and do not stop until you get the order to halt. You will never get that order."

Mr. Thwaites, in the "Story of Wisconsin," writes the following: "The order 'to forward' came. From the riflemen behind the stone wall flanking the roadway, from the houses along the base, from the batteries on the heights above, was poured upon these devoted men a terrible storm of iron and lead. Grape and cannister mowed their ranks. They were in the grand highway to death; still they pushed on and on over stone wall, through brier and bramble, over the slip-

pery places, up among the rolling boulders, clutching to bushes, scrambling on all fours, digging, pitching and climbing over heaps of dead and wounded, overcoming line after line of redoubts, the men who were not to halt finally reached the summit. There were wild hurrahs, the gleam of bayonets, the roar and smoke of the cannon, the shrieks of the dying; then the enemy turned and ran, and Colonel Allen's men—such of them as were left—were the victors of Maryes Heights. The Southern-sympathizing correspondent of the 'London Times,' writing from Lee's headquarters about this terrible assault, declared: 'Never at Fontenoy, Albuera, nor at Waterloo was more undaunted courage displayed.' And Greeley wrote: 'Braver men never smiled on death than those who climbed the Maryes Heights on that fatal day.' The Confederate commander told the Wisconsin Colonel, as he handed him his sword and silver spurs, that he had supposed there were not troops enough in that entire army of the Potomac to carry the works, and declared that it was the most daring assault he had ever seen."

At the charge at Rappahannock Station on November 7, as his regiment was crossing the parapet of that redoubt and taking possession, his hand was so badly shattered by a bullet as to render him unfit for duty. He was complimented for his gallant service in that action in general orders by Major-General H. G. Wright, commander of the Sixth Corps.

After the time of his regiment had expired, he returned to Wisconsin, raised seven new companies and returned with them to the seat of the war, where they served in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan.

In the charge of the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2, the Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts were led by Colonel Allen, and he again distinguished himself by his gallant conduct.

General Allen returned to Wisconsin at the close of the war and was Secretary of State in 1866 and held that office until 1870, when he moved to Oshkosh and began the publication of the "Northwestern," a daily and weekly paper. His varied experiences, which had given him a large fund of general information and had brought him into contact with many of the leading men of the country, fitted him well for this position. As a writer he was forcible and wielded a vigorous pen, not only for the benefit of Oshkosh and its people, but for the State and country at large as long as he was editor of the "Northwestern." His editorials and letters had a beneficial effect on party leaders, until money then, as now, ruled for right or wrong as interest lay in the balance. He could not stand for wrong; he was a man of

firm convictions and principles and could not be tempted by office or money. He was identified with the Republican party from the beginning, and remained true to it under all temptations for selfish interest. His favorite quotation was:

“He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.”

In 1885 General Allen sold his interest in the “Northwestern” and became one of the proprietors of the German newspaper widely known throughout the Northwest as the “Wisconsin Telegraph,” which did such excellent work through the McKinley campaign.

He was Commander of the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868, and Commander of John W. Scott Post No. 241 at Oshkosh in 1888—the oldest post of the city.

General Allen was married twice, in 1851 to Miss Sarah Bracken, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Francis Reed, now living in San Diego, Cal. In 1866 to Miss Natalie Weber of Mineral Point, by whom he had four sons and four daughters—only four of whom are living—Mrs. Georgia A. West, Henry Asa, Mary N. and Edward W. Allen, and also five grandchildren.

General Allen died December 12, 1905, as he had lived, nobly resigned to God’s will.

Frank Amos, one of the most prominent business men of Oshkosh and a co-partner in the Hollister-Amos Company, was born in London, England, on May 2, 1840, and came with his parents to this country in 1848 and settled in Racine, this state. Mr. Amos lived in Racine for a number of years, going thence to Burlington, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the business of farming. On November 27, 1862, he was married to Miss Caroline L. Loomis, of Burlington, a cousin of Col. S. W. Hollister. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Amos came to Oshkosh to live, and he engaged in the business of wood selling and occasionally in the winter time went into the woods as a logging contractor. In 1882 Mr. Amos, with the late John Stanhilber and Col. S. W. Hollister, bought out the lumber and sawmill business of Messrs. Mead & Ripley, and the business was afterward conducted under the firm name of the Stanhilber-Amos Company. In 1893 Messrs. Hollister & Amos purchased the interest of Mr. Stanhilber and

the co-partnership under the name of the Hollister & Amos Company was formed and continued up to the time of Mr. Amos' death.

By a strange coincidence Mr. Amos' partner, Mr. Stanhilber, also died of apoplexy about one year after retiring from business. During several months previous to his death he had determined to retire from business, and consequently purchased from the company of which he was a member the large stock farm near Fond du Lac during the summer of 1901. Many improvements were made on the place and new buildings erected, and it was arranged that after January 1 Mr. Hollister was to purchase the interests of Mr. Amos in the lumbering business and Mr. Amos would remove to his farm, where he would spend the remainder of his life in the comforts earned by years of hard labor. His death occurred at his home, No. 703 Algoma street, on Tuesday, December 10, 1901. Besides his wife, Mr. Amos is survived by one daughter, the wife of Mr. J. G. Morris, vice-president and general manager of the R. McMillen Company, and one brother, Arthur Amos, who lives at Kimball, Nebraska.

Mr. Amos was a man of sterling integrity, upright and respected. He was industrious and had succeeded in accumulating a comfortable fortune and never forgot or neglected the less fortunate; his donations, however, were always made in a quiet, unostentatious way, characteristic of the man. He was modest and retiring, and the comforts of his home life were sufficient to occupy his attentions, and he was consequently not a member of any secret society, although a good neighbor and citizen.

Andrew O. Anderson, though still comparatively a young man, has demonstrated what one may accomplish by a determined and persevering effort in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties and obstacles. His father, Mr. Ole Anderson, a tinsmith by trade, left Norway, his native land, when he was nineteen years of age, and came to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he married Miss Bertha Oleson, and engaged in farming there, making a home and rearing his family. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson reside on the farm in Baron county, near the town of Rice Lake, moving there from Columbia county in 1879. Here Andrew O. was born on May 11, 1871. When he was ten years old, while at school at Rice Lake, he received an injury by being struck in the eye with a piece of tin, which finally resulted in the loss of his sight. At the age of sixteen he entered the school for the blind at Janesville, Wis., and there spent eight years, completing the high school course of study. During the years 1894-5 he gave his attention

especially to massage work, and was graduated in that branch of study and practice in 1897, practicing during that year at the Winnebago Hospital for the Insane. In June of the same year he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Oshkosh, and in the face of trying circumstances has persevered with most gratifying results, building up a lucrative practice and establishing a constantly growing reputation as a successful and conscientious masseur. Mr. Anderson is a man of pleasing personality, generous, sociable, genial, of courteous manner, hopeful and with high ideals, and by his clean, upright, manly life holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is an active member of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh.

C. F. Appley, who resides in Oshkosh township, in Winnebago county, is a native of Connecticut, having been born at Norwich, New London county, September 22, 1842. His parents, Luther and Eliza (Sherman) Appley, daughter of Moses and Lucy (Avey) Sherman, were old settlers in Connecticut, and highly respected in the community in which they resided. They came to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and settled in Rushford township, among the Indians, when the only schools in this section were held at private houses. Mr. Appley died in 1875 at the age of sixty-five years, and Mrs. Appley survived until 1905, her death occurring in that year at the age of eighty-nine years at the time of her decease. They were the parents of ten children—our subject being the third child.

In the public schools of Connecticut our subject received his early education, completing it after coming to Wisconsin, and about that time the war broke out, and in 1861 Mr. Appley enlisted in Company D, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, under Colonel Daniels, and later joined the command of Colonel La Grange, and served until the close of the war. He was a member of the regiment that fired the last shot of the rebellion, and during his first year's service was in the Army of the West, and from that time until the close he was with General Sherman and participated in the famous March to the Sea. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Fort Tyler, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and obtained his honorable discharge on August 15, 1865. He then entered the government carpenter shop, where he remained until the final close of hostilities and then returned home.

Mr. Appley was married to Miss Harriet Tyler, daughter of Nelson and Lydia (Sherman) Tyler, who, in 1857, came to Wisconsin from Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and located in Rushford township. In early life he was a pilot on the Delaware river for some years, then a lumberman, but spent his later years at farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Appley are the parents of eight children, viz.: Driscilla, who is now matron of the Winnebago County Insane Asylum; Frank, who is engaged in farming; Luther, a Wisconsin farmer and carpenter; Charles, resides at Menasha, engaged in the manufacture of woodenware; Maud, who is still at home; Lyman, is an electrician and lives in Chicago; Percy, is engaged with the Pure Milk Company of Oshkosh, and Lena, who is a student at the Oshkosh High School.

Prior to 1869 Mr. Appley spent three years at farming in South Dakota, then returned to Winnebago county and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Rushford township, and in all his undertakings, whether in farming or other business ventures, he has been successful. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1902 took charge of the County Poor Farm and Asylum. For five years he was chairman of the Rushford Town Board, and for nineteen years has been a member of the School Board. He is also a member of the Oshkosh Grand Army Post No. 241, and also of the Masonic Lodge, No. 120, of Oshkosh.

Ferdinand Arnd is preëminently a self-made man. Beginning life with no capital other than his native abilities, he has by perseverance, industry and the force of a strong personality, attained to a place among the influential and substantial citizens of his community. A native of Germany, he was born May 21, 1838, and is a son of Damin and Grace Arnd, who passed their lives in Germany, their native land, the father being a carpenter by occupation.

Ferdinand acquired his education in his native land, and there learned the butcher's business, and on coming to this country in 1857 engaged in that occupation at Two Rivers, Wis. Removing thence a little later to Green Bay, he there followed the same line of trade with good success until the opening of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army three years and four months, participating in numerous important battles and skirmishes, and being wounded at Cairo. On returning from the war Mr. Arnd opened a retail butcher shop at Green Bay, and from 1865 to 1871 conducted a profitable business in that line. With the capital acquired from his business he then bought eighty-five acres of land in Vinland township, Winnebago county, to which he afterward added forty-five acres, and settled down to farming, at the same time engaging in slaughtering and in buying and selling cattle. In these several employments Mr. Arnd has occupied himself during all the years that have since elapsed, adding to his farm and home many modern improvements, and making it one of the recognized model farms of the country.

In all his relations and dealings Mr. Arnd is actuated by manly mo-

tives, and such has always been his demeanor that he maintains the confidence and esteem of his immediate community and of all with whom he has to do. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held public office. He belongs to the H. J. Lewis Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Menasha.

In 1865 Mr. Arnd married Miss Susanna Dix, whose many womanly virtues endeared her to all who knew her. She died in 1893, leaving seven children. Of these Clara, the eldest, is married to William Beam, of Dale; Theresa is married to Fred Nagle, of Neenah; Lizzie is the wife of William Shave, of Oshkosh; Mary is married to R. Steingay and lives in Fremont, Wis.; Christ, is a farmer; Charles, married Miss Anna Haker and lives on the family homestead in Vinland township, where also William, the youngest child, resides. The two oldest children were born in Green Bay and the others at the home place.

In 1894 Mr. Arnd married Miss Augusta Durkey, who died in 1905, leaving no issue.

John Athearn, of Algoma township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is a native of the old Pine Tree State of Maine, born in Waterville, June 19, 1840. His parents were Robert and Martha (Beckwith) Athearn, also natives of Maine, and were of old colonial ancestry. Both families were prominent in colonial times and successful farmers there for many years.

Mr. Athearn, our subject, passed his boyhood days in the State of Maine, where he received a fair education. In 1867 he was smitten with the Western fever, and in August of that year he came to Wisconsin and purchased his present farm of 110 acres in Algoma township, in section 16, where he has since made his home. His farm is all under cultivation, well improved, well stocked and fully demonstrates the thrift and ambition of its owner. Mr. Athearn carries on his farm in a businesslike manner and in addition to his successful farming, it furnishes a comfortable home for himself and family. He also has a fine herd of Holstein dairy cows and does a large dairy business in connection with his general farming.

Mr. Athearn has never aspired to political office holding, his time being too occupied with his farm business, although for five years he served as chairman of the Town Board. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and a member of the Nekimi Fire Insurance Company.

In November, 1865, Mr. Athearn was married to Miss Janie Weston, a native of the State of Maine, and daughter of highly respected New England parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Athearn have two children: Grace, the eldest, is now

Mrs. Fred Thompson, of Columbus, Wis., and Lester J. lives on the homestead.

George W. Athearn was born in Somerset county, Maine, on February 27, 1846, and died in 1897, at Oshkosh. He was the son of Robert and Martha Athearn, the former of whom died when his son George was quite young. The mother died in Winnebago county, near Oshkosh, in December, 1886, in her eighty-third year.

George was reared on the farm, and in 1861 he came to Oshkosh on a visit to his two half-brothers, James and Nathan Johnston, and after a visit of over a year returned to his home in Maine, and on December 14, 1863, enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company K, of the Second Regiment of Maine Cavalry. He was honorably discharged from the service on September 18, 1865. After the war he went to Kennebeck county, Maine, and worked on the farm with his brother, near Waterville.

Selling out the farm, he with his wife and mother and brother, came west to Oshkosh in December, 1866, and a farm of 170 acres was purchased near the city, upon which they all located. In 1867 our subject sold his interest in the farm to his brother and removed to Oshkosh and engaged in the wholesale grain business.

He next purchased a farm of 160 acres adjoining the farm of his brother and engaged in the dairy business. The building of the C., M. & St. P. Railway to Oshkosh, which road ran through part of his farm, was the means of discovering a valuable deposit of building stone on his land, which he at once made arrangements to develop, and renting his farm, he removed to Oshkosh and turned his attention to the opening of the stone quarry, which he operated for two years and then sold the same.

He next purchased the city omnibus or transfer line, and opened a livery stable in connection with the same. These he continued until December, 1881, and then sold the bus line. He also during that time secured a franchise from the Bell Telephone Company and established the first telephone exchange in Oshkosh.

After selling the omnibus line Mr. Athearn entered the hotel business, and together with George V. Croft took charge of the Revere House. Some time later the Palmer House in Fond du Lac was completed. He and his partner were induced to accept the management of the same, so selling out the Revere House business and furniture about a year later, they removed to Fond du Lac, and took the proprietorship of the Palmer House. A few months later Mr. Athearn purchased his partner's interest in the Palmer House, and until December, 1886, he conducted the Palmer House alone. While in Fond

du Lac he was compelled to take back the Revere House, and for fourteen months he conducted the Revere and Palmer House at the same time.

After closing out his hotel interests in Fond du Lac Mr. Athearn took into partnership with him his son, George W. Athearn, Jr., and placing the management of the Revere House in his hands, he went to Ashland and engaged in the iron business, he having secured options on ore lands. But a short time after going to Ashland he engaged in the hotel business in that city, by securing control of the Colby House, and erected a large hotel building joining on to that well-known property, the two being merged into one establishment and christened "The Athearn House." In September, 1887, he sold the furniture and business and leased the property for a term of years and returned to Oshkosh, where he resided until his decease, and with his son conducted the Revere House.

Mr. Athearn still owned his 160-acre farm, where he carried on a dairy business and raised fine blooded horses and cattle. In February, 1888, the Algoma Creamery Company was organized, which was a stock concern, with buildings located on his farm, and of that company he was chosen president.

He was a member of the John W. Scott Post, G. A. R., and of the Knights of Pythias lodge; also Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Athearn was married in New Jersey, in the fall of 1866, to Eliza Pressey, who was born in Maine, and to this union two sons were born, George W., Jr., and Fred.

In 1890 Mr. Athearn organized and promoted a company to build the hotel known as the Hotel Athearn, and opened for business in 1891. This hotel is one of the best in the state and stands as a monument to his memory.

Edward Atkins is one of that numerous class of sturdy men who have been instrumental in bringing about the wonderful changes that have been wrought in transforming that part of Winnebago county, Wis., from a state of comparative wildness to its present fruitful and fertile condition as one of the garden spots of the state. A native of Lincolnshire, England, he was born January 18, 1843, and is the only child of John and Mary Ann (Pattison) Atkins, who came from Lincolnshire, their native place, in 1855. The father was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation in England, but in coming hither settled on a farm in Vinland township, Winnebago county, which he improved and cultivated and where he passed his life engaged in general farming. Here the mother died in 1868 at the age of fifty-eight years, and the father in 1878, at the age of sixty-seven

years, and the bodies of both are interred in the East Vinland Cemetery. The mother was a faithful member of the East Vinland Baptist Church.

Edward attended the public school in his native place and there was employed as an assistant teacher when twelve years old. After the family settled in Vinland township, he went to school several winters and worked on the farm during the summer months. He has always lived on the family homestead since coming there, and on the decease of his father came into possession of it. It comprises ten acres in section twenty-four, Vinland township, and thirty acres in section twenty-five, Oshkosh township, and under the careful management and tillage of Mr. Atkins is one of the most fertile and productive farms of the section. Mr. Atkins not only carries on general farming, but also engages in dairying and stock raising to a limited extent. He is a man of intense activity and has always had various interests to engage his attention aside from his farming operations.

He is a Republican in politics and for several years last past has been assessor of Vinland township, and for twenty years has been school treasurer. Mr. Atkins has also for twenty years served on the committee having charge of the affairs of East Vinland Cemetery. He is not only a man of superior abilities, but also of sterling integrity, as evidenced by the various positions of trust to which he has been called and in which he has always been capable and trustworthy. He has served as executor and administrator of several important estates and as guardian of the estate of a number of minor children, having been appointed by the Probate Court and having made his settlements to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

In 1871 Mr. Atkins married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Ann Thomas, both natives of England, where the father passed his life as a tailor. The mother and Mrs. Atkins came from Monmouthshire to the United States in 1868, and the mother made her home with the daughter, living to an advanced age, and her body is interred in East Vinland Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have two children, viz.: Earl J., who is a station agent on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway, and who married Miss Carrie Libby, daughter of Mr. John Libby, of Oshkosh. The younger son, Walter H., is on the farm with his parents.

Herbert A. Atwood, whose death at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on July 9, 1906, was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, was one of the city's enterprising and public spirited men. His decease followed an illness of three years' duration, of tuberculosis, though he kept up and about his business until within a

week of the end. Born at Lake Mills, Wis., in 1840, he there acquired a good English education in the public schools, and from the close of his school days until he was twenty-eight years old he followed various occupations in his home town.

In 1868 he went to Rochester, Minn., and there spent two years in business similar to that to which he devoted himself after settling in Oshkosh. He then spent a short time in Faribault, Minn., and thence went to Fargo, N. D., and there passed four years, and in that time became an expert in the matter of baths, making a study of it in its various branches and fitting himself for the work to which he devoted his after life. Mr. Atwood settled in Oshkosh in 1886, and for four years conducted a bathing establishment at the northeast corner of North Park avenue and Main street, and then removed to his new modern establishment, which he had erected at No. 238 Main street, where he carried on his business until his decease. The new bath house, commodious and modern in every respect, was equipped with facilities for giving baths of every description, common, Russian, Turkish, etc., and was regarded, and was in reality, a public utility. In all his business dealings Mr. Atwood was the soul of honor and his uniform courtesy and manly demeanor, combined with social qualities of pleasing character, won for him universal confidence and esteem and made him beloved by all, especially by those most intimately associated with him.

He was actively identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Centennial Lodge No. 205, of Oshkosh, and of St. John's Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and his Masonic order conducted the funeral rites when his remains were laid to rest in the old cemetery of his boyhood home at Lake Mills. Mr. Atwood took a commendable interest in local public affairs and at one time served as county supervisor.

He left surviving his widow, Mrs. Anna D. Atwood, and their daughter, Miss Frances M. Atwood, who now resides in Oshkosh.

Henry Augustin, a prosperous and successful business man and manufacturer of Oshkosh, Wis., was born in Menasha, Winnebago county, on June 2, 1863. He is the youngest surviving child of a family of twelve children born to Gottlieb and Frederka (Tustlueb) Augustin, who came from Germany, their native land, in the fifties and settled in Milwaukee. Two years later they removed to Menasha and settled on a farm, where they made a home and reared their family, and where they died, the father in 1866, at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother in 1886, at the age of seventy-three. Their other surviving children are: Henrietta, wife of Mr. Frank Billing,

of Oshkosh, and Anna, widow of the late Fred Rebensdorf, of Oshkosh; Gustav, who lives at Menasha; Julius, a resident of Menasha township, and Edward, whose home is in Peshtigo, Wis.

Henry acquired his education in the public and parochial schools and at the age of 18 entered the employ of Mr. T. Neville, a carriage manufacturer of Oshkosh, where he remained eighteen years, learning the trade and gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. At the expiration of this term of service in 1897, Mr. Augustin engaged in the same line of business with Mr. James Hansen, whose interest he purchased in 1902. Since that time Mr. Augustin has enlarged the plant and greatly increased his manufacturing facilities to meet the growing demands of his trade, until the business now—1908—occupies two shops, the head establishment being at No. 14 Ceape street, and comprises carriage manufacturing and repairing, painting, blacksmithing, etc., in all their various branches, and is one of the largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Augustin has devoted himself closely to his business and his success is the result of good management, honorable methods and hard work.

He is a man who stands well in the community, having the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is identified with the Bowen Street German Lutheran Church, and his life is clean and his conduct without reproach.

On October 15, 1889, Mr. Augustin married Miss Ida F., daughter of William and Henrietta Kreuger, of Oshkosh. Mrs. Augustin died on April 5, 1907, at the age of thirty-eight years, and left besides her husband, two children named, respectively, Edward F. and Hildah E.

Judge S. D. Baird, a lifelong resident of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Vinland township July 19, 1856, and is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Stephen and Ann (Baird) Baird. Of their other children, Eliza, the eldest, married Mr. William Thomas and died in 1875. She had three children, all now deceased. John A. is a farmer at Cogswell, N. D.; Isabelle Jane is the wife of Mr. Ambrose E. Raymond, a wagon maker at St. Cloud, Minn., and has four girls, all living; Samuel W. is single and lives in Neenah, retired from active business. He was a farmer and until 1906 had charge of the family homestead. William H. is a retired farmer at Neenah and has two children: Ella M., deceased; Thomas J., married, has seven girls and one boy, all living, lives in Neenah. He, Thomas J., has served both the city and county as treasurer and at this time, 1907, is city assessor. He is identified with the Masonic

order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and M. W. A.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, Samuel Baird, came to the United States from Ireland about 1855, and died in July, 1857, at the home of his son Stephen, our subject's father, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, November 12, 1810. He was a linen weaver by trade and occupation. He came to this country in 1837, reaching Burlington, Vt., on August 3, and worked on a farm by the month until his marriage, September 28, 1840. With his bride he made the trip to Milwaukee, Wis., via the Erie Canal and around the lakes on the steamer "Great Eastern." In 1849, selling his interests in Milwaukee, he traveled with an ox team to Vinland township, reaching Oshkosh July 3, a few hours before the first bridge over the river was completed, and his was the first team to cross over after the work was finished. He bought eighty acres of wild land in section eighteen, Vinland township, and here he made a home and reared his family.

During these early days it was his custom to carry a bag of grain on his back six miles to the Government mill at Neenah, to be ground into flour. This mill was established for the purpose of grinding grain for the Indians of the reservation.

Through his industry the farm was brought to a high state of cultivation and with the fine improvements he made was one of the model farms of the county. He was an influential man in the community, a man of intelligence, who by constant reading kept himself in touch with the trend of current events, and who was in sympathy with and ready to lend a helping hand in every worthy enterprise intended for the betterment of the community.

He cast his first ballot for James K. Polk for President, and after the organization of the Republican party in 1856, was always identified with it, though with the exception of some minor positions connected with the local school district he never held public office. In early life he was a Presbyterian, but at Vinland with his wife attended and supported the Free Will Baptist Church. His death occurred at his home on December 29, 1891.

Our subject's mother, also a native of County Mayo, Ireland, was born March 5, 1813, and came to this country in 1839, and lived in Burlington, Vt., until her marriage. Like her husband she was a Presbyterian in early life, but at Vinland became an active worker in the Free Will Baptist Church. She was a good woman and her life was filled with noble deeds, and her memory is cherished by all who knew her. She died on February 4, 1906, while on a visit at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Jennie Coats, in Neenah, and her body

was laid to rest by the side of that of her husband in the Vinland Cemetery.

Our subject acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and Neenah High School, and remained on the home farm till he was 19 years old. In 1876 he began clerking in a general store at Shiocton, Wis., where he spent two years. The next four years he clerked at Stevensville, and after that had charge of a store, and was also assistant bookkeeper for the Baronette Lumber Company, at Baronette, Wis. He was village postmaster during two years of his residence there. In the year 1884 Mr. Baird was in the general merchandise business on his own account at Stevensville, and the following year took a position as assistant bookkeeper and shipping clerk for the Winnebago Paper Company at Neenah, which he filled two years. After that he engaged in the news and cigar trade, and in the winter of 1897 accepted an appointment by the State Legislature as Assembly postmaster at Madison, and filled it two seasons.

In 1898 Mr. Baird was elected Justice of the Peace at Neenah for a term of four years. In the spring of 1907 he was again elected and is holding that office at the present time, acting also as notary public and conveyancer and collector. Mr. Baird has also for some nine years been local secretary of the Equable Fraternal Union of Neenah, and for six years was agent of the United States Express Company at Neenah. He has served as census taker of the city, and in 1906 served as Poor Commissioner. Mr. Baird is identified with some thirteen fraternal, benevolent and social organizations, being connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Good Templars, E. F. U., etc., and has passed nearly all the chairs in each. In politics he is a Republican.

As a man he is well thought of in the community. He has always shown himself capable and trustworthy in any place he has been called to fill, and no man enjoys more public confidence and esteem.

He is single, but having married so many couples he is known far and near as the Marrying Justice. He has found time during his life to travel and has visited in twenty-seven states of the Union, but thinks old Wisconsin is the lily of them all.

Arthur J. Barber was born on January 18, 1853, at Wadsworth, Vt. He is the seventh child of a family of eight children, five of whom are now (1908) living. His parents were Junia D. and Sarah (Smith) Barber, both natives of New England. His father was a farmer and followed his vocation most of his life in Vermont, but passed his de-

clining years at Oshkosh, Wis., where he died in 1894 at the ripe old age of 84 years.

Arthur J. worked on his father's farm in Vermont until he was 15, attending the district school winters. In the fall of 1868 his parents moved to Townshend (village), Vt., where he entered the public schools. After finishing them he attended Leland & Gray Seminary there for two years, then pursuing a classical course at Green Mountain Perkins Academy at Woodstock, Vt., where he graduated in 1873, taking the honors of his class. The next three years he taught school with marked success, spending his vacations reading law in the office of Judge Abisha Stoddard of Townshend. Then he studied two years with the Hon. Ellory Albee, of Winchester, N. H. In the spring of 1882 he came west and was admitted to the bar of Iowa. After looking over Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin he finally located at Oshkosh, Wis. In 1882 he was admitted to both the State and Federal courts of Wisconsin and opened an office and has carried on the general practice of the law with good success.

In 1880 Mr. Barber married Miss Lelia E., daughter of Henry and Harriet (Crane) Abbott, natives of New Hampshire, where the father had been for thirty-five years cashier of the Winchester National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have an interesting family of four children, viz.: Kate L., a teacher in the city schools; Abbott A. and Sarah H., students of the High School, and J. Dean, a student in the Ward School.

Charles Barber has made an indelible impression on the public life of Oshkosh and throughout the state of Wisconsin.

As a lawyer he stands preëminently high, and through his thirty-four years of practice is recognized as one of the most able practitioners at the bar.

Charles Barber was born in Burlington, Vermont, September 12, 1851, and is the eldest son of Dr. Ammi P. Barber, a distinguished physician. Mr. Barber's mother, who before her marriage was Miss Kimetia Emily Noyes, was a daughter of Judge Breed Noyes, of Hyde Park, LaMoille county, Vermont, and both of his parents belong to old New England families, the original Noyes ancestor in this country being a clergyman who moved from Salisbury, England, to Connecticut in 1634. Mr. Barber's father was a native of Vermont, and his grandfather was one of the early settlers of the Green Mountain state. Antecedent ancestors were among the colonists of Connecticut, and the descent of this branch of the Barber family in America

is from an ancestor who came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1635.

Dr. Ammi P. Barber moved to Oshkosh from Vermont in 1857, and his son Charles was brought up in this city. He obtained his early education in the public schools and was a member of the first class graduated from the high school in 1868 and was the first president of the Alumni Association. Mr. Arthur Everett, a scholarly and accomplished gentleman, was then principal of the high school, and after being graduated from that institution Mr. Barber entered upon and completed the equivalent of a collegiate course of study under Mr. Everett's private tutorship.

While pursuing this course of study he also began the study of law in the office of Earl P. Finch, one of the leading members of the old bar of Oshkosh. He was assistant and vice-principal of the Oshkosh high school three years, and in 1873 went to New York City, where he took the full course in the Columbia Law School.

Returning to Wisconsin, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Winnebago county in the summer of 1874, and immediately thereafter formed a co-partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Finch. This partnership continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Finch, which occurred in 1888, and the firm thus constituted was long recognized as one of the leading law firms in northern Wisconsin.

From September, 1874, to September, 1875, Mr. Barber filled the office of inspector of the city schools of Oshkosh, which office corresponded to the present one of superintendent of schools. He also served as school commissioner and in 1883 held the office of city attorney. During the years 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the library board. With these exceptions he has held no official position and is wholly without political ambition, but has freely given his time when required for the interests of the Democratic party and has been conspicuous in its councils and conventions.

As a lawyer Mr. Barber's practice has grown to very large proportions, extending into the higher courts of Wisconsin and other states and into the United States courts. In 1877 he argued his first case in the United States Supreme Court. It involved the title to school lands in Indian reservations and settled issues of much importance in the state of Wisconsin.

Mr. Barber is at present senior member of the law firm of

Barbers & Beglinger, which is composed of himself, his brother, Henry Barber, and Frederick Beglinger.

Since entering upon manhood Mr. Barber's career has been an active and busy one. He has been and is now identified with numerous business interests in Oshkosh. He was for ten years president of the Street Railway Company. He is director of the National Union Bank and was for years director of its predecessor, the Union National. He was one of the organizers of the German National Bank and is a stockholder in that and other banking institutions.

Mr. Barber for a number of years was editor-in-chief of the "Oshkosh Times," for many years the leading Democratic paper of northern Wisconsin. His editorials were always noted for their independence of thought, and for the fearlessness and clearness which they exhibited. Mr. Barber's style was terse and incisive.

Mr. Barber is president of the Smith Grove Land Company, of Oshkosh, and is vice-president of the Buckstaff-Sprague Lumber Company, the Morris Manufacturing Company and the Morris & Whitcomb Railway Company, which last trio form a large lumber industry at Morris, Shawano county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Barber's tastes are decidedly literary and, notwithstanding the great draft upon time and energy that his large practice and business interests entail, he is a constant student and great reader. He is a man of letters in every sense of the term. His information, obtained by years of systematic and well-directed study, is practically boundless, and his judgment and tone in literary matters is that of a polished, finished, scholarly gentleman.

Mr. Barber is also a man of large, wholesome public spirit and of intense patriotism, general and local. Every movement that has for its motive and impulse the advancement of city or country is assured in advance of Mr. Barber's hearty assistance and support. His energy and sagacity—which he is always willing to supplement in a financial way—have been the dominating influence of many a profitable and advantageous public project. His is a strong character and one that by reason of its power and magnetism could not fail to be of effect in the molding of the thought and trend of the community of which it formed an integral factor.

Mr. Barber's record as a lawyer in northern Wisconsin is so well known that detailed mention would be superfluous. His

life ever since he was admitted to the bar has been spent in the courts of our state, and the records of these courts tell a large part of his life story. That this story is decidedly commendable and worthy, Mr. Barber's high standing at the bar and in the community proves incontrovertibly.

For more than thirty-five years he has been local counsel of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad Company, and was for many years local counsel of the C. & N.-W. Railroad Company. He has been connected with some of the most important criminal cases in this part of the state. He was appointed by the state to prosecute the Berlin banker, C. A. Mather, and defended the banker, Leonard Perrin, in a case which lasted forty days. He was counsel in the Campfield murder case, the most sensational case in northern Wisconsin, and after two trials in which the jury disagreed Mr. Barber's client was discharged by order of the court.

In 1900 and 1901 he was employed to look after the interests of the city in the litigation against the Water Company and in the action over the validity of the Harris will, giving the city of Oshkosh a public library. In this litigation Mr. Barber was eminently successful.

Mr. Barber is a member of the American Bar Association and has been vice-president of that organization for the state of Wisconsin. He is a member of the State Bar Association and is vice-president for the Third Judicial Circuit. He is also president of the Winnebago County Bar Association and has been such for over six years.

During the past five years Mr. Barber has been employed in some of the most important litigation in this part of the state, the questions involved having attracted attention even outside of Wisconsin. Mr. Barber was counsel for certain of the heirs of the late Gabriel Bouck, who left a large estate and the settlement of which caused a great deal of litigation. A part of the litigation went to the Supreme Court and the judgment of the lower court was reversed. In all phases of this litigation Mr. Barber was in the end successful.

The year 1908 marks the end of a long legal controversy in which Mr. Barber was interested and was also very successful. We refer to the litigation between the Winnebago Traction Company and the city of Oshkosh and the Eastern Wisconsin Railway & Light Company. This litigation was very bitterly and stubbornly contested, and at the earlier stages Mr. Barber was

beaten, but he appealed to the higher courts and in the end won a great legal victory.

For many years Mr. Barber has been vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, of this city, and took an active part in the movement that resulted in the erection of the present handsome structure.

Mr. Barber is the possessor of a very large and fine library. His abode is one of culture and refinement.

In 1879 Mr. Barber was united in marriage to Miss Daisy C. Jenkins, daughter of Captain Jenkins, of Oshkosh. She died in 1891, leaving four daughters. In 1893 he was again married to Miss Mary B. Billings, of Oshkosh.

Frank Junia Barber, of Oshkosh, senior member of the law firm of Barber Brothers, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., December 7, 1850, his parents being Junia D. and Sarah (Smith) Barber. His father, an agriculturist, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., where he lived until 1868. He then moved to Townshend, Vt., residing there until 1882, when his wife, the mother of our subject, died. After her death he made his home with his sons and daughter, passing away at the residence of A. J. Barber, of Oshkosh, on the 22nd day of November, 1895, at the ripe old age of nearly 84 years.

Through his grandmother (Rhoda Cushing) Frank J. Barber is descended from Matthew Cushing, of Norfolk, England, who, in 1638, became a resident of Hingham, Mass. It is well known to all who have read American history that the Cushings are among the most learned and honored of the families who have acquired national fame. It is said that Harvard College graduated thirty scholars of that name prior to 1835, and we have but to mention Caleb Cushing, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and William Cushing, judge of the United States Supreme Court, who indicate but two of Mr. Barber's distinguished ancestors.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools of his native town, at Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt., and at Green Mountain Perkins Academy, Woodstock, Vt. He taught school for six years, but the career of a pedagogue, honorable though it is, was not suited to his disposition. It was utilized, in fact, as a means toward an end, to master and to practice the profession of the law. As he taught, therefore, he studied, buying the law books required from the proceeds of his salary. During vacations, instead of resting as he might from his labors, he worked upon the farm, endeavoring in every way possible to gather a fund for a regular legal education. Such determination and industry were not unrewarded, for he was

enabled in March, 1874, to enter the Albany Law School, with the State law library accessible to students, and in April, 1875, he graduated from that institution with about \$100 in his pocket, and what was of more importance, a will and ability to succeed in the inevitable struggle before him. Soon after his graduation he was admitted to practice in the courts of the states of New York and Vermont. In June, 1875, Mr. Barber opened a law office in Hinsdale, N. H., during the same year being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that state. He thus continued until October, 1882, the result at that time being that he had secured the largest and most lucrative business enjoyed by any member of his profession in the county. A. J. Barber, his brother, had in the meantime been admitted to the bar and removed to the west, locating at Oshkosh, Wis. The reports sent to Hinsdale were of so encouraging a character that F. J. Barber decided to locate there himself, and form a partnership with his brother. This was accordingly done, the Barber Brothers opening their office on the 1st of January, 1884. F. J. Barber is the senior partner and has never regretted his decision in coming west and locating at Oshkosh. Both members have attended closely to business, have been reasonable in their legal charges and courteous to their patrons, with the result that they now enjoy a very large clientage and lucrative practice. The specialty of the firm in recent years is insurance and probate law, although they still do a general business. They have been counsel in many important suits and have been very successful in their chosen profession.

Mr. Barber is interested in several financial enterprises which are well-known throughout the state, such as the German National Bank, of Oshkosh, of which he is a director; the People's Building and Loan Association, the largest institution of the kind in the city, organized in 1891, and of which he has been continually its secretary, and the First National Bank, of Campbellsport, of which he is president. With his brother he is also largely interested in real estate, and recently platted a new addition to the city of Oshkosh known as "Barber's & Forward's Replat."

Mr. Barber is a consistent Republican, having from the first taken an active part in local and state politics. He has served as chairman of the City and Congressional Republican Committees, and is a firm believer in the financial and protective policy of the party. He has been a Mason for twenty-five years, joining the order in Vermont, where he continued his membership for twenty-three years after coming to Oshkosh.

On September 9, 1879, Mr. Barber was married to Ella K. Rich-

mond, at Hinsdale, N. H. He has seven children now living: Nina R., Catherine S., Ella M., Frances E., Elbert E., Thomas F. and Robert D. One son, Richmond J., 14 years of age, a bright and promising boy and a student at the Normal School, accidentally and fatally shot himself in February, 1898. Mrs. Barber died in January, 1902.

Edwin M. Barnes, who is the youngest of a family of six children born to Samuel and Katherine (Hole) Barnes, comes of English ancestry. His parents came from England, their native land, in their youth, and for a number of years lived in New York State, whence, after their marriage in the fifties, they moved to Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where they made a home and reared their family.

The father was a man of sterling character, influential in his community and universally esteemed and beloved. He died at his home about 1887. Of their children, Judge V. V. Barnes now (1908) resides at Zion City, Lake County, Illinois; P. R. Barnes is a lawyer in Chicago, where, also, William J. lives, engaged in business as a contractor; John, the fourth child, was killed when 18 years old, and Carrie, the only daughter, is married to Dr. Ozanne, of Oshkosh.

Edwin M., who was born on the family homestead April 7, 1861, passed his boyhood on the farm, having the ordinary experiences of the western farmer boy. He received a good education in the public and high schools of Kenosha, and later attended the American Veterinary College, of New York, from which he was graduated in 1885. Dr. Barnes began the practice of his profession at Marinette, Wis., but in 1888 took up his residence in the city of Oshkosh, where he has established and carries on a most successful practice, being widely known as an able veterinary surgeon, thoroughly skilled in all that relates to his profession. He was several years secretary of the State Veterinary Association, and is a man of progressive ideas, who keeps in touch with the trend of new discoveries in the realm of medical science pertaining to the line of work in which he is engaged.

In 1882 Dr. Barnes married Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Graham, of Oshkosh, a woman of cultured tastes, who is esteemed for her womanly grace and domestic virtues.

Dr. and Mrs. Barnes have an interesting family of three children, named, respectively, William S. and Milton P., both in attendance at the Chicago Veterinary College, and Wallace.

Albert H. Bartlett, a substantial citizen and retired business man of Oshkosh, Wis., was a native of Massachusetts. He was born in 1844 and was a son of Sumner and Lucy (Bullard) Bartlett, both natives of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Sumner Bartlett was

born in North Brookfield, Mass., on March 28, 1814. His mother was a White, a direct descendant of Peregrine White, of May Flower history. July 7, 1836, he married Lucy Bullard, and in September, 1856, they came west and settled in Oshkosh. His first business experience was as a member of the firm of Lowe, Smith & Bartlett, successors of the old firm of Weed & Gumaer. During the panic of 1857 the firm met with financial embarrassment and virtually failed—the other members leaving the burden of settlement upon Mr. Bartlett's shoulders. In this matter Mr. Bartlett acted as few men would have during that tremendous financial stress. He assumed the obligations of the firm and during the years following paid up every cent of indebtedness. He received letters from the eastern creditors of the highest commendation, stating that cases of this kind were of rare occurrence. In 1860 he engaged in the merchant tailoring business with Joseph Boles, with whom he continued in business about ten years. Mr. Bartlett was one of the directors of the First National Bank for many years; he was a devoted member of the First Congregational Church, was a deacon and also one of the trustees and an earnest worker in the church. Personally he was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Oshkosh, particularly on account of his strict business integrity, his Christian worth and the purity of his life. He died January 1, 1881. His wife died April 21, 1891.

Albert H. acquired a good English education in the public schools of Oshkosh, and at the age of 18, in 1862, entered the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, filling a subordinate position in the freight department at Oshkosh. Diligence, industry and faithfulness gained for him promotions from time to time, and a few years later he was placed in charge of the freight office and telegraph service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at Oshkosh, positions which he ably filled till 1875. After that time Mr. Bartlett engaged in other business enterprises, and during the three years ending with 1906 he served as vice-president of the Wisconsin Pulp Plaster Company, since which time, until his decease, he lived in retirement from active business.

Mr. Bartlett was a man of fine personal qualities and social standing, courteous in manner, dignified in his bearing, of pleasant demeanor and withal of generous impulses and a lover of good cheer, a high-minded, Christian gentleman. He was a man of strong religious convictions, a devoted member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Oshkosh, and one of its faithful workers, and for twenty-one years served as treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1884 Mr. Bartlett married Miss Ida C., daughter of the late Dr.

J. M. Cline, of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, a woman greatly beloved and esteemed for her womanly graces and domestic virtues, and whose varied accomplishments and attainments made her a most worthy helpmeet and companion of her husband.

In the death of Mr. Bartlett on the 31st of March, 1908, Oshkosh lost one of her most respected and loyal citizens.

H. E. Bareis, dealer in hardware and farm implements, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Rushford Township on November 19, 1865. His father, John Bareis, came to America from his native town of Wuertemberg, Germany, when he was 15 years of age and settled in this township, working for several years at various occupations, and finally in 1863 he married Miss Frederica Barnett, who came from the northern part of Germany in 1861. He and his wife then located in the village of Eureka, where he remained until 1871, and moved to the farm he had previously purchased in section 18. Here they made their home and continued to reside, engaged in general farming until 1903, when they moved to Berlin, this State, and have since lived in retirement. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are now (1908) living, Henry being the eldest.

Mr. Bareis spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools of the township, supplementing it with a course of study at the High School at Madison, and one year in the schools of Valparaiso, Ind., after which he was engaged in teaching at Waukau, Eureka and other places. In 1895 he purchased the interests of Mr. W. J. McLaughlin in his hardware business at Eureka, and has since continued it, carrying a general line of hardware, stoves, farming implements, etc., and under his careful management, honorable and upright dealing, the business has increased continuously, and Mr. Bareis is considered one of the most prosperous merchants of this thriving little village. He is public spirited and active in all matters pertaining to the public good, and has served as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public for ten years. He has been a member of the School Board for eight years and town clerk for the past four years, and is now secretary of the Eureka Canning Company.

In April, 1893, Mr. Bareis was married to Miss Matilda Kafer, daughter of John George and Catherine Kafer, who were among the early German settlers of Rushford Township. Mr. Bareis and his estimable wife have an interesting family of four children—Ada, Herbert, Silvia and Baby.

Henry Bass, of the insurance firm of Bass, Langdon & Co., was born in Oshkosh, Wis., August 12, 1862, being the son of Plazidus and Anna (Victoria) Bass, the former a native of Switzerland, the

latter of Germany. They came to Toledo, O., in 1856, where they were married, and the following year removed to Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Bass was a carpenter and contractor, and at an early date constructed many buildings in the city of Oshkosh.

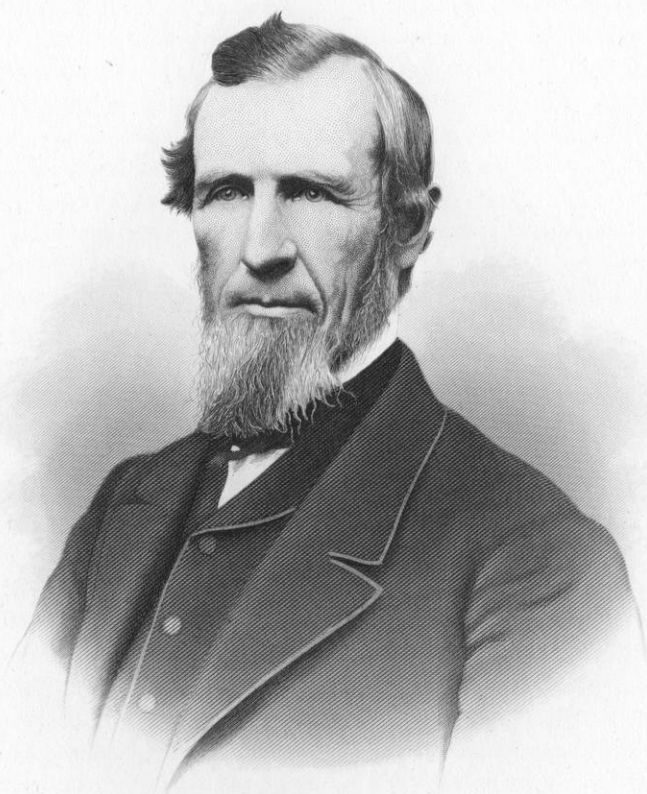
Henry Bass received his primary education in his native city, attending the old Fourth Ward school, the German-English Academy and the High School. He early entered the drug business in Oshkosh, which he followed for some twenty-five years, but owing to ill health, he engaged in the insurance business in 1906, representing old line life and fire insurance companies under the firm name of Bass, Langdon & Co. He is prominently identified with the Oshkosh Yacht Club and was its first secretary under the new organization effected in 1898. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Langdon, of the Oshkosh insurance firm of Bass, Langdon & Co., was born at Baraboo, Wis., August 17, 1869. His parents were Cortez A. and Nellie Langdon, both natives of New York State, and came to Wisconsin when young and settled in Baraboo, where the father carried on business as a railroad contractor and lumberman, which he still continues in 1907.

Mr. William Langdon was educated in the public schools of Baraboo and graduated from the High School in the class of 1889. After leaving school Mr. Langdon adopted the railway contracting business, which he followed until 1899, when he embarked in the insurance business. He removed to Oshkosh in 1903, still continuing in that business, and associated himself with the firm of Bass, Langdon & Co.

Among the societies of which he is a member are the Oshkosh Yacht Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

Orville Beach. Standing prominent among the representative men of Oshkosh was Orville Beach. He was born in New York State July 31, 1826, and was the son of John H. and Abigail (Phillips) Beach, both native Americans of sturdy, progressive dispositions. His father was a farmer by occupation, in addition to which he sometimes worked as a mechanic—principally as a mason. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, where he received not only a physical training, but also a moral education, which was of an estimable benefit to him in fashioning a successful career. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and when 16 years of age began to assist his father as a stone mason, being at other times employed on his own account as a machinist. He was thus engaged for four years, when he entered the lumbering business on the Hudson River, at Glens



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. NY

H. C. Jewell

Falls and Sandy Hill, with James O. Finch. They cut and handled considerable lumber, not operating a mill, but having all their lumber cut by contract. Under the firm name of Finch & Beach he attained considerable prominence as a shipper of lumber and was successful.

The adventuresome spirit of the time made itself felt in Mr. Beach, who concluded to seek his fortune in the west, where the opportunities for advancement were so much greater than in the east. Accordingly, in 1855, after having wound up his business in New York State, he started westward, seeking the pineries of the northwest, for the purpose of engaging in lumbering, in which direction his tastes ran. He first stopped in Chicago and later in Milwaukee, but neither realized his ideal. He proceeded farther west and finally came to Fond du Lac, but soon afterwards settled in Oshkosh, where he remained the balance of his life. On arriving in the latter place, he immediately commenced to look up and enter pine timber lands on the Wolf River. He also erected a grain elevator, which was the second one built in Oshkosh, and engaged in buying and selling grain. These business enterprises were carried on by Mr. Beach alone and were financially successful. His business increased and was carried on until 1861, when Mr. Beach associated himself with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. M. Conlee, under the firm name of Beach & Conlee. The grain business was discontinued and the elevator was converted into a sash, door and blind factory, which they conducted in connection with their mill business. The active lumbering business of Beach & Conlee did not begin until 1864, and in 1867 Mr. G. W. Conlee was added to the firm without any change, however, in the name. The business of the company became one of the most important in the city, and was conducted with continuous success until 1877, when their mill was swept away by fire. They immediately bought a new mill and continued the business uninterruptedly, as if nothing had occurred. When the sash, door and blind factory was added to the interests of the firm its name was changed to that of Beach, Conlee & Bro., which continued until 1879, when Mr. Beach retired from the business.

Soon after his retirement Mr. Beach formed a connection with his brother, Mr. Darwin Beach, and a brother-in-law, W. P. Warwick, under the firm name of O. Beach & Bros., who built a mill and entered into active business. Every enterprise with which Mr. Beach was connected was successful. Every worthy object which was presented for Mr. Beach's consideration received his hearty coöperation and financial aid. The firm of Beach & Bros. bought a mill in 1879 and confined itself to the manufacture of lumber. Their output reached as high as 10,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and their yard

would store more than a year's output. Their business continued with uninterrupted prosperity, when, in 1885, Mr. Beach attempted to retire from active business, but his industrious habits overcame this desire, as we find him soon after connected with Mr. D. L. Libby, of Oshkosh, in a mill which they built on the Milwaukee & Lake Shore Railroad and which they successfully conducted three years and then closed out.

The financial operations of Mr. Beach were not limited to the lumber business. He was one of the originators of the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad, which was built from Oshkosh to Ripon. He served as one of its directors and was its treasurer. Mr. Beach was a stockholder in the old National Bank of Oshkosh, the German National Bank, the German-American Bank, and the South Side Exchange Bank, all of Oshkosh, Wis., and of the Wisconsin National Bank, of Milwaukee, and a holder of valuable city property. His energy and progressiveness aided materially in the building up of the city.

Mr. Beach was a strong Republican politically and at all times took a great interest in the various campaigns of his party, which he aided to the best of his ability. He was in no wise a politician, but served several terms as a member of the County Board of Supervisors and in the City Council.

January 19, 1859, he was married to Miss Helen A. Thompson, of Saratoga County, New York, a woman of charming personality. She was an active member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Oshkosh, of which Mr. Beach was a regular attendant. The early training of Mr. Beach led him into great reverence for the church of God, and to him are credited many contributions, but with characteristic modesty he did not countenance any publicity in these matters, which he considered of an entirely private nature. Mr. Beach was always domestic in his tastes, taking greater delight in his home circle than in club life or society in general. He and his wife had a great liking for instructive travel, and visited most parts of the United States, Cuba, Mexico and the Pacific Coast, including Alaska.

The reasons for the success of Mr. Beach are easily traceable. It was due to his fairness, honesty and integrity.

He was not a strong partisan, as such men seldom are, but his patriotism and desire for good and honest government prompted him to vote for the best men who were nominated. Such a life is a model for the young man, who is sometimes tempted amidst the only too great degrees of loose commercial morality, to think that success depends upon methods unapproved by conscience and public opinion. Mr. Beach achieved success and maintained his honor unspotted. He was well known in Oshkosh for his unswerving honesty and integrity.

His career was one of credit to himself in every respect and creditable to the city in which he so long lived and was so well known.

His death, which occurred March 23, 1903, was a great loss to the business and social interests of the city.

Charles W. Becker was born of German parentage, February 28, 1868, at Seymour, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, where he acquired his early education and lived till 14 years old. His parents, Henry and Albertine (Sumnicht) Becker, came from Germany, their native land, and settled in Wisconsin, where they were married. They settled on a farm at Seymour and thence, about 1882, moved to Clayton Township, Winnebago County, where the father bought and improved 160 acres of land, which he cultivated and on which he lived until his decease in February, 1904, at the age of 81 years, leaving a widow, who still survives.

After his family settled in Clayton Township, Charles W. finished his schooling there and continued on the home farm until he was 27 years of age. He then purchased his present farm of 120 acres in section 27, Clayton Township, which he has improved with substantial buildings and equipped with modern conveniences and facilities suitable for general farming and stock raising, in which he is engaged.

On Christmas day, 1895, Mr. Becker married Miss Taisy, daughter of Mr. Robert Tipler, who was born in Clayton Township December 31, 18—, and there educated in the district schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker have two children, viz.: Dorothy, born April 22, 1897, and Beulah, who was born May 20, 1905.

Mr. Becker is a man of sterling qualities and is rightly counted among the sturdy and substantial citizens of Winnebago County. His brothers, Fred, born October 15, 1870, and Edward, born October 21, 1873, reside on the home place with their mother, as does his sisters, Amelia and Ella.

Jerome Betry, of Rush Lake, Nepeuskun township, who is rounding out a long and well-spent life on his homestead, was born in Genesee County, New York, on June 28, 1828, and is now (1908) 80 years of age, and still hearty and taking a keen interest in all matters of importance to the good citizen. His parents were Charles and Annie (Hall) Betry, of colonial ancestry. There were five children in the family—the father dying when our subject was 3 years of age. At the age of 18 Jerome removed to Wisconsin in 1846, accompanied by his elder brother, Charles, and purchased a tract of government land in the southern part of this township, where he lived for about ten years, then disposed of his interests there and bought his present farm of 135 acres in section 19. He also owns some property

in Berlin, Wis., and as a result of his thrift, good management and ambition he is now living at practical ease in his beautiful two-story brick residence, possessed of a well-earned and independent competence. His barns and outbuildings are of modern construction and well kept up, and the beautiful country home of Mr. Betry is indicative of the ambition of its owner. In addition to his general farming, he has made a success of the dairy business and stock raising. Mr. Betry and his estimable wife, who was Miss Mary E. Shippee, were married on May 4, 1860. Mrs. Betry was born in Colrain, Franklin County, Mass., August 11, 1831, the daughter of Peter and Mary (Dunton) Shippee, and came to Wisconsin in 1860, her two brothers, Levi and George Shippee, who are now both deceased, having preceded her to Wisconsin, Levi settling in Winnebago County and George locating at Oil City, Monroe County.

Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now (1908) living: Herbert, a farmer, lives in Nepeuskun Township; Homer deceased; Dora, deceased, was Mrs. Ellsworth Stocking; Effie, now Mrs. Leighton Priest, also a farmer in Nepeuskun Township; the fifth child died in infancy; Mabel, living at home; Larkin, lives in the town of Berlin; Ferd, a farmer, living opposite his father's farm, and Grace, who also lives at home.

Politically Mr. Betry has favored the Republican party, but has never found time outside of his home duties to devote to public office, although he has served on the School Board for some fifteen years.

Frederick C. Bills, a rising young business man of Oshkosh, is a native of Aurora, Wis. He was born on July 29, 1879, and is the younger of two sons born to Edward C. and Mary Bills, both natives of Berlin, Wis. The mother died in 1890 at the age of 40 years. The father now resides at Omro, in Winnebago County. Their elder son, Frank, died in 1891 at the age of 19 years.

Frederick C. acquired a good English education in the common and high schools of Berlin, and at the age of 21 left home and began life for himself. Learning the machinist's trade he worked at it several years, after which he spent two years in the furniture and undertaking establishment of Mr. Charles Worth at Omro. After that he was employed one year with the Reader Undertaking Company, of Fond du Lac, and in the latter part of the year 1905 went to Oshkosh and associated himself with Mr. Charles B. Fiss under the firm name of Fiss & Bills, and engaged in the undertaking business. In preparation for his work Mr. Bills supplemented the practical knowledge of the business gained from four years' active experience with a course of study and practice at the Massachusetts College of Embalming, of

Boston, from which he was graduated in 1904. Mr. Bills is a young man of splendid qualities, and in all his relations and dealings so conducts himself as to win universal confidence and esteem. He is of a genial and sociable nature and readily makes friends, and by his cheerful, hearty, whole-souled demeanor makes the world brighter wherever he goes.

He is actively identified with the Masonic order, belongs to the Fraternal Reserve Association, the Sons of Veterans and other local societies.

Equipped as he is with superior native endowments of mind and heart and thoroughly skilled by experience and study for the work in which he is engaged, the future opens before him hopeful and full of rich promise.

Samuel Boss, a progressive and prosperous farmer and substantial citizen of Clayton Township, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, was born in Switzerland in July, 1841, and is a son of Christian and Margaret Boss, who came from Switzerland, their native land, in 1863, and settled in New York. The father, a cheese manufacturer, engaged in that business there, and a little later removed to Watertown, Wis., and there carried on the same line of business two years. Then removing to Oshkosh Township, Winnebago County, he settled on a farm of forty acres and there devoted himself almost entirely to the manufacture of cheese during his life. He died at the age of 83 years, and his widow, who survived him, died a year later, and both were laid to rest in the cemetery in Oshkosh township. Of seven children born to them six are now living.

Samuel acquired his education in his native land, and coming to this country when 22 years old, with his parents, he settled with them in New York state, and there engaged in the cheese business with his father. On coming to Winnebago county he settled on a farm of 160 acres in Clayton township, and here has since made his home and carried on general farming and stock raising, and does an extensive business in the manufacture of brick cheese. The farm is among the best in the county, being improved with a modern dwelling house, new barn, granary, cheese factory and other buildings, and thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences and facilities required in the operation of an up-to-date, model farm. As a man Mr. Boss stands high in the confidence and esteem of the community, and he is justly counted as one of its foremost citizens. He owns, besides the homestead, ten acres of timber land in Clayton township. Mr. Boss is a member of the Evangelical church of Oshkosh, and in politics is identified with the Republican party.

On January 15, 1880, he married Miss Sophia Habegger, who was born in Polk county, Iowa, to Ulrich and Lena (Gfeller) Habegger, who came from Switzerland, their native land, in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Boss have five children, all of whom are living at home. They are named, respectively, Ulrich, Samuel, Edward, Lena and Josephine. All were born at the family homestead and educated in the schools of the neighborhood.

James M. Bray is one of the public-spirited and substantial citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., who has attained to success by patient and persistent effort in the line of an honest calling, and who holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him by reason of the honorable, upright and manly character of his dealings. He was born in Androscoggin county, Maine, August 3, 1836, and is a son of William B. and Anna M. Bray, both natives of the Pine Tree state. They settled with their family at Oshkosh, in 1857, and there passed their lives. James M., since attaining his manhood, has devoted himself, in one way or another, to the lumber business.

In 1860, in partnership with Mr. Leander Choate, under the firm name of Bray & Choate, he bought the mill interests of the former firm of Messrs. Bray, Tolman & Co., and succeeded to that business, which was conducted by the new firm for some years with gratifying results. Later Mr. Bray disposed of his mill interests and by wise selections made some heavy and fortunate investments in pine timber lands, realizing large and quick profits from handling logs and from the sale of pine lands, the firm coming to be counted among the largest dealers in their line in Northern Wisconsin. Besides buying and selling pine lands the firm also made and marketed heavy cuts of logs each winter, and for years was one of the leading operating firms of the state in the logging business, being at times connected with the Wolf River Lumber Company and the H. W. Wright Lumber Company of Merrill, Wis.

Mr. Bray has had a busy life marked by many changes, but amidst its many vicissitudes he has held the even tenor of his way, advancing gradually and step by step until he has attained a standing and position worthy of the man, and withal gained by a course of business methods that command the respect of all who know him.

On October 6, 1876, Mr. Bray married Miss Margaret Hughes, who was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. They have a happy family of four children, named, respectively, William M., Hazel M., Charles F. and Florence, who died in infancy, and in their pleasant home are surrounded with domestic comforts and social enjoyments. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bray are identified with the Congregational church.

Mr. Bray is a man of pleasing personality, courteous in manner, quiet in demeanor, of generous impulses and withal public spirited and charitable, and whatever relates to the moral or material betterment of the community finds in him an ardent advocate and hearty supporter.

Brennand, Wilke & Co. William Brennand was born in Nekimi township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, March 8, 1863. His father, William, and mother, Carrie (Bonnott) Brennand, were natives of Lincolnshire, England, and came before marriage in the forties to Nekimi township. Mr. Brennand's grandfather took up 200 acres of government land, which is still in the possession of the family. Mr. Brennand died on October 20, 1862, aged 29 years. His widow is still living.

William Brennand is the youngest of a family of three children, all of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools and was first employed on a farm, working by the month. For twelve years, from 1883 to 1895, he ran the home farm. He then went to Fond du Lac, where he was employed by the Guernsey Refrigerator Company and the Milwaukee Harvester Company. In 1900 he removed to Oshkosh, where he was employed by the F. Wille Hardware Company. On August 20, 1902, he entered into partnership with John Wilke, the firm style being Brennand & Wilke. The business of the firm was the making and repairing of pumps and windmills. In 1904 Albert A. Schwertfeger became a member of the firm, the style being changed to Brennand, Wilke & Co. At this time they added to the business a full line of farm implements, farm wagons, buggies, etc., also a full line of John Deere's goods and lightning rods—Dodd & Struthers' make. The firm has the largest implement room in Oshkosh.

Mr. Brennand was married in 1895 to Emma, daughter of Francis and Wilhelmina Schwertfeger, of Eldorado township, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Brennand have two children—Jennie Bernice and Francis William.

John F. Wilke is a native of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, having been born in Eldorado township, July 1, 1877. His father, Ferdinand, and his mother, Marie (Vick) Wilke, were natives of Germany, and came early in life to Fond du Lac, where Mr. Wilke engaged in farming. He died in August, 1898, at the age of 65 years.

Our subject is the eldest of a family of four children. He was educated in the public schools of Oshkosh and in the business college. He early learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years, when he entered the employ of Schwertfeger & Heilman, hardware merchants, where he continued for three years, when he pur-

chased a pump and windmill business. In 1902 he removed to Oshkosh and was employed for one season by the Milwaukee Harvester Company. He then formed a co-partnership with William Brennand. At present he is a member of the firm of Brennand, Wilke & Co.

Mr. Wilke is a member of the Maccabees Lodge. He was married on November 24, 1898, to Ida, daughter of August Schmidt, of Fond du Lac county. They have two children—Ruth Lillian and Warren E. Wilke.

Albert A. Schwertfeger. The parents of Albert A. Schwertfeger came to Illinois from Germany in the early fifties, removing ten years later to Fond du Lac, Wis. The father, Francis Schwertfeger, died in Fond du Lac January 9, 1902, at the age of 76; the mother, Wilhelmina (Laabs) Schwertfeger, is still (1908) living.

Albert A., our subject, the second of a family of thirteen children, was born at Sterling, Ill., on December 15, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and the Oshkosh business college; he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years; he then bought a hardware and implement business at Eldorado, Wis., which he conducted for seven years, at the expiration of which time he went to Fond du Lac and became a traveling salesman for the Milwaukee Harvester Company, following the business for seven years. In 1904 he removed to Oshkosh and became a member of the firm of Brennand, Wilke & Co.

Mr. Schwertfeger is a member of the Maccabees Lodge. He was married in 1890 to Miss Minnie, daughter of Ferdinand and Mary (Vick) Wilke, of Eldorado, Wis. They have one child, Florian F. Schwertfeger.

Arthur H. Broche, a well-known and successful physician of Oshkosh, Wis., is a native of Milwaukee, and was born November 20, 1875, to Theophile and Mathilda Broche, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Waukesha, Wis. They passed most of their active lives in Milwaukee, where the father died in 1887.

Arthur H. supplemented his public school education with a course of study at a business college, and found employment with the Cudahy Packing Company at Milwaukee. He also clerked in a drug store, making his own way and gaining the means to fit himself for his profession, and after pursuing a course of study at the Milwaukee Medical College (now known as Marquette University), where he was graduated with the class of 1896. He at once opened an office and began his practice at Winneconne, Wis. Three years later he removed to Oshkosh and has since continued there, building up a successful, remunerative and constantly growing practice. Dr. Broche has served

three terms as city physician, making for himself an enviable record, and since April, 1907, has served as health commissioner of Oshkosh. Dr. Broche is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Winnebago County Medical Society and the Oshkosh Medical Club.

Dr. Broche is a self-made man in the best sense of the term, and by careful, persistent and conscientious study and work in the line of his chosen calling, has won for himself an honorable place in his profession. He is a man of social, genial temperament and fine personal qualities, which attract to him many warm friends. He is a member of Lodge No. 205, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to Tyrian Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons.

On September 16, 1898, Dr. Broche married Miss Hellen, daughter of Mr. Jules Kusche, of Oshkosh, a woman eminently qualified by native endowments and accomplishments to fill the place of companion and helpmeet to her worthy husband.

Frank Brockway, one of the leading physicians of Oshkosh, was born in Livingston county, Illinois, October 26, 1869. His early life, from the age of 7 to 19, was spent on a farm. He acquired a good education in the schools of Livingston county, and in 1888 he left home and entered the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, where he remained one year, and completed his medical course at the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, O., graduating in 1892. For four years he practiced his profession at Bloomington, Ill., removing in 1896 to Omro, Wis., thence a year and a half later to Sheboygan. In 1898, however, he removed to Oshkosh, where he has since been successfully engaged in general practice.

Since 1904 Dr. Brockway has been county physician of Winnebago county. He is medical examiner for several old line insurance companies; he is supreme medical examiner and one of the incorporators of the Fraternal Reserve Association. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the American Association of Life Insurance Examiners, the Winnebago County Medical Society and the Oshkosh Club. He is also a member of the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other organizations.

Truman Brockway, the father of Dr. Brockway, was a native of Livingston county, New York, having married Sarah Ewing, likewise a native of Western New York. He settled in Chatsworth, Ill., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1899 at the age of 67. In his later years he was a retired farmer and was prominently identified with the history of the village and county.

Mr. Brockway's widow is living at Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, now (1908).

Dr. Brockway is the fifth of a family of six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Dr. C. T. Brockway, Laura Myers, Mary E. Breeze and our subject.

Dr. Brockway was married December 22, 1896, to Miss Erna L. Barnett, daughter of A. M. and Lucy (Croker) Barnett, of Omro, Wis.

Michael Patrick Broderick is another one of the substantial men of Omro, this county. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., on August 3, 1850. His parents, James and Margaret (Bullman) Broderick, came from Ireland, where they were born in County Cork in 1841, and settled in Massachusetts, where they made their home until coming to this state in 1850.

Michael P. was raised on the farm and received his education in the common schools of Winnebago county, and has followed the occupation of a farmer all of his life, with the exception of three years, when he was engaged in the meat market business at Antigo, Wis. He now has a well-improved farm of 119 acres in Poygan township, and keeps a fine herd of Jersey cows. He carries on general farming and does considerable dairying, in which he has been generally successful, and with his modern residence, commodious barns and out-buildings he has a pleasant, comfortable home, where he lives in practical retirement—his son, George F., having assumed active management of the farm.

Mr. Broderick takes great interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to lend his aid and support to any enterprise for the betterment of his community. Politically he is in favor of the Democratic party, in which he is active, and at one time was a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and has frequently held local offices in his home town. Fraternally he is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union, and religiously is affiliated with the Catholic church.

On October 16, 1877, Mr. Broderick was married to Miss Margaret Eleanor O'Reilly, daughter of Michael and Mary O'Reilly, residents and prosperous farmers of Poygan township. Mr. and Mrs. Broderick are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary Frances, who died March 8, 1898, aged 21 years; Joseph Michael, aged 29 years, lives in Peoria, Ill.; Leo James, makes his home in Chicago and is a traveling representative of the Iowa Central Railroad Company; Daisy Elizabeth, aged 23, lives at home, as does George Francis, who, at the age of 22 has charge of the farm; and Gordon Thomas, aged 15, lives at home and attends school.

F. D. Brooks, a prominent and native son of Winnebago county, was born on his present farm in Oshkosh township, on September 4, 1849. His father, Samuel, a native of Redfield, Oswego county, New York, came to Winnebago county in 1842. After a sojourn of two years here he returned to Ohio and married Miss Julia A. Alden. Returned to this county in 1845 and commenced hauling lumber by ox team from Green Bay, and built the first frame house erected on this side of Winnebago lake. He followed the life of a farmer, was the first county surveyor and the second register of deeds in this county. Was postmaster for nearly forty years, holding the office the greatest number of years of any man in the United States.

Mr. Brooks was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and forever after was a member of this political party. He was a high-minded, public-spirited man and occupied a prominent place among the citizens of the community. He died January 24, 1887, and his wife, the mother of our subject, in the fall of 1890. The family consisted of four children: Alden, the eldest, enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service of his country in Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1862; Lucy, married Edward Williams, who died in 1901; F. D., our subject, and A. G., a tinner by trade, with residence in Oshkosh.

In the boyhood days of F. D. there were no school houses regularly built for educational purposes, and his early education was therefore secured in the schools held at private homes and in barns around the country. He was reared on the farm and received the usual advantages of the farmer boy.

In 1883 Mr. Brooks married Miss Mary A. Forman, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Ward) Forman. Her parents, natives of England, came to the United States in an early day and lived for a time at Woodstock, Ill., later coming to Winnebago county, where the father died in 1891. The mother is still, in 1908, living. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, viz.: Julia, is a stenographer for the city attorney of Oshkosh; Elpha E. and Margaret, all of whom make their home with their parents.

Mr. Brooks was engaged successfully in general farming, dairying and stock raising for many years, until 1894, when he removed into the city of Oshkosh, where the family have since made their home.

A Republican in political sentiment, Mr. Brooks has held numerous local offices. In 1895, and again in 1896, he was elected to the office of register of deeds for the county; was assessor for four years and chairman of the town board for four years. Fraternally he is a mem-

ber of the Oshkosh lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Winnebago lodge, No. 120, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Besides his farm and city real estate holdings, Mr. Brooks is the owner of a gravel pit, from which the city and township get their gravel for building purposes and other improvements. He is indeed one of the most desirable citizens of the county.

John F. Brown, who was born in Neenah, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on July 18, 1858, is a son of John F. and Sophia (Lullmann) Brown, who came from Hanover, Germany, where they were born and married. The father was a farmer in his native land, but after coming to this country, in 1853, worked at the cooper's trade in Buffalo, N. Y., some four years and then settled at Neenah, and there passed his life engaged in the same occupation. He attained the age of 84 years. His wife was 74 years old at the time of her decease in 1893. They were plain, kind-hearted, good people, members of the German Evangelical church, and their bodies were laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery, Neenah.

John F. attended the public schools of Neenah and worked with his father, learning the cooper's trade, which he followed some fifteen years, after which he engaged in his present occupation as a practical, up-to-date house mover. Mr. Brown has made a careful study of his business and with his thorough and complete outfit and facilities is prepared to do successfully anything in his special line. He was also for three years engaged in the furniture business at Neenah with Mr. A. W. Jorgensen.

Mr. Brown is a man of influence in his community and has served two years as alderman, being a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the local volunteer fire department some twenty-two years and treasurer of the organization most of that time. He is at the present time, and for many years has been trustee of the German Evangelical church of Neenah, with which he is identified.

On November 25, 1886, Mr. Brown married Miss Mary Halsey, who was born in Black Wolf township, her parents, Rudolph and Catherine (Staub) Halsey, coming from Switzerland, their native land, in an early day and settled on a farm in Black Wolf township, where the father was a farmer all his active life. He was also a contractor and carpenter, and a physician, and practiced his profession in Black Wolf township. He died at Portland, Ore., at the age of 68 years, and his body is buried there. The mother attained the age of 80 years and her body was laid to rest in Black Wolf township.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, viz.: Luella, born September 14, 1887; Rudolph, born March 1, 1889; Frederick, born July 16,

1892; Harold, born August 13, 1899, and Lillian, born September 27, 1901.

Rufus C. Brown, Sr., the father of Rufus C. Brown, Sr., Langley Brown, was born in Boston, Mass., while his mother, Meranda (Cook) Brown, was a native of the state of New York. Soon after marriage they removed to Illinois and later to Fond du Lac, Wis., where they remained three years, settling permanently in Oshkosh, in 1858. Mr. Brown was a tailor and later became a grocer and general produce dealer. He died in 1894, aged 80 years, his widow surviving until 1903, being 78 years of age at the time of her decease.

Rufus C. Brown, Sr., was born in Belvidere, Ill., and received his education in the public schools at Oshkosh. After working for a time in a grocery store, he engaged with the Northwestern Railway Company, becoming their agent at Oconto, Wis. Returning to Oshkosh he became a partner in the firm of Cook, Brown & Co., in 1874, and in 1887 changed to Cook & Brown. The firm deals extensively in lime, coal, shingles, wood and building material. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order and of the Oshkosh Yacht Club. He was president of the old Business Men's Club and has been park commissioner for twelve years. He is secretary of the Union Lime Company and Western Lime & Cement Company of Milwaukee, vice-president of the Northwestern Lime Company of St. Paul, and director in the Wisconsin Lime & Cement Company of Chicago.

He was married in 1877 to Cornelia, daughter of W. H. Doe, of Oshkosh. They have two children, Rufus C., Jr., and Nellie Brown.

Mr. Brown is one of the best examples of what the hustling American boy can make of himself, a clean-cut, wide-awake business man, ready to adopt new business methods whenever exigency of trade demands them, and ever ready to devote his time and talent to the use of the public in all matters pertaining to the improving and beautifying of his home city.

John Buckstaff, Jr., was born in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Canada, December 7, 1823. He was the oldest son of John Buckstaff, Sr., and Lucy McCurdy, and was one of a family of fourteen children. John Buckstaff, Sr., was born in 1799 in the province of St. John, New Brunswick, and was of English parentage. He served in the war of 1812 on the English side in His Majesty's 104th New Brunswick volunteers, a regiment that captured General Scott, the American officer, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, in which battle Mr. Buckstaff was wounded. He was afterwards captain in a company of provincial militia.

Lucy McCurdy Buckstaff was born in Castine, Me., in 1803. She

was of New England parentage. Her mother was a Sprague, of the Sprague family, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Buckstaff, Jr., went to the parish schools of the district in which he lived until 14 years of age, then went to work until about 22 years of age, working on the farm in summer and the woods in the winter. He then went to an academy at Calais, Me., for about five months, which finished his schooling. He continued farming and lumbering in New Brunswick until the fall of 1849, when he came to Wisconsin and went into a cedar swamp near West Bend and made shingles by hand. He made 100,000 shingles that winter and sold them for \$400 in gold in the spring. He then went back to New Brunswick in April, 1850. He convinced his father that Wisconsin was a place of much promise, and John Buckstaff, Sr., moved with his family to Oshkosh that fall and went onto a farm in the town of Algoma. John Buckstaff, Jr., remained in New Brunswick until 1853 to finish cutting some timber his father owned and to dispose of his father's farm. He then followed his father to Wisconsin and settled on Doty street, Oshkosh, Wis. He engaged in logging at once and continued in that occupation until 1886. The first mill he was interested in was built in 1865 by Buckstaff Bros., and the firm consisted of John Buckstaff, Sr., John Buckstaff, Jr., and J. R. Buckstaff, a brother. This mill was operated until 1882. It was a lumber and shingle mill and was then sold to the Conlee Lumber Company. This mill was located where the sawmill of the Oshkosh Logging Tool Company now stands. In 1872 the firm was changed, James Chase, a brother-in-law, buying the interest of J. R. Buckstaff and George H. and R. Buckstaff buying the interest of their father, John Buckstaff, Sr. The firm name from that time on was Buckstaff Bros. & Chase. They operated the mill at Oshkosh and a shingle mill at Mannville, and besides did extensive logging operations.

The first logs bought by Philetus Sawyer in Oshkosh were bought from John Buckstaff, Sr., and were put in and driven to Oshkosh by him and his sons. After selling the lumber business in 1882 he started the Buckstaff-Edwards Company by furnishing the capital to conduct the business. The concern consisted of John Buckstaff, Jr., N. H. Buckstaff, D. C. Buckstaff and R. H. Edwards. When the concern was incorporated in 1899 John Buckstaff, Jr., was elected president and held that office until his death in 1900.

In politics he was a Republican. He never held but one public office, and that was as alderman of the Third ward some time in the 60's. He belonged to no secret societies, and while not a member of

any church, supported and attended the Baptist church. He was married to Lavina Hopkins in New Brunswick in 1851, and by her had two children, John Allen and Eugene. His wife died in 1855. He married again in the fall of 1856, his second wife being Sarah Hopkins, a sister of his first wife. By his second wife he had six children, Noel H., Daniel Clyde, George A., Aaron H., Ada M. and Minerva L. John Allen and Aaron are now living in Lincoln, Neb.; G. A., D. C. and Minerva Buckstaff, now Mrs. W. H. Rogge, are living in Oshkosh. These are the children now living. The Hopkins family into which he married are descendants of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hon. George H. Buckstaff, a prominent and influential citizen of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, well known in lumbering circles and universally respected, is a native of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, born March 8, 1837, in the parish of St. Patrick (now parish of Dumbarton), Charlotte county.

John Buckstaff, his father, was born in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, February 1, 1799, and was descended from English people of probably Saxon origin. At about the age of 14 he enlisted in a British regiment, which at that time was doing duty in the lower provinces of Canada. His enlistment was for three years, at the end of which he received a grant of 100 acres of land, all necessary farming implements and provisions for six months for services rendered the British government. He was married shortly afterwards to Lucy McCurdy, and then settled on his farm in Dumbarton parish, Charlotte county, New Brunswick. All of his children, fourteen in number, were born there, twelve of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Margaret, Sarah, John, Rebecca, Lucy, Lydia, James George H., Mary, Robert, Ruth and Frances, the last named dying at the age of 21 years. The sons are all married and have their homes in the Fox river valley. Some of the neighbors in New Brunswick having removed to the southern part of Wisconsin, wrote frequently to the Buckstaff family, giving glowing accounts of this portion of the United States, so much so that the father was induced, in 1850, to sell his property in New Brunswick and remove with his family to the new state of Wisconsin. Here he bought a farm of 160 acres in the town of Algoma, four miles from Oshkosh, which he improved, but at the end of six years he sold it and moved into Oshkosh, which city has been the home of the family for the most part ever since. Having brought some money with him from Canada and made a little off the farm he cleared and improved in the town of Algoma, he was enabled to embark in the lumber business with quite a re-

spectable capital. He bought timber lands on the Wolf river, his operations extending some sixty miles up the river. In this industry, in which he made great success, he was assisted by his sons, John and James, who increased the capital invested. About the year 1879 the father sold out his interest to his sons, George H. and Robert, and retired into private life. The sons continued the business until 1890, when they also sold out and retired. John Buckstaff, the father, passed the rest of his days on the old family homestead on Doty street, Oshkosh, with his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Sherman. He died in 1884 aged 85 years and 9 months, generally esteemed for his systematic honesty and integrity. He was of a social disposition and a firm upholder of the broad principles of Christian brotherhood, which did not interfere with his membership in the Baptist church. He was always a strong temperance advocate. In his political preferences in this country he affiliated with the Republican party, but never sought office, which, however, was no indication that he had not the interests of his adopted city and country at heart. His wife, Lucy (McCurdy) was a native of New England, born at Castner, Me., now a great summer resort, where she was reared and educated. She was possessed of remarkable energy and thoroughly domestic in her ways, ever jealously watching over her family and looking after their interests. She died in 1876 at the age of 72 years.

The subject of these lines attended the schools of New Brunswick up to the age of 13 years, at which time the family came to Wisconsin and to Oshkosh, where he renewed his education for a few months, deriving, however, little or no benefit from the schools here. Experience in the world was, he avers, the best school he ever had. His early life was passed on a farm and in lumbering, which latter pursuit he followed, especially in the winters, for many years, until his brothers built a saw mill with which, after the war, he also became identified. When the Civil war clouds began to thicken and the safety of the country was in danger, he enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company A, First Wisconsin V. I., for three years, and participated with his regiment in many of its battles and skirmishes. In June, 1862, he was placed on detached duty eight months, was wounded September 19, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, was mustered out October 14, 1864, the expiration of his term of enlistment. Being honorably discharged, he returned home, but soon afterwards received an appointment as chief clerk in the commissary department at Louisville, Ky., where he remained one year. A few years later he became identified as a partner with the lumber firm of Buckstaff Bros. & Chase, having charge of the office work. In 1890 the busi-

ness was wound up and on account of ill health Mr. Buckstaff, suffering much from inflammatory rheumatism, retired from active life.

On October 21, 1868, our subject was married to Miss Martha Murray, daughter of William Murray of New Brunswick, Canada. Of their children, one son and one daughter died in infancy; a son, George Eugene, 29 years old, resides at home. Socially Mr. Buckstaff is a member of the F. and A. M., thirty-second degree, and of the Ancient Arabian Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., besides other societies of less note. Politically he is a Republican to the back bone, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has been honored by nomination and election to various positions of trust. Twice was he elected a member of the county board, and twice to the State Assembly, in which latter he did substantial work on the committees of ways and means and others. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and during the last session he filled with acknowledged ability the position of chairman of the committee on finance, banks and insurance throughout, doing good, meritorious work as a legislator. Under a law passed by the United States Congress, Mr. Buckstaff was, in 1884, appointed by Circuit Judge Burnell as one of a commission of three to examine into and appraise damages against the United States government for the overflow and submergement of lands along the Wolf and Fox rivers and around the shores of Lakes Winnebago, Butte des Morts and Poygan, which overflow was caused by the government dams built across the Fox river at Menasha, Neenah and Appleton. In this important official position Mr. Buckstaff served from 1884 to 1888, being in fact an officer of the United States, from which he received pay for his services as United States commissioner.

As a business man and citizen, Mr. Buckstaff has always been identified with the best interests of his city. He has filled out a well rounded career of official life, and has honorably earned the respite he now claims from such responsibilities. He resides with his family at No. 172 Mount Vernon street, Oshkosh, in a pleasant and commodious residence.

Milo R. Buckstaff, who for many years has been a successful business man in Oshkosh, is a native son of Wisconsin, and was born in Winnebago county in 1860. He is a son of James R. and Sarah (Chase) Buckstaff, who came from New Brunswick, their native place, in 1849, and settled at Oshkosh, where they have since made their home. The son acquired a good education in the public schools, and supplemented it with a course of study in a business college, and

after starting out on his own account engaged in railroading, and for seventeen years was a conductor for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, running between Chicago and Stevens Point, Wis.

In 1901 Mr. Buckstaff became the owner of the Oshkosh plant of the Paragon Oil and Supply Company, located at No. 42 Ceape street, doing a wholesale business exclusively, with stations located at Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Richmond and New York. Mr. Buckstaff is a careful and thoroughly practical business man and under his skillful and wise management the volume of business of the local branch of the concern has greatly increased since it started, in 1901.

Mr. Buckstaff is a man of genial, social temperament, a lover of good fellowship withal, and is identified with various social, benevolent and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, Royal Arcanum, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oshkosh Yacht Club and the Order of Railway Conductors, No. 46, at Milwaukee.

In 1880 Mr. Buckstaff married Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. Richard Barker, of Oshkosh, by whom he has two children, named, respectively, Florence L. and Isabella D.

H. A. Buehring, one of the enterprising farmers of Nekimi township, is a native of this place, born April 30, 1876. His parents were Frederick and Minnie (Oehler) Buehring, who came from Germany, their native land, in 1854, and were pioneer settlers of this township. They are people of thrift and ambition, and still reside on the old homestead on which they first settled. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Louise, now the wife of Charles Neuenfeldt, a prosperous farmer of Nekimi township; Emma, wife of Mr. John Ruddy, who is also a farmer of the same township, and H. A., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Buehring attended the district schools of his neighborhood and acquired a fair education there, two years at German and English academy in Oshkosh; also holds a diploma on penmanship and book-keeping of Oshkosh Business College; afterward engaging in the business of farming, which he has made a success. He now owns a forty-acre farm adjoining that of his father, which he has well improved with a good dwelling house, a large and commodious barn 40x80 feet, and other outbuildings, besides all the appurtenances and equipment that goes to make a model and up-to-date country home. In addition to his own, he carries on his father's farm, which lies adjoining his, and makes the business of dairying a specialty, keeping a fine herd of cows of good breed for butter-making. He is a man

of shrewd management, and is considered one of the most prosperous, progressive and substantial citizens of his neighborhood. He is active in local public affairs and has served seven years as township clerk. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, and in religious faith he and his family are members of the Lutheran faith.

In 1900 Mr. Buehling married Miss Clara Harrmann, daughter of Karl and Johanna Harrmann, who emigrated from Germany, their native home, to Wisconsin, in 1862, and were respected and influential farmers of Nekimi township, where he died in 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Buehring have a family of four children: George W., Viola C., Stanley O. and Carl Rufus.

Silas Bullard is a member of the Winnebago county bar and has resided at Menasha since August, 1871. He was born at Greenfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 9, 1841; was educated in the common schools, Powers' Institute at Bernardstown, Mass., and Bridgeton Academy, at Bridgeton, Me. His expenses while obtaining his education were met by his earnings as a farm laborer. He studied law at Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1867; came to Wisconsin in 1871; in 1873 and 1874 was interested in the publication of the "Menasha Press."

Mr. Bullard has devoted a fair share of his time and ability to the public, having served as superintendent of the Menasha schools for six years; county supervisor, seven years; mayor in 1881 and 1882; city attorney in 1882 and 1883, and since 1893; district attorney from January 1, 1885, until January 1, 1889; a member of the Assembly in 1895 and in 1897. It is in the latter capacity that Mr. Bullard is best known, and as a legislator he has wielded a strong and conservative influence, particularly in 1897, when he was chairman of the judiciary committee.

Besides being engaged in the practice of law Mr. Bullard is vice-president of the First National Bank of Menasha (and secretary and treasurer of the Paul Pape Company).

His practice is a general one and has been so diligently pursued as to give him a good standing in one of the strongest bars in Wisconsin. In politics Mr. Bullard is a Republican.

George W. Burnell, who has served with distinction as judge of the Third judicial circuit of Wisconsin, was born in St. Albans, Vt., December 19, 1839, and is the son of Elias Burnell, a farmer and lumberman of that region. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, and of English descent. His mother, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Olives, came of a New York family of Knickerbocker antecedents.

Brought up on a farm, he received his early education in the common schools and academies of Vermont and New York, and completed it in New Hampshire Institute at Fairfax, Vt. He then took a course in the Albany Law School and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1861. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed second sergeant of Company F of that regiment when the company was organized. January 19, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company C and served in that capacity during the next year, participating in all the engagements of the regiment and experiencing all the phases of a soldier's life.

On January, 1864, he accepted a discharge from the regiment in which he had served up to that time, and was appointed to the captaincy of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment, U. S. C. I. Joining his regiment at once in the field, he was in active service during the campaign of 1864. The regiment was attached to Brigadier-General Ferrero's division of the corps commanded by Major-General A. E. Burnside, and achieved distinction for its bravery and fighting qualities in the campaigns of that year. It was this regiment which made a most gallant charge and subsequently a hopeless fight in the ragged crater formed by the springing of the mine in front of Petersburg July 30, 1864.

In that unfortunate engagement Captain Burnell's company suffered severely, many thereof being killed, wounded and made prisoners. Left without support in a most perilous position, they kept up a brave struggle until ordered to retreat, many officers and men having perished. Captain Burnell himself was severely wounded and it was some time before he was able to again assume command of his company. During the winter of 1864-5 he participated in the siege of Richmond, his regiment being attached to that portion of the army which operated on the north side of the James river, and was known as the "Army of the James." He continued in the field until February, 1865, when he resigned his commission and retired from the service with a record creditable to him alike as an officer, a soldier and a loyal defender of the Union. Immediately after the war he went to Wisconsin, and locating in Oshkosh began the practice of his profession for which he had fitted himself before the war began. Opening a law office in that city he soon attracted to himself considerable clientage and steadily grew in popular favor, both as lawyer and citizen. Being chosen district attorney of Winnebago county, he became conspicuous for the zeal and ability with which he discharged the duties of that office for his honorable methods of practice, and for his vigorous and able prose-

cution of criminals. In 1884 a vacancy occurred in the judgeship in the Third judicial district, and Jeremiah M. Rusk, then Governor of Wisconsin, appointed Captain Burnell to fill the unexpired term.

Although a comparatively young man, Judge Burnell took his place upon the bench admirably equipped by nature, education and legal training for the discharge of judicial duties. A spirit of fairness in all things was one of the distinguishing traits of his character and his sense of right and justice dominated all other considerations in reaching conclusions in cases at the bar. That he had a broad grasp of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence was evidenced early in his judicial career, and both the bar and general public of the circuit looked with favor upon his decisions and his conduct of the business of the court. As a result of this sentiment he was elected his own successor for a full term in 1885, and reelected in 1890 and 1896, and 1902 and 1908. Added years of service have increased his usefulness as a member of the state judiciary and given him a high standing among his contemporaries and associates on the bench. A Republican in political affiliations, he was somewhat active in politics during the early years of his residence in Oshkosh, but has taken no part in political campaigns since his elevation to the bench, believing political activity to be incompatible with the impartial exercise of judicial functions.

In addition to his prominence as a lawyer and jurist, Judge Burnell has become well known throughout the state by reason of his connection with the veteran military organizations, being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Loyal Legion; he served as senior vice commander of the Loyal Legion in 1887, and as its commander in 1888. His labors in the preparation of reference digests to the reports of the Supreme court have also added to his reputation. His first edition, published in 1889, covered volumes 55 to 73, both inclusive; the second, published in 1895, covered volumes 55 to 87, both inclusive. These works are a continuation of Star's Digest, and have proven themselves by general use to be accurate and great labor savers.

In 1864 Mr. Burnell was married to Miss Carrie Morgan, daughter of Stephen D. Morgan, a Vermont lady by birth.

William Parker Bussey, a native of Omro township, Winnebago county, was born April 21, 1865, and is one of a family of five children, two of whom are now (1908) living, born to Jesse Bussey, a native of Machiasport, Me., and Isabelle Parker, a native of England. Samuel Bussey, grandfather of our subject, came from that good old colonial stock of New England. He came to Wisconsin in the early fifties and first settled at Beaver Dam. After remaining here for a short time he removed to Winnebago county, Omro township, and con-

ducted a hotel in the eastern part of the village of Omro, and at times engaged in farming. He was a man of sterling worth and heroic character of frugal, thrifty and industrious habits, prosperous in his affairs and withal kind-hearted and generous.

William Parker, the maternal grandfather, came to Wisconsin in 1846, and spent one year in Waukesha county, and then came to Winnebago county and secured a grant of land in section 18, Omro township, where he spent the balance of his useful and active life—his death occurring in 1888. He was a good man and esteemed by all who knew him.

Jesse Bussey, father of William, after his marriage to Isabelle Parker, took charge of the Parker homestead and successfully engaged in farming until the death of his wife, mother of our subject, in 1874, when he removed to his own farm in section 24, Rushford township. For the fourteen years last past he has lived in retirement at Omro.

William received his education in the district schools and under the instructions of Professor Manning, who conducted what he called his Rural Academy. He continued to reside on the old homestead until 1885, when he moved to the Parker farm, which, since the death of his grandfather in 1888, he has owned and conducted. His farm contains over 100 acres, one and a quarter miles from Omro, and is well improved with a modern dwelling house, large barns and outbuildings, and all the necessary equipments and conveniences that go to make an up-to-date, model farm. He devotes himself to general farming, dairying and stock raising. He also has quite an extensive apple orchard and grows numerous varieties of small fruits, and like his fathers before him, is prosperous and forehanded. He has taken an active interest in horticulture—is a life member of the State Horticultural Society, and for several years has been on the executive board, and has been assistant superintendent of the horticultural department at the State Fair. He was chairman of the town board for two years, Justice of Peace, member of the school board, and also a clerk of the same.

Mr. Bussey married in 1886 Miss Ella Rockwood, of Iron Ridge, Wis., daughter of John W. and Marietta (Caldwell) Rockwood, who were early settlers of Dodge county. They have one child, Eva. Mrs. Bussey is a charming lady, with many womanly and domestic virtues, and a worthy helpmeet to a worthy husband.

Jesse D. Carr was born in Canoga, Seneca county, New York, May 1, 1854 being the son of Daniel W. and Ruth A. (Bennett) Carr, natives respectively of Union Springs, N. Y., and Bradford, Pa. In 1855 Daniel W. Carr removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and soon afterward to a farm in Outagamie county, Wis. In 1859 he removed to

Union Springs, N. Y., returning in 1866 to New London, Wis., where he remained until 1880, when he came to Oshkosh.

Jesse D. Carr, after a good primary education, early began to earn his own livelihood. In 1870 he entered the office of the "New London Times," New London, Wis., as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade, and later for two years was a compositor on the "Green Bay Gazette." Later he worked for one season on the "New London Times." He then went to the "Wood County Reporter," published in Grand Rapids, Wis. From 1874 to 1876 he worked on the "Dodge Center Press," Dodge Center, Wis., in which publication he purchased a half interest, later assuming complete control. In 1877 he sold his interest in this paper and returned to New London, where he remained until November, 1879, when he accepted a position as compositor on the "Oshkosh Times," later becoming foreman, city editor and business manager. In 1884 he became a stenographer, and in 1885 was appointed official reporter of the county court for Winnebago county; later was made one of the official reporters of the circuit court, and still later official reporter of the municipal court. In 1904 he resigned on account of failing health and engaged in the insurance business, which he still conducts.

Mr. Carr is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second-degree Mason. He has been Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter, Eminent Commander of the Commandery and was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin in 1899. He was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter, Wisconsin, 1902 to 1905.

On June 8, 1874, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Olive E., daughter of Aaron and Mary (Wacup) Myers, of New London, Wisconsin. They have three children—Jesse O., of Lake Beulah, Waukesha county, Wisconsin; Ethel M., the wife of Roy W. Black, of Lake City, Minnesota, and Walter E., who is inspector in charge of the United States immigrant station at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

David N. Cameron, of Oshkosh, Wis., general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with offices in Oshkosh, was born in this city May 16, 1869. He is the son of the late George H. Cameron, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Our subject, David N. Cameron, was educated in the ward and city high schools, and after completing his studies his first experience in business was as a clerk, in 1888, in the local office of the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and he continued with them until 1890, when he entered the employ of Mr. H. A. Hobart,

who was at that time district agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Three years later he became a partner in the business, and in March, 1898, he purchased Mr. Hobart's interest and became the sole proprietor of the business. In 1907 he was promoted to the position of general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which office he still holds.

Mr. Cameron has been a very successful insurance man, owing to his thorough business qualities and painstaking work in all details pertaining to it. He is of pleasing personality, which brings him many friends in the large territory under his jurisdiction, and under his management the company is rapidly adding to its already extensive list of patrons throughout the state.

Mr. Cameron was married October 15, 1892, to Miss Frances Gertrude Fox. They have two sons, Tom L., age nine, and George H., age three years.

George Henry Cameron was born in the city of Albany, New York on January 18, 1838, the son of William Cameron, a contractor of that city, and his wife, Louise (Parks) Cameron. His father, in addition to contracting, also conducted at one time an express between New York City and Albany.

The early education of our subject was received in the common schools of his native city, and at a suitable age he was sent to the normal school located in the same city.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Cameron left his school books and became a clerk in a hat store, where he remained two years. Afterward, desiring to learn a trade, he selected that of a machinist and engineer. When thoroughly competent he became an employe of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and continued with that corporation for thirteen years. He was for a short time on the road as an engineer, but most of the time was foreman of erecting shops.

Previous to coming to Oshkosh his father-in-law and brothers-in-law had settled there, and they induced him to follow them. In 1862 he moved west and located in Oshkosh. His father-in-law, Mr. William Campbell, then owned a shingle mill, in which Mr. Cameron, associated with his brothers-in-law, became interested, and for several years conducted the business. In 1871 the firm of William Campbell & Sons was organized and Mr. Cameron admitted to a well-earned partnership; the business rapidly increased, but the fiery element destroyed the sawmill in 1883, at which time the plant was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale, and upon the death of Mr. W. Campbell the old firm was succeeded by the firm of Campbell

Brothers & Cameron. In 1887 the firm added an extensive box factory to their already large sawmill, and, although they produced upward of eight million feet of lumber per annum, they found it necessary to buy lumber for their box factory to the amount of nearly four million feet. The firm of Campbell Brothers & Cameron own nearly two thousand acres of timber lands in the state of Wisconsin, near Waupaca, and of this they have two hundred acres cleared and under cultivation. On March 20, 1890, the firm was changed into a stock company, with Mr. Cameron for its president, under the name of The Campbell & Cameron Company. For the last five years of his life he was engaged in the wholesale lumber business in addition to the manufacturing business, and was very successful.

Socially Mr. Cameron was much esteemed. He was a charter member of the old Oshkosh Business Club, and was also a charter member of the Legion of Honor.

He was married on June 21, 1857, to Miss Catherine L. Campbell, whose death occurred some five years previous to his own. Five sons survive; three—William, James and Robert—are engaged in the lumber business in Portland, Oregon; D. N. Cameron, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Oshkosh, and John A., who is in the wholesale lumber business, also in Oshkosh.

Mr. Cameron affiliated with the Republican party, of whose principles he was a stanch advocate. He thoroughly believed in discharging his duties as a private citizen in all matters of political importance, but had no desire for political office. He had opportunities of acquiring various nominations by his party, but his deficiency of hearing prevented his acceptance. He was thoroughly domestic in his tastes and closely applied himself to his large business interests. The business life of Mr. Cameron furnished a notable example of what may be accomplished under adverse circumstances by energy and resolution, when guided by honorable principles and aided by agreeable personal characteristics. He was in truth a successful business man, and his actions in all his transactions were marked by scrupulously fair dealing, frankness and kindness, and faith in the better side of human nature. Personally a tireless worker, he admired that quality in others and cheerfully helped the man possessed with the vim and energy he so much respected. His charities were bestowed with an open hand, but always without ostentation. He was modest and retiring by nature. There was no vanity in his composition unless it was to do his work well, and to that end he concentrated all his powers. A man of irreproachable habits and pure

character, as well as honorable and ambitious, he enjoyed the friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Cameron's death occurred on October 1, 1900, as a result of injuries sustained by being struck by a street car, and he was mourned by the entire community.

Otis F. Chase, who for many years has been prominent among the leading citizens of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Maine, and was born July 14, 1836. He is the second child of a family of eight children born to Edmund and Anna Spofford Chase, natives of Maine and Massachusetts respectively, but for many years residents of Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine. The parents came west in 1854 and settled on a farm in Omro township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and there made a home and passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying at the age of eighty-nine and the mother at the age of ninety-three years.

Otis F. had but few educational privileges in his native state, but after the family came west attended school two terms at Oshkosh. He was a charter member of the first fire company (Niagara No. 1) organized in the city of Oshkosh. At an early age he began clerking in the hardware store of Messrs. J. C. Raymond & Brother, and after five years thus employed, engaged in farming, teaching school during the winter months. At the opening of the Civil War in 1861 Mr. Chase caught the martial spirit and enlisted as private in Company D, Eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, afterwards serving as sergeant. He served through the war, during the time serving as private, corporal, sergeant, sergeant major, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865, as lieutenant of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After returning from the war Mr. Chase served as assistant assessor of internal revenue until the fall of 1866, when he was elected county clerk of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, an office which he filled by re-election every two years for a period of twenty years, ending in 1887. Mr. Chase's numerous re-elections were remarkable for their non-partisan character. Although he has been a lifelong Republican, he was a popular favorite with all parties, and his administration of the affairs of his office was most valuable to the county. From 1890 to 1892 Mr. Chase served as register of probate of Winnebago county, represented his ward (Seventh) as supervisor in the county board of supervisors for eight years, serving as chairman of important committees during the time, and in 1892, with his son, turned his attention to the fire insurance business under the name of Otis F. Chase & Son, in which business he is still engaged. Mr. Chase is connected with numerous



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patriotic, benevolent and social organizations; he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, has passed through all the chairs thereof; also became an Odd Fellow in 1867, and passed the chairs of his lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, located at Waupaca, fifteen years, and for several years has been its vice-president.

In 1867 Mr. Chase married Miss Ellen E. Richards, of Ogdensburg, New York, who died in 1889 after a year spent with her husband in the mountain regions of the west in search of health. Their only child, Le Orr Otis Chase, born in Oshkosh on January 16, 1870, was educated in the common and high schools there, is now associated with his father in the insurance business, is also engaged in an extensive mercantile business in his own name and behalf in the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; was deputy register of probate under his father two years. He is a member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 120, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he also belongs to the Power Boat Club and was formerly a division officer (major) of the Sons of Veterans of the state of Wisconsin.

Leander Choate, son of Nehemiah and Rebacca (Kimball) Choate, was born in Bridgetown, Maine, November 17, 1834. His ancestors both maternal and paternal were among the early settlers of New England; his paternal grandfather was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War. He moved from Essex county, Massachusetts, to Maine about the year 1800, when the father of our subject was an infant in arms. Leander passed his early days in the manner of the New England boy of that day—attending the district school in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer season. His father was a man of limited means, who by hard work and economy had managed to remain free of debt, but owing to the unfortunate destruction of his house by fire he found himself some two hundred and fifty dollars in debt. Young Leander agreed to pay this indebtedness provided that he be permitted to leave home and embark upon the world on his own account. He started out and kept his word by paying the indebtedness in full. When he was about twenty years of age he was taken ill with typhoid fever and was compelled to return home, where he remained for six months, and upon recovery was virtually without a dollar. At the age of twenty-one he became an employe of the firm of Choate & Tollman, of Lynn, Massachusetts, with whom he continued for about eighteen months. He then purchased a package express route between Boston and Charlestown and

conducted the business with a fair degree of success. In 1857 Choate & Tollman decided to move west, and young Choate, being offered a tempting inducement, determined to come with them. They located in Oshkosh, a city that Mr. Choate has since called "home." Messrs. Choate and Tollman purchased the interests of Danforth and Carter, of the lumber firm of Bray, Danforth & Carter, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Bray, Tollman & Company until 1862. Our subject was an employe of this firm and superintended their interests in the woods. In 1862 Mr. Matt Bray and Mr. Choate bought out the firm of Bray, Tollman & Company and established the firm of Bray & Choate. Mr. Choate had no money then, but his business ability even at that time was of a high order. The father of Matt Bray assisted the young men and they launched upon a partnership that has continued up to the present time (1907), and which death alone can sever. Mr. Choate was young, ambitious and energetic, and the new firm was successful from the outset. At various times they owned mills on the Oconto and the Wisconsin rivers. In 1890 the business became known as The Oshkosh Log and Lumber Company and was incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Of this corporation Mr. Choate was president. The company operates mills in the northern peninsula of Michigan and cuts about 40,000,000 feet per annum. Mr. Choate is also president of the Lake Shore Company, of Tomahawk Lake, Wisconsin, which cuts 12,000,000 feet annually. In addition to the above lumber companies he has an interest in the firm of Bray, Choate & Company, which also cuts about 12,000,000 feet per year. Mr. Choate is also vice-president of the Bray & Choate Land Company, which extensively operates in pine lands and owns about 150,000,000 feet of standing timber in the northwest.

Mr. Choate has also become conspicuous as a financier. He is now president of the Commercial Bank of Oshkosh; vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, which is capitalized for \$50,000 and has a surplus of \$10,000, and was formerly president of the First National Bank of Merrill, of which Bray and Choate are the largest stockholders. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Marshfield, Wisconsin. He is ever ready to enter into any feasible undertaking that will benefit Oshkosh. He was identified with the waterworks system for some time, and was also one of the organizers of the street railway. He is gradually working out of the lumber business; is president of the National Bank of Manitowoc; president of the First National Bank of Stoughton; president of the First National Bank of Antigo, Wisconsin; vice-

president and director of the First National Bank of New London, Wisconsin; president of the Oshkosh Savings and Trust Company; director of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee; president of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company, which is doing a large business; president of the Oshkosh Steamboat Company; president of the Co-operative Coal and Ice Company; stockholder and director in the Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company, of Shawano.

Politically Mr. Choate has always been a stanch and zealous Republican, a firm believer in Republican principles and a strong advocate of the doctrines of the party of advancement and progress. He has been alderman in the city council for two years. In 1882 he was a candidate of the party for the mayoralty, and as an indication of the way he was esteemed it may be said that he reduced the usual Democratic majority by about fifty per cent.

In 1860 Mr. Choate married Miss Adeline P. Choate, of Oshkosh. Five children, all of whom are dead, have resulted from this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Choate are attendants of the Congregational church of Oshkosh.

Mr. Choate owes the position he now holds in the community entirely to his own efforts. He has confined himself to legitimate business transactions, has avoided speculation, and the fortune he has accumulated is but the natural result of sound business principles and steady application. As a man of business no citizen of Oshkosh stands higher. As a citizen he is public-spirited and is always in sympathy with those movements which tend to increase the prosperity of the city of Oshkosh.

John C. Challoner, who was born at Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on October 9, 1856, is next to the youngest of a family of five children born to George and Mary (Elliott) Challoner, natives of Staffordshire, England. The parents came to this country about 1845 and settled for a time at Black Rock, in New York state, where the father owned and operated a sawmill; but in 1851 they came west and settled at Omro, the father carrying on a shingle mill there a few years, and then engaging in the manufacture of shingle mill machinery, to which he devoted himself until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was sixty-one years old.

His widow died at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1893. Of their children all are now deceased except our subject and a sister, Mary, who is married to Mr. T. S. Boyd and lives at Alderson, Pennsylvania. John C. lived at home during his boyhood and acquired a good high school education, but at an early age worked with his father in his manufacturing enterprise, and acquired a thorough and

practical knowledge of the business. After the decease of his father he, in connection with his brother Frank, purchased the interests of the other heirs in the manufacturing business at Omro, and carried it on in that place until 1887, when they removed the plant to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and continued the manufacture of shingle mill machinery successfully until the death of the brother Frank, which occurred in January, 1899, when he was forty-five years old. He was a man of exemplary character, high-minded in all his affairs, and public-spirited withal, and at the time of his decease was a member of the board of regents of the state university, and was also a member of the general assembly of the state of Wisconsin for several terms.

After the death of his brother Mr. Challoner sold the business and with Messrs. Theodore S. Wilkin and Charles Radford, under the name of the Wilkin-Challoner Company, of which Mr. Challoner is secretary and treasurer, engaged in the manufacture of sawmill machinery. The firm's plant, located at the corner of Harrison and Nevada streets, was built in 1905. It is equipped throughout with the most modern and up-to-date machinery, including electric cranes and all modern labor-saving appliances used in the manufacture of machinery.

Mr. Challoner is a practical man of affairs and devotes much time to matters outside of his regular business. At Omro he served as a member of the county board, and at the present time (1908) is secretary and treasurer of the Oshkosh Pure Milk Company, vice-president and treasurer of the Berlin (Wisconsin) Gas Company and vice-president of the Omro Electric Light Company.

In 1882 Mr. Challoner married Miss Myra E., daughter of Mr. Frank Samphier, of Omro, whose womanly graces and domestic virtues make her a most worthy helpmeet of her worthy husband. They have a happy family of three interesting children, named respectively Leora, George and Frank.

Niels Peter Christensen, who ranks as one of the promising young lawyers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Denmark on February 2, 1873, and is the second of a family of six children—five of whom are living—born to Jens Peter and Anne (Sorensen) Christensen, who were born in and spent their lives in Denmark. Our subject spent his early life attending school and in farm work, and later worked in a flouring mill in his native land, but when nineteen years of age came to the United States and settled at Brandon, Wisconsin. Here he spent the first few months engaged in farm work, and then during the winter after his arrival attended school in Green Lake county. In the spring of 1893 he went to Oshkosh and thence

to Neenah, where he was variously employed until the fall of that year, being ready to turn his hand to any employment whereby he might earn an honest dollar to help him in the prosecution of his studies in the endeavor to secure an education. He finished a four years' high school course in three years and was salutatorian of his class. Mr. J. C. Kerwin, an attorney of Neenah, seeing in him a young man of talent who needed only an opportunity to develop it, became interested in him and gave him employment at odd hours while attending school and after his graduation in 1897 took him into his office, where he began the study of law. In the fall of 1898 he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws with the class of 1901 having worked his way through, taking not only the law studies but also pursuing courses in English literature and oratory, his aim being to perfect himself in the use of good English and the ability to use it fluently and forcefully in public speaking. Following his graduation he became first assistant in the law office of Mr. Earl P. Finch, of Oshkosh, but a few months later became associated with Messrs. Phillips and Hicks, prominent lawyers of the Winnebago county bar.

Mr. Christensen is a Republican in political sentiment, but has given no attention to political matters more than to perform his duties as a citizen. He is, however, a candidate for the nomination of district attorney for Winnebago county at the primary election of September 1, 1908. He is a young man of pleasing personality and fine social qualities, and has many friends; he is an active member of the Tyrian Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and of the Centennial Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Oshkosh; a member of the Oshkosh Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Olive Branch Lodge of Rebekahs; belongs to the Danish Brotherhood and the Danish Brothers' Association, the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association; and while at the university took an active part in the work of the Columbia Law Society. He is interested in motor boating and a member of the Oshkosh Power Boat Club.

On June 14, 1906, Mr. Christensen married Miss K. Mary Johnson, a daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, a prominent citizen of Black Wolf township, Winnebago county.

Charles Benjamin Clark was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 24, 1844. When eleven years old his parents moved to Neenah. His parents were Luther O. Clark, who died in 1853, and Theda Tamblin Clark, his widowed mother, with whom he removed to Neenah and took care of her until her death at his

home February 16, 1871, aged sixty-seven years. She was born in Jefferson county, New York, and resided at Theresa until she moved to Neenah in 1854. When he was sixteen years of age he went to work for Robert Hold at \$2 per week in the furniture factory. Mr. Hold gives a lively sketch of his first acquaintance with the future successful paper manufacturer. The story is related in Cunningham's "History of Neenah": "This old government sawmill was also the scene of C. B. Clark's introduction to business in Neenah, being first employed by Hold to work in this mill at the munificent salary of \$7 a month. Mr. Hold gives an amusing account of his first interview with Clark, and, inasmuch as the latter is now one of the most prominent and wealthy business men and manufacturers, it will not be amiss to give it herewith. On the morning of Clark's arrival in Neenah he applied to Mr. Hold for a job, but was told that no more help was wanted. This was discouraging, and the boy, looking around among the men and boys at work, said that 'he should think among so many he might find something to do.' Mr. Hold, as he expresses it, seeing that there was considerable 'git up and git' about the boy, consulted with the foreman, and it was discovered that one of the boys was about to quit work, and that a place might be made for the applicant. Therefore Mr. Hold returned and informed the waiting lad that he might commence work next morning. 'But,' said Charley, 'I want to commence now.' This was a poser, but it was finally decided that he should go to work at once, which he did, his first employment being bending chair backs."

When he was seventeen years old the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as a private in Company I of 21st Regiment, August, 1862. He was very soon promoted to lieutenant. He was long connected with the volunteer fire department as chief, and elected alderman, and three times elected mayor of Neenah. Tom Wall beat him for the state senate by walking all over the district shaking hands and telling the people "he was poor and that was the best he could do, while he supposed Clark would beat him, as he is rich and spending lots of money." The story had its effect, and Mr. Clark went to the assembly, 1885, and when Wall went to bed with a bad case of fever, Clark nursed him back to his place in the senate again. In a few years Mr. Clark was nominated for Congress and elected by ten thousand majority in 1886. After his term was completed he was renominated and again elected by a large majority in 1888. The third time he was renominated the red schoolhouse issue was sprung in the state by the Democrats, and the entire Republican party was defeated, and Clark with the rest.

On his return to Neenah from the war he entered into a partnership with H. P. Leavens and A. W. Patten, under the name Leavens, Clark & Company, as hardware merchants, on Wisconsin street. In April, 1870, Mr. Patten withdrew, and the firm became Leavens & Clark. In about two years Mr. Clark sold his interest in the hardware and put all his means and energy in the new paper mill enterprise of Kimberly, Clark & Company, destined to rival all similar industries on the globe. This company was excellently composed for successful enterprise, as Mr. Clark was a tireless builder and manager, Mr. Kimberly a most excellent buyer of stock and seller of the product, and Mr. Shattuck an expert accountant; so it was arranged at the beginning; but the developments of the business soon left much of the detail to other hands. Mr. Clark died September 10, 1891. It was at his funeral, which was attended by a host of people from all parts of the state, that Senator Sawyer had a conversation with Robert M. La Follette, then practicing law at Madison, which was offensively interpreted, much to the surprise of good Mr. Sawyer; and it afterward became the cause of a bitter battle in the Republican ranks, dividing the party into "stalwarts" and "half-breeds."

He married, December 27, 1867, Miss Caroline Hubbard, of Neenah. There were born to them Theda Clark (the late Mrs. Peters); Caroline Clark (widow of Harry Lee Davidson, of Montgomery, Alabama); Mr. Charles Benjamin Clark, secretary of the Kimberly-Clark Company, who now resides in Neenah, and was recently married to Miss Jessie Kerwin, daughter of Judge James C. Kerwin, of Neenah. Mr. Clark was recently elected alderman of the First ward of the city of Neenah, and he has recently announced the gift of a hospital to Neenah.

James Clark, who was a resident of Wisconsin some fifty years, was of rugged Scotch ancestry, and belonged to that class of sturdy men who through hardships and privation lived to see the fruits of their earlier struggles in the development and transformation of the county into one of the richest and most fruitful agricultural districts of the state. A native of New York state, he was born July 11, 1814, to Daniel and Catherine (MacClarron) Clark, who came from Scotland, their native land, at an early day and settled in New York state, where the father, a farmer, died when our subject was two years old. The mother afterwards married James Miller and moved to Canada, where she died at an advanced age.

James acquired his education in his native place and in Canada, whither he went with his mother. From his sixteenth year until he attained his majority he was engaged in trapping, and in 1835 went

to Pennsylvania, where he spent several years with a company of surveyors and also for a time acted as a guide in the mountain districts.

In the early forties he came to Wisconsin, and during his first years there worked on different farms near Fond du Lac and broke many an acre of the virgin soil where that city now stands. In the early fifties Mr. Clark erected at Keshera, on the Indian reservation, a sawmill, which he operated some ten years with profit, and then settled on a quarter section of government land in Winchester township, Winnebago county, which he afterwards increased by additional purchases to nearly one thousand acres in that township. He improved the home farm with fine, substantial buildings and there made his home with his family, carrying on general farm and stock raising and enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

He was a Republican in politics and served in various local offices, being for some years chairman of Winchester township. He was a man who took a deep interest in educational matters and had a leading part in organizing the schools of the district and for two years provided a room in his own house where the first school of the district was held till a schoolhouse was built. He was an earnest supporter of the Presbyterian church of Butte Des Morts and helped to build the meeting-house there.

In the earlier days Mr. Clark rafted lumber down the Wolf river from his mill and was the first white man to engage in that industry. It was also his custom for many years to spend the winter months trapping in the lakes, marshes and streams, and his earlier experience in this line enabled him to make it a source of great financial profit.

Mr. Clark was twice married. His first wife, Eliza, nee Ovil, was a native of Pennsylvania. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church and a woman of noble Christian character and domestic virtues. Mrs. Clark died at the age of sixty-three years, and her body rests in Bell cemetery in Winchester township. They had fourteen children, viz.: George, who died aged fourteen years; Lleewellyn, who conducts a summer resort at Clark's Point, Winneconne township; Mary Jane; James, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and who died in a southern prison; and William, Evelyn, Ambrose, Martelle, Nathan C., Charles, deceased; Eliza, Josephine, Elmer E. and Eugene. The first three of these were born in Pennsylvania and the others in Wisconsin.

Mr. Clark's second wife, Florentine, nee Hauer, was born in Germany in 1848. Her parents, Henry and Eureka (Spegelberg) Hauer, came from Germany, their native land, in 1852, and settled in Winchester township on a farm, where the father passed his life, his

death occurring in 1906 at the age of eighty years. The mother now (1908) lives with her son on the family homestead. Of five children born of this second marriage the eldest, Alida E., is a teacher in the manual training school at Columbus, Wisconsin; Almeda V. is teaching at Mondovia, Wisconsin; Catherine M. is a student at the Oshkosh Normal school, and Angus and Benjamin reside on the home place.

The present home of Mrs. Clark, erected in place of the former home, which was built from lumber from Mr. Clark's mill and which was destroyed by fire in 1907, is a handsome modern structure, beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Poygan, and attractive in its surroundings and homelike appointments.

James Luther Clark, deceased. To the young men of our land the life of the subject of this sketch is an enduring example of the cardinal virtues of industry, uprightness and frugality, of strict temperance and unwearied perseverance.

Mr. Clark was a native of New England, born April 17, 1824, the son of Aaron Clark, a well-to-do farmer in the town of Alton, Belknap county, New Hampshire. He received his early education in the common schools of his native place, and at an early age learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, following this occupation until 1857. In 1851 he married Miss Sarah Flint, of Williamstown, Vermont, and went to reside in Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1855, accompanied by his wife, he came to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death, and where his widow still lives at the age of eighty years.

For a short time Mr. Clark worked at his trade and then he embarked in the lumber business, but at the end of two years he abandoned this work to act as superintendent of mills for different parties. During this period he was engaged, together with Daniel Ruggles, in perfecting a machine for making round splints, and in 1862 he began the manufacture of match splints. Five years later he entered upon the manufacture of matches, the work that soon sent his name throughout the United States. At first his matches were branded "Western Matches," but in 1869, after rebuilding his establishment, which had been destroyed by fire in August of that year, he changed the name to "Star Matches." The new factory was so widely patronized, and its products so generally appreciated for their superior quality, that the sales increased from twenty thousand in 1867 to three hundred and fifty thousand in 1875—the daily capacity of the factory being two thousand gross. The factory consumed annually 150 tons of brimstone, 11 tons of phosphorus, 320 tons of strawboard

and paper, and 4,000,000 feet of lumber in the manufacture of these matches, giving employment to nearly 600 hands.

In the conduct of this vast industry Mr. Clark was ably assisted by his wife, a woman of remarkable judgment and untiring industry, ever on the alert to further the best interests of her husband's business. In 1876 Mrs. Clark was disabled, however, by an accident, from any further participation in the management of the factory, and at that time her son, Herbert, became superintendent of the works, a position which he held for the next four years.

In addition to the manufacture of matches Mr. Clark also operated a shingle factory, turning out a superior brand of shingles. His success in this direction also was noteworthy, since in two years he cut more shingles than any mill on the Wolf river, the amount in 1879 being nearly thirteen million, and in 1880 eighteen million.

In December, 1880, Mr. Clark sold his factories to the Diamond Match Company, the sale being the largest transfer of property ever made in Winnebago county. In the following spring he began the erection of one of the largest carriage works in the state, the machinery of which was set in motion during the winter of 1881-82. The business was a new one and had to be built up, but so well did Mr. Clark succeed that before long his products were being sold throughout the United States, chiefly, however, in the west. His success in this, as in all his other enterprises, was the direct result of his industry, integrity and perseverance, while his quiet, unassuming manners and sterling business qualities gained for him the firm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He was called from earth on February 27, 1885, and now that he is gone it only remains to pay him the poor tribute of words—to say that his was a well-spent life, that he was energetic, firm, reliable in all his dealings, helpful in all work tending to the benefit of those around him, loved and revered by his family, respected and trusted by all who knew him. His character and his work were a blessing to the community in which he lived, and he left to his successor the best of all heritages—an honest name.

Mr. Clark was succeeded in business by his only son, Herbert M. Clark, who was born in Oshkosh February 26, 1857. From the time he was sixteen years old he was associated with his father in the manufacture of matches until the sale of that business in 1880, and during the last four years of that time occupied the responsible position of factory superintendent. At his father's death in 1885 he became the head of the carriage factory, without, however, changing the name of that institution, which has always been known as the J. L.

Clark Carriage Works. The area of ground covered by this establishment is seventeen acres; the main building has a frontage of 200 feet, with two ells running back 325 feet each; the total floor space is 125,000 square feet. Nearly \$100,000 has been invested in buildings and grounds alone, and the plant is now one of the most perfect in the United States. It enjoys an enviable reputation for the excellence of its products and for the just and considerate treatment accorded to its employes. During its existence of nearly thirty years it has never been closed on account of a strike among its men.

Carlton N. Conlee, a native son of the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in 1876, and is a son of Edward and Delia (Kringle) Conlee, natives of Washington county, New York, and of Detroit, Michigan, respectively. The parents settled at Oshkosh at an early day, and the father was a pioneer lumberman, conducting for many years a saw and planing mill on the south bank of the Fox river on the present site of the Chicago & North-Western freight depot. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Charles W. Kringle, was an Englishman by birth and by occupation a sailor. He went to sea when fourteen years old and at the age of twenty was captain of a vessel. He sailed the oceans twenty years, and for sixteen years was on the Great Lakes. He was one of a party of Philadelphians who made an excursion for the purpose of raising the Spanish galleons in 18— and succeeded in raising thirteen. He passed his last years at Oshkosh and there died at the age of eighty-three years.

Carlton N. acquired his education in the public and normal schools of Oshkosh, and in 1896, when twenty years old, began his business career, associating with his father in the lumber trade. A few years later he became manager of the Thompson Carriage Company, Limited, and after severing his connection with that concern engaged in business in his own name, representing carriage interests in Chicago and Omaha, Nebraska. In June, 1905, in connection with his father, Mr. Conlee purchased the plant of the Oshkosh Cold Storage and Commission Company and became manager of the concern, which is the only one of its kind in Winnebago county, where its purchases are made, and its dealings being with commission houses in Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

Mr. Conlee is a man of generous impulses, social and domestic in his tastes and habits, a lover of good fellowship and alive to all that is best in life. He has been connected with various organizations and is a charter member of the reorganized Oshkosh Yacht Club.

In 1898 Mr. Conlee married Miss Frances Louise Clifford Acker, daughter of Edwin Clifford Acker, a well-known citizen of Oshkosh.

Mrs. Conlee is a woman of fine mental endowments and cultured tastes, whose charming ways and womanly graces attract to her a wide circle of admiring friends and make her a most worthy companion of her worthy husband.

Hon. Samuel A. Cook, paper manufacturer and ex-Congressman, of Neenah, born in Ontario, Canada, on a farm, January 28, 1849, one of twelve children, of parents who formerly lived in Pennsylvania. When Mr. Cook was seven years old he moved with his family onto a farm in Calumet county, on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, in 1856. During the winter he often accompanied his father over the ice on the lake to Neenah, then a flour mill center, and he was greatly pleased to see such a handsome place, then of two thousand people, and wondered if he would ever be rich enough to live in such a town. At this period he attended the country school, where he charmed the teacher and scholars with his kind and studious ways.

The mother, a son and daughter left the Calumet farm for the old Ontario home, making a short visit among old friends, and started to return to her new home. The journey was safely made as far as Chicago by mother and children. They arrived there just in time to take passage for Milwaukee upon the new and proud ship, the "Lady Elgin." The sad story of the loss of this elegant boat with its three hundred human lives on that trip, September 8, 1860, has been told in song and story. The mother and the eleven-year-old sister of Mr. Cook were of the three hundred. The brother was rescued from a fragment of wreckage after fourteen hours of bitterest experience with the cruel waves. After many days the body of the sister was cast up the lake, and her remains rest in a burial ground near the home in Calumet county; but the mother, "lost on the 'Lady Elgin,' sleeping to wake no more," was never found.

Soon after the Civil War came on, and Mr. Cook volunteered for the war at fifteen. He was in Custer's cavalry, a member of Company A of Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Returning to the farm at the close of the war, he took on a contract to furnish railroad ties, and, wishing for a more extensive timber field, moved to the hamlet of Unity in Marathon county, along the new line of the Wisconsin Central railway.

He erected and operated a general store. Soon he engaged in logging and lumbering on quite an extensive scale.

In 1881 he sold part of his business at Unity and moved to Neenah, where he purchased the beautiful home of Dr. N. S. Robinson on the island near the bridge, where he still resides.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Jennie Christie in Calumet county.

Their children are Miss Maud Cook and Mr. Harry Cook. The son is in charge of his father's paper mill at Alexandria, Indiana. The good wife died September 19, 1895.

Soon after coming to Neenah Mr. Cook, with Henry Sherry and Frank T. Russell, took over the interests in the Patten paper mills at the head of the race and established the Neenah Paper Company. This was the beginning of Mr. Cook's paper-making enterprise, which has occupied his attention ever since. In 1900 the property was sold to Mr. John A. Kimberly, Jr. Mr. Cook then made a deal for the property of the Paul Paper Company at Menasha, an enterprise in which he was joined by Mr. M. H. Ballou, and in 1898 organized the S. A. Cook Manufacturing Company at Menasha. The experiment was attempted with success of operating a shingle mill in connection, using the refuse for fuel to save coal bills; and, although the timber was expensive because of the long railroad haul, still the enterprise was a success.

After a few years Mr. Cook erected his large mills at Alexandria, where several years ago he adopted the novel feature of profit-sharing with his operatives, with the result that he has never experienced any strike embarrassment or trouble with his employees.

Mr. Cook purchased the three-quarters stock of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., with a list of twenty-seven hundred newspapers. Although he has disposed of most of the stock, he remains president of the company. The above is only an outline of some of the enterprises in which Mr. Cook has engaged.

Mr. Cook is essentially a business man and works early and late at his various enterprises, but always takes time to assist his neighbor and has time for a pleasant word for all. His frankness has made him many friends, who have at various times urged him for political preferment. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Neenah over a popular candidate of the opposite party; but he declined a second term. The next year he accepted the unanimous nomination for the assembly, and was elected by a large vote, running ahead of his ticket. Being urged to accept the office a second term, he firmly declined.

In 1892 he was elected by acclamation a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, being nominated by a speech in which the speaker said, "He is a man clean in person, clean in character, clean in business and clean in politics."

Two years later the Republican congressional convention tendered Mr. Cook the unanimous nomination for congress, the district then being largely Democratic in politics. Left to his own resources, Mr.

Cook entered the hot canvass to win. He was elected by the very large majority of about seven thousand.

Just as he was preparing to take up his residence in Washington the ever-faithful companion of his life died, and he went in sorrow to his work of legislation when he had anticipated the pleasure of her companionship and home at the nation's capital.

As a congressman he was a success, always answering promptly the correspondence of his constituents, and pushing the soldier claims and all matters left to him. The pure cheese bill introduced by him, and which became a law by his efforts against great opposition, has become celebrated as one of great benefit to the large cheese industry of the state, and is said to be worth millions of dollars to the industry of pure cheese making. The battle made in congress by Mr. Cook for this measure would fill a volume; but the remarks of one who opposed the bill tell the story in condensed form: "I felt we would be able to get support enough to defeat the bill, but Cook was so mightily interested, so good-natured, such a diligent worker and so gentlemanly in his work, that I would rather have him beat me than most anyone else; besides Cook will never be around after the battle to say, 'I told you so.'"

At the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, held in Manitowoc February 9-11, 1908, Professor Henry, dean of the agricultural school of the Wisconsin State University, spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman: I deem it highly important that our people should be duly informed of how the filled cheese fraud was practically driven from this country. The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was active in securing the passage of an act by our legislature which absolutely prevented its manufacture. Having freed our own state from the blight, our association joined with other bodies, notably the National Dairy Union and the produce exchanges of many cities, in the effort to secure national legislation. Mr. S. A. Cook, the representative at that time from his congressional district, introduced a bill in the lower house of congress which was destined to become the act by which the fraud was to be throttled. Time prevents going into details, but allow me to say that no person who has not gone through an experience of this kind can ever realize the amount of work necessary to secure the passage of a bill of this character in the national legislature.

"At the time Mr. Cook introduced this bill in congress the industry in this country was in a deplorable condition and the situation was growing worse every day. Now it is on the up grade and we are slowly gaining back the good name which was so suddenly lost. All

honor, I say, to Congressman Cook for what he so successfully accomplished in our behalf. The cheese industry in this particular section of the state has been benefited tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of dollars by the passage of the bill."

The Oshkosh "Northwestern" contained this item on Mr. Cook's work in congress:

"Among the other things Mr. Cook accomplished was to secure an appropriation of \$44,500 for Manitowoc harbor, when the government engineers recommended only \$16,000, and \$5,000 for the harbor at Two Rivers, where the engineers had recommended an outlay of only \$3,000. Much to the surprise of everybody about Lake Winnebago, he secured an appropriation of \$3,500 for a harbor of refuge on the Calumet shore, making the work mandatory instead of discretionary with the engineer department. He also secured the provision for fishways in the government dams at Eureka and Berlin. Everybody knows the difficulty of securing the adjustment of pension claims, and yet during the first session of the fifty-fourth congress Mr. Cook secured the reopening and adjustment of over one hundred pension claims, to the entire satisfaction of the claimants."

Mr. Cook had realized in congress the expectations of his friends, which was stated in this emphatic manner by the Appleton "Post": "With S. A. Cook in congress there will be no trifling with the people; no compromise with the enemy; no lowering of the standard of the economic system that gives vitality to industries and employment to labor where it is within his power to stay such calamities. This much the 'Post' is pleased to say of an old neighbor for whose integrity and unassuming accomplishments it entertains the highest regard."

Before the end of his term Mr. Cook refused a renomination for congress, much to the disappointment of all parties. With three months of his term left Mr. Cook urged on congress a bill to check adulteration of seeds. His success against agricultural frauds led to his name being urged for a position in the cabinet of President McKinley.

Two years later the press of the state stoutly urged the nomination of Mr. Cook for governor, but he finally stated that he would not be a candidate.

For the office of United States senator his name was urged with much favor by his friends, there being already four prominent citizens in the race, he finally entered actively in the canvass through his friends in the legislature, with a fair promise of success, though late

in allowing his name to be used, he becoming second in the contest, and was finally defeated by Senator Quarles, of Milwaukee.

The friendship for Mr. Cook became more firmly established throughout the state as his measures in congress became better understood by the people.

A movement was begun in 1907 to bring out Mr. Cook as a candidate for the United States senate, and it became popular over the state. No one knows where it sprang from, but in all parts of the state petitions were circulated and readily signed, asking Mr. Cook to allow his name to be used. At Neenah and Menasha there were 2,385 names to the papers, or 98 per cent of all the voters, and it would have been signed by every voter if he had seen the paper. Politics was not considered. Similar petitions were sent to Mr. Cook from forty counties in the state. After several months Mr. Cook accepted the call in a signed paper expressing his thanks on February 19, 1908. The paper shows that he felt great gratitude for the warm expressions of his fellowmen, and in closing he said: "If my life work, which is an open book of which I invite careful and rigid inspection, will not bear me out as a safe person for United States senator, the people and varied industries of Wisconsin will choose some other one for the position; and I trust you will find me, as in the past, keeping right on helping in what is for the good name of the state and assisting my fellowman as far as in my power."

His name will be placed among the candidates for United States senator in the primary election in the fall of 1908. It is expected that the senatorial candidate selected by the people cannot be ignored by the legislature; otherwise the primary election would be a farce. If Mr. Cook obtains the largest vote for the senate from the people at the primaries the legislature is bound in law and morals to elect him to the United States senate.

Mr. Cook volunteered when fifteen years old as a private in Company A, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, serving under General Custer. The regiment was mustered into service, completed March 12, 1862, and on the 22d left the state, from Camp Washburn. The colonel of the regiment was Cadwalader C. Washburn.

Mr. Cook's soldier days and associations endeared him to the comradeship of the military associates, and as soon as he became financially able he determined to erect for the use of the two G. A. R. posts of his adopted town a suitable meeting place to be used by them and the Woman's Relief Corps, and giving it in trust to Company I, the younger military men, to maintain. The S. A. Cook Armory was

erected on Commercial street on the division line between the cities of Neenah and Menasha.

Frank Corliss, of this sketch, was born in Nepeuskun township, this county, on May 30, 1865. He is the son of Edwin and Helen M. (Stone) Corliss, natives of Vermont. They came west to Wisconsin during war days, in 1863, and settled on a farm in this township, where they struggled along with the other early settlers to bring their farm to the point of realizing a comfortable maintenance, which they did, and at their death left behind them a beautiful home and the good will and esteem of their fellowmen. Mr. Corliss died in 1899 and his wife in 1901 at the ages of seventy-three and sixty-five respectively. They raised a family of three children, viz.: Elbridge, lives at St. James, Minnesota; Cora, is the wife of B. Cuykendall and lives in Ripon; Frank, our subject, who married Miss Lena Sargeant in 1892. Mrs. Corliss is the daughter of Tracy and Emma (Saxon) Sargeant, who were both born in New York state, and came west in 1850 and settled on a farm in Winnebago county. They are now residents of Ripon, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Corliss have four children, viz.: Elsie, Irene, Donovan and Frank, all living at home. Mr. Corliss has a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of finely improved land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, and is further improved with a large modern residence and commodious outbuildings to correspond. In addition to his general farming he carries on quite an extensive dairy business from a fine herd of milch cows; his farm is always kept in order and well stocked, and is one of the most beautiful country homes one finds in traveling through the state. Politically Mr. Corliss is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office-holding other than to serve on the town board, which he has done for four years. Fraternally he is a Mason of the Ripon Lodge No. 95, and is considered in his neighborhood as a most desirable and influential citizen.

Clarendon J. Combs, M. D., of Oshkosh, was born in the state of Missouri on November 10, 1874. His parents, James R. and Nellie A. (Phillips) Combs, were natives of New York and Maine respectively. They moved to Missouri and thence to Michigan, where the father died in 1894 at the age of forty-eight years. Our subject received his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he attended the Michigan Agricultural College, and then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. Locating in Oshkosh, Dr. Combs at once opened an office and began the practice of his profession and has since devoted himself uninterruptedly to general prac-

tice and surgery, and at present (1907) has charge of the Alexian Brothers Hospital, and also is connected with St. Mary's Hospital at Oshkosh. He is an active member of the Winnebago County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Oshkosh Medical Club and the Fox River Valley Medical Society.

He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Macabees and the Eagles. In 1904 Dr. Combs married Miss Jessie G. Clark, a daughter of Mr. James G. Clark, of Oshkosh.

William C. Cowling, a rising young member of the bar of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, his native place, was born on July 2, 1872, and is the youngest of three surviving children born to John and Mary (Jones) Cowling, the former a native of England and the latter of the state of Maine. Both came to Wisconsin with their parents when young, and after their marriage lived in the village of Algoma, where the father was engaged in lumbering. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion and with his wife now (1907) lives in Oshkosh.

William C. received his elementary education in the public schools of Oshkosh, and after finishing his studies in the high school attended the University of Minnesota. He then became a reporter on the "Daily Northwestern" of that city, and after two years in that capacity spent four years as city editor of that paper, resigning that position to accept the clerkship of the municipal court, being the first person to hold that office. In the meantime he began the study of law and in 1897 passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. After his admission young Cowling began to practice law at Princeton, Wisconsin, taking the practice of Congressman Davidson, and continued there until 1901, when he returned to Oshkosh to become a law partner with Mr. W. W. Quartermass, which relation continued until the senior partner's decease in 1903.

In politics Mr. Cowling is a Republican; he has been active in the local councils and affairs of his party, and in November, 1902, was elected to the state legislature and there served on the judiciary committee. The following year he was appointed city attorney of Oshkosh and two years later reappointed to the same office for a term that will expire in April, 1909, and during these years of public service kept up his private office and conducted a general practice of his profession. Mr. Cowling is actively identified with numerous benevolent, social and fraternal orders, being a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, Modern Woodmen of America and other similar organizations.

In 1894 Mr. Cowling married Miss Nettie, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Curtis, one of the influential pioneer settlers of Winnebago county,

whose womanly charms and domestic virtues admirably make a worthy helpmeet of her worthy husband.

They have two children, named respectively Wayne C. and Charlton H.

Edward Miller Crane, well known as one of the influential and substantial citizens of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born at Lincoln, Maine, on March 5, 1861. His parents, Allen B. and Ann (Miller) Crane, both natives of the Pine Tree state, removed thence to Oshkosh about 1866, where the father has since been engaged as a lumberman, the occupation which he followed in his native state. The mother died at Oshkosh in 1893 at the age of sixty-one years.

Mr. Crane was educated in the common English schools of Oshkosh, and besides acquiring a good English education perfected himself in stenography, which he put into practice in commercial correspondence and as a court reporter. Mr. Crane was for some years connected with Messrs. Parsons, Neville & Company, wholesale carriage manufacturers, who removed from Chicago to Oshkosh in 1879, and resigned his position there to accept that of general manager of the Thompson Carriage Company; this last connection continued until 1902, when President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster at Oshkosh, he being reappointed in 1907 for a further term of four years. Mr. Crane's business training, combined with his careful, vigorous and systematic methods, eminently fit him for the responsible duties of the office to which he has been called, and the results of his official service have been highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to those whom he serves. At a meeting of the postmasters of Wisconsin held at Milwaukee in September, 1907, he was unanimously elected president of the Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.

Mr. Crane is a man of cultured tastes, engaging personality and felicitous social qualities. He is actively connected with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal League, and also belongs to the Oshkosh Yacht Club.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Crane married Miss Lilian, daughter of Charles W. Felker, of Oshkosh, a woman whose charming manners and superior endowments distinctly qualify her as a worthy helpmate for her popular husband. Their only child, Charles Allen, was born at Oshkosh on July 3, 1896.

Oscar F. Crary, Jr., is a successful business man and a native son of Oshkosh, Wis., was born on April 22, 1871, and is a son of Oscar F. and Jane (Hughes) Crary, the former a native of New York and the latter of Wales. His paternal grandfather, Leonard P. Crary,

settled at Milwaukee in the early fifties, and was one of the first aldermen of that city.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving school spent four years in the freight department of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and then three and a half years in the dispatcher's office of that company at Oshkosh. He was next employed for five years as bookkeeper with the Buckstaff-Edwards Company. After that he was for a short time connected with Choate-Hollister Furniture Company. From 1899 to 1901 he was associated with the insurance agency of Messrs. L. S. Tuttle & Bro., and then became vice-president of the Buckstaff-Edwards Company, an office which he still holds, being also one of that company's directors. In 1906 Mr. Crary discontinued his active duties in connection with this company and assumed control of the insurance business formerly carried on by Messrs. James Jenkins & Co., and to this is now (1907) devoting his time and energies. In all his business affairs Mr. Crary brings to his worth the results of his years of careful and methodical business training and his businesslike methods, combined with his progressive and practical ideas and his pleasing methods of putting them into force have won for him most gratifying success. He is straightforward and upright in all his business relations, and wherever known is respected for his honorable and fair dealing.

Mr. Crary is a Democrat in politics and has served one term as alderman from the Tenth ward of his city. He has been treasurer of the Oshkosh Yacht Club for ten years, and is esteemed Loyal Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 22, 1900, Mr. Crary married Miss Aimee B. Hawthorne, daughter of the late David Hawthorne, of Oshkosh, and a woman highly esteemed for her many womanly qualities and virtues.

Mr. and Mrs. Crary have one child, viz.: Helen Hawthorne.

John H. Crawford, pioneer steamboat owner and business man of Oshkosh, passed out of this life at his home in this city on June 20, 1907, at the age of 66 years, fifty-two years of his busy and useful career having been passed in Oshkosh. His birthplace was in Kingston, Canada, born on April 17, 1841. He was the son of John and Margaret (Forsyth) Crawford, both residents of Canada. His father was of Irish descent and his mother of Scotch ancestry.

When our subject, Mr. Crawford, was 12 years of age, his parents removed to Racine, Wis., where they lived for two years, then spent two years in Milwaukee, and from there went to Ripon, where they remained for one year, then removed to Oshkosh and resided there for the balance of their lives. The father died in the late nineties and

the mother in 1902. Mr. Crawford was educated in the public schools of Oshkosh and at the college in Racine. Soon after coming to Oshkosh he commenced to learn to be a pilot on the lakes, and for ten years followed the occupation of steamboat pilot, and learned the practical workings of the shipping business, and being fired with the ambition to be the master of his own craft, he soon became the owner of a vessel. His first venture in this line was the "Mary," a stern-wheel steamer, and this was followed by the "Brooklyn," which was of the same type, and later he became the owner of the "Oshkosh," which was destroyed by fire on Lake Butte des Morts. Capt. W. W. Le Fever, now of the firm of Clark & Le Fever, was associated with Mr. Crawford as part owner of the "Oshkosh." The deceased was the first owner of the steamer "Evelyn," which is in active service in these waters, and is now owned by the coöperative company, the successor of Mr. Crawford. It was built by McKenzie and Crawford, and when they retired from steamboating they sold it to Capt. W. W. Neff, now deceased. For a number of years Mr. Crawford was the owner of a one-third interest in the steamer "J. H. Crawford," which is now called the "Thistle." While a steamboat captain he had the distinction of bringing the first anthracite coal to Oshkosh, loading at Buffalo, via Green Bay, and he also brought here the first stoves for burning hard coal. In 1870 he formed a copartnership with Mr. F. J. McKenzie, under the firm name of McKenzie & Crawford. They were engaged in transportation and the ownership of lake vessels, also wholesale dealers in ice, coal and wood. In 1895 Mr. Crawford bought out the interests of his partner, Mr. McKenzie, and carried on the wood, coal and ice business in his own name until 1906, when he sold out the entire business, including the large ice houses on River street, to a company of local men, who carried on the business under the firm name of the J. H. Crawford Company. This has been succeeded by a recently organized company styled The Coöperative Coal & Ice Company. Until 1893 the main offices of Messrs. McKenzie & Crawford were located on the Main street dock, for at that time the company owned a line of steamers, and for over twenty years nearly all of their large shipping business was carried by their own vessels. In 1893 they built the office buildings standing at the northwest corner of Division and Pearl streets, since which time nearly all of the coal has been brought to the city by railroad. Mr. Crawford continued in active business until February, 1906, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health, although he continued administering the affairs of a large stock farm, which he owned in the south, and his other large property interests.

As a progressive and enterprising citizen and business man Mr. Crawford was a success. He was a man of marked individuality, independent in thought and action; a man among men, whose presence will be missed in the business and social world, and most of all in his home circle. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Amber (Hay) Crawford, to whom he was married on June 29, 1887. One daughter, by a former marriage, Mrs. Jay A. Hinman, of Oshkosh.

David B. Curtis, Jr., is a wide awake, energetic and progressive business man of Oshkosh, Wis., whose honorable dealings and consistent life have gained for him universal confidence and respect. He is a native of Chicago, Ill., and was born December 28, 1868, and is the second child of a family of three children born to David B. and Mary E. (Wilson) Curtis. The father, a native of Vermont, settled in Wisconsin in 1861 and engaged in railroading, and for thirty years was conductor on the Northwestern Railway, running from Chicago to Green Bay. Since leaving the railway service he has made his home in Oshkosh, where his wife, who was a native of Michigan, died in 1906 at the age of 67 years.

Our subject acquired a good education in the public schools of Oshkosh, and at the age of 16 began clerking in the National Union Bank of Oshkosh. A few months later he secured employment with the Milwaukee & Lake Shore Railroad Company, now the Northwestern, beginning as baggageman and working his way up, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, until 1897, when he was made passenger and freight agent and placed in full charge of the local interests of the Northwestern Railway Company at Oshkosh.

Mr. Curtis is a man of fine personal qualities, affable, courteous, gentlemanly in his bearing and withal manly in character and fond of good comradeship. He is an active member of the Masonic order, including the chapters, a Knight of Pythias, and also belongs to the Oshkosh Yacht Club.

On May 15, 1907, Mr. Curtis married Miss Laura, daughter of the late O. D. Peck, of Oshkosh, a woman of superior endowments and refined and cultivated tastes, a worthy companion of her worthy husband.

Harris G. Curtis, a retired farmer of Menasha township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Richmond, Canada East, July 25, 1832. His parents, George H. and Mary (Thomas) Curtis, both natives of New Hampshire, were of English ancestry. When our subject was a child they moved from Canada to Franklin county, New York, where he acquired his early education in the district schools and at Franklin Academy. The father was a farmer in New York, but in

1854 moved with his family to Outagamie county, Wisconsin, where, besides farming, he kept a public house and carried on general merchandising. He died there at the age of 73 years, and his body was laid at rest in the cemetery in Bovina township, as was also that of his widow, who survived him some ten years.

Harris G. early developed a fondness for books and was apt as a scholar, and in his 16th year taught school at Bangor, Franklin county, New York, and also in Outagamie county for some time after coming to Wisconsin.

He then moved to a fine farm in Bovina township and there lived until 1890, engaged in general farming, stock raising and dairying, having a splendid herd of milch cows. He also conducted a general merchandise store in Bovina township, and was counted among the prosperous, progressive and influential men of his community. He served many years as township supervisor, was postmaster at Shiocton Postoffice, Bovina township, in Outagamie county, and was also United States marshal, being a Republican in politics.

Mr. Curtis has always been a great student and reader, keeping himself in touch with the trend of current events and delighting in the classic writings of standard authors. He himself has written much and has published a volume of poems that has received high commendation. In 1890 he moved to Appleton, and in 1898 to his present home, comprising a farm of ninety-eight acres, in section 4, Menasha township, where he lives in the enjoyment of his books, retired from active work.

In 1854 Mr. Curtis married Miss Mercy M. Tabor, who was born in Grand Island, Vt., to Luther and Hanna (Gitchell) Tabor, both natives of that state. They moved from Vermont to Michigan, where the father died, and whence the mother came to Wisconsin and lived in the family of our subject until her decease.

Mrs. Curtis died at Appleton, Wis., September 19, 1894. She was a woman of exemplary Christian character and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her body was laid at rest in the Bovina township cemetery. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, three are now living. One of these, George L., born in Bovina township and educated there, now lives on the home farm in Menasha township, which he cultivates. He also engages in stock raising and operates a stone quarry on the farm. He also, in a limited way, practices as a veterinary surgeon. His wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Sloat, is a native of New Brunswick, and a daughter of Charles and Margaret Sloat, natives of the same place. They settled on a farm in Algoma township, near Oshkosh, about 1870.

They both died in Dakota, whither they went after the marriage of their daughter, the father at the age of 60 and the mother at the age of 54 years. Mrs. and Mrs. George L. Curtis have had seven children, all except the youngest (Ada, who was born at the present family home) born in Outagamie county. Of these four, viz.: Raymond, Howard, Edna and Harold are now deceased. Those living are named, respectively, Clinton, Mildred and Ada. Mr. George L. Curtis also has a son by a former marriage, Albert G. Curtis, who is 28 years of age.

James Scott Daniels, M. D. Among the able physicians of Winnebago county whose lives are devoted to the benevolent work of alleviating the sufferings of humanity none stands more prominent than Dr. Daniels.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, March 3, 1841, a son of James and Elvira (Fanchers) Daniels, and on the paternal side is descended from Mayflower pilgrims of the same name. The Franchers were of German origin and early settlers during colonial days in Herkimer county, New York. On both sides of the house our subject's people were Baptists and Whigs of the old school, and he was consequently a Republican from the time he was old enough to vote. James Daniels, his father, who was a lifelong agriculturist, conducted a farm at Montrose, Pa., until April 27, 1852, when he moved his family to the township of Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin, whence, after four years, he came to Appleton, Outagamie county, and here bought a farm of eighty acres, whereon he passed the remainder of his busy life. When he was called from earth November 14, 1875, the community felt that a good man had passed from among them, a man of sound judgment, cool, steady and thorough in all his transactions and dealings, beloved for his generosity and benevolence, and admired for his unqualified trust and confidence in those whom he esteemed as friends. Through this latter trait in his character, he suffered several financial losses by indorsing for others, yet, notwithstanding this, he did not sit down and repine, but bravely set his face to the storm and plodded steadily on his way to repair his misfortune. He left a nice property to his family, all of which he had acquired after coming to Wisconsin.

Dr. James S. Daniels, the subject proper of this sketch, attended the common schools of his native place and Wisconsin until he was 18 years old, when he commenced teaching the first school ever taught in Osborne township, Outagamie county. In the fall of 1860 he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, but not being blessed with an over robust constitution, only attended at intervals until 1865,

by which time he had finished his classical course, but did not graduate. On leaving college, where no doubt in "Virgil's ————" he reveled in the delights of rural life, he placed himself on a farm with a view to recuperating his impaired health, and here during summers he played the true Arcadian role of a practical farmer, cultivating, in the winter seasons at the neighboring school house, the minds of the unsophisticated rising generation. He taught school at various points seventeen consecutive terms, and while thus employed commenced and pursued the reading of medicine and surgery. In the winter of 1874 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he gave his time exclusively to study, graduating in the spring of 1877, and he at once began the practice of his profession in Holland township, Brown county, Wisconsin. After five months' sojourn there, he removed to Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, where he "hung out his shingle," but not being able to exist entirely on fish, with which the inhabitants (nearly all French) usually paid their doctor's and other bills, our subject resolved not to tarry long among them, so again "folding his tent" he departed into Winnebago county, where, in the village of Winneconne he remained three years. We next find him in Seymour, Outagamie county, taking charge of Dr. Strong's practice in the winter of 1879-80 during the latter's absence at college, and in the following spring Dr. Daniels took up his residence in Omro, where he at once began receiving a fair share of clientele, which has constantly increased until now he has, probably, the largest practice in his section of Winnebago county. He makes a specialty of chronic diseases, also of the diseases of women and children, and in obstetrics he has a wider clientèle than any other physician in his section. Possessed of the best medical library in the county outside of Oshkosh, he is a close student, continually reading up in his profession, and since commencing practice has taken as many as nine different medical journals or magazines, thus keeping thoroughly in pace with the times and well posted on all new discoveries in methods of medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Homeopathic Clinical Society of Chicago, also of the Homeopathic State Society of Wisconsin, and in the American Institute of Homeopathy. Socially he has been associated with the Masonic fraternity since 1883, is a member of Omro Lodge No. 168, of Winnebago Chapter No. 43 (of which he has been Scribe), and Oshkosh Commandery No. 11, K. P., also a member of the I. O. O. F. Deeply sympathetic by nature and possessed of the broadest gauge of humanity, Dr. Daniels has surrounded himself by many sincere friends, by whom he is worthily esteemed and respected.

Charles W. Davis, who has been identified with the business

life of Oshkosh for nearly half a century, is a native of Castleton, Rutland county, Vt., born January 5, 1827, and when he was a child his parents, who were natives of Vermont, moved to Warren county, New York, where he grew up and passed his early manhood. When he was 30 years old, in 1857, Mr. Davis removed to the west and spent two years in the employ of the Newaygo Lumber Company at Muskegon, Mich. Later he had charge of the Boom Company at Muskegon, and on June 1, 1860, settled in Oshkosh, his present home. Here, with Mr. Robert McMillen, who bought the interest of Mr. J. D. Jones in a sash, door and blind factory, Mr. R. T. Morgan owning the remaining interests, a business was carried on under the firm name of Morgan, Davis & Co. In 1861 Messrs. Davis and McMillan sold their interest in the business to Mr. John R. Morgan, and under the firm name of McMillen & Davis engaged in the manufacture of shingles. This they carried on successfully some six years, in 1867 associating themselves with Sandford Beckwith and engaging in the foundry business under the firm name of Beckwith, Davis & Co. In 1874, in partnership with his former partner, Mr. McMillen, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors and blinds, and devoted himself to that business for fourteen years, until January 1, 1888, when he sold his interest to his partner, and in 1890, associating with Joseph Stringham and others founded the German-American Bank (being vice-president), which, about three years later, when Mr. Davis was president, reorganized into the New German-American Bank of Oshkosh, of which Mr. Davis was president for a number of years. Throughout his long business career Mr. Davis has been known for his uprightness of character, his business sagacity, his clear foresight, and withal his conscientiousness and fairness in all his business relations. He is a man of fine personality, genial, companionable, warm-hearted and friendly, and has always held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who have honored him with several public trusts. As early as 1868, when he had been a citizen of Oshkosh only eight years, after having served in the city council as alderman from his ward, he was nominated on the Republican ticket and easily elected mayor of the city. It was during his term as mayor that the matter of improving the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was attracting attention. Mr. Davis at once became conspicuous in favor of the project, and largely through his instrumentality a convention of the mayors of the cities and towns along the line of the improvement was held at Oshkosh, over which he presided. Through this another convention was held at Prairie du Chien, resulting in the adoption by the United

States government of the work of the proposed improvement, in all of which Mr. Davis played a prominent part.

As a member of the county board from 1882 to 1895, and chairman of the county board from 1890 to 1895, he took an active interest in the economical administration and secured from the State Board of Control authority to lay a pipe line for fire protection from the stand-pipe at the asylum to the poor house; also right to run the waste pipe from the poor farm across state property to the lake.

As a member of the State Senate for two terms, 1895 and 1897, he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking. Mr. Davis is a life member of Oshkosh Yacht Club, member of the Elks lodge, Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce and the Free Masons. He was married September 22, 1850, at Stony Creek, Warren county, New York, to Christie A. McMillen, a native of that county and a sister of Robert McMillen.

She was born January 6, 1828, and died March 19, 1883. Their married life was very happy. Four children were born to them: Sarah, Alden H. and Helen Grace. The first born, a daughter, and the third, a son, died several years past.

Buel T. Davis, president and manager of the Davis Agency of Oshkosh, was born at Decatur, Ill., on July 30, 1852. His parents, John and Martha (Powell) Davis, were born respectively in Illinois and England. The Davis family were descendants and neighborhood acquaintances of Lincoln. John Davis went to Kansas, where he became a man of great prominence; he served two terms as a member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional district of that state. He was a journalist, founded and for many years edited the "Junction City Tribune." He was a strong political writer and advocated many views and measures since adopted by his party. The Hon. John Davis died in 1900 at the age of 73. His wife departed this life a few months previous to his demise.

Buel T. Davis was the eldest of a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. They are all married and have families. They held a family reunion during the summer of 1907. Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of Decatur, Ill., and graduated from the state normal school at Emporia, Kan., in the class of 1876. For a time he taught school at Aurora, Ill. He then went to the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan., where he remained until the institution was reorganized. In 1876 he became principal of the public school at Chetopa, Kan., where he remained two years. Later he was principal of the public schools of Emporia, Kan. For ten years he was superintendent of the Emporia public schools and director of

training in the state normal school. Later for two years he was superintendent of the public schools of Atchison, Kan. In 1890 he removed to Minnesota and became superintendent of the public schools of Winona, where he remained until he removed to Oshkosh in 1896, where he was superintendent of the city schools for three years. In 1899 he entered the insurance business, establishing the agency known as the Davis Agency, of which he is the principal stockholder, president and manager. The agency very successfully handles life, fire, accident and endowment insurance. He is alderman of the Twelfth ward. As chairman of the school committee he strongly favored the movement for the improvement of the schools of Oshkosh. He has been active in a company, and was first chairman of the committee on organization, and later secretary, which position he now holds, which organization is active in promoting the interests of Oshkosh in a civic way, and in inducing industries, and especially in establishing old line life insurance companies, which will be an important move for the entire state.

Professor Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M. He is also a deacon of the First Congregational church.

He was married in 1882 to Emma, daughter of Elverton J. and Elizabeth (Benway) Waite. They have four children, viz.: John Jay, Mildred E., Merton P. and Josephine Davis.

Isaac Delaney, of Rushford township, Winnebago county, was one of those unassuming men who has proven his worth both as a soldier and citizen. He was one of the first to take up arms in the defense of his country at the beginning of the Civil War, and when no longer needed in the ranks of the firing line, dropped the tools of strife and put his hand to the plow in an honest endeavor to redeem the wilderness and make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

He is a native of the state of Ohio, and was born October 2, 1843, the son of William C. and Mary A. (McCracken) Delaney, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were among the pioneers of Winnebago county, settling first in Delhi, and later removed to Rushford township, where they passed the balance of their lives engaged in general farming and stock raising, and lived long and useful lives. The death of the father occurred in 1854 and that of the mother in 18—.

Of the large and interesting family which they raised, only two now survive—Isaac and William.

In 1866 Mr. Delaney married Miss Nancy Parcell, daughter of Israel and Betsey (Gettman) Parcell, who were both natives of the



Charles Duber

state of New York and among the early settlers of Winnebago county. To this union were born three children: Earnest, who lives at home, engaged in the lumber business; Minnie and Bessie, who are both married and live in adjoining counties.

In 1866 our subject settled on his present farm, which at that time was covered with timber. By dint of hard work, he has today a well-improved farm with good buildings. He enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, in August, 1861. He served four years in the Army of the Cumberland, engaging in many battles, and was honorably discharged in 1865. A Republican in politics, though he has never held office. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

William DeKolver, who for more than a quarter of a century has been pastor of St. Patrick's church, Menasha, Wis., was born April 22, 1843, and is the second of a family of five children born to Peter and Justiana (Kumps) DeKolver, natives of Belgium, where the father was engaged in farming. They settled on a farm in Kewaunee county, Wis., about 18—, and there made a home and reared their family. In 1880 they moved to Green Bay, where the mother died in 1888 and the father in 1894, he being 82 years of age. Of their other four children, John B., born October 30, 1841, was a farmer in Brown county, Wis., and died at the age of 62 years; Frank, born June 9, 1846, is a carpenter and contractor and lives at Amberg, Wis.; Catherine, born March 14, 1854, is married and lives at Superior, Wis., and Angeline, born September 18, 1856, is married and resides at Chippewa Falls.

William received his early education from his parents and in the schools of Milwaukee, whither they moved when he was 4 years old. When he was 19 years old, in August, 1862, he entered the army as a member of Company A, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till May 18, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health. Returning home he remained on the farm about a year and then took up a course of study at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, preparatory for his life work, and immediately after his graduation in 1871 took charge of the parish at Kilbourn, Wis., and remained there two years.

During the next two years he served as pastor of SS. Peter and Paul church at Grand Rapids, Wis., then took charge of St. John's church at Green Bay one year, and in 1876 went to LaPere, Wis., where for eight years he was pastor of St. Francis' church. In 1884 Rev. DeKolver assumed the duties of his present church at Menasha in connection with which great changes and improvements have been

wrought during the twenty-six years of his pastorate. This congregation was organized in 1853 for all Catholics in and around Neenah and Menasha, under the tutelage of St. Charles Boaromes, and a church building erected on an acre of land. In 1867 the German-speaking members withdrew and organized a congregation for themselves. Three years later a parochial school was established and placed in charge of Servite Sisters from England, who were succeeded in 1877 by Sisters of the Notre Dame Convent, Milwaukee. After the burning of the church building, March 7, 1882, the present brick structure was erected and dedicated in honor of St. Patrick, thenceforth the patron saint of the parish.

The congregation was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, in 1883; in 1898 four lots adjoining the original property were bought and the next year a new parsonage, costing \$25,000, was built. In the year 1900 a commodious school house and a Sisters' residence were erected. The school is in a flourishing condition, is attended by more than 180 pupils, and in point of order, discipline and thoroughness is equal to any in the community. The congregation of St. Patrick's church now (1908) comprises a membership of 900, and since the pastorate of Rev. N. Fairnaci in 1857 the following named pastors have had charge of the parish, viz.: 1857-9, Rev. Father DeBecke; 1859-60, Rev. N. Seif; 1860-63, Rev. Louis Dacl; 1863-67, Rev. William Wilkens; 1867-68, Rev. Father Uhlemayer; 1868-69, Rev. Edward Walsh; 1869-70, Rev. Father Uhlemayer; 1870-83, Servite Fathers; 1883-84, Rev. Arthur O'Connor, and 1884-1908, Rev. William DeKelver.

Henry Dietz, one of the early and most highly respected citizens of Neenah, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on April 8, 1834, being the son of John and Elizabeth Dietz, both natives of Germany. He was educated in the common schools of his birthplace in Germany and in 1853 came to the United States with his parents, who first settled in Buffalo, New York. His father was a mason and followed that occupation both in Germany and after his arrival in New York.

Henry, our subject, remained in Buffalo for two years working at the carpenter trade, at the expiration of which time he settled at Flint, Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick until the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860 he removed to Wisconsin, locating at Neenah, which city, with the exception of two years spent at Springdale, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, has since been his home. Mr. Dietz followed the business of brickmaking until 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer In-

fantry and served until the close of the war. He was stationed on the Tennessee river near Johnsonville, Tennessee, and at Clarksville, Tennessee. He was under the command of General Thomas and was also at the siege of Nashville. He was mustered out and discharged at Nashville, and then went to Milwaukee, where he was paid off, after which he returned to his home in Neenah and engaged in the cooperage business, which he followed until 1902. Since that date he has led a comparatively retired life. At the present time, however, he acts as janitor of the Fourth Ward schoolhouse. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, H. J. Lewis Post No. 129, of Neenah, of which he was one of the charter members. He has filled all the offices of the post and is at present quartermaster.

Mr. Dietz is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Evangelical (German) church, of which association he has for some years been trustee. For eight years he was a member of the school board of Neenah.

Mr. Dietz was married November 8, 1858, to Miss Jacobs. Mrs. Dietz was the daughter of John and Marie (Woekner) Jacobs. She was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, where she was educated, coming to this country with her parents in 1854. Mr. Jacobs was a mason by trade, coming to Outagamie county, Wisconsin, at an early date. He engaged in farming and remained there until his demise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dietz have been born ten children, eight of whom are still living; the firstborn died in infancy, unnamed. The others are Anna, William, Herman, Dora E., Frank H., Amelia, Magdalene, Ralph W. E., Benjamin R. With the exception of Amelia, who was born at Springdale, Iowa, all the children are natives of Neenah, Wisconsin. Anna is the wife of John Sorenson, of Appleton, Wisconsin. They have one child—Raymond. William is a cooper by trade. He married Ann Opperman; they have had five children. The eldest, Emma, deceased, was the wife of George Overton. She left two children, George and Dorothea J. The others are William J., deceased; Mary, Henry and Elsie. Herman Dietz died at the age of twenty-one years. Dora E. resides with her parents in Neenah. For some eleven years she was a teacher in the public schools of Neenah, where she and all of her brothers and sisters were educated. Frank H. resides at North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; he is a conductor on the Wisconsin Central railroad. The maiden name of his wife was Hattie Schimpf; they have two children, Wayne and Helen. Amelia is the wife of Henry Hoeper, of Neenah, janitor of the Neenah high school. They have one child, Clarence. Magdalene H. resides in Neenah. She is a professional nurse, a graduate of the

German-American Hospital of Chicago. Ralph W. E., a cooper by trade, at the present time is a substitute mail carrier of Neenah. He is first lieutenant of Company I, Wisconsin National Guard.

During his long, active and useful life Mr. Dietz has seen Neenah develop from a small village into a populous and beautiful city.

George W. Dodge, M. D., of Menasha, Winnebago county, was born in DuPage county, Illinois, October 11, 1841, son of D. D. Dodge, a native of the state of Vermont and a member of one of the oldest New England families. He removed to Illinois in 1836 and was one of the earliest settlers of DuPage county. He remained there until 1849, then removed to Neenah, Wisconsin, where he built a hotel on the site now occupied by the Shiells bank; a pioneer of this town, and one of the first to engage in the hotel business. In 1852 he went overland to California and remained there until 1854, when he returned to Wisconsin, lived here ten years and went back to California, where he remained until 1898, and resumed his residence in Menasha, Wisconsin, making his home with his son, George W., for the balance of his life. He died in 1906 at the age of ninety years and eight months. He had four sons, all of whom are now (1908) living, our subject being the eldest. The father was a man of great energy and led a very busy life; he was upright in character, honest and reliable in all his dealings, and bequeathed to his sons the heritage of a good name.

Dr. Dodge was educated in the public schools of Neenah, and studied medicine at the Chicago Medical College, now affiliated with Northwestern University, and was graduated with the class of 1873 and commenced the practice of his profession in Winneconne, Wisconsin. After three years of successful practice at this place he removed to Menasha, where he has since continued the active practice of medicine. At the commencement of the Civil War he was one of the first to respond to the call to arms, and on April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Hamilton commanding. He was mustered into the service at Fond du Lac, and from there sent to Hagerstown, Maryland, and thence to Harper's Ferry, and spent the fall and winter in Maryland. The latter part of February they were moved into Virginia and marched to Winchester, from there to New Market and on to Strausburg, where the two companies were detached to guard a railroad bridge, and while there were attacked by five companies of cavalry. They maintained their ground, however, until relieved by the regiment on the following day. The Doctor was one of three in his company who were wounded, and the next day they made their way back to Win-

chester, where they were captured by the Confederates and held as prisoners for three weeks, when they were recaptured by General Fremont and sent to the general hospital at Frederick City, Maryland. After one week he was sent to Washington, where he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Neenah.

Dr. Dodge is a man who stands high in his profession and in the social life of the community. He is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Association; is a member of the Masonic fraternity chapter and commandery, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks lodge. He was appointed postmaster of Menasha by President McKinley in 1900.

On August 3, 1868, Dr. Dodge was married to Miss Olivia Woldbridge, who is a native of Vermont, and of a highly respected family. Their union has been blessed with one daughter—Caroline, now Mrs. George W. Finch, of Chicago.

Edward C. Doman, son of Herman C. Doman, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on April 29, 1881. After leaving the public schools, where he acquired a goodly quantity of learning, he entered business life in his father's shop as bookkeeper, which he continued until the Doman Company was organized in 1903, which manufactured engines and motors for marine use, which are distributed in all parts of the world. He is now secretary and treasurer of the company and an energetic, prosperous and successful young business man.

Mr. Doman is a member of the Oshkosh Yacht Club. He was married in 1901 to Miss Zella Zimmerman, daughter of J. C. Zimmerman, of Oshkosh. They have had one child—Carlton E., deceased.

Herman C. Doman, of Oshkosh, manager of the H. C. Doman Manufacturing Company, who has risen from a poor but ambitious boy to the position of one of the leading manufacturers and substantial business men of the city, was born in Germany in 1857, the son of Ferdinand Doman, who came to Oshkosh in 1864, and died in 1897 at the age of seventy-four years.

Our subject, Mr. Doman, had very meager educational advantages, but his aptitude for learning how to do things by seeing them done and doing them himself has placed him on an intellectual plane with others whose educational advantages were far greater. He began at the age of eleven to make his own way in the world and first secured employment with Messrs. Tolman & Harris in their sawmill, located on the south bank of the Fox river, and remained with them until he was twenty years old, when he commenced learning the machinist's trade in the shop of John Morse and remained there for five years, mastering all the details of the business. He then went to Merrill,

Wisconsin, and operated a machine shop with Dan Christensen as a partner. In 1884 he sold out his interests and returned to Oshkosh and entered the employ of John Morse and Charles Page; two years later he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Manuel, which continued until 1894, when he purchased the interest of his partner and carried on the business under the firm name of H. C. Doman until 1903, when he organized a stock company and was incorporated under the firm name of the H. C. Doman Company, manufacturers of gasoline engines and marine motors, with E. P. Sawyer as president, Phil H. Sawyer vice-president, Edward C. Doman secretary and treasurer, and H. C. Doman general manager. They manufacture a superior class of goods and find a ready market in all parts of the world.

Mr. Doman is a man who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact both in a business way and socially. He is unassuming in manner, but has a quiet consciousness of his own strength of character and latent force that has carried him past all difficulties which he has encountered during his lifetime.

Among the societies with which Mr. Doman is connected are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Oshkosh Yacht Club and the Oshkosh Power Boat Club.

Mr. Doman was married in 1880 to Miss Bertha Bressamaster, who died in August, 1881, leaving one child, Edward C., who was four months old at the time. Mr. Doman's second marriage was with Miss Augusta Behuke, in May, 1884. The children born of this second marriage are: William F., twenty-two years old, is superintendent of the shop and stockholder in the Doman Company; John R., twenty-one years old, is a bookkeeper for the company; Harry B., fourteen years old and in school; and Laura A., aged ten.

Herman Eilers, a prosperous banker and substantial citizen of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1853, and is the second child of a family of three children born to John D. and Conradine Eilers, who immigrated from Germany, their native land, and settled at Oshkosh in the spring of 1855. The father was a tailor by trade and followed his occupation until his decease in the year 1900 at the age of seventy-six years; the mother died in 1864 at the age of forty-two years.

Herman received a good common school education, and early in life started out on his own account. He first learned the painter's trade, and worked at that for a time, but in 1871 accepted a situation as messenger in the Union National Bank of Oshkosh. Applying himself diligently to his tasks, his faithfulness was rewarded by fre-

quent promotions, and he continued his services with this institution fifteen years, acquiring valuable experience and a thorough and practical knowledge of the banking business, fitting him for his life work. In 1886 Mr. Eilers went to Central City, Nebraska, and established the Farmers' State Bank, of which he became cashier, holding that office six years. Returning to Oshkosh in 1892, he with others organized the South Side Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$25,000, Mr. Franklin Leach becoming its president, Mr. Joseph Koeckner vice-president, and he being elected cashier. There have been various changes of officers in this institution since it was founded sixteen years ago, but through all the changes Mr. Eilers has been continued in the office to which he was at first elected and is regarded as a reliable and successful banker, sound in judgment, conservative in methods and high-minded and honorable in all things. Mr. Eilers, while devoting his chief attention to the duties of his responsible office, takes a commendable interest in civic affairs and is in hearty sympathy with whatever tends to the material and moral betterment of the city and community. He is a man of pleasing personality, courteous in manner, sociable, firm in principle, yet reasonable and modest withal; in short, a high-minded Christian gentleman. In religious faith he is affiliated with the German Lutheran church.

In 1884 Mr. Eilers married Miss Anna Anderson, a woman of fine social standing, whose native abilities and attainments make her a most worthy helpmate and companion for her worthy husband. They have two children, named respectively Frederick and Richard.

Frederick Elwers, a well known druggist of Neenah, Wisconsin, located at 105 West Wisconsin avenue, is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, where his parents, Ernest and Mary (Miller) Elwers, were likewise born.

Mr. Elwers, our subject, was born April 13, 1847, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852. The father was a shoemaker by trade and followed that calling both in Germany and after coming to this country, retiring from the business, which he carried on in Neenah for many years, some time before his death, which occurred at Neenah in 1900 at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Elwers, his wife, survived him for six years. They were both members of the Lutheran church and are buried together at Neenah. Of their eight children five survive. Mr. Elwers was a Democrat in politics.

After completing his education in the public schools of Neenah Frederick entered the employ of Kimberly & Henry, druggists of Neenah, as an apprentice, and is now the proprietor of the establishment he first entered. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Kimberly

& Henry Mr. Elwers remained with Mr. S. F. Henry, who succeeded to the business. In 1881 Mr. Henry sold the business to Mr. D. L. Kimberly, who formed a copartnership with Mr. Elwers under the style of Kimberly & Elwers. From the date of the organization of the firm Mr. Elwers was in charge of the store. In January, 1906, he acquired the entire business and has since conducted it under the name of Fred Elwers. From the standpoint of continuous business Mr. Elwers is the oldest druggist in that line in Neenah. He is an independent in politics, and Mrs. Elwers is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

On April 13, 1880, Mr. Elwers was married to Miss Louisa Asel, at Neenah, on his thirty-third birthday. Mrs. Elwers was born there; her parents, George and Katherine (Kameideiner) Asel, being natives of Bavaria, came to the United States at an early day and settled in Neenah, where Mr. Asel engaged in the draying business, and later in the coal and wood business, which he carried on until his death. Mrs. Asel still survives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Elwers at their home, 314 East Wisconsin avenue. Mrs. Elwers was educated in the public schools of Neenah.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwers have been the parents of two children, viz.: Anna Louisa, born at Neenah and died at the age of three months; George Ernest, born at Neenah on May 27, 1892, and is now a student of the public schools there.

Abner S. Farrow is the son of Isaac W. Farrow and Sarah C. Farrow, and was born on September 6, 1857, at Winneconne, in Winnebago county. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Farrow were the parents of five children, three of whom are now (1908) living, our subject, Abner S., being the second child.

He was educated in the common schools of Algoma township and finished the higher course in the W. W. Daggett Business College in Oshkosh. At the age of twenty he embarked in the lumbering business, at which he spent some fifteen years in the woods and on the river, driving logs, and then he returned to the homestead and remained there for one year, working on his father's farm, when he branched out for himself and purchased the old J. W. Foster farm in section 18 and began farming on his own account. He was an ambitious and energetic young man, and it was not long before he controlled a fine large farm in his own right. He now owns 240 acres of finely improved land, twenty acres of this being timber, chiefly black and burr oak. He does general farming, and in addition carries on a successful dairy business, keeping a fine herd of milch cows, of the Guernsey breed principally. He also owns some

splendid horses, and in 1902 he built a new modern frame residence and a large, commodious barn—this is built in a “T” shape, 32x62, and is used both as a stable and a coach house, while the rear part is 34x70 feet, which he uses for his dairy cows. The barn is 35 feet in height. In addition to this Mr. Farrow has an immense silo which is always in the fall well filled with winter fodder. Most of his out-buildings are of stone foundations and are all kept in first-class condition. The yard surrounding his buildings is beautifully cared for, and the whole aspect of the place indicates the thrift and ambition of its owner. It is one of the finest country homes in the entire state of Wisconsin; his residence is up-to-date in every respect, with most of the conveniences of a modern city home, such as water, light, etc., while he uses a gasoline engine equipment in the house for churning and other purposes. He also keeps an engine in the barn for grinding feed and other work, as well as other modern farm machinery, which makes the farm work a pleasure instead of a task.

On April 18, 1888, Mr. Farrow was married to Miss Zelia E. Ross, daughter of John and Morilla (Shelton) Ross, of Winneconne. Mr. and Mrs. Farrow have two children, viz.: Ethel M., a student of the normal school in Oshkosh, and Turner A. Farrow.

Mr. Farrow is secretary of the Algoma, Black Wolf and Nekimi Insurance Company, which has been a success, and which company carries one and one-half million dollars' insurance. He has always been much interested in the affairs of his town and ready to support and promote any movement tending toward the betterment of the community and placing the right party in the right office.

William I. Fisher, of Utica township, a pioneer farmer of this place, was born in Oshkosh on July 25, 1856, the son of John and Martha (Bunton) Fisher, who were both natives of England, and came to the United States in 1847, and located first in New York state, where they made their home until 1855, when they removed to Wisconsin and settled near Oshkosh. Here they began the life of farmers, and followed that occupation the balance of their lives. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Fisher took up arms in defense of his adopted country and for the preservation of the Union. He served in Company K, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; he participated in the Army of the West and was on scout duty the greater part of the time. He served in the war some six months, when he returned to the farm, and died in Utica on April 22, 1901. Mrs. Fisher, mother of our subject, is still (1908) living. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had a family of seven children, six of whom are now (1908) living.

W. I. Fisher has always been in the farming business and has been successful. His farm consists of 200 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, with ten acres of fine timber land. He has been a resident of this township since 1866 and is a highly respected citizen. In politics Mr. Fisher has always favored the Republican party, and has been honored by the majority of his neighbors and fellow citizens by election to public office, which he has held at various times with credit to himself and the community at large. He served in the office of assessor of the township for many years, and has also been a member of the school board for some time; he was a director of the Utica Mutual Fire Insurance Company for six years, and in religious affiliations he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1884 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Marion Webster, daughter of David and Ann (Gilmore) Webster, of Utica. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of three children—Frank, Robert and Jessie.

Charles R. Fiss, who belongs to the younger class of energetic, enterprising and wide-awake business men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in that city on March 24, 1876. He comes of German ancestry, his parents, Charles and Mary Fiss, being natives of Germany. They emigrated from the fatherland in 1855 and settled in Oshkosh, where the father was engaged in the lumber trade many years and where he died in 1905 at the age of sixty-five. The mother now (1908) resides there.

They had a family of eight children, of whom Charles R. is the fifth in order of birth. He was educated at St. Peter's School, of Oshkosh, and in a business college of Chicago. At the age of thirteen years he began to work and learned the plumber's trade, being employed both in Chicago and in his home city from 1894 to 1898. Soon after the opening of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he enlisted as a private in Troop A, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry. He started for the front with his regiment, but at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was taken so seriously ill that he was unable to proceed farther, and was brought home to Oshkosh and was an invalid some four years. On finally regaining his health he went to Neshkora, and thence a little later to Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1903 he returned to Oshkosh and for nearly two years was employed as a salesman with the Buckstaff-Edwards Company.

In December, 1905, with Mr. Frederick C. Bills, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, he formed a copartnership under the name of Fiss & Bills and engaged in the undertaking business now

located and carried on at 156 Main street, Oshkosh. In preparation for this line of work Mr. Fiss pursued a course of study and training at the Williams School of Embalming of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1905, and supplemented his college training with systematic private research and study of the newest and most approved methods pertaining to the various branches of his profession. The methods employed by the firm are high-grade in character and their work and service of the first class in every detail.

Mr. Fiss, while giving careful attention to his business, takes a commendable interest in civic affairs and has served as school commissioner from the Eleventh ward of his city. He is identified with various social, fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, vice-president of the Eagles, besides being connected with the Spanish-American War Veterans and other local organizations.

Charles H. Forward, who ranks among the influential, successful and progressive members of the bar of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is a native of Waterville, New York, and was born on June 26, 1854, of English ancestry.

His parents, Jonah and Jane (Stantial) Forward, were natives of England and were born in 1819 and 1826 respectively. After coming to the United States they lived in Oneida county, and later in Madison county, New York, and in 1866 settled in Winnebago county, Illinois, where the father died in 1903.

Charles H., after leaving the public schools, prepared for college at Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, then attended the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He then turned his attention to the study of law and in 1882 was graduated from the Union College of Law, then the legal department of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. In 1883 Mr. Forward began his practice at Clintonville, Wisconsin, in partnership with Mr. M. C. Phillips, and continued that relation till January, 1886, when he removed to Oshkosh as a member of the firm of Gary, Phillips & Forward. In August following Mr. Phillips withdrew and the firm of Gary & Forward was formed and continued in the general practice of law for a period of seventeen years. Since the termination of this firm in 1903 Mr. Forward has carried on his practice in his own name.

Mr. Forward is a careful and conscientious student of the law, and in his practice employs the force of a clear, logical and judicial mind thoroughly disciplined and trained by the varied experiences of his nearly twenty-five years of study and practice.

He is a man of pleasing personality, quiet, modest and unassuming, courteous and genial, and withal with the self-poise and bearing of one conscious of a reserved strength ready to be drawn upon when occasion requires. He is a Prohibitionist in political sentiment, but has never sought political office, but since 1898 has held the office of referee in bankruptcy under appointment of United States Judges William H. Seaman and Joseph V. Quarles. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Baptist denomination.

On June 8, 1887, Mr. Forward married Miss Julia Torrey, of Clintonville, Wisconsin, a woman of superior endowments and domestic virtues. Of three children, the fruits of their union, the eldest, Alice Marion, born December 1, 1890, died on March 7, 1897. The elder surviving child, Katherine G., was born August 1, 1895, and the youngest, Robert T., was born March 25, 1900.

Hon. Carlton Foster. Prominent alike in public life and as a business man, few men in northeastern Wisconsin were more widely known throughout the state than Hon. Carlton Foster, and none more richly earned the distinction which came to him as a result of his success in life. None of his contemporaries among the pioneers of the northwest evolved from a struggling boyhood a better type of strong, self-reliant and resourceful manhood, and to no one of them can we more appropriately apply the term "self-made man." Coming of an old New England family, he inherited the thrift, sagacity and broad common-sense characteristic of the people of that region, and although he had many disadvantages to contend with in early life and obstacles to overcome in later life, he achieved a far larger share of success than falls to the lot of the average man, and had long been one of the most useful and honored citizens of one of the larger cities of Wisconsin.

He was born in Essex county, New York, August 20, 1826, a son of Auran and Chloe (Soper) Foster, both of whom were natives of New England. His boyhood was spent in Essex and Clinton counties, New York state, and his early experiences were those of the average farmer's boy of that region. He worked hard and had little time or opportunity to attend school, and as a natural consequence was compelled to enter upon the active duties of life with a limited education so far as the knowledge of books and schools was concerned. He had naturally, however, an intellect as vigorous as his physical powers were apt in adapting himself to the conditions by which he found himself surrounded and prompt to take advantage of every opportunity to add to his store of practical knowledge. Thus by the process of self-education, and through the experiences of coming in contact with in-

telligent and capable men, he became in his young manhood a well-informed, well-balanced and resourceful man.

He began life as a millwright when he was twenty years old, and for a good many years thereafter stuck to that trade without making any great headway towards the acquisition of a fortune. In 1854, he married Miss Sybil Storrs, a native of Vermont and daughter of Ira and Elizabeth (Gale) Storrs, both of whom were also born in that state. The year after their marriage, the young couple determined to come west, and in 1855 they settled in what was then the village of Oshkosh. Here Mr. Foster continued working at his trade, finding profitable employment in the construction and fitting up of the saw mills which were then being built on Lake Winnebago and Wolf river. After he had been there about four years, he invested his small accumulations in a saw mill and began the manufacture of lumber. In 1865, he formed a copartnership with Mr. J. V. Jones, and the association thus formed, continued for seventeen years. The partners operated what was then known as the Eagle Planing mill, and were extensive manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and other lumber products. Their business was prosperous and profitable, and before many years had elapsed, the young man who had come to Oshkosh with no other capital than a chest full of tools, good, natural ability and a large stock of energy and industry, had become known throughout the lumber region of Wisconsin as a successful mill owner and operator.

Realizing handsome returns from his manufacturing operations and other investments, he sought new fields of activity, and became largely interested in important industries in the two great western cities of Chicago and St. Louis. In 1884 he became a large share owner in the corporation known as the Joseph Haffner Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. In 1892 this corporation was reorganized and became known as the Hafner-Lothman Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Foster was president. With its main office and warehouse in St. Louis, the company operated an extensive plant in Oshkosh, the products of which are shipped to the headquarters in St. Louis for distribution to the markets of the west and southwest. He was one of the organizers in 1892 of the Foster-Munger Company, a corporation formed in Chicago and maintaining its headquarters in that city. Of this corporation, Mr. Foster was also president and executive head, and all things considered, few citizens of Wisconsin had larger or more varied interests than he. Becoming identified with Oshkosh in the early history of that city, he always had been a prime mover in enterprises calculated to develop and build up the

city, and an enthusiastic promoter of its material welfare and prosperity. Three times he saw the city almost destroyed by fire, and each time he bore his full share of the burdens incident to its rehabilitation. Each time he contributed to the sustenance and support of those who were the greatest sufferers, and each time had the satisfaction of seeing the city rebuilt and improvements made, far excelling those which had been destroyed by fire in beauty and attractiveness.

In public affairs he was no less active and influential than as a business man in advancing interests of the city. Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to contribute to the extent of his ability to the good government of the community in which he lived, and believing also that good municipal government is a matter of the greatest importance in any city, he took from his business the time necessary to serve as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Oshkosh four years, and to act in other official capacities when called upon by his fellow citizens. Three times he was elected mayor of the city, notwithstanding the fact that his party had usually been in the minority in that city. Nor can it be said that the preference which the people of Oshkosh had shown for him in this connection was due to the fact that he was in any sense a lukewarm adherent to his political faith. A member of the Republican party since the party was organized, he was always an outspoken and pronounced believer in its principles and policies, and never hesitated to express his political sentiments on any proper occasion, or to interest himself actively in promoting the success of his party. His frequent elections to the office of mayor must therefore be attributed to his businesslike conduct of the public business and the confidence which the public had in his integrity and high character. He was also honored three times by election to the State legislature, having served as a member of that body in 1873, 1874 and 1883. As a legislator, he carefully guarded the interests of his constituents, and was a useful and capable member of the law-making branch of the State government.

As a church man, he was an attendant of the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Foster has been for many years a communicant. Mr. Foster's death occurred on August 4, 1901, and was mourned by the whole community.

George H. Foster, son of the late Carlton Foster, of New York, was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 20, 1862. He was educated in the grammar and high schools and early began work in a saw mill and lumber yard. Later he became shipping clerk in the sash, door and blind factory of Foster & Jones. This firm was suc-

ceeded by Carlton Foster & Co., Mr. Foster remaining in the office until his father sold the business to the Morgan Company. In the fall of 1889 his father and Hafner Lothman, of the Hafner Lothman Manufacturing Company, built the factory known as the Foster-Lothman Mills. George H. Foster was a partner in the business and superintendent of the plant until 1903. In 1905 he started in the wholesale lumber business with the Cameron & Foster Lumber Company, still retaining an interest in the former business as vice-president and director. The Cameron & Foster Company continued until 1907, when Mr. Cameron retired and Mr. Foster continued the business as the G. H. Foster Lumber Company.

Mr. Foster is a member of the A. F. and A. M., No. 27; No. 292, the B. P. O. E., the Eagles, the Oshkosh Yacht Club, the Fox River Hunting and Fishing Club and the Bayou Shooting Club. He is a Republican in politics and was alderman of the Second ward for two years. Mr. Foster was married in 1892 to Miss Clara B. Harwood, daughter of John Harwood, of Oshkosh. They have one child—Carlton Foster.

William J. Foulkes, who is preëminently a self-made and self-educated man, was born on a farm in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on January 10, 1875, and is the eleventh child of a family of twelve children, five of whom are now—1907—living, born to John and Mary A. (Griffiths) Foulkes, who came from Wales, their native land, and settled on a farm in the town of Nekimi, the former coming in 1849, and the latter one year later. The father spent his life on the family homestead, where he died in 1898 at the age of seventy-eight years, and where the mother still resides.

The early life of William J. did not differ from that of the ordinary western farmer boy; he had a desire for learning and acquired a good English education in the common schools and supplemented this with a course of study at Ripon college. Being dependent largely upon his own resources for means to prosecute his studies and fit himself for the legal profession, which he had decided to enter, he secured a position as clerk in a law office in Oshkosh, where he devoted his time that could be spared from his other duties to reading law. With the money he saved here he paid his way through the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and at the completion of his course, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the time Mr. E. R. Hicks was attorney general, Mr. Foulkes was an assistant in his office at Madison, and after the close of his term, entered on the active practice of his profession at Oshkosh. Mr.

Foulkes is active in the local councils and affairs of the Republican party, and has served as assistant secretary of the Republican County Committee, and in 1906 was elected district attorney for Winnebago county, an office for which he is eminently fitted and which he fills to the satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself.

Mr. Foulkes is a man of fine character and pleasing personality and readily wins the good will and holds the confidence of those who come within the range of his influence. He is a man of genial social temperament, loyal to his friends and true to whatever is noble and best in life; he is actively identified with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of Elks.

Andrew Frederickson is the younger of two children born to Andrew and Agatha (Jensen) Frederickson, both natives of Denmark. His father coming to the United States in 1847, settled at Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he worked a few months; then in the spring of 1848 he got employment on the lakes and spent two seasons sailing, and during a heavy storm his trunk was thrown overboard and he lost all his savings.

Quitting the lakes he went to Millington, Illinois, and worked seven years at wagon making, his trade, after which he removed to Brown county, Wisconsin, and thence, in 1862, came to Menasha township and bought a small tract of wild land. To this place he, from time to time, added other acres, which he subdued and cultivated, finally owning a fine farm of 212 acres in sections nine and sixteen. Here he passed his life, engaged in general farming until his decease, April 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-four years.

He was a man of noble Christian character, an honored member of the Presbyterian church and had great influence in the community. Possessed of a good education, he kept himself in touch with the trend of current events, and his council and advice was frequently sought by his neighbors, in matters of business and personal affairs, and none was held in higher esteem than he. He served many years as a member of the township board. His wife died May 25, 1888, aged sixty-three years, and the bodies of both were interred in the Oak Hill cemetery.

The other child, Carrie, is now the wife of Rev. A. Sorrensen, a Baptist minister, of Manistee county, Michigan.

Andrew was born at Millington, Illinois, October 2, 1858, and acquired his education in the common schools of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, whither his parents moved when he was four years old. He grew to manhood and has always lived on the family homestead, and came into possession of it on the death of his father. He has

added many improvements, among them a handsome and commodious modern dwelling house, and carries on general farming, dairying and stock raising, and is one of the prosperous and wideawake, up to date farmers of the county.

He is a Republican in politics but has never sought or cared for public office, preferring the quiet of his home life on the farm. On November 20, 1889, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Hesse) Wildfang, natives of Germany. They settled in Milwaukee in 1847, and a little later moved to Neenah, where the father was engaged in general merchandising till his decease, March 23, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow, who is seventy years of age now—1908—lives at Neenah. They had seven children, of whom five are now living.

Mrs. Frederickson was educated at Neenah, the place of her birth, and after her graduation from high school, remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Frederickson have had five children, viz.: Grace, born December 18, 1891; Henry, born April 4, 1893; Frances, born November 16, 1895; Jessie, born June 2, 1897, and Esther Lucile, who was born July 1, 1901, and who died January 6, 1904.

Charles Fuller, another pioneer settler of Wisconsin and worthy of prominent mention in the history of Winnebago county, was born in Addison county, Vermont, on December 24, 1829, the son of David and Thankful (Davenport) Fuller, both natives of Vermont. They came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled in Nepeuskun township on a farm that was unbroken and practically a dense wilderness, populated only by Indians and wild beasts, where they lived and toiled the while in a struggle to gain a livelihood, which they did by hard work and perseverance so long as they lived. Mr. Fuller died in —, and Mrs. Fuller in —, and the farm is now called "The Old Fuller homestead," where their son Charles now resides.

Charles Fuller, our subject, was married in 1863 to Miss Ellen Clark, daughter of William and Mercy (Champlain) Clark, highly respected people of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have had five children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Katie, deceased; David, a farmer living in Ripon, Wisconsin; Ettie, also lives in Ripon; Mattie, a twin, deceased, and Fannie, living in Fond du Lac county. Mr. Fuller has eighty acres of land, highly improved by cultivation and buildings. His residence is modern and outbuildings are commodious. He has always followed the occupation of farming, but at present rents his land and lives retired from active participation in the farm work. His land is valuable and

one of the most beautiful country homes in the county; it has a fine large orchard with choice trees and small fruits.

Mr. Fuller has always favored the Democratic party in politics, but has never held any office excepting on the school board, where he has served for some time, and served two years on the town board. He is a public spirited man of affairs, and ever ready to sanction and support any movement on foot tending toward the betterment of his community and the public at large, and is classed as one of the most substantial men in the county.

Alex Gallinger, who resides at 112 Cherry avenue, Oshkosh, was born in Ontario, Canada, on a branch of the St. Lawrence river, October 24, 1848, the son of George and Flora (McMillin) Gallinger, natives respectively of Canada and Scotland. They had a family of six children.

In 1866, when Alex was eighteen years of age, he came to Oshkosh and found employment in the lumbering mills, at which he worked for one year, when he engaged in the lumbering and logging business on his own account, which he followed with success until he retired in 1905, but has since kept in touch with the business by contracting, buying and selling for other parties and is generally active in this line. Mr. Gallinger is largely interested in gold mines located in British Columbia and also in coal mining, being associated with other parties in this enterprise in the state of Washington.

While Mr. Gallinger has always made Oshkosh his home, he has traveled quite extensively over the United States and other countries, and during this time, on account of his mining interests, he has spent altogether some six years in British Columbia. He is also a large holder of real estate in Oshkosh and various parts of Minnesota, and although retired from work, he is still a busy man of affairs.

In 1873 Mr. Gallinger married Helen McDonald, daughter of James and Lucinda (Meers) McDonald, highly esteemed people of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1842 they came west to Wisconsin and engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. McDonald died in 1890, and Mrs. McDonald is now—1908—making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gallinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallinger are the parents of two children, viz.: Nellie, who is now the wife of Mr. Fred Stoose, a banker, and lives at Joliet, Illinois; and George, married Miss Ida Holtz, and is farming in Oshkosh township. His 160 acres are given up to general farming, stock raising and dairying, and from his thirty to thirty-five Holstein cows he does a wholesale milk business.

In political faith Mr. Gallinger is a Republican, and while he has

never sought public office, he has consented to act as chairman of the town board for several years. In fraternal lines he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

Martin Gambsky is one of the wide-awake, public spirited and progressive men to whom Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is largely indebted for the high place she holds among the lower counties of the state. He is a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Joseph and Ann (Anthony) Gambsky, who were married in Germany, their native land, and where the father was a farmer. On coming hither he worked in a distillery in Pennsylvania a short time, thence went to Gardenville, New Jersey, where he lived twelve years, and then settled on forty acres of land in Menasha township, where he passed his life, engaged in farming operations, and where he died in 1903 at the age of eighty-three years and ten months, a good man, respected by all who knew him. The mother died in 1893. Both were members of the Menasha Catholic church and their bodies are interred in St. Patrick's cemetery there. Of the four children born to them, three survive, two of them living in Menasha.

Martin acquired his education in the parochial schools, and grew to manhood on the home farm, his experiences being common to the western farmer boy. He purchased thirty acres of land, and has improved it with a handsome and commodious dwelling house, substantial grain and stock barns, and all the necessary appurtenances of a modern model farm. He also now owns the forty-acre homestead and carries on general farming and dairying, having a fine herd of milk cows.

Mr. Gambsky is a man who has great pride in the appearance of his home and surroundings and spares neither time, energy nor money in keeping everything in order and thorough repair, so that his home and everything about it always has the appearance of prosperity, neatness and thrift.

Mr. Gambsky is a Republican in politics, and is at the present time serving as justice of the peace. He has served as constable, has also been clerk of the district schools and for two terms has served as side supervisor of the township.

In 1886, Mr. Gambsky married Miss Anna Johnkofsky, who came from Germany, her native land, when she was sixteen years old, and lived in Menasha until her marriage. Both she and her husband are members of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gambsky, the eldest, Bernard, was born May 20, 1887; Lucy was born November 18, 1889; George

was born March 23, 1891; Herbert was born July 27, 1895, and Charles was born August 9, 1896. All their children live at home with their parents. The fourth child died in infancy, unnamed. As a public spirited citizen, Mr. Gamsky takes an interest in all matters tending to the moral, material and educational betterment of the community, and is always ready to do his part in the furtherance of any project intended for the public good. He has been called to various positions of trust and responsibility and has always shown himself capable and trustworthy and none stands higher in public confidence and esteem than he.

Matthew Ganzer was one of the pioneers of Oshkosh. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 6, 1828, and came to the United States in 1854. After staying for a time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he came by boat to Milwaukee and to Oshkosh the same year. He lived on the south side of the city at River and ———— streets, and conducted a cooperage and vinegar business at No. 29 Sixth street until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin infantry, company C, under Captain Wall, and gallantly served the cause of his adopted country until the close of the war. He was corporal of his company and was engaged in many important battles. Returning to Oshkosh, he continued his business until January, 1871, when he was taken ill and owing to the exposure and severities of his army life, never rallied, and died on February 12, 1871.

Mr. Ganzer was a man of upright life and sterling character, and thus passed away in the prime of his manhood, one of those modest heroes who sacrificed his life that the government of his adopted country might live. His untimely death was mourned by a host of friends and business associates, and his memory will be revered by all patriots and by his children's children for generations to come.

Mr. Ganzer was a member of the Sons of Herman and the Druids. He was of the German-Lutheran faith, and in 1849 was married to Miss Christine Barbara Arnold, daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Ebenrichter) Arnold, of Bavaria, Germany. Mrs. Ganzer was born in 1826, and is still—1908—living. Ten children were born to them, viz.: Rosinna B., wife of Robert Brower, of Oshkosh; Conrad, died on the voyage and was buried at sea; Peter; Mary M., widow of Charles F. Domann, of Oshkosh; Louis, of Oshkosh; Richard, deceased; Edward, of Oshkosh; Ida, wife of Herman Behling, who resides in Nebraska; George, of Chippewa Falls, Nebraska, and Frank, deceased.

Charles C. Gear, of Menasha township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, belongs to the class of stalwart and sturdy men who have been active in the work that has transformed Winnebago county from a comparatively wild and sparsely settled condition and made it a garden spot of the state. His father, Hugh Gear, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to the United States when he was twenty-three years old, and settling in Menasha township, worked as a day laborer for some years. He first bought a quarter section of land in Harrison township, which he sold and in 1851 bought eighty acres in section thirteen, Menasha township, which forms a part of the present farm of 113 acres, now owned by our subject. He here made a home for himself and family and carried on farming and stock raising during his active life and now lives on the family homestead with his son. The mother, whose maiden name was Sybil Childs, died February 25, 1901, and her body is interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

Our subjects paternal grandfather was a soldier in the British army.

Charles was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood and has always lived on the homestead, which came into his possession about the time of his mother's decease. He has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and at the present time—1908—has a dairy herd of twenty-five high grade milch cows and is looked upon as one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and substantial citizens of the community. He is active in local public affairs and has served five years as supervisor of the township. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

In 1886 Mr. Gear married Miss Kittie McAuley, who was born in Green Bay, educated at Chilton, Wisconsin and who lived at home with her parents until her marriage. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a woman of noble Christian character. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gear, Sybil died at the age of fifteen years, and Henry when an infant of six months. Those living are Bessie, M. Myrtle, Charles, Jannie and Hazel, all of whom live at home with their parents.

Francis Gillingham, Sr., is a prosperous farmer and worthy citizen of Vinland township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and settling there when the country was in an undeveloped and comparatively wild state, he has not only witnessed many changes, but also had a large part in the work of transforming it into its present condition among the banner counties of the state. A native of Dorsetshire, England, he was born December 14, 1827, to Thomas and Mary (Northam) Gillingham, who had three other children, viz.: James,

who is three years younger than our subject to a day, his birth occurring on December 14, 1830, and who now resides in Oshkosh, and two sisters, who died in England. The parents passed their lives in Dorsetshire, where they were born, the father a farmer, dying when he was forty years old, and the mother at the age of seventy.

Francis acquired his education in England, and when twenty years old, came to the United States and settled in Monroe county, New York, and worked there four years as a carriage maker, having learned the trade in England. In 1852 he settled in Vinland township on a part of his present farm, and engaged in farming. A man of thrifty, industrious habits, his affairs prospered, and he added to his original purchase from time to time, until he acquired his present holdings of 205 acres in Vinland, Clayton and Neenah townships.

Mr. Gillingham not only carries on general farming and stock raising, but also engages extensively in buying and selling cattle. He also, for some years, was engaged in the wholesale and retail meat trade at Neenah. He was among the first to bring cattle into Winnebago county, bringing them from Stevens Point and swimming them across the Wolf river. He is a man of recognized ability and influence in the community, and in whatever he has engaged has been successful and shown himself capable and trustworthy. He was a number of years treasurer of the Vinland Fire Insurance Company, and also served for a time as its president, and more than forty years ago he helped to organize the Methodist church of Vinland and Clayton, of which he has ever since been an honored member and trustee. He is a Republican in politics, but has no desire for official position.

In 1853 Mr. Gillingham married Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born and educated in New York state. Her parents, John and Sarah Miller, lived in Pennsylvania, and finally moved to New York state in 1850, and then to Michigan in 1856, where they lived until their decease at Ypsilanti. The mother lived at the home of our subject for many years, but her death occurred while living at the home of her daughter in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham had six children, two of whom—Wellington and Mina—born in New York, are deceased. Of the others, all of whom were born in Vinland township, Francis, Jr., is a stock man at Neenah. He married Miss Hattie Mears, and has two children, named, respectively, Jay and Elizabeth; Alma, is married to Mr. George Phipps, of St. Paul, and has two children, viz.: Letta and Marion; Letta is the wife of Mr. Walter Johnson, and lives in Neenah. They have three children: Francis, Clara and Donald. And John, who resides in Toronto, Canada; he married Miss Laura Bar-

nett, and they have two children, Emily and Alma. After the decease of Mrs. Gillingham, in October, 1861, Mr. Gillingham married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Quartermass, early settlers of Vinland township, now deceased, and who were substantial and sterling people. Mrs. Gillingham, second, was a finely educated woman and taught school in Vinland township for many years. She died August 25, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years, leaving one child, Fred D. Gillingham, who also died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a second wife, Belle (nee Smith), and two children, named, respectively, Rollin and Mary.

Francis P. Gillen. The parents of Francis P. Gillen settled in Racine, Wisconsin, in the forties and are still living there. The father, Edward Gillen, was born in Ohio, and his mother, Mary (Mulherin) Gillen, was born in Ireland. In early life Mr. Gillen, Sr., was a government contractor engaged in constructing lighthouses, bridges, breakwaters, etc. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers and served as an officer during the entire war.

Francis P. was born at Racine, Wisconsin, August 1, 1866; he received his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in the class of 1885. For two years he was in the fire insurance office of David Janes at Racine, then for two years he was with the Racine firm of McAvoy & Gillen, manufacturers of road carts, wagons, etc. In 1888 he went to Oshkosh, where he purchased from J. G. Menzel the Oshkosh Steam Laundry, then located at No. 13 Main street. In 1892 he removed to his present location, No. 51-53 High street. From small beginnings, he built up the business to its present large proportion. At the time it was started, it was the only steam laundry in Oshkosh. Mr. Gillen later added dyeing, dry cleaning, carpet cleaning and dress plaiting of all kinds. He also manufactures fluff rugs. At a cost of several thousand dollars, he has put in the latest and best machinery for operating the plant.

Mr. Gillen is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Modern Woodmen of America, Sons of Veterans, the Oshkosh Yacht Club and the Knights of Columbus. He is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Gillen is vice-president and director of the Gillen Stone Company, with quarries at Duck Creek, Wisconsin, and treasurer and director of the Gillen Dock, Dredge & Construction Company, of Racine, Wisconsin.

He was married in 1889 to Anna L. Egan, daughter of John and

Elizabeth Egan. They have five children, viz.: Elizabeth M., Francis H., Clifford A., Janice M. and Thomas Gillen.

William J. Glatz, a prosperous, enterprising and progressive business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Milwaukee in 1862, and is a son of John and Louisa (Elser) Glatz. The parents came from Germany, their native land, and settled in Milwaukee in 1853, but in 1869 removed to Oshkosh, where the father, as senior member of the firm of Glatz & Elser, was for many years engaged in business as a brewer. He died in 1894 at the age of sixty-five years. His widow still survives, 1908.

William J. acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age began work in connection with the brewing business, which has chiefly engaged his time and attention ever since, in one way or another. In 1894 the Oshkosh Brewing Company was organized, with August Horn, president; John Glatz, vice-president; S. C. Sneider, secretary, and William J. Glatz, treasurer. Four years later William J. Glatz was elected president of the company and since then has continued to hold that office. This company, with its capital of \$250,000, has an annual output of 100,000 barrels, and its plant is one of the largest of the kind in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee.

Mr. Glatz is a practical business man and a thorough man of affairs, holding official connection with various local organizations, being president of the Oshkosh Loan and Investment Company, vice-president of the South Side Exchange bank and president of the Oshkosh Pure Ice Company. He is also actively identified with social and fraternal orders, such as Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Eagles and the Oshkosh Power Boat Club.

In 1888 Mr. Glatz married Miss Emma Klann, daughter of Mr. William Klann, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee. With an interesting family of four children, named, respectively, Irma, Karl, Irvin and Hulda, Mr. and Mrs. Glatz occupy a beautiful home, where, in the midst of material and domestic comforts and surrounded with social enjoyments, they delight in dispensing their hospitalities and sharing with their many friends the good things with which they are blest.

James P. Gould, one of the pioneers of the great sash, door and blind industry of Oshkosh, was born on October 27, 1841, at Northfield, Vermont. He is the son of James Gould, a prominent woolen manufacturer of the east, who about the year 1860 migrated to the west with his family. At this time the son, James P., having received a fair education in the eastern schools, decided to go still farther west, and accordingly went to Iowa. Here he became a tele-

graph operator, working for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, as its extensions were being pushed westward. He remained in this section of the country for several years, being engaged at one time in the commission and implement business at one of the Chicago & Northwestern terminals.

About the year 1867 he came to Oshkosh, where his father had located. The senior Gould had invested in pine lands, etc., and became established in the lumber business. The son, James P., the subject of this sketch, following his natural bent of manufacturing, became interested with his father, and the foundation of the present Gould Manufacturing Company business was established.

Mr. Gould, besides his extensive interests in the sash and door plant at Oshkosh, has large holdings in the United Sash and Door Company, a prosperous distributing millwork house at Wichita, Kansas. He is also a director of the Commercial National bank and a stockholder of the Old National and Union National banks, all of Oshkosh.

Mr. Gould is widely known for his sterling qualities, both as a business man and in a social way, and is respected by his friends and associates as a true example of American manhood, energetic, thrifty and upright. He has never had a leaning toward politics, but has always been found to be ever ready to assist in any movement tending toward the betterment of the city and community. He is liberal and independent in his views, voting for the man he deems best fitted for the office sought. Mr. Gould was a member of the Oshkosh city council from 1884 to 1886, and is at the present time a member of the Oshkosh Business Men's Club, the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Congregational church and the Congregational Men's Society.

On October 27, 1869, Mr. Gould was married to Miss Emma J. Graham, of Clinton, Iowa, and four children were born to bless the union, viz.: James F. Gould, who now represents his father's interests in the eastern territory; Harry G., actively engaged with his father at the Oshkosh factory, and secretary of the Gould Manufacturing Company; Emma L., now Mrs. Felker, and Katherine, now Mrs. Bishop.

Charles Henry Gove, another prominent merchant of Winnebago, this county, was born on January 24, 1858. He is the son of John M. and Lydia K. (Fish) Gove. His father and grandfather Gove were both natives of New Hampshire, and hailed from old Colonial ancestry. His mother was born and reared in Cleveland, Ohio.

The father of our subject came to Wisconsin in about 1853, and

first located in Winneconne with the intention of trying his hand at farming, which he did, and settled on a place two miles east of the village, which he made his home and where he passed the balance of his life. He was a public spirited, ambitious man, and took great interest in the general affairs of his township, and in political matters, he always made it a point to support the proper party for the proper office, and help along any movement on foot tending toward the betterment of his township and the public at large. He was married to Miss Lydia K. Fish in 1854, and they had a family of five children, four of whom are now—1908—living; our subject, Charles, being the second child.

Charles received his preliminary education in the district schools while helping his father on the farm, and later attended the commercial college at Oshkosh, where he obtained a good business education. He returned then to the farm some time previous to his father's death, which occurred in 1890, and took full charge and management of the place until 1898, when he rented it and removed to Winneconne. The farm is located in sections 13 and 14, and contains 160 acres of highly improved land, mostly under cultivation. The residence, barns and outbuildings are large and commodious, and in addition to general farming, they carried on quite an extensive dairy, of which they made a success. After coming to Winneconne, Mr. Gove engaged for a time in the canning business and shipping of live stock, and in 1904 he formed a partnership with Mr. George Welson in the hardware business, and conducted it under the firm name of Welson-Gove Hardware Company, carrying a general line of hardware of every description, which firm still continues.

In November, 1898, Mr. Gove was married to Mrs. Mary Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Pederson. Mr. Gove has always been interested in affairs of his town and has served some years as town chairman, and fraternally he is a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Arthur Hibbard Goss, who has presided over the Municipal court of Oshkosh since its creation, in 1895, is for the most part a self-made man, a native of Oshkosh. He was born on February 17, 1862, to Hibbard A. and Alice B. (West) Goss, who in 1855 removed from Vermont, their native state, and took up their permanent abode in Oshkosh, where the father followed his trade as a machinist, and where both died.

Arthur H. attended the State Normal school after leaving the public school and then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the class of 1884 with



Geo W. Burnell

the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From the time he was sixteen years old, young Goss was dependent upon his own resources for his livelihood, and earned his way by working as a painter and in a sash and blind factory. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Goss devoted himself to the practice of his profession, for ten years associated with Mr. Moses Hooper, of the Oshkosh bar; on the organization of the Municipal court in 1895, he was elected judge, and by reëlection still presides over it. Judge Goss has given much time and study to the subject of delinquent children and was the originator of the Juvenile court at Oshkosh, which has 200 children under its charge and control. Among other important tasks that Judge Goss has undertaken and accomplished, is the careful arrangement for ready reference of the justice's dockets from the year 1857 down to and including the year 1897. He is a man of intense energy and has a genius for hard work and with his other duties has been for ten years secretary of the Winnebago Bar Association, and is also secretary of the Pioneer's Association. He is a man of fine social standing and is actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

In 1896 Judge Goss married Miss Hallie Lyne, daughter of Mr. James Maxwell, who was a pioneer settler of Vinland township, Winnebago county, in 1849, and who still lives there.

Judge and Mrs. Goss have one child, named Marian M.

Albert H. Griffith, of Utica township, Winnebago county, was born on November 20, 1871, on the old homestead in the house across the road from his present residence. His parents were William and Rovilla Griffith. William Griffith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on June 9, 1827, in Otsego county, New York, near the little town of Otego, twenty miles from Cooperstown. In his infancy, his parents moved to Rome, New York, where a few years were spent. Thence they went to Pennsylvania. After sojourning there for some months, they removed to Fayette county, Illinois, and settled near Vandalia. When he was eighteen years of age, his father died, and two years later his mother died. He then left the old home and in 1847 came to Oshkosh, Wisconsin. For over twenty years thereafter he was engaged in lumbering and logging operations, working both in the saw mills of Oshkosh and other localities, and in the forests of northern Wisconsin. He was married to Miss Rovilla Gum on October 17, 1869, and the remainder of his life was spent as a farmer in the town of Utica. He died on April 2, 1897. He could well be called "a self-made man"; his parents were poor, his opportunities for obtaining an education were exceedingly limited; he began

life in the midst of "hard times," worked hard, received small wages, endured the hardships of pioneer life in what was then a frontier region, and in all respects lived a truly strenuous life. In later years, however, he achieved a fair measure of success as a farmer, was widely known in his community and highly respected for his integrity and honesty. His wife, Rovilla (Gum) Griffith, mother of our subject, was born in Fayette county, Illinois, March 27, 1845. The following year her parents moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where they lived for sixteen months; thence they removed to the town of Nekimi, in Winnebago county, where her father died on February 6, 1848. Her mother remained a widow until September 7, 1851, when she married Timothy B. Shipman and went to live in the town of Byron, in Fond du Lac county. They lived there until 1864, when the family moved to Omro, where the daughter, Rovilla, and our subject's father were married on October 17, 1869.

The grandfather of our subject on the paternal side was Daniel Griffith, who was born in the state of New York, October 14, 1793, and died in Fayette county, Illinois, March 6, 1845. His wife was Nancy Luther Griffith, who was born in Rhode Island, January 5, 1799, and died in Fayette county, Illinois, on February 27, 1847. They had nine children, the father of our subject being the fourth child.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Albert Gum, who was born in the state of Delaware, on December 23, 1810, and died in the town of Nekimi, in Winnebago county, on February 6, 1848. His wife was Elizabeth Frost Gum, who was born in the state of Maryland, January 30, 1813, and died on February 22, 1892, in the village of Omro, Winnebago county. They had ten children, only four of whom lived to an adult age.

Albert H. obtained his early education in the district schools in the town of Utica, and at the age of seventeen he entered the preparatory department of Ripon college. After completing the academic course, he pursued the collegiate studies in Ripon college, giving special attention to the Latin and Greek languages. In the freshman, sophomore and junior years, he received the James prizes for excellence in literary productions. He also took part in the collegiate oratorical contests, and received high markings in thought and composition. He was editor-in-chief of the "College Days" for nearly two years, and graduated from the Ancient Classical course of Ripon college in 1898 with an average standing in the studies of the entire college course that was the highest in the history of the institution. After pursuing advanced work in psychology and philosophy, he re-

ceived the degree of Master of Arts in 1906 from the same institution. Mr. Griffith was always a persevering student, and his strenuous efforts to reach the high standard of scholarship he attained, unfortunately, impaired his health, so that he found it necessary to retire to the life of a farmer in order to regain his health.

He has never aspired to hold public office, but has served as superintendent of schools of his township for two years, 1901 to 1903, and is justice of the peace and notary public at the present time. He has always favored temperance legislation and clean politics, and has been affiliated with both the Prohibition and Republican parties. He was a member at one time of the Independent Order of Good Templars, serving as chief templar in the local lodge. At the age of ten years, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Elo, Wisconsin, of which he is still a member. In 1890 he received a license to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church; was ordained a deacon in 1900, and as an elder in 1904. He has often filled the pulpit in his home church, and in neighboring country and village churches on emergency occasions, and has taught a Bible class by the lecture method for several years.

On April 9, 1897, Mr. Griffith was married to Miss Myrtie M. Clark, daughter of Reverend Oscar B. and Delucia Clark, now residents of Weyauwega, Wisconsin. Mr. Clark is a superannuated Methodist clergyman, widely known throughout eastern Wisconsin. Mrs. Griffith was born at Kingston, Wisconsin, February 18, 1873. She is a high school graduate, and has taught for several years in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have one child, Albert William Griffith, born January 31, 1899.

Mr. Griffith has traveled extensively throughout the United States, having toured the Yellowstone park, the Yosemite valley, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Garden of the Gods, the Mammoth Cave, the Natural Bridge and the Niagara Falls. He has visited many of the important cities of the east and of the west, and has attended the great expositions at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland and Jamestown.

Mr. Griffith is at the present time living on the old farm in Utica, combining literary pursuits and legal matters with manual labor, preferring the quiet life of the country to the bustle and turmoil of the city.

George Grueb, who is one of the many prosperous farmers of Omro, Rushford township, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, November 15, 1857. His parents were John and Magdalene (Weismer) Grueb, who never left the fatherland, preferring to spend their lives

in the country of their birth; the father died April 12, 1896, and the mother still (1908) survives, at the age of eighty-four years.

Our subject received a good education in the schools of his native land, and in 1884 came to Wisconsin and settled in Rushford township west of Eureka, where he purchased a good farm of 185 acres, most of which is under the plow. His farm is finely improved, with good buildings, most of which he has built himself. The place is well stocked with high grade horses, hogs and a fine dairy herd of thirty head of cows.

Mr. Grueb has a model home which he has acquired through his thrift and good management and is counted as one of the substantial citizens of Winnebago county.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Barbara Wurbacher. She is of German descent, and like her husband is thrifty and progressive, is of a home loving nature and devoted to her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Grueb have a family of six children, viz.: Gotlieb, George, Annie, Louise, Mary and Tillie, all of whom are living at home.

In politics Mr. Grueb is an independent, voting always for the man he thinks best fitted for the position sought.

William F. Gruenwald, who prides himself that he is not only a citizen, but also a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born on March 14, 1858, his parents having settled at Oshkosh in an early day when the place was a small village. He acquired a good English education in the public schools, and after deciding to fit himself for the legal profession, became a student in the law office of the late Gabriel Bouck and on attaining his majority was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. He then formed a co-partnership with Mr. Publius V. Lawson, at Menasha, but soon returned to Oshkosh and took up the practice of his profession, as a co-partner with Mr. M. H. Eaton. This relation continued three years, after which Mr. Gruenwald was in practice alone until 1886, when he purchased the Frentz interest in the abstract business of Frentz & Jones. A little later he became sole proprietor of this business and conducted it successfully until 1903, when he sold out and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since continued uninterruptedly with marked results, being known among the successful and progressive lawyers of the Winnebago county bar.

Mr. Gruenwald is decidedly a man of affairs and has devoted much time to matters outside the regular duties of his profession, being a member of the local real estate board and having had large dealings in real estate matters. He is a man of fine personal and social qual-

ities and is actively identified with numerous benevolent and fraternal organizations, but more prominently with the Masonic order, in which he has served as a grand officer in the grand lodge of the state.

A Democrat in political faith, he takes an active part in the councils and affairs of his party and in 1896 was an unsuccessful candidate for congressman. Two years later, though again tendered a second nomination by his party, he declined the honor, deciding that his professional work offered ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents and the gratification of his ambition.

Mr. Gruenwald was married on August 30, 1883, to Miss Bertha Herrmann, of Oshkosh. They have one son, Arthur H., born May 20, 1885; is now a student of the Madison university.

Nelson A. Greenlaw. The father of our subject, Martin Van Buren Greenlaw, a native of Eastport, Maine, was one of the pioneers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he settled on the south side of the river in 1849, engaged in the lumbering and saw mill business, which he afterwards followed exclusively. His wife, Amanda (Hurlburt), who was born in Pennsylvania, died in 1885 at the age of forty-one years. Their son, Nelson A. Greenlaw, was born in Oshkosh, December 31, 1864. He received an excellent education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1881. In 1888 he began the abstract business in the office of William F. Gruenwald, then abstractor of Winnebago county, which employment he continued until January 1, 1903, when he with E. W. Thomas, organized the Greenlaw & Thomas Abstract Company, of which he is now the president and manager. Eighteen months later they purchased the abstract books of William F. Gruenwald, and the Winnebago County Abstract Company, and now control all the abstract books of the county. During this period, the business of the company has had a steady and remarkable growth.

Mr. Greenlaw is a member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M., and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Democrat in political views and takes an active interest in local politics.

He was married in 1906 to Mrs. Anna J. Murray, daughter of the late Evan J. Jones, one of the pioneers of Oshkosh.

Mr. Jones was a native of New York; his widow, mother of Mrs. Greenlaw, was Beulah A. Ely, also a native of New York. She is still living—1908.

Bernard Charles Gudden, M. D. Of the galaxy of medical men for which this portion of Wisconsin has gained no little fame, is to be found in the front rank if not in the very van, the gentleman

whose name is here recorded. The Gudden family has an imperishable record of professional worth—some as educators, others as medical men, lawyers, or in the forum; two of our subject's uncles are members of the German reichstag, and the Doctor Bernhard Von Gudden, who was drowned in the pond near the Bavarian palace while unsuccessfully trying to save the life of the late mad king of Bavaria, was another uncle.

Dr. B. C. Gudden was born January 9, 1857, in Black Wolf town, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, a son of Dr. William Gudden, an honored pioneer of the valley, who settled in the town of Black Wolf. Our subject received his literary education in his native county, and when of proper age, commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father and Drs. C. and F. H. Linde, of Oshkosh, both now deceased. In 1876 he entered Rush Medical college, Chicago, where he graduated in 1879, at the same time securing by competitive examination the position of interne of Cook County hospital. As such he remained twenty-one months, two more than was customary, leaving the hospital in 1881, in all respects well equipped to enter the medical profession. Soon afterward he established himself in practice in Oshkosh, but at the end of one year, being desirous of searching deeper into the science of Hippocrates and Galen, and familiarizing himself with the most advanced medical science of the old world, he went to Europe, where, at the hospitals of Vienna, Munich and Berlin, he improved his studies under the teachings of some of the most eminent professors on the continent, among them being: In Vienna—Profs. Billroth, Arlt, Nothnagel, Wolfner, and Carl Brown; in Berlin, Profs. Von Bergmann, Schroeder and Henoch; in Munich, Prof. Bollinger and Von Gudden, the last named being his uncle. Few medical men of his age have had so thorough and complete an insight into the mysteries of the profession, and under such an array of learned luminaries. Returning to Oshkosh in 1884, Dr. Gudden resumed the practice of his profession, for which he pre-eminently qualified himself, and in which he has since continued with enviable success. Although his practice is a general one, he makes a specialty of surgery.

In August, 1884, Dr. Gudden was united in marriage in Munich, Germany, with Miss Sophia Gudden, daughter of Prof. B. Von Gudden, of the chair of nervous and mental diseases in the University of Munich. Our subject is a member of the Consistory of the state of Wisconsin; of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In his political affiliations he is a prominent and influential Republican, while in social life he is in the full enjoy-

ment of the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Some time ago Dr. Gudden conceived the idea of establishing a general hospital in the city of Oshkosh, the doors of which institution should be open to all creeds and nationalities, and with that object in view, purchased the real estate and buildings necessary for the purpose. After this was accomplished, he, with characteristic energy and push, secured the coöperation of some of the leading public-spirited citizens of the city, and in January, 1895, the institution was incorporated as the "Oshkosh Hospital Association," with a capital stock of \$25,000. The building is situated on the corner of Kansas and Seventh streets, is 74 by 200 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, built substantially of brick with iron roof and stairways, heated by steam and lighted by gas. It contains about fifty rooms, all well lighted, exceedingly cheerful and health-inspiring, and the pleasant and airy sitting rooms for the use of patients are well supplied with papers, books, periodicals, etc., for the diversion and entertainment during convalescence. On the third floor are the operating rooms, which are fitted with all appliances necessary in modern surgical work. The furnishings and fittings of the entire establishment are such as are used in the best hospitals of metropolitan cities; the best of trained nurses and physicians are in attendance, and the hospital is one of which the citizens of Oshkosh may well be proud, affording as it does, a refuge for afflicted humanity where they can receive all the comforts of home, the care of trained nurses and treatment by physicians known to be thoroughly qualified by education and practical experience.

Peter J. Gunderson is a prosperous farmer of Winneconne and worthy of special mention in the history of Winnebago county, as one of the representative men of the township in his line. He was born of Norwegian parentage; his father was John Gunderson and his mother was Christian (Peterson) Gunderson. They came to America from Norway in 1848, landing in New York on August 12 of that year, but did not spend much time there before departing for the west, via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and thence to Winneconne by ox team. After some observation, they located a farm in section 22, which they purchased and set to work making a home, and there spent the balance of their lives. The farm contained 140 acres of heavily timbered land which Mr. Gunderson cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation, and at the time of his death, in March, 1889, it was considered one of the best farms in the township, and its owner one of the esteemed and highly respected citizens of the county. He died at the early age of

sixty-nine years. Mrs. Gunderson died seven weeks before him. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson had a family of six children, two are now—1908—living; our subject, Peter J., was the youngest.

He obtained his preliminary education in the country schools while assisting his father with the farm work, and concluded with a course in the Winneconne schools. He continued on the original homestead, however, and after his father's death, assumed full control of the farm, his sister Annie and himself occupying the residence, and as a result of the thrift and ambition of Mr. Gunderson, he has since added to the farm until it now contains 300 acres, all connected. And in addition to general farming, he carries on a successful dairy business. His residence is modern, and his barns and other outbuildings are large and commodious.

Mr. Gunderson has always been much interested in the affairs of his township, and besides serving as town treasurer for ten years, he has been chairman of the town board and supervisor of county board for the past eight years. He is a hustling, progressive young farmer and all round business man, and his neighbors are all his friends.

Sibrit W. Gunnell, a native of Vinland township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born August 19, 1858, and is one of a family of eight children (five of whom are now—1908—living) both to Benjamin and Sarah (Hallgarth) Gunnell, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. The father, born September 18, 1818, came from England in 1846 and for five years lived at Aurora, Indiana, engaged in teaming. In 1851, he drove to Vinland township, and settled on a farm, where he made his home and engaged in farming forty-two years. In 1893 he retired from active work, and moved into a pleasant home on Jefferson avenue, Oshkosh, where he lived until his decease, July 17, 1907. He was a man of sterling worth and heroic character, and earnest and devoted Christian and faithful member of the Free Will Baptist church. A man of frugal, thrifty and industrious habits, he was prosperous in his affairs, and withal, kind hearted and generous and in hearty sympathy with all that related to the moral or material betterment of the community. He was universally respected and beloved and none stood higher in public esteem than he.

Our subject's mother, who was born in 1821, lived in her native place until her marriage; she, also, was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and led a devoted, consistent Christian life. She died October 31, 1905.

Sibrit W. acquired his education in the district schools and grew

up on the home farm, and has always lived there, coming into possession of it after the death of his father. All of the present improvements were made by him, and comprise, besides a handsome and commodious and modern dwelling house, large barns, and out buildings, and all the necessary equipments and conveniences that go to make an up-to-date, model farm. He devotes himself to general farming, dairying and raising stock, and like his father before him, is prosperous and forehanded. He has never held public office and is independent in political matters.

In 1886 Mr. Gunnell married Miss Sarah, daughter of John W. and Harriet (Radford) Dane, who was born April 13, 1860, in Fond du Lac, and there educated. Her father, born November 18, 1829, is a native of Kent, England, and settled at Utica, New York, when a young man, thence came to Wisconsin and a little later returned to England. Coming back he was employed as a foundry man at Fond du Lac for some years and then moved onto a farm he purchased in Vinland township, where he carried on general farming until his retirement from active work. His wife died July 9, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunnell have an interesting family, of four children, viz.: Hazel E., born January 20, 1890; Pearl V., born April 17, 1893; J. Fred, born September 13, 1894, and Harriett O., born October 3, 1900. All of the children were born at the family homestead and are being educated in the local schools.

Henry C. Gustavus, a prosperous and progressive citizen of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in 1846, in Brandenburg province, Prussia. His parents, Henry E. and Caroline (Knophe) Gustavus, emigrated from the fatherland in 1851 and settled on a farm in Oshkosh township, near the northern limits of the city of Oshkosh, where they made their home fifteen years. Prosperous and thrifty in his affairs, the father, in 1866, bought the patent flouring mill at Neenah, Winnebago county, which he conducted four years, the subject of this sketch being associated with him as a partner. In 1870 Henry C. purchased the interest of his father and carried on the milling business in his own name till 1875, when he sold the plant and bought what was known as the Lampert mill in Oshkosh, which he conducted some eight years under the name of H. C. Gustavus & Co. This mill burnt in 1883, afterward replaced by a stone structure, which is now known as the H. P. Schmitt mill, and there carried on the milling business till 1902, when he sold his interest in the plant. He then bought what was known as Lamb's mill, which he rebuilt and fitted up and furnished throughout with improved appliances and equipments, making it the most modern and up-to-date flouring mill in Winne-

bago county, or in that section of the state or any other state. Here, associated with his son, Henry F. Gustavus, under the name of H. C. Gustavus Milling Company, the firm is carrying on an extensive business, being widely known as among the leading, substantial manufacturing concerns of the city.

Aside from his business Mr. Gustavus takes much interest in civic affairs and whatever pertains to betterment of the material or moral condition of the city and community, elicits his hearty sympathy and support. A Democrat in politics, he has served as member of the city council three terms, and also has been on the Board of Public Works.

On October 4, 1867, Mr. Gustavus married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Schmitt, of Winnebago county, a woman of superior qualities, who is greatly beloved by all who know her. They have two children, the younger of whom is married to Mr. E. W. Weisbrod, of Oshkosh.

Henry F., the elder child, and junior member of the H. C. Gustavus Milling Company, was born at Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1870. He acquired a good common and high school education and at an early age engaged in railroad work, and was the first traveling freight agent for the Wisconsin Central railway. Later he was agent of the company at Neenah, and continued in that service until 1903, when he became associated with his father in the milling business. He is connected with various fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and Eagles.

On December 21, 1898, he married Miss Anna F., daughter of Mr. Charles Streich, of Oshkosh, whose domestic virtues and womanly graces make her a center of attraction among her many friends. They have one child, named Natalie.

Prof. R. H. Halsey, formerly superintendent of the city schools of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was a man of fine as well as forcible intellectual qualities, an extensive reader and close thinker, and possessed with a remarkably practical cast of mind.

He was a native of New York state, born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, a son of Warren and Lydia (Foster) Halsey, also natives of New York state, the former of whom was for a long time in mercantile business at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in 1871. His widow is now residing at West Hampton, Long Island. They reared a family of four children, a brief record of whom is as follows: Charles is living with his mother at West Hampton, Long Island, where he is engaged in farming (at one

time he owned and conducted a sheep ranch in Texas); Mary is now the wife of George D. Hornbeck, of Chester, Connecticut; Anna resides in the city of Brooklyn, and R. H. is the subject of these lines.

R. H. Halsey received his elementary education in the schools of Brooklyn, New York, after which he took a literary and classical course at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he graduated with the class of 1877. Immediately thereafter he commenced teaching school near Albany, New York, then for a time was engaged in the Brooklyn (New York) Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute as teacher of English, remaining there until 1883, when he came to Oshkosh to accept the position of principal of the high school of that place. In 1891 he was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Oshkosh. an incumbency he was eminently adapted for by virtue of his energy and vigor of both mind and body, his high literary attainments, thorough experience in the profession and unquestionable administrative abilities.

In 1881 Prof. Halsey was married in New York to Miss Emma L. Cole, who was born in Claverack, New York, daughter of Henry and Lucretia (Rowland) Cole, both natives of New York, the former of whom died in Claverack in 1876, the latter coming in 1883 with her daughter, Mrs. Halsey, to Oshkosh, where she passed from earth May 30, 1893. To Professor and Mrs. Halsey were born children as follows: Mary C., James T. (deceased at the age of 10 years), Rowland, Richard and Elizabeth. Mr. Halsey was a member of the Congregational Church. He was a member of the board of examiners of state certificates, of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin and vice-president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

While on a hunting expedition during the early fall of 1907 Mr. Halsey was accidentally shot, from the effects of which he died.

Ole William Hanson, who settled in Wisconsin when a young man, was a prosperous and substantial farmer of Winnebago county during many years of his later life, and was held in high esteem for his manly and upright character. He was born in Denmark, July 29, 1844, and when twenty-one years old, came to this country with a younger brother. He first settled in Oshkosh township and found employment on different farms and also attended school. When he was twenty-five years old, on September 26, 1869, he married Miss Elmira Doughty, and during the following eight years, he carried on

farming in Oshkosh township. In 1877 they moved to Wrightstown, in Brown county, where Mr. Hanson bought eighty acres of land, which he improved and cultivated, and where he lived with his family till 1894, and then returned to Winnebago county and purchased the present home place of 180 acres in Winchester township, which was improved at the time, though he made many additional improvements. He carried on farming and dairying with good success, and was justly counted one of the substantial, well-to-do and progressive citizens of the community.

He was a Republican in politics, but took little active part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. In religious matters, he supported the Lutheran church.

Mr. Hanson lived to the age of sixty years, his death occurring on May 22, 1904, at the family home, and his body was laid to rest in Bell's cemetery in Winneconne township.

The homestead, which now comprises 160 acres—twenty acres having been sold—is in the possession of Mrs. Hanson. She is a native of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Benedict) Doughty, both natives of Ohio. They settled in Outagamie county in an early day, but later moved on to a farm in Oshkosh township, where the family lived for many years. Thence the father moved to Butte Des Mortes, where he lived, retired from active work, and where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother died many years previous.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, all except the youngest, who was born in Brown county, were born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Their eldest child, Laurich, died at the age of seven years; the second, a daughter, died in infancy unnamed, and Elvin, the third child, lives at home with his mother, as do also Daisy and Stephen.

Arthur Harness, now in the prime of life, ranks among that class of sturdy, thrifty and progressive farmers to whom Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is so largely indebted for the high place it holds among the banner counties of the state. A native of Neenah township, he was born October 21, 1862, to George and Hannah (Bucknall) Harness. His parents came to the United States from Lincolnshire, England, their native place, immediately after their marriage and settled on a small farm, purchased by the father, in Neenah township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

After living here a number of years he purchased eighty acres in section 31, where he made his home and reared his family, devoting himself to general farming and stock raising. He was a good man,

progressive in his ideas, honorable in his dealings, an active and honored member of the Methodist church, devoted to his family and friends and beloved by all who knew him. He lived to the age of eighty-one years, his death occurring October 17, 1905. His widow, who still survives at the age of eighty-three, did her full share as a faithful and worthy helpmeet of her worthy husband and now—1908—resides with her youngest son.

Arthur acquired his education in the district schools of his native place, and grew up on the family homestead, helping in the farm work. He now owns the home farm, and besides has a tract of thirty-six acres in Clayton township, all of which he cultivates, being engaged in dairying and general farming.

He is a man of sterling character, faithful in all he undertakes, and no one in the community is more respected than he. He is trustee of the Vineland Methodist church, to which he belongs. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but he neither seeks nor cares for public office, finding in his chosen occupation enough to occupy his time and gratify his ambition.

On September 29, 1897, Mr. Harness married Miss Barbara, daughter of John and Almira Stoner, a native of Waupaca county, Wisconsin. Her parents, now deceased, came to Wisconsin in an early day from New York state, though the father was a native of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Harness also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is honored and beloved for her admirable qualities of mind and heart. Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harness, one died in infancy unnamed and the other, Nina Marie, was born in Neenah township, November 17, 1903.

George C. Harness, one of the substantial citizens of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Neenah township, May 4, 1860, son of George and Hannah Harness, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this history. He acquired a good English education in the common schools of Vinland township and high school of Neenah, and grew to manhood on his father's farm.

He began life for himself when about twenty-five years of age, and for seven years cultivated fifty acres of land, which had formerly belonged to the family homestead, but which he had purchased. He next bought eighty acres in section 9, Vinland township, where he carried on farming ten years and then sold and purchased his present farm of 120 acres in section 1, Vinland township. The place is improved with a commodious brick dwelling house, substantial barns and other outbuildings, and supplied with everything in the way of

equipment necessary for an up-to-date farm. Besides general farming and dairying, which Mr. Harness has carried on somewhat extensively and with good success, he has taken a commendable interest in public affairs. A Republican in politics, he has at different times served as township assessor, treasurer, clerk, and in fact in nearly all the local offices, and in whatever place he has been called to fill, has, by his able management and trustworthy conduct, won public confidence and esteem. He is a man of high ideals and noble Christian character and active in religious matters, being superintendent of the Sunday-school of North Vinland Methodist church, of which he is also a trustee.

On January 18, 1893, Mr. Harness married Miss Phebe A., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Caton) Miracle, who was born November 15, 1871, in the town of Vinland. Her father, born January 1, 1837, lived at his birthplace, London, Canada, until 1859, when he settled in Winnebago county, on a farm of 100 acres, eighty acres being in Vinland and twenty in Neenah township, and here made a home and lived fifteen years. He then removed to a farm of 180 acres in Winneconne township, where he has since made his home, except a few years which he spent in the village of Winneconne, after the death of his wife, who died November 11, 1901. Mrs. Harness is the youngest of a family of five children, to-wit: David, who lives in Vinland township on his farm of 120 acres; Alice, who died December 14, 1865, and wife of Charles Durkee; Alvin, twin brother of Alice, who resides on the family homestead, and Carrie, who is married to Umphrey Calkins, a farmer of Winneconne township. Mrs. Harness, after leaving the public schools, attended the Normal school at Oshkosh, and before her marriage taught in various schools of Clayton, Vinland and Oshkosh townships. She is an active member of the North Vinland Methodist church, as is also her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Harness have two children named respectively Marion E., who was born October 22, 1895, and is a student in the Neenah high school, and Everett M., who was born March 4, 1898.

John T. Harness, a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Neenah township, Winnebago county, September 2, 1855, and is a son of George and Hannah (Bucknall) Harness, both natives of England. The parents came to this country immediately after their marriage and settled in Neenah township on fifty acres of land in section 6 which the father purchased. Here the family resided till 1870, when they moved onto a farm of sixty-eight acres in section 31, where the father passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring October 17, 1905. He was a good man, esteemed by all who knew him,

and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Vinland township. His widow now—1908—eighty-three years of age, lives on the family homestead.

John T. acquired a good common school education and lived at home until he attained his majority. After leaving home he bought his present farm of fifty acres in section 1, Vinland township, and here for thirty years has been engaged in general farming and dairying. His farm is finely improved with a substantial modern dwelling house, good barns and outbuildings, and well equipped with up-to-date facilities and conveniences.

Mr. Harness had devoted himself closely to his farming operations and has had no time, had he the inclination for outside affairs. He is, however, president of the Germania Cheese Company, of Vinland township.

In politics he supports the Republican party, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Presbyterian church of Neenah. On August 27, 1885, Mr. Harness married Miss Eliza J. Anderson, who was born in Washington county, New York, to William and Sarah (Warnick) Anderson, who settled on a farm in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where they passed their lives. Mrs. Harness was educated in the school of Waupaca and at the age of fifteen began teaching and followed that occupation several years in Waupaca county. She then spent five years in New York state, after which she returned home and thence went to Oshkosh, where she lived until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harness have five children, viz.: Robert Walter, born September 19, 1886, who is now (1908) a student at Lawrence University at Appleton; Bessie Sarah, who was born October 26, 1888, was graduated from the Neenah high school and is a teacher in the school at Allensville, Vinland township; Ellen Mary, born July 20, 1890; William George, born September 25, 1897; Thomas A., age eleven years, attending school. All of their children were born on the family homestead in Vinland township.

John Harrington, a leading lawyer and influential citizen of Oshkosh, was born in New London, Wapaca county, Wisconsin, January 17, 1858, and is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Michael and Mary (Dwyer) Harrington, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1850 and settled in New England, and three years later, after their marriage, removed to Wisconsin. In 1856 the father took a position on a Wolf river steamer, but in 1859 purchased a piece of land near New London, in the town of Lebanon, the head of navigation, and there made a home and reared his family, adding to his original purchase until he owned 200 acres,

which he developed and improved into one of the finest farms in the county. He was a man of intense energy, broad-minded and progressive, and took an active interest in public affairs, serving as chairman of the town board, and for eighteen years served as school clerk. Toward the close of the Civil War he enlisted in the First Regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry, and entered the army and served until honorably discharged. He died at Oshkosh in 1903 at the age of seventy-three years and was buried in the Lebanon cemetery, his wife having died at Lebanon in 1889, aged fifty-seven. Their other surviving children are: Daniel W., a physician at Milwaukee; Timothy L., also a physician at Milwaukee, and Mary, now (1908) sister superior in the parochial schools at Austin, Chicago.

John received a good English education in the district schools at home, then took a course of training in a business college, after which he was a student in the University of Wisconsin for two years, and later pursued his law studies in the law department of the University of Wisconsin. From 1879 until 1884 he taught in country and village schools; then for one year was principal of the Weyauwega high school, after which he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin and settled down to the general practice of his profession at Oshkosh. Mr. Harrington conducted his practice alone for three years, then from 1890 to 1895 had associated with him Mr. Walter W. Quartermass, his partner, now deceased, being six years district attorney.

Mr. Harrington is a careful student and an able lawyer, recognized as an authority on questions of taxation, of which he has made a special study, and in 1898 was appointed by the city council of Oshkosh special tax commissioner, his duties involving the revaluation of all the taxable property of the city. In politics Mr. Harrington is a Democrat. He was nominated by his party for the office of district attorney in 1890, and in 1906 was its unsuccessful nominee for state senator. From 1899 to 1904 he served as chairman of the county board, and since the year last named has served as a member of the state board of regents of normal schools under the appointment of Governor La Follette, and of this board he is a member of numerous committees. He is active in the local and state councils and affairs of his party. In religious faith Mr. Harrington is a Catholic. He is one of the charter members of the Candlelight Club, the leading men's social and literary club of Oshkosh.

On April 14, 1891, Mr. Harrington married Miss Anna C., daughter of John and Mary Bourke, of Oshkosh. They have five children,

named respectively Helen H., Edmund B., Richard, William and Catherine.

Daniel D. Harmon, a well-known insurance man of Oshkosh, was born in that city September 9, 1875, being the son of Horace M. and Georgena (Quan) Harmon, natives respectively of Maine and New York.

In the early fifties Mr. Harmon's parents removed to Waupaca county, Wisconsin. His mother died in January, 1903, and his father is living in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Mr. Harmon, after receiving a good education in the public schools of Oshkosh and the State Normal School, entered the employ of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Later, in 1898, he became connected as a salesman with the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, remaining with the company seven years, until 1904, when he engaged in the insurance business with his brother, John C. Harmon, conducting the Harmon Agency, Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; National Surety Company, New York, and London Lloyds, for whom he became special agent.

Mr. Harmon is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, among them being F. and A. M., R. A. M., and K. T., Oshkosh, Wisconsin; the Elks; Algoma Country Club; and is vice commodore of the Oshkosh Yacht Club, secretary and treasurer of the Inland Lake Yachting Association.

Mr. Harmon was married on October 2, 1901, to May Abbott Sawtell, daughter of Mr. H. C. Sawtell, of Oshkosh, general manager of the Paine Lumber Company. They have two children—Robert Lawrence and Daniel Harmon.

William Proctor Hewitt was born at Caledonia, Racine county, Wisconsin, on June 20, 1848. Shortly after his birth his father, the late Henry Hewitt, Sr., moved to Kaukauna with his family, coming to Menasha, Wisconsin, in 1856. He received his education in the public schools of Menasha, which was supplemented by a business training, after which he started in business in the year 1867 as the junior member of the firm of Chapman & Hewitt, manufacturers of woolen goods at the city of Menasha, Wisconsin.

A few years later Mr. Hewitt purchased the interests of Mr. Chapman and the firm was reorganized under the name of W. P. Hewitt & Co., of which he was the sole proprietor until its dissolution in 1906, when the Menasha Woolen Mill was organized. Mr. Hewitt was president of the Menasha Woolen Mill Company, the Bank of Menasha, the Hewitt Land and Mining Company and the Menasha

Land Company, and was interested in many other concerns. He was well known as a financier and manufacturer throughout the state.

He was married on January 28, 1873, to Miss Mary Brewer and departed this life on the 20th of February, A. D. 1907. He was survived by his widow and three sons, Harry B. Hewitt, John H. Hewitt, of Hoquiam, and Morgan F. Hewitt, of Menasha, Wisconsin; two sisters, Mrs. Mary Syme and Mrs. D. L. Kimberly, of Neenah, Wisconsin, and a brother, Henry Hewitt, Jr., of Tacoma, Washington.

John Joseph Herrmann, a prosperous farmer and substantial citizen of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 24, 1841, the son of John and Barbara Herrmann, both natives of Germany, and farmers by occupation. In 1867 John J., with his father and mother and wife, came to the United States and settled on forty acres of land in section 33, Clayton township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Here the father died at the age of eighty-four, but the mother returned to Germany and there died.

Later Mr. Herrmann bought his present farm in sections 28 and 33, which he has improved and developed into one of the finest and most productive farms of the county, having erected a substantial and commodious dwelling house, good barns and outbuildings, and supplied with all the equipments of a model modern farm.

Besides general farming Mr. Herrmann has devoted himself especially to breeding and raising live stock. He is a Democrat in politics, but has taken no part in political affairs except to perform his duties as a good citizen. He is identified with the German Catholic church of Neenah.

In February, 1867, Mr. Herrmann married Miss Anna Mary Eberhardt, a native of Germany. Of six children born to them John, born December 15, 1867, is a farmer. He married Margaret Baumann and they have one child, named John William. Barbara is married to Mr. William Hall, of Neenah, and they have had children, named respectively Mary and Barbara, the latter now deceased. The other surviving child, Mary A., is the wife of Mr. George Murphy, of Neenah, and they have two children, viz.: John J. and Barbara.

Mr. Herrmann since coming to Winnebago county has witnessed its development from a state of comparative wildness to a populous and rich farming community, supplied with conveniences of which no one at that day had even a remote conception. And among the sturdy men who have had a part in bringing about the wonderful changes that have been wrought none is entitled to greater credit than he.

Robert Helm, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Weisen-

fels, Saxony, Germany, born October 6, 1844. His parents, Joseph and Susannah (Hildebrandt) Helm, emigrated to America with their family in 1850 and first settled in Milwaukee, where they remained for a few weeks, prospecting the while for a permanent location, and then they decided on Winnebago county, whither they went and located and purchased a farm in section 4, Nekimi township, where our subject now resides, and where they spent their lives actively engaged in farming. They had four children—two sons and two daughters—all of whom are now (1908) living. Fredericka, one daughter, died October 1, 1907.

Robert, the third child, spent his boyhood on the farm and obtained a fair education by attending the district schools of his neighborhood during the winter months. After his school days were over, however, he remained on the homestead, and at the death of his father in 1885 the farm was divided between him and his brother Herman. Robert now owns a nice farm of 160 acres, containing a grove of second-growth oak timber and ten acres of marsh. The farm is well improved by cultivation, and a fine modern brick residence, good barns, orchard and modern appliances which go to make a model farm and country home. In addition to his general farming Mr. Helm carries on quite an extensive dairy business, all of which he has made a success, and is considered one of the most thrifty and prosperous farmers of his section, a man of sterling character, faithful in all he undertakes and highly esteemed in his neighborhood. Although he has never aspired to political office holding, he has been a member of the school board for some twenty years, and at present (1908) is its treasurer.

On October 7, 1869, Mr. Helm was married to Miss Henrietta Zacher, daughter of Christ and Johannah Zacher, natives of Germany, but now residents of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Helm have an interesting family of eight children, viz.: Arthur, a cheese-maker by occupation; Roman E., who lives in Texas, engaged in railroading; Edmund, a farmer in Nekimi township; Alfred P., Amiel, Amiella M., Walter and Joseph R., all of whom are now (1908) living at home.

Mercelon E. Henry, one of Algoma township's most progressive citizens, was born in Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, on March 26, 1846. He was a son of Robinson and Laura J. (Davis) Henry. They were pioneers of Winnebago county, first coming here in 1848, and in 1856 they made this their permanent home, spending the balance of their busy and useful lives in the occupation of farming and preaching to several churches for about fifteen or twenty

years. Their family consisted of four children, of which our subject, Mercelon E. was the firstborn. The second of the family was Florence now deceased; the third member is Alice, wife of Mr. Charles A. Hamilton, who is a traveling salesman and resides in Oshkosh; Clarence, the fourth and youngest of the children, lives in the state of Oregon, near Walla Walla. Father Henry departed this life in the city of Oshkosh in the year 1902. Mrs. Henry had preceded her husband in 1900.

Our subject received a good education in the home schools of Winnebago county and spent his early manhood on the old farm, and after serving an apprenticeship on the Fox and Wolf rivers he became a sailor on the Great Lakes, which avocation he followed for twenty-five years. During his years of service on the lakes and rivers he held many responsible positions, being a captain on the Hart line, a position which he attained by his force of character, self-reliance and business qualifications. Spending a good portion of his active life in the merchant marine service, he resigned his position with the steamship company and removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the grocery business successfully for a number of years, when he disposed of his interests in Milwaukee and returned to this county and engaged in dairying and horticulture on his beautiful forty-acre farm in Algoma township. He has more than local fame as a well-posted fruit culturist, for he is one of the active members of the State Horticultural Society of Wisconsin.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has held local offices at various times, though he does not aspire to office-holding as a profession. He is a charter member of Camp No. 78, Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 29, 1867, Mr. Henry was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Converse, daughter of Pomeroy C. and Prudence (Foss) Converse. Mrs. Henry's parents were both natives of the state of Ohio and were early settlers in this part of the state of Wisconsin, coming here in 1848. They were people of sterling worth and were honored and respected by their fellow farmers and all who knew them. They made their home in Winnebago county until their decease.

The marriage of Mr. Henry and his charming wife has been blessed by the advent of two daughters, who were well educated in the usual branches and also specially trained in musical accomplishments. They are both happily married and grace homes of their own. The eldest daughter, Zula E., is the wife of F. C. Schmidt, living in Oshkosh, who is a gardener by occupation. Clara L., the second in the family,

is the wife of J. S. Clark, of Algoma township, who is also a gardener and fruit grower.

Emmett R. Hicks, who is widely known as a leading lawyer and influential citizen of Oshkosh, is a native of Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and was born on March 7, 1854. His parents, Reuben P. and Sophia B. (Kimball) Hicks, both natives of St. Lawrence county, New York, moved to Waukau, Winnebago county, in 1850, locating on a farm, and six years later settled at Omro, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a man of commanding influence in the community and actively interested in all that related to the moral and material betterment of his fellow men. He died in 1898 at the age of seventy-three years, his widow surviving until 1901 and being seventy years old at her decease.

Emmett R., after finishing his studies in the public schools at Omro, taught for a time in the country and village schools. He then entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science with the class of 1876. During the next three years he taught in the Waupun high school, studying law in the meantime under the direction of Mr. Eli Hooker, of that place. Following this he pursued the regular law course in the state university and was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws with the class of 1880, and supplemented this with special study at the university, receiving the degree of master of arts.

In July, 1880, Mr. Hicks opened an office at Oshkosh for the practice of his profession. He is an ardent Republican in political sentiment and has always been active in the local councils and affairs of his party. He served as chairman of the county board from 1894 to 1898. For four years, from 1898 to 1902, he served as attorney general of the state, and since the close of his term of office has devoted himself to the practice of his profession at Oshkosh with eminent success.

Mr. Hicks is a clear, forceful and persuasive speaker, and for thirty years past his abilities in this line have been greatly in demand, he having been called to an active part in all political campaigns in various sections of the country. As a lawyer he is well versed in the law and is known as a safe counselor, while as a practitioner his arguments before a court or jury are clear, scholarly and convincing. Outside of his professional duties Mr. Hicks has numerous interests that draw on his time and energies, being a trustee of Lawrence University of Appleton, president of the Winnebago Pioneer Society, president of Webster Manual Training School, an institution built at Omro through the generosity of Mr. H. W. Webster, at a cost of

\$50,000, and having an endowment of \$20,000. He is also president of the good roads movement of his county, president of the State Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and since its organization in 1902 has been president of the Fraternal Reserve Association of Oshkosh.

In September, 1880, Mr. Hicks married Miss Cynthia M., daughter of Luther A. Reed, of Omro, whose many womanly qualities make her a most worthy companion of her worthy husband. Her father was a prominent farmer and a man of influence at Omro, where he made his home and reared his family on a farm which he purchased from the United States government in the early fifties. His widow, Mrs. Zebieah Reed, still owns the family homestead, but makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and his family at Oshkosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have an interesting family of three children, viz.: Bert R., Luther R. and William E.

George Hilton, a leading and influential lawyer of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of the District of Columbia, and was born October 10, 1861, being the eldest of a family of three children born to John E. and A. (Berry) Hilton, both natives of the District of Columbia, where they spent their lives, the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Their other children were Arbelle, now the wife of Mr. Otto Fox, of Oshkosh, and Maggie, who is married to Mr. O. H. Slatery and lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Our subject passed his boyhood in his native place and received his education in the public schools there. In 1881, when he was twenty years old, he accompanied Congressman Gabriel Bouck (whose term of office had just expired) to Oshkosh, and began the study of law in his office.

He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and at once became associated as a partner with his preceptor under the firm name of Bouck & Hilton, which relation continued until Mr. Bouck's death in February, 1904. Since that time he has conducted his practice as a partner with Mr. John Klunin and Mr. William C. Bouck, the firm name being the same as before—Bouck & Hilton. Outside of his profession Mr. Hilton has taken an active interest in the local councils and affairs of the Democratic party, and has served as a member of the state central committee several years and in 1900 was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention held in Kansas City.

Mr. Hilton is a member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons; also belongs to the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Oshkosh Commandery of Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1892 Mr. Hilton married Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. Charles Rahr, of Oshkosh, by whom he has two children, viz.: Abe Bouck and Marie Rahr.

John W. Himebaugh, whose death occurred at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1906, was a leader in the commercial life of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and an illustrious example of that type of enterprising, intelligent and resourceful business men which has given that prosperous and growing city the advanced station it holds among the progressive cities of Wisconsin. He was a native of Wattsburg, Pennsylvania, born July 18, 1848, and was a son of Matthias and Huldah (Wing) Himebaugh.

Mr. Himebaugh was in the best sense a thorough and practical business man, whose clear-cut, honorable methods; skillful management of affairs and sterling manliness in all his varied relations made him a leader among his associates and a force for good in the community and city in which he lived. His life was clean, his motives pure, and no one could come within the range and sphere of his influence without recognizing the force of his strong personality and inherent manliness, elements of character which had much to do in securing to him the high place he held in business and commercial circles as well as in his social and other relations. For forty years Mr. Himebaugh was continuously and closely identified with the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, whose sash and door factory is the largest establishment of its kind in the world; and in his capacity as vice-president he had a large part in building and extending the business of that concern, whose phenomenal growth has given it an international influence and reputation. He was in very truth a captain of industry, and his memory is cherished and kept in grateful remembrance for the important part he played in the commercial and material growth and development both of the institution with which he was so closely connected and the city in which he lived and which he loved.

A man of fine sensibilities, high-minded, cultured in tastes, of refined manner and charming personality, he bore himself among his associates with calm dignity, as one conscious of his strength, and yet with becoming humility and regard for the feelings and opinions of others. In social life he was a man to be admired, a brilliant conversationalist, quick at repartee, and with a fund of information well-nigh inexhaustible he was a favorite in social circles and the life of any company of associates and friends in which he was thrown.

The funeral rites over the body of Mr. Himebaugh were held in his beautiful home, 53 West Algoma street, on the afternoon of December 8, 1906, and were conducted by the Rev. Edward H. Smith,

pastor of the First Congregational church, assisted by the Rev. Matthew J. Trenery, pastor of the Algoma Street Methodist Episcopal church, and attended by many prominent and representative men not only of his own city but also from other cities and towns throughout Wisconsin and other states near and remote.

Mr. Himebaugh left surviving him, of his own immediate family, Mrs. Margaret E. Himebaugh, his widow, and Clinton M. Himebaugh, of Chicago, his son. He also left a brother, Mr. Frank Himebaugh, of Omro, Winnebago county.

Mr. Himebaugh passed away in the full strength of his mental vigor, and though his going was universally felt to be a public loss, and by those near to him as a loss that nothing can fully repair, it is to them, and to all, a source of consolation to know that he left the enduring influence of a good life and the lasting heritage of an honored name.

Col. Seymour W. Hollister. There are men of such broad minds, wide information and wonderful tact that, by husbanding their forces and planning their various enterprises with something like military precision, they are enabled to accomplish splendid results in different walks of life. Gifted with natural ability of a high order, Colonel Hollister has devoted his talent to the lumber business, in which he has gained a prominent place and an enviable reputation. He is a product of Racine, Wisconsin, born in 1845, and the son of Asa and Sarah M. (Tombs) Hollister, natives of New York and England respectively. In 1843 the father came to Oshkosh on a visit, but in 1845 he settled here permanently, and was engaged in contracting, milling and logging. He retired in 1860 and died in 1889. He was well and favorably known. Colonel Hollister's mother died in Oshkosh March 30, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Hollister were the parents of five children—four sons, William W., Seymour W., Philip W. and Guy W., and one daughter, Anna. The eldest, William W., was a soldier in the Civil War in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Afterwards he embarked in the lumber business in Oshkosh and vicinity, following this successfully until his death in 1896. Philip W. resides in Oshkosh, and has been for a number of years past in business with his brother Seymour W., at one time in Chicago, connected with the Manufacturers and Builders' Supply Company, and later at Medford, Wisconsin, with the Hollister Brothers Lumber Company, composed of Colonel Hollister, Philip W. Hollister and Guy W. Hollister. Guy W. Hollister resides at Medford, Wisconsin.

Colonel Hollister grew to manhood in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, received a good practical education, and in 1864 enlisted in Company

B, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he began logging with his brother William W. and continued with him until 1868, when he decided to embark in business for himself. In 1882 he formed the company of Hollister, Amos & Co., bought Ripley & Mead's sawmill at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and began manufacturing lumber. Hollister, Amos & Co., of which Colonel Hollister is now the sole owner, is still engaged in active business and is operating one of the four surviving sawmills in the city of Oshkosh.

In 1883 he became a partner in the firm of R. McMillen & Co., manufacturers of lumber, sash, doors and blinds, but withdrew from this firm in 1887. The following year he formed the company of Hollister, Jewell & Co., ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer being associated with him in this business. They purchased a limit of 90,500 acres in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the same year erected a double-band sawmill at Garden River, northern Ontario.

This firm manufactured lumber there for five years, about 20,000,000 feet per year, but the mill was burned in 1893, and since then has not been rebuilt. In connection with Leander Choate, J. H. Jenkins, George T. Brown, A. E. Thompson and others, Colonel Hollister established the Choate-Hollister Furniture Company, which was burned in 1899, being himself vice-president and general manager of that company. Colonel Hollister is also president and general manager of the Keshena Improvement Company and of the Wolf River Boom Company. He is a director in many of the large business institutions of Oshkosh, including the Old National Bank, Oshkosh Tool Manufacturing Company, Winnebago Traction Company and the R. McMillen Company.

Colonel Hollister has always been a Republican in politics and was a member of Governor Upham's and Governor Schofield's staffs, with the rank of colonel. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the G. A. R. and the Elks and Hoo-Hoo lodges.

In the year 1868 he married Miss Katie G. Smith, who was of German descent, having moved from the old country to the United States at an early age. Five children were born to them—Raymond A., Winifred S., Carl W., S. Rex and Earl, all of whom are living except Earl, who died at the age of five years. The mother died November 19, 1896. Colonel Hollister was married a second time, to Lottie Irene Loomis, in 1897. One child, Edith Loomis, was born to them, August 30, 1904. All of Colonel Hollister's children reside in the city of Oshkosh. R. A. Hollister is a member of the law firm of Weed & Hollister; Winifred S. is now married to William C.

Bouck, and Carl W. and S. Rex Hollister are in the lumber business with their father.

In brief, Colonel Hollister has been from an early time closely identified with and an integral part of the growth and prosperity of the city of Oshkosh, and incidentally with that of Winnebago county, and has been and is one of its progressive and substantial business men. He has been a large employer of labor, and his relation with and treatment of those under him have been such that he has always had the respect and friendship of his employes.

He is always ready to assist in any enterprise which looks to the betterment of his home city and is public-spirited to a rare degree.

Moses Hooper. If there is one trait more than another which is characteristic of the sons of the Pine Tree state, it is their love for outdoor life. They love the forests, the lakes, the rivers and the mountains. Through sympathy they draw inspiration from their simplicity and freshness, which leave their impress upon the souls of the children of Maine, however far they may wander from their native state. Therefore to say that Moses Hooper was born in the state of Maine is to indicate his fresh, hearty, unpretentious character. Ask him to explain the secret of his success and he will tell you that so far as he has succeeded he attributes his professional standing to the fact that he has given his exclusive attention to the business of the law and kept his system in good working order by gratifying his taste for outdoor life; that he delights to be about, on and in the water, and that fishing is his main diversion. His boyhood, as he observes, was fairly well apportioned between "hard work on the farm and going a-fishing," and it may not be amiss to add that his manhood has also been wisely divided between hard professional labors and boyhood recreations.

The son of Mary Foss and Moses Hooper, he was born upon his father's farm in Lyman, York county, Maine, January 31, 1835. As he looks to the future, not to the past, Mr. Hooper knows very little about his remote ancestry. He says he is more anxious about what kind of an ancestor he may prove to have been than about who or what his ancestors were. He passed successively through the district schools of his native town, the Biddeford high school and the Yarmouth Academy before he ventured beyond the borders of his state to Amherst College. He finished the freshman year in 1857, but returned to Maine and entered the sophomore class (1857) of Bowdoin College. He studied law in the office of Hon. John M. Goodwin, of Biddeford, and in 1856 had been admitted to the bar of York

county, Maine. Then he had taken his partial collegiate course, and afterward attended the Yale law school.

Like many other men of Maine, Mr. Hooper gravitated to the lumber and lake regions of interior Wisconsin, commencing the practice of his profession in Neenah in July, 1857. An experience of a few years, however, convinced him that it was in every way advantageous to have his home at the county seat, whither so much of his business took him. In July, 1863, he therefore removed to Oshkosh, where he has since resided, having since 1880 given his attention almost exclusively to riparian and water-power cases. He thinks his work has been more useful in that line than it would have been in any other within his reach.

Mr. Hooper practiced alone during the first years of his residence in Wisconsin. In 1858-59 he associated himself with George B. Edmunds; 1864-65, with Edwin A. Aldrich; 1866-67, with Henry Bailey; 1876-79, with Henry L. Buxton; 1881-82, with Sabine F. Berry; 1887-95, with Ben Hooper; and 1895 to date, with Ben and Ed. M. Hooper, two of his sons.

Married in May, 1858, to Miss Caroline Bailey, of Parsonsfield, Maine, he has a family of five children—Albert B., Ben, Mary C., Ed. M. and Oren Hooper.

Mr. Hooper is independent in his opinions whether political or religious. His inclinations are toward the Republican party, while occasionally tending toward the "mugwump" order, and on the tariff issue he is in sympathy with the Democracy. He defines his religious affiliations to be those of a Unitarian Congregationalist.

Henry C. Horn, who ranks among her wide-awake and successful business men, is a native son of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1860. His parents, August and Amalia (Schawalm) Horn, natives of Bavaria and Saxony respectively, settled in Oshkosh in 1851. The father was a mason and followed his trade some years, then engaged in farming and later turned his attention to the brewing business, and at the time of his decease in 1904 was president of the Oshkosh Brewing Company, in which he was eminently successful. The mother died in 1901.

Henry C. acquired his education in the public schools of Oshkosh, and after leaving school engaged in the brewery business, and for eighteen years was employed by Messrs. Horn and Schwalem and the Oshkosh Brewing Company. In 1893 Mr. Horn associated with Mr. Charles B. Morgan under the firm name of the Indestructible Spring and Mat Company, which was later changed to the Oshkosh Bedding Company, which they conducted on a limited scale and with moderate

success some thirteen years. In January, 1896, on the retirement of Mr. Morgan from the firm, Mr. Horn with others incorporated the business as the Oshkosh Bedding and Couch Company, of which he was made president, and with increased facilities extended the scope of business, which now reaches throughout Wisconsin and northern Michigan.

Mr. Horn is careful, conservative and methodical in his affairs, and in all his business dealings is known for his uprightness and fairness. He is a man of fine personal qualities, social and companionable, affable and congenial, loves good comradeship and good cheer and is loyal to his friends. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Oshkosh Yacht Club, and at one time served as captain of Company F. In politics he is affiliated with no party, but supports for office the candidate whom he thinks most worthy.

In 1883 Mr. Horn married Miss Ida, daughter of August Streich, of Oshkosh. They have three children, viz.: Harry C., who is connected with the company of which his father is president; Esther S. and Orville C.

J. J. Hughes, who is a resident of Utica township, is the son of J. H. and Ellen (Jones) Hughes, who were both natives of Wales. They came to the United States in an early day and settled in New York state, where their son, J. J., was born on June 8, 1859. After farming there in New York for a few years, in 1861 they moved to Wisconsin and located in Winnebago county, farming first in Algoma township for about four years, and then moved to Omro township, where they remained eight years. They then came to Utica township and bought the farm which is now owned by our subject; it contains 160 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation. The place is well improved by cultivation and good residence and outbuildings, the father having left it in good condition at his death in 1897. Mrs. Hughes, mother of our subject, died in 1894.

Since the death of his father Mr. Hughes has been continually adding to the improvements, and at this time has a model and up-to-date farm. He carries on general farming and deals in blooded stock. His hogs are Poland-China and his cattle are of high breed principally. He is a successful farmer, stock raiser and all-around business man. During the earlier days, when that part of Wisconsin experienced the boom in the logging and lumber industries, Mr. Hughes spent some nine winters living in the woods.

Always interested in the public welfare, he has never aspired to

any political fame, nor has he held any office except that of pathmaster. He has always favored the Republican party in politics.

Ovett H. Hunter, a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Utica township, Winnebago county, on September 18, 1860. His parents, William and Lettetia (Parks) Hunter, came from New York state in 1850 to this county and purchased the farm in Utica township, consisting of 120 acres, adjoining that now owned by our subject. Here they made their home and reared their family, for the balance of their lives. The father died in 1872 and the mother in 1904. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are now (1908) living. They were people of exemplary habits and great influence in their community.

Mr. O. H. Hunter is at present the largest individual land owner in Winnebago county. His farm consists of 500 acres, 240 of which was purchased by said William Hunter in 1858, well improved, with all the necessary appliances to make it a model and up-to-date farm and country home. In addition to his general farming he carries on a large dairy business, shipping the products of his fine herd of cows to the Milwaukee market.

Mr. Hunter is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office, though always in favor of and ever ready to help along any good cause tending toward the betterment of his community. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. Hunter and their family.

In 1886 Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Laura Howard, daughter of W. H. and Sarah (Tarrant) Howard, farmers by occupation, with their residence in La Prairie township, Rock county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have an interesting family of five children, viz.: Howard O., William E., George S., Ruth L. and Ovett R.

Mr. Hunter is a man of intense energy and force of character, public-spirited and at all times thoroughly interested in all matters pertaining to the public good.

August Ihbe, who was for many years a successful and influential business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Saxony, Germany, November 19, 1841. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native place and at Leipsic, and in early manhood served in the German army and participated in the German-Austrian War. In 1866 he left the fatherland and came to the United States, settling at Oshkosh, where he for a time found employment in various mills.

Later he engaged in the grocery trade on his own account, and until his demise, which occurred on December 8, 1897, carried on a suc-

cessful business in that line. He was a man highly respected for his upright, manly character, and among his intimate friends greatly beloved for his manly virtues and sterling worth. In religious faith he was identified with the German Lutheran church.

In July, 1861, Mr. Ihbe married Miss Wilhemina, daughter of Gottlieb and Rosana (Hintal) Kaiser, natives of Germany, where they passed their lives. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ihbe, the eldest, Otto A., now resides in Milwaukee; Robert, the second child, lives in Oshkosh, as does also Augusta A., who was married to Mr. Theodore Ostertah, now deceased.

Mrs. Ihbe is a woman of fine mental endowments and cultivated tastes, and since the death of her husband she has conducted the business left by him with marked success, showing business ability of a high order. She has high ideals of life, is progressive in her methods and ways, and practical withal, and has a charm and fascination of manner that win the confidence and esteem of all who come within the range of her influence. She is a Christian Scientist in her religious belief, and is known for her generosity and charities quietly bestowed.

Edward W. Ihrig, of Oshkosh, was born in Vinland, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on July 11, 1870. His father, William, born in 1847, and his mother, Minnie (Eilers) Ihrig, were both natives of Germany, and came to Oshkosh while young. William Ihrig took up land in Vinland township and became a farmer; he was accidentally killed while logging in 1873. Mrs. Ihrig, our subject's mother, is now (1908) living in Oshkosh. She was married a second time and is now Mrs. Gus Schoos.

Edward W. was one of a family of three children. He has one sister living—Jennie, wife of William Lewis, of Kankakee, Illinois. He was educated in the German Lutheran schools of Oshkosh, the Third Ward school and in the Oshkosh Business College. His first employment was in the sawmill of Radford Brothers. He later entered the old Union National Bank of Oshkosh as a collector and bookkeeper, and afterwards went to Lincoln, Nebraska, as a representative of the Wisconsin Furniture and Coffin Company, remaining there some nine years. Following that he engaged in the furniture business in southern Nebraska. In 1893 he returned to Oshkosh and became a traveling representative of several leading local firms, covering Wisconsin and northern Michigan. In July, 1902, he organized the Edward Ihrig Company, of which he became and still remains the secretary and business manager. Since its organization the capital of the company has been increased from \$10,000 to \$150,000.

Headquarters are now at Milwaukee, with branches at Oshkosh and Omro, Wisconsin. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Pine-Ihrig Machine Company, which he organized and located in Oshkosh. He is a member of numerous fraternal and other organizations, including the I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E., Eagles, Fraternal Reserve Association and Equitable Fraternal Union, Traveling Protective Association, Badger Club, Oshkosh Yacht Club, Oshkosh Power Boat Club, and of the last-named club he is vice-commodore. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

Mr. Ihrig was married in 1891 to Miss Alma, daughter of Mr. Harm B. Look, of Lincoln, Nebraska. They have one child, Lester H. Ihrig.

James Howard Jenkins, son of James and Phœbe (Donaldson) Jenkins, was born in Bangor, Maine, January 24, 1841. His father was in early life a sea captain and sailed on the briny deep for many years, but left the water and became a lumberman, in which business he continued until attacked by a fatal illness. His ancestors on the paternal side, both lineal and collateral, were distinctively American for many generations. His paternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, nee Robinson, was a descendant in direct line of John Robinson, of Leyden, the pastor of the pilgrims. The Jenkins family settled in Falmouth, near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640. Phœbe (Donaldson) Jenkins, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of a Scotch physician and died while her son was still a child.

The gentleman whose name heads this record obtained his education in Boston, whither his family removed after the mother's death. At the inauguration of the war in the spring of 1861 with patriotic ardor the young man tendered his services to the country in response to the call of the President for 75,000 men. He enlisted as a sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of McDowell's corps of Pope's Army of Virginia, and participated in the Battle of Champion Hills. Shortly thereafter he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and was ordered to report at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he assisted in drilling the regiment and preparing it for the front. After leaving Oshkosh the regiment journeyed to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, where it joined General Rosecrans' army. As part of General Thomas' brigade the Twenty-first Wisconsin participated in the battles of Cumberland and Perry-

ville, where it suffered severely. During the last named engagement Mr. Jenkins was promoted on the field by Colonel Sweet, his commanding officer, becoming his adjutant. With his regiment he participated in the campaigns against Nashville, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and Chickamauga. During the last mentioned engagement, on September 20, 1863, he was captured by the enemy and became a prisoner of war. He was incarcerated in Libby prison seven months, was then removed to Danville, later, to Macon, Georgia, afterward transferred to Savannah and Charleston, South Carolina, then sent to Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh, respectively, and was exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, in March, 1865, after spending nearly twenty months in southern prisons. The terrible tales of suffering incurred by the boys in blue in the rebel prisons have been often told. Mr. Jenkins suffered intensely. He with some companions made several different attempts to escape, and at one time succeeded in getting out of the prison lines but was recaptured and brought back.

After being exchanged the prisoners were given a parole of thirty days. Mr. Jenkins entered the service a robust, healthy youth, weighing 140 pounds, but after being imprisoned in the terrible prisons of the South he returned to Oshkosh, emaciated to a skeleton of ninety-five pounds. He lacked sufficient strength to return to the front, and reluctantly resigned his commission, but before his thirty days' leave of absence had expired Lee surrendered and the rebellion was over. After recovering sufficient strength to enter business Mr. Jenkins became an associate of his father in the lumber manufacturing firm of J. Jenkins & Co. This business was continued for a number of years and its dissolution was caused by the illness of the senior member of the firm, who died in New Orleans in 1885. After closing up the affairs of J. Jenkins & Co. our subject became interested in the firm of Conlee Brothers & Co., which was afterward incorporated as the Conlee Lumber Company, with a capital of \$150,000. Of this corporation Mr. Jenkins is vice-president and secretary, and to his energetic disposition and constant surveillance was the success of the business largely due.

Although Mr. Jenkins devoted much of his time and attention to the affairs of the Conlee Lumber Company, he had many other interests which required no little of his managerial ability. He was president of the Thompson Carriage Company, with a

capital stock of \$30,000, his associates in that enterprise being E. N. Conlee and D. L. Libbey. He was president of the Little Wolf Improvement Company, which under his management proved a most remunerative enterprise. He was vice-president of the Wolf River Boom Company and is now a stockholder and vice-president in the Schmitt Brothers Trunk Company, a director of the Oshkosh Savings & Trust Company, and connected with various other financial and business institutions—in fact, he has taken a more or less active part in nearly all the enterprises organized in the city of Oshkosh. He has been for many years the president of the German National Bank, a flourishing institution with large deposits and undoubted security, and to this he now devotes much of his time.

Politically Mr. Jenkins is a Republican, but is in no sense a politician, always refusing all connection with offices of a political nature except when serving as a member of the board of education, which position he occupied for fifteen years, being for several years president of the board. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and as a member of the above mentioned body was a powerful factor in introducing reforms into the school system, especially regarding examination.

When the legacy of Marshall Harris made a public library possible, Mr. Jenkins embraced this project with heart and soul, and when it became a fixed fact he was appointed on the board of directors, resigning his position on the board of education. Being a genuine book lover, this work is very congenial to him. For several years he has been secretary of the board and chairman of the finance committee.

During the troublous times of 1907 Mr. Jenkins was president of the Oshkosh Clearing House Association, and he, in common with the other bankers of Oshkosh, takes a just pride in the fact that no clearing house certificates were issued and no cash payments refused for lawful demands.

Naturally gifted in a musical way, he cultivated his talents in that branch of art and became an accomplished musician. In addition to his magnificent voice, which enabled him to satisfactorily render the works of the masters in vocal composition, he became proficient as an organist and as a 'cellist. He has probably done more than any other individual to cultivate music and literature in the city of Oshkosh. Years ago he was the leader of the Oshkosh Musical Society, but as business cares increased

he discovered that he could not conscientiously continue at the head of so large an organization. He is now and has been for the past twenty-five years leader of the Music Club, which is composed of about thirty members. For many years he was the controlling spirit and president of the Shakespeare Club. Naturally possessed of dramatic ability in addition to his musical talents, he has been a prominent figure in conducting entertainments by local talent, and has contributed largely to the enjoyment as well as to the literary and musical cultivation of a large number of people.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Oshkosh Lodge in 1870. He is now a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 205, A. F. and A. M.; of Tyrian Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M.; of Oshkosh Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and of the Wisconsin Consistory. He has attained to the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Commandery, Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Jenkins was married in 1867 to Mary L. Turnbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, a lady of Scotch descent. Her father, Rev. Robert Turnbull, was one of the most prominent ministers of the Baptist Church in the United States. He was pastor of one church in Hartford for twenty-five years and enjoyed a national reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of three children—two daughters and a son. Their names are Hester Donaldson, Anna Laurence and James. They have received a thorough education and, like their father, are untiring devotees of music, literature and art. A large and well selected library, which includes many engraved productions of the works of the masters, in addition to the opportunities evolving the "Harmony of Sweet Sounds," renders theirs a most cheerful and happy home circle, a haven of rest and abode of happiness.

Mr. Jenkins has traveled extensively over the United States and portions of Europe. While upon the continent he visited Leyden, and upon going into an old church to see the tomb of John Robinson, from whom his grandmother lineally descended, he discovered that some of the old pastor's descendants had erected a handsome tomb to serve as a monument. Mr. Jenkins' life has been a busy one and proves in a marked manner that success comes more often from a fixed purpose, bravely and faithfully carried out, than from any chance or happy accident.

Ivan Jenkyns, who was born in the county of Essex, England, April 12, 1832, is a son of Richard Evander and Eliza Ann (Piper) Jenkyns, the father a native of Worcestershire, England, and the mother of the East Indies. They were married in England, where the father, a farmer by occupation, died at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject acquired his education in his native place and when fourteen years old went to London and spent four years clerking in a store. In 1851, accompanied by his mother, he came to the United States and settled on a farm of eighty-six acres, which he purchased, in section 17, Vinland township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Here he made his home forty-five years, engaged in general farming.

During the Civil War in 1863 Mr. Jenkyns enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war, being a corporal in Company C, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He participated in numerous engagements, among them the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. Returning to his home in Vinland township, Mr. Jenkyns resumed his farming operations and carried them on with good success until 1896, when he took up his residence with his nephew, Mr. William H. Jenkyns, a sketch of whose life is published in connection herewith.

Mr. Jenkyns is a man of quiet demeanor and retiring nature, and has taken little part in affairs outside the routine of his daily employment, more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. He has always maintained a high standing in his business relations, and wherever known is esteemed for his manly character. He is identified with the H. J. Lewis Post No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, at Neenah.

William H. Jenkyns is one of that numerous class of sturdy men who have wrought faithfully and well and whose work has made Winnebago county, Wisconsin, a banner county of the state. He was born in the county of Essex, England, on March 23, 1842, and is one of the surviving children of William P. and Susan (Smith) Jenkyns, both natives of Essex county, England. In 1850 they came to the United States and settled in Vinland township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where the father purchased the farm of 160 acres in section 16, where our subject now resides. Here he engaged in farming and stock-buying during his life, dying at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a man of influence in the community, a Republican in politics and an honored member of the Episcopal church. His wife died when our subject was a mere child. Of eight children born to them,

William H. and a sister, Miss Kate, who makes her home with him, alone survive.

Our subject acquired his education in the district schools of Vinland and worked on the home farm. He then, 1863, enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and entered the army and served till the close of the Civil War. He was stationed most of the time at Chattanooga, and took part in the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. After his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in September, 1865, he returned home and resumed farming, and with the exception of three years that he lived in the city of Neenah he has devoted himself to that occupation and to stock-raising and dairying ever since.

Mr. Jenkyns has also devoted much time to local public matters, having served as township assessor eight years and chairman of the board two years, and now (1908) serving his sixth term as township treasurer. Mr. Jenkyns cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. He is a member of the H. J. Lewis Post No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, at Neenah, and also belongs to the Neenah Lodge No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Jenkyns married, in 1865, Miss Orlene Haron, a native of Germany, who on coming to this country first settled in New York, but in 1861 removed to Neenah township, Winnebago county, and settled on a farm of sixty acres, where they passed their lives. Mrs. Jenkyns died in 18—, leaving two children, viz.: Carrie E., who is married to Mr. William Butler, of Hinckley, Minnesota, and has one child, named Gladys; and Kittie L., now deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Stark, of Harris, Minnesota.

Mr. Jenkyns' second wife was Miss Ida V., daughter of Edley and Mary Payne, who came from England to Vinland township in 1852 and there spent their active lives on a farm. The father now lives at Neenah in retirement. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Jenkyns have three children, viz.: Richard, who lives at home; Myrtle, who is married to Mr. Fred B. Givens, of Fond du Lac; and Daisy D., who is a teacher in a Fond du Lac public school.

Niels Jensen is the eldest of three children born to Jens and Anna Margaret (Hansen) Rasmussen, and was born in Denmark on June 20, 1850. He came to the United States, arriving at Neenah, Wisconsin, May 18, 1867, in company with his parents and two brothers, all natives of Denmark. The father, who was born April 28, 1823, was a farmer in his native land, and after coming to Neenah worked two years as a day laborer, and then bought a small place at



R Mcmillen

Pine River, where he made his home and where he died October 26, 1878. The mother died June 24, 1867. Both were devoted members of the Danish Lutheran church, and their bodies are interred in the cemetery at Pine River. Their second child, Rasmus, was born August 15, 1859, and died at Pine River November 15, 1872. John H., the youngest child, born August 27, 1865, is a farmer in Waushara county, Wisconsin.

Niels, our subject, acquired a good common school education, and after leaving school worked in the mills at Neenah, and for three years ran the engine in the sawmill of Messrs. Patton & Miller in Calumet county, Wisconsin, then returned to Neenah and was employed by Mr. Charles Achoemaker three years, after which he spent twelve years conducting a milk route which he established at Neenah. Thrifty, frugal and economical in his habits, he accumulated sufficient capital and purchased a quarter section of land in Clayton township, to which he afterwards added another 100-acre tract, and here he made a home and has since lived, engaged in general farming and dairying, having a creamery on his place.

Mr. Jensen has prospered in his affairs, and his farm, improved with a fine class of substantial buildings and furnished with up-to-date equipments, ranks among the best in that part of the state. He has always shown a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been honored with numerous local offices. He served as alderman two years while residing in Neenah; has been township treasurer, and at the present time—1908—is serving his fourth year as chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In politics he is a Republican. In all the various positions to which he has been called, he has shown himself trustworthy and capable, and none stands higher than he in the public confidence and esteem.

On May 31, 1874, Mr. Jensen married Miss Stine Hansen, who was born in Denmark, May 10, 1855, and came to this country in 1869, with her parents, Hans and Maren Sophie Christesen. They settled at Neenah, where the father worked as a day laborer. Both parents died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, at an advanced age, the father's death occurring May 12, 1897, and the mother's June 12, 1897. Their bodies are interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Neenah.

Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Howard, the elder, born November 3, 1875, was educated in the Neenah public schools and at the Oshkosh Business college. He married Miss Minnie Petersen, of Shaider, Waupaca county, and they have one child, Louis, born July 5, 1904.

The younger son, John, was born May 28, 1882, and after leaving

the public schools of Neenah, was graduated from the dairy school at Madison, and with his elder brother is engaged in farming on the home place.

Rev. Jeres N. Jersild, a representative business man and manufacturer of Neenah, Wisconsin, is a native of Denmark, and was born March 21, 1855. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native place and at the University in Copenhagen, where he prepared himself for the gospel ministry, and was graduated in 1884.

Coming to the United States in 1884 he first accepted a call to a church in Chicago, but on account of failing health resigned his pastorate and took charge of a Danish Lutheran church in Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he remained three and a half years. In 1889 he settled at Neenah, Wisconsin, and for a period of eight years served as pastor of the Danish Lutheran church at Neenah, meanwhile devoting much time to the Jersild Publishing Company at Neenah, in the publication of books and papers in the Danish language. This enterprise is now carried on by the church convention at Blair, Neb., whither the plant has been removed.

In 1899 Mr. Jersild visited Europe and on his return organized on a small scale what is now known as the Jersild Knitting Company, which was operated as a copartnership for a time, but in 1901, was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin with Mr. Jersild as president, which office he filled until the reorganization of the company in 1904, when he became general manager of the concern. At the present time—1908—the officers of the company are George Madson, president; E. E. Jandrey, vice president; Gustav Kalfahs, secretary. The company's plant is located at No. 329 North Commercial street, and under the able management of those having charge of its affairs the business has developed and grown to large proportions, employing some seventy-five operators, besides the official force. Besides the manufacture of wool and worsted sweaters, men's cardigans, etc., the company makes a specialty of ladies and children's, and, in fact, all kinds of fancy knit goods.

Mr. Jersild possesses fine business abilities, and wields a wide influence in the community where he has become so well and favorably known, and such has been his demeanor in all his varied relations that none stands higher in public esteem than he. In earlier years he was a Democrat in political sentiment, but for some time has been identified with the Republican party.

On May 25, 1884, Mr. Jersild married, in Copenhagen, Miss Laura Yberg, a woman of fine mental endowments and cultured tastes, who

presides with charming grace over their pleasant home at No. 331 East Wisconsin avenue, Neenah. Of eleven children born to them, Christian is a traveling salesman for the Jersild Knitting Company, Carl is employed in the factory of the company, as is also Holger; Ewald is in the United States navy, Einar is in school, and Esther, Eva, Lilly, Hulda and Rigmor live at home. Theobald, the youngest child, died in infancy. The three children first named were born in Minnesota and the others in Neenah.

Henry Chapin Jewell was born December 1, 1811, at Salisbury, Connecticut, and died at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was the son of Ezra and Mary (Chapin) Jewell, and a descendant of Thomas Jewell, who, in 1639, settled in Mount Walleston, afterward incorporated as Braintree, Massachusetts, he being one of the original settlers at that place. Ezra Jewell was a prominent lawyer in Lyons, New York, who was holding a judicial position at the time of his death, and was much respected in the community in which he was a resident. His sudden death left his young widow with a family of five small children, and through the dishonesty of executors, she was robbed of the greater portion of her estate. Henry C. Jewell, being the eldest of this family of children, was called upon very early in life to assume a portion of the care and responsibility incidental to the support of the family. His mother came of an old and aristocratic New England family, and having been reared in luxury, was illy prepared to shoulder the burden of caring for herself and children. In those days no gentlewoman labored outside of her own household, and young Henry taxed his energies to the utmost to supply his mother and sisters with the comforts of life. He had received a common school education and had an ardent longing to pursue a higher course of study, but he put aside his ambition to send a young and gifted brother to a university. His youth was therefore given up to a prolonged struggle to discharge his obligations to his mother's family, and the result was the development of a strong character and a self-reliant, unselfish manhood.

When he was seventeen years of age he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he entered a large mercantile establishment, and was peculiarly fortunate in his environments and associations. He was fond of music, and, having a remarkably fine baritone voice, he was admitted to the choir of the old South church, of which he was a member as long as he remained in Hartford. His health failed after a time, however, and he was compelled to return to the Berkshire Hills, where, for several years he was an invalid much of the time. He worked on a farm during a portion of this time, struggling manfully

to regain his health and making the best of the situation in which he found himself placed.

In the fall of 1833 he married Mary Ann Russell, eldest daughter of William P. Russell, a distinguished citizen of Salisbury, Connecticut, to which place his mother had removed after the death of his father.

He remained in Salisbury for a time after his marriage, and then removed from there to Great Barrington, and from there to Canaan, New York, where he kept one of the noted old-time taverns on what was then a much traveled stage road. Here he lived for six years, but failing to recover his health, he was directed by his physicians to seek a new climate, and in pursuance of this advice, came to Wisconsin in 1843. After arriving in Milwaukee, in September of that year, he purchased teams and wagons, and started for Marquette county, in which he found eleven families when he settled there. Taking up a farm, he soon became prominent among the pioneers of that region, and helped lay the foundation of civilization in what has since become a populous community. He hired the first school teacher employed in the settlement with which he became identified, and his own home served the purpose of school house and church, until the people were able to provide buildings for such purposes. The first post office established in the settlement was also at his home, and he held the office of post master as long as he continued to reside there.

In the fall of 1848, he removed to the village of Algoma, which is now part of the city of Oshkosh, where he engaged in the mercantile business, from which he retired later to engage in the lumber trade. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, finding full scope for all his energies in that field of enterprise. Holding old-fashioned ideas regarding the relations of an employer to his employes, he was always ready to assist by counsel and advice, or in a more substantial way, if necessary, those who were in any way dependent upon him. His purse and his family storehouse were always open to those who needed assistance, and his kindly advice and generous sympathy greatly endeared him to those who were brought into contact with him in the everyday affairs of life. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen whose integrity was never questioned, and was esteemed by all who knew him for his many good qualities of head and heart.

Educated and brought up in the Congregational church, he adhered always to that faith, and was one of the active and earnest

members and supporters of the First Congregational church of Oshkosh during his long residence in that city.

He was a member of the Democratic party in early life, but a natural antipathy to the institution of slavery caused him to look with favor upon the Republican party when it came into existence. When General John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency, his old friend, ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, met him one day and inquired how he was going to vote. "I made up my mind last night," said Mr. Jewell, "that I should vote for Fremont." "Then you will leave the Democratic party," said Mr. Sawyer. "No, they have left me," was Mr. Jewell's reply. "Well," said Mr. Sawyer, who was destined to become a conspicuous figure in the new party, "I go with you." Both men became members of that party at that time, and Mr. Jewell continued to be identified with it up to the time of his death.

Mr. Jewell's marriage proved to be one of unusual felicity. His wife belonged to a family of seven sisters, all highly and, two or three of them, exceptionally gifted. She and her sisters Harriet and Cynthia Russell, were educated at Miss Catherine Beecher's Young Ladies' Seminary of Hartford, Connecticut, when Harriet Beecher Stowe was a teacher in that institution, and the acquaintance thus formed was always a source of pleasure and pride to Mrs. Jewell. Her sister, Marcella, married Robert McMurdy, a prominent doctor of divinity of the Episcopal church, and the other sister married Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder, an equally prominent Methodist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell celebrated their golden wedding at Oshkosh in 1883, the occasion being characterized by the attendance of a large number of distinguished guests, relatives and old friends and pioneers of Wisconsin.

For many years Mr. Jewell served as a member of the city council of Oshkosh, and during the war he was mayor of the city. He also rendered valuable services to the city and county as a legislator, and was held in such esteem by the people of Winnebago county that when he was incapacitated by illness to serve as a member of the board of supervisors, and tendered his resignation, the board refused to accept his resignation, and continued to come to him for counsel and advice relative to the conduct of county affairs. He sought always to promote the best interests of the public, and during the war, he was especially active in aiding to carry forward local war measures, and in caring for those in any degree dependent upon the brave men who were bearing arms in defense of the Union.

The surviving members of Mr. Jewell's family are Mrs. Mary

Eleanor (Jewell) Sawyer, wife of Edgar P. Sawyer, and Henry A. Jewell, a prominent lumberman and business man of that city.

George H. Jones, of Algoma township, was born here on July 13, 1859, son of Richard and Mary (Theophilis) Jones, both natives of Wales. Mr. Jones was born in 1823 and his wife in 1833. They came to the United States from Wales in 1849, and located on the old farm, which is now occupied and owned by our subject. Mr. Jones was a very energetic man and upon his arrival here, he set to work to clear and otherwise improve his home. During the winter months he worked at logging, and thus lost no time during the year in endeavoring to secure a home. He still lives at the age of 85. Mrs. Jones died at the age of 79 years. They had a family of eight children, as follows: Mary J., John T., David R., George H. (our subject), Sarah A., Lizzie E., Charles A., and J. T. (second), died aged 21. Charles A. lives on the old homestead with his father. The farm originally consisted of 140 acres, but has been added to from time to time until at present it consists of 270 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land.

Our subject, George H., is one of the solid, substantial men of the township, one of integrity and high standing in his community, both as a business man and good citizen.

He is a Republican in politics and has been clerk of the township for fifteen years. He is president of the Nekimi Fire Insurance Company, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Also member Fraternal Reserve Association.

On March 30, 1892, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Evelyn H., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Galusha) Stocum. They were both natives of Ohio, and old settlers of this part of Wisconsin, coming here the same year of our subject's parents. They are now both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one of the finest country homes in the county.

Gilbert C. Jones belongs to that class of sturdy men who, coming to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in an early day, have witnessed its development from a state of comparative wilderness to a populous community of fertile farms, and have a prominent part in the wonderful transformation that has been wrought. He is a native of Kingsboro, Fulton county, New York, and was born December 14, 1837, and is the eldest of three surviving children of Harvey and Sally D. (Gilbert) Jones, the former a native of Kingsboro and the latter of Cranberry Creek, Fulton county, New York. When eleven years old, the father began clerking in his native town, then

went to New York city, where he finally bought an interest in a mercantile business. Later he was similarly engaged in other places, and about 1841 went to Gloverville and engaged in the real estate business and the manufacture of gloves some five years. Having married in the meantime he, in 1846, came west, and purchasing the land where the city of Neenah now stands, platted a part of it and called the place "Winnebago Rapids," which name it retained as long as he lived. This first having been in the nature of a prospecting trip, Mr. and Mrs. Jones returned to Gloverville in the spring of 1847, and were making preparations to take up their permanent abode in the western home, when Mrs. Jones died. This was in May, and in September following, Mr. Jones returned to Neenah, and during the winter of 1847-8 sold his interests in the east and moved his family hither. He sold a large number of the village lots he had platted and was doing a thriving business, when his health failed, and on November 8, 1849, he died, being forty-four years of age. His other children besides our subject, were Abbie, who was married to Rev. James Bassett, now deceased, who died in Los Angeles, California, and Willard, who lives at Marinette, Wisconsin.

Gilbert C. left Neenah in 1850, and going to Richland, Michigan, lived there with a cousin one year, and then went to Lewis county, New York, and attended school, making his home with an uncle until 1857; he cleared forty acres on what is known as the "Island," and there made his home until 1879, when he moved on to his present farm of 182½ acres in section 29, in Neenah township. Here for more than a quarter of a century Mr. Jones has carried on general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and for a time, also conducted a cheese factory situated on his farm. With his various interests he has always found enough to fully occupy his time and gratify his ambitions, and he has never sought nor cared for official position. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

On September 9, 1862, Mr. Jones married Miss Hannah, daughter of William H. and Mary A. (Enos) Scott, who was born in Livingston county, New York, July 30, 1843. Her father went to Livingston county from New Hampshire, his native state, and was there engaged in the lumber business until his removal to Wisconsin. He married his wife in Allegany county, New York. Settling on a quarter section of land in Vinland township, he with the exception of one and a half years spent in Fond du Lac, lived there until his decease, which occurred December 26, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother was sixty-three years of age at the time of her death, December 2, 1881. She was a devoted member of the

Presbyterian church, and her body, as is also that of her husband, is interred in the cemetery at Neenah. Of their other four children the eldest, George E., resides at Neenah, as does also Mary E.; Laurens E. lives at Stanley, and Joseph H. died in 1877, aged twenty-nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had three children, viz.: William H., born June 28, 1863, a real estate dealer who resides on the homestead; George G., a farmer on the home place, and Lucian W., who died in 1882, when ten years old.

T. Rendle Jones, a progressive and successful business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, comes of Welsh ancestry, and is a nephew of the late Mr. Hugh Pugh, a prominent banker and noted philanthropist of North Wales and is related to the Rendle family, in which there are some twelve physicians, and to which Lord Rendle belongs. He was born in North Wales on May 26, 1875, and is a son of the late William Jones, Elden Square, Dolgelley, North Wales, and who was a brother of the late Dr. Edward Jones, a leading educationalist and politician and leader of the Welsh nation. He acquired a good education in the common and high schools of his native place and for a time pursued the study of medicine. A desire to enter upon a business career led him to abandon his purpose of entering the medical profession, and going to Manchester, England, he entered the employ of the house of Mr. P. L. Reese, manufacturer of carpets and broadcloths. On closing his relations with this establishment, Mr. Rendle-Jones came to the United States and for eighteen months was connected with the house of Marshall Field & Co. He next became actively connected with the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and is now secretary of the Davis agency of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and interested in the United States Annuity and Life of Chicago, Illinois.

On May 23, 1906, Mr. Rendle-Jones married Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. David Price, of Oshkosh, a young lady greatly admired and beloved for her splendid qualities of mind and heart, and whose rich endowments and cultured tastes makes her a worthy companion and helpmeet of her worthy and successful husband.

Watkin V. Jones. In the early part of the nineteenth century, a young man by the name of E. T. Jones left Wales, his native country, and sailed for America, and reaching port in due time, he traveled west to Ohio, where he located and made it his home. Here Mr. Jones met and married Miss Ann Evans, at Newark, Ohio, and a few years later, he with his wife and family again

took up the westward march, and this time settled at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. They later moved to Neenah, in Winnebago county, and still later came to Black Wolf township, and settled on a farm. After fourteen years, however, they removed to the farm now occupied by their son, Watkins V., and here they lived, farmed and died, the father on December 23, 1886, and the mother on December 21, 1907. Theirs was the experience of most of the pioneers, and they did their full share toward subduing the wild and unsettled state of the country, and bringing it from an undeveloped condition to the rich and productive state that it is in today. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are now—1908—living.

Active in the public affairs of the county, he served as chairman of the town board, and also served on the county board. They were prosperous and energetic citizens, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of people of their community.

It was here in Black Wolf township on January 26, 1859, that Watkins V. Jones was born, and was the fifth child of E. T. and Ann (Evans) Jones. Raised on the farm, he attended the district schools, receiving his early education, which he finished at Ripon college. He remained on the old homestead after finishing school, and upon the death of his father, purchased the interests of the other heirs, and has since conducted the farm on his own account. It contains two hundred and forty acres of rolling land, well protected and productive in either wet or dry seasons. With the exception of an oak grove of ten acres which he and his father planted in 1877, the farm is all under cultivation and well improved with a modern residence, good barns and outbuildings. The place is equipped with modern appliances and labor-saving devices. For feed during the winter he has a silo 18x25 feet, and his twelve horsepower portable engine is used in the filling of this silo, as well as for other farm work. He is progressive, enterprising, public spirited and is counted as one of the prosperous farmers in his community.

On June 6, 1888, Mr. Jones married Miss Anna Lewis, daughter of James and Jane (Morris) Lewis, of Eldorado, Fond du Lac county, who were among the Welsh pioneers, and one of the best known and highly respected families in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children—Edgar T., now in attendance at Ripon college, and Lillian, who is attending the local schools.

Mr. Jones, while taking an interest in public matters and affairs relating to the public welfare, has never sought political preferment, but consented at one time to serve as director on the school board.

Halvor Johnson, who has lived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, more than half a century, is one of that class of sturdy, enterprising men who have not only witnessed, but who have also had an important part in, the work of transforming the county from a state of comparative wilderness to its present high place among the banner counties of the state. He was born in Norway, on June 24, 1833, and there acquired his education in the public schools, and worked at farming during his early life. He left his native land in 1853, and coming direct to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, settled in Winchester township on a rented farm of 160 acres in section 25, which he purchased four years later. Mr. Johnson has always carried on general farming and dairying, and for many years has been counted one of the thrifty and prosperous farmers of the community, and an influential and wide-awake citizen. He has been lavish in his expenditures of time, energy and money in improving his farm, erecting commodious and substantial buildings and supplying modern appliances and equipments, so that his is in reality one of the most desirable and attractive homesteads in the county.

Mr. Johnson has filled various local offices; he is a Republican in politics, and beginning with John C. Fremont in 1856, has voted for every Republican presidential nominee since. He is identified with the Lutheran church of Winchester, and for fifteen years past has served as president of the church organization.

In February, 1865, Mr. Johnson entered the Union army as a member of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served thus until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and received his discharge at Madison, Wisconsin.

On December 30, 1856, Mr. Johnson married Miss Anna Olson, who was brought to this country by her parents in 1841 when she was one year old. They first settled on a farm in Racine county, but later moved to Winchester township, Winnebago county, where they passed their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had nine children: of these, the eldest, Julia, died at the age of fifteen; John T. died at the age of one year; Thomas A. died at the age of three years, and John died at the age of twenty-nine; Olena is married to Mr. H. O. Juve and they have three children, viz.: Alma, Harvey and Mabel. Henry Johnson is a farmer in Winchester township. He married Miss Ida Anderson Lea, and they have three children, viz.: Clara, Herbert and Vernon. Sarah is the wife of Mr. Edward Uvaas, of Winchester township, and they have four children, viz.: Lillian, Myrtle, Orrin and Ralph. Julia Johnson, who married Andrew Gul-

lickson, a cheese manufacturer of Winchester township, has two children, viz.: Irvin and Harold. Elmer B. Johnson lives on the home farm. He married Miss Mabel Everson on March 28, 1907, who was born at Ironwood, Michigan. She is a daughter of Hans Everson and Sarah (Olson) Everson. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Johnson have one son, Howard Marvin, born March 27, 1908.

Peter O. Johnson has been a resident of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, three score years, and with other stalwart men has done his full share in the work of transforming what was, when he came hither, a comparative wilderness into fine houses and rich, fruitful farms. A sturdy son of Norway, he was born on June 15, 1826, and in 1846 left his native land and came to the United States, celebrating his twentieth birthday during the ocean voyage. Coming direct to Winchester township, he settled on a tract of eighty acres in section 12, where he made a home and has since continued to live, engaged in farming. In 1865 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fortyninth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, and served in the army until the close of the war. He was stationed in Missouri and was mustered out of the service at Benton Barracks, and there received his honorable discharge. As a veteran of the civil war, he now draws a pension and is a member of the H. J. Lewis Post No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, at Neenah. On his return from the war Mr. Johnson resumed farming and carried on his operations with good success and profit, adding to his original purchase until he owned some 200 acres improved with a fine class of substantial buildings and all the appurtenances and conveniences that go to thoroughly equip an up-to-date, model farm.

Mr. Johnson has been thrice married. His first wife, who was Miss Isabella Anderson, died, leaving three children. Of them, Bertha, the eldest, lives in Iowa. She is the mother of seven children: Ida, Cora, Gilbert, Stella, Lena, Helen and Walter, and the widow of George Gullickson.

Johann, the second child, who married Miss Isabella Bredeson, died in Minnesota, leaving three children: Bell (now Mrs. Carl Christianson, of Winnebago county), Hilda and Palma.

James, the third child, married Miss Lena Austin, and they have two adopted children: Freeman and Edith.

After the death of Mrs. Isabella Johnson, Mr. Johnson married Miss Olena Christianson, who died, leaving one child, Julius M. Johnson, who married Miss Beathe Anderson, and now carries on the home farm.

Mr. P. O. Johnson's third wife was Miss Agnette Lund, who came

from Norway, her native land, when she was twenty-six years of age. She died in November, 1907, leaving one child, Lena, who is married to Leonard Kuhl (now a resident of Montana) and has six children: Pearl, Hardy, LeRoy, Bessie, Harry and May.

John H. Jordan is another one of the county's prosperous and substantial citizens. He was born on June 27, 1855, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Catherine (Marzentaller) Jordan, who came west in 1855 and settled in this township, taking up farming as an occupation soon after purchasing the farm now owned by our subject. They were thrifty, ambitious and energetic people, and made farming a success, leaving behind at their death a beautiful country home. Mr. Jordan died in 1898, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Jordan died in 1903, at the age of eighty-one. They had two children: Edward, who also lives in this township, and John H.

Our subject was married in 1905 to Miss Ida Lence, daughter of August and Amelia Lence, farmers of Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Jordan's farm consists of 100 acres, sixty of which is under cultivation. He does general farming and considerable dairying. He has a fine herd of Durham and Jersey milch cows, and his place is well stocked. It is situated three and a half miles from Berlin, and is a very pretty home, with residence and outbuildings well in order, which is characteristic of Mr. Jordan. In politics he has always favored the Republican party, but is ever ready at all times to help along any movement on foot toward the betterment of his community. He has never aspired to public office, but has found time aside from his home duties to serve on the school board for some years. His is president of the Koro Coöperative Creamery Company. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Eureka Lodge.

Anthoñ C. Jorgensen is a native son of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and has always lived on the farm where he now has his home. He was born December 31, 1856, and is one of a family of seven children, five of whom are living, born to Andrew and Johannah (Iversen) Jorgensen, the former a native of Denmark, and the latter of Norway. They were married after coming to this country in 1847, and a year later the father settled in Winchester township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, purchasing 160 acres of wild land in sections 15 and 16. This he subdued and improved, later adding forty acres to his original purchase, and here he carried on farming and stock raising in a limited way during his lifetime, dying in 1882, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a man of influence in his

community, progressive and prosperous, and for some years served as side supervisor of the township. He was identified with the Norwegian Lutheran church and his body is interred in Norwegian cemetery of Winchester township, as is also that of his wife, who died at the age of forty-nine, some years prior to his decease.

Antho[n] C. acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and grew to manhood on the family homestead, finally coming into possession of 100 acres of the home farm, where he now resides. He has made all the improvements now on the place, comprising a fine and commodious dwelling house, substantial stock barns and barns for hay and grain and all the appurtenances and conveniences of an up-to-date dairy farm. Mr. Jorgensen is prosperous in his affairs and is a man of high standing in the community whose manly and upright demeanor and character command the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a Prohibitionist, has served as side supervisor and for two terms was chairman of the township, and during the two years last past has been president of the Winchester Cheese and Butter Company.

In 1883 Mr. Jorgensen married Miss Nellie Hough, who was born in Winchester township, to Job and Sarah Ann (Clark) Hough, the father a native of England, and the mother of New York state. They settled in Winchester township in an early day and the father passed his life there, engaged in farming. He died at the age of sixty-one years, and his widow now—1908—resides in the city of Oshkosh. Mrs. Jorgensen was educated in the public schools of her native place and lived at home until her marriage. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jorgensen, the second child, Eva, is married to Edward Seversen, a teller in the Union National Bank of Oshkosh. They have one child, named Donald. Guy, the eldest child, lives at Marshfield, Wisconsin, and is a bookkeeper. Amy is a teacher in the public schools of Winchester township, and Ada, Loyal, Mark and Gladys all live at home with their parents.

Soran Jorgensen is a substantial citizen and thrifty farmer of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he has lived nearly two score years. He is a native of Denmark, and was born May 15, 1835. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native land, and there learned and worked at the carpenters' trade.

Leaving his native land with his wife and five children on May 1, 1869, Mr. Jorgensen came to this country and reached Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on May 25, just twenty-five days after embarking at Copenhagen. On September 29 following, he removed with his family to forty acres of partially improved land in Winneconnie township, and

there made a home. He afterwards bought another forty acres in section 35, Winchester township, and later added other lands until he had acquired his present farm of 135 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Jorgensen has made all the improvements now on the place, comprising besides the substantial dwelling house, good barns and outbuildings, all the necessary equipments, accessories and conveniences of an up-to-date, model farm. Mr. Jorgensen carries on farming, stock raising and dairying and is counted, and rightly so, one of the "four hundred," and leading men of the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in politics, but has no desire for public office, preferring the quiet and independence of his home and farm life. He is identified with the Lutheran church of Winchester.

Mr. Jorgensen married in Denmark Miss Sophia Schmidt, who was born April 4, 1834, in Copenhagen, where she was educated and lived until her marriage.

Of seven children born to them, Susan, the eldest, is married to Mr. Peter Larson, a farmer of Winchester township, and they have four children, viz.: Joseph, Frank, Louis and Emil. Caroline, the second child, is the wife of Edward Davis, of Antigo, Wisconsin, and they have four children, viz.: Emma, William, Sophia and Lizzie. John married Miss Julia ——— and resides on the home farm. They have five children, viz.: Ella, Betsie, Emma, Della and Annie. Sophia is married to Herman Kneifend, of Antigo, Wisconsin, and they have three children, viz.: Joseph, Frank and Dorothy. Annie, who is married to Mr. Riel Attman, of Omro, has three children, viz.: Robert, Herbert and Blanche. Millie is the wife of Albert Philip, a carpenter, of Antigo, and has three children, viz.: Stella, Susan and Millie. William, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Jorgensen, lives at home with them.

Gustav Kalfahs is an enterprising and prosperous business man of Neenah, Wisconsin, and comes of German ancestry. He was born in the province of Pommern, Germany, July 29, 1854, to Carl and Caroline (Behnke) Kalfahs, both natives of Germany, where the father followed blacksmithing. They came to this country in 1872 and settled at Watertown, Wisconsin, where they passed the remainder of their days. Here the father engaged in brickmaking for some time, but in later life lived retired from active work. He died at the age of seventy-nine years, and was survived by his widow, who died two years later at the same age.

Gustav was educated in the common schools. In 1876, when twenty-two years old, he went to Winona, Minnesota, and for many years worked at the cooper's trade. He then returned to Wisconsin and

settled at Neenah, and continued in the same occupation three years. In 1882 Mr. Kalfahs formed with Messrs. Lewis and Charles Paul a co-partnership, and under the firm name of Paul-Kalfahs & Co., engaged in general merchandising and carried it on successfully some seven years. In 1889 Mr. Kalfahs withdrew and purchased from Mr. J. P. Christenson, who was engaged in the same line of trade, the business which he has since conducted in his own name. This business was formerly located in the Russell block, but in 1893 Mr. Kalfahs moved to his present commodious quarters in the two-story brick business block which he purchased for the purpose at that time.

Mr. Kalfahs is a man of intense energy and activities, and while giving close attention to his regular affairs, also devotes considerable time to other matters, being secretary of the Jersild Knitting Company and vice-president of the Neenah Building and Loan Association. He is a Republican in politics and during a part of 1889 served as city treasurer and during a part of the year 1899 filled the office of mayor of his city. He is identified with the German Lutheran church and treasurer of the local organization.

Mr. Kalfahs has been thrice married. His first wife, Emma, nee Gerhardt, died without issue. His second wife, Emma, nee Langner, bore him three children, viz.: Gustav, born May 17, 1898; Doris, born November 30, 1899, and Edwin, born September 18, 1900. His present wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Louis Dubrock, one of Neenah's early settlers, is a woman of pleasing personality and varied attainments, whose many womanly and domestic virtues attract the admiration of her wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kalfahs have one child, Paul, born February 26, 1906.

James Kenny, who, for nearly three score years was closely identified with social and civic life and business affairs of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was a native of Nelson, New Brunswick, where he was born on February 6, 1842, to James and Ann (Walsh) Kenny. His parents settled at Oshkosh in 1849, and here the son acquired his education, and while yet a youth learned the machinist trade, to which he devoted himself a number of years. Later he was for a considerable time engaged in the clothing business and about the year 1897 withdrew from that, to accept the local agency of the Pacific Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, which he conducted successfully till his decease, which occurred on March 20, 1907. In his business affairs, Mr. Kenny was characterized by his promptness, good judgment and conservatism, and all who were brought into contact with him esteemed him for his honorable and

upright methods, and his passing away was mourned as that of a good man, a useful citizen and a loyal friend.

Mr. Kenny took a commendable interest in public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat, and for many years was prominent in the local councils of his party. He served several terms as alderman from the Second ward of Oshkosh; for a number of years was overseer of the poor, and for nearly eight years next preceding his death, served as supervisor from his ward, and at the time of his decease, was a candidate for re-nomination for that office. He was closely identified with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and for some eight years was secretary of the Oshkosh branch of that organization. He was a member of the Old Settlers Club, being one of its charter members, and served as its secretary from its inception, holding that office at the time of his decease.

About 1867 Mr. Kenny married Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Wendell Haben, of Oshkosh, who, with the following named children of their union, survive him, viz.: Raymond E., of Canton, Illinois; Bryan J., of Green Bay; Frank X., of Fond du Lac, and Herbert T., J. Paul, Richard W., Ambrose, Monica and Blanche, all of Oshkosh.

Mr. Kenny also left surviving him three sisters and two brothers, viz.: Mrs. Mary Lynch, the Misses Kate and Bridget Kenny, and John Kenny, all of Oshkosh, and Thomas Kenny, of Seattle, Washington.

Richard W. Kenny, an enterprising young business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, his native place, is one of a family of nine surviving children of James and Katherine (Haben) Kenny, a sketch of the father appearing elsewhere in this work. He was born on March 6, 1884, and has always lived in Oshkosh, where he acquired a good English education in the public schools. Following his school days he was variously employed, clerking in a dry goods store, working for the Northwestern Railway Company and the Wisconsin Telephone Company, until the autumn of 1904, when he organized the Oshkosh Pure Water Company. Devoting himself to the development of this company, Mr. Kenny conducted it alone for three years, at the end of which time the growth of the business necessitated additional help and in 1907 he associated with himself Mr. John Dahl. The company's water supply comes from a well known as "Kuschis Spring," which consists of a bore ninety feet deep, forty feet of which was drilled through solid rock, and which furnishes an almost unlimited supply of pure, sparkling water of a superior quality, for

domestic and medicinal purposes, which is now sold to several hundred customers in the city of Oshkosh alone.

A new plant, especially planned and equipped for sterilizing the water, was erected in 1907, and with these complete facilities, under the wise management of the company, its outlook is most promising, both for its promoters and patrons.

Mr. Kenny is a young man of sterling qualities, wide-awake, high minded and reliable, and by his straightforward, honorable methods, holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

J. N. Kiel, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Algoma township, is a native of Germany and was born on January 20, 1821, the son of George and Mary Kiel, who in 1841 emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania, where they spent the balance of their lives.

J. N. spent his early life on his father's farm attending the district schools and working for his father. During his youth he was noted for his thrift and enterprise, and at the age of twenty years he was engaged in hauling emigrants from the District of Columbia to Beaver, Ohio, on the canal. He was afterwards engaged for six years in the meat and grocery business in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1850 came to Wisconsin, settling first in Milwaukee and embarked in the butchering business for ten years, then in 1860 he removed to Oshkosh, where he continued in the meat business for twenty-seven years. In the meantime he had purchased a farm of 200 acres in Algoma township, whither he removed in 1887. His farm is situated on the south shore of Lake Butte des Morts, and is well improved with a modern dwelling and outbuildings. Located on this land is valuable deposits of stone and gravel, and recently Mr. Kiel sold a portion of his holdings for \$30,000, and the stone crushing company is operating and shipping stone to Oshkosh and other markets.

In 1860 Mr. Kiel married Miss Lena Reeder, who died in 1905. Her parents spent their lives in Germany.

In politics Mr. Kiel is independent, and cast his first vote for General Taylor, candidate for president of the Whig party. He was for two years alderman in Oshkosh, and served on the town board of Algoma township for two years. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and at one time was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kiel has always made a success of farming, and now lives a life of practical ease as a result of his thrift, ambition and good business management.

Leonard H. Kimball, now residing at Neenah, at No. 202 Church street, present post master, was born in Elyria, Ohio, on May 23, 1840, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845. Mr. Kimball's father, Thomas, and his mother, Mrs. Celia Ann (Crandall) Kimball, were natives of Vermont, where they resided until they removed to the western reserve, Ohio, in 1835. Before leaving Vermont Mr. Kimball was engaged in the business of transporting marble from that state to the city of Boston. During the eleven years spent in Ohio, he farmed it, a calling which he resumed upon his arrival in Wisconsin, locating about three miles north of Oshkosh. In 1870 he sold his farm here and settled in Neenah, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-six years. Together with his wife, who died five years previous, Mr. Kimball was buried in Vinland, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, but one, Leonard H., survives.

Leonard H. received his education in the district schools of the township of Oshkosh. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age and then went to Oshkosh and engaged in business until 1871, when he removed to Neenah, where he has since resided. For some years he conducted a news and cigar store, and in 1881 went into the newspaper business, "The Twin City News," now "The Daily News," a publication founded by his nephew, Arthur Bowron. He continued in this from 1884 to 1901, when he sold his interests to the News Publishing Company, of Neenah.

Mr. Kimball has always been a Republican in politics, and in 1899 was appointed postmaster of Neenah, a position which he continues to fill at the present writing—1908. For three years he was poor commissioner, and for three years a member of the county board of supervisors, representing the Second ward of Neenah. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Neenah.

On November 20, 1867, he was married at Medina, Ohio, to Miss Sarah M. Pierce, a native of that place. She is the daughter of Lorenzo M. and Emeline (Branch) Pierce. Mr. Pierce was a native of Massachusetts; he was an early settler and farmer of Medina, Ohio. Both he and his wife died on the home farm there. Mrs. Kimball was educated at Oberlin college and resided at Medina until her marriage. She is the mother of three children, Clyde, Grace and Helen. Clyde was born in Oshkosh December 25, 1870, and was educated at Neenah, and married Miss Elizabeth Schwerbel. They have one child, a son, Kendrick, eleven years of age. Mrs. Kimball is assistant postmaster. Mr. Kimball is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Clyde was interested with his father in the publishing business for a time, and at present is a clerk in the Neenah postoffice. Grace, born at Neenah, June 8, 1873, is the wife of Ferd Wilde, Jr., and resides in Milwaukee. Mr. Wilde is purchasing agent for the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, of which his father is the secretary and treasurer. They have two children, Priscillia and Grace. Helen, the youngest of Mr. Kimball's children, resides with her parents. She was born in Neenah, March 18, 1883.

Mrs. Kimball died February 21, 1908, and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Neenah.

Daniel Lucius Kimberly, who was mayor of Neenah, and for many years a manufacturer of flour, banker and a pharmacist, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 16, 1841, son of Harvey L. and Mabel A. (Hoadley) Kimberly. His mother was born in Connecticut in 1811, and died in Neenah in 1854. His father, Harvey Lattimer Kimberly, was born in Troy, New York, July, 1811, son of Hazard Kimberly, of Troy, New York, who was a carpenter and contractor. As explained in another place under the manufacturing history of Neenah, he came to Neenah in June, 1848, with his brother John R. Kimberly and opened a dry goods and general store on what is now Wisconsin avenue. They afterward erected the brick store on the same street, which still stands near the crossing of the Northwestern railway, and erected the double colonial dwelling still standing further east on the same street. After conducting the mercantile business for several years the firm long known as J. & H. Kimberly, erected the Neenah flour mills, bought wheat from the wagon and sent their flour by team over the plank road to Kaukauna, then by river and lake to eastern markets. In 1859, the firm closed their store and continued the milling business, which was finally taken over in 1861 by Harvey L. Kimberly. Harvey L. Kimberly was married at New Haven, Connecticut, to Mabel Ann Hoadley. Their children were Augustus and Daniel Lucius, the subject of this sketch. Harvey L. Kimberly brought his family to Neenah in June of 1848, when Daniel was a lad of eight years. After the preparatory education in the district school of the village, he returned to New Haven to perfect his education. In 1865 he became a partner with his father in flour milling in the Neenah mill, and five years later took over the interest of his father, and as sole owner operated the mill for twenty-one years, until he sold it in March, 1887. The mill was of the old type, with a capacity of 175 barrels of flour daily, and contained five run of buhr stone; but was refitted to the new process and had five sets of corrugated rolls and three sets of smooth rolls. The old

frame building still stands on the lower race partly fire wrecked, the oldest mill in the city and its first flour mill, a grim reminder of the flush days when Neenah had eleven flour mills, and was a great flour milling center, with its streets alive with long trains of farmer wagons laden with bags of wheat brought from the settler's farm, sometimes fifty miles away.

Mr. Daniel L. Kimberly after leaving school in the east had perfected himself in pharmacy and opened a drug store in Neenah in 1861, which he conducted continuously until just before his death, except an interval of six years between 1874 to 1881. In 1881 he reëngaged in the drug business, taking in Mr. Fred Elwers, who still conducts the business founded by Mr. Kimberly.

Mr. Kimberly married June 10, 1878, Miss Frances Janett Hewitt, of Menasha, daughter of Henry Hewitt, Sr., a pioneer settler and founder of the Bank of Menasha. Children born of the union are Augustus, Harry H., Daniel L., Jr., and Frances M. In politics Mr. Kimberly was a Democrat, and was several times given the office of mayor, alderman, village treasurer, village trustees and chairman of the town board.

His health declining, he had gone west to the state of Washington in expectation of improvement, and was, unfortunately, dangerously injured in a railroad wreck. As soon as possible he was brought to his home in Neenah, where he died October 14, 1892. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Kimberly had been a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Neenah. At his death the directors of the bank caused the beautiful resolutions of condolence prepared by them to be engrossed in artistic penmanship, upon folio size bristol board elegantly bound in morocco, marked with large brass embossed letters, "Kimberly," on the cover, and contained in a handsome morocco case, marked "In Memoriam." The design and the work were accomplished by Mr. John F. Tyrrell, penman and designer to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee. The words of the resolution are:

"At a special meeting of the directors of the National Bank of Neenah, held at our office, October 22, 1892, it was resolved to record in suitable terms our deep sense of respect for our late associate, Daniel Lucius Kimberly.

For the first time in the history of the bank, death has made a blank in its management. For more than a quarter of a century we have worked and planned together for the welfare of the corporation, and no break has occurred in our ranks.

In the inscrutable providence of God, one of our number has now been removed. We strive to accept what has come to us, with due resignation, but we feel none the less deeply the great loss we have sustained.

November 12, 1890, Mr. Kimberly was severely injured in a railway accident near Salem, Oregon. For some months he lay there between life and death, till he was able to be brought home in February, 1891. For a considerable time his health seemed to improve and we all hoped that a fair measure of restoration and years of usefulness were yet in store for him. But a change came and our expectations were cruelly disappointed. October 14, 1892, he passed from among us and we mourn our loss with no ordinary sorrow.

In all those qualities which endear a man to his fellowship, Mr. Kimberly abounded, and his familiar face on our streets will be long and regretfully missed. His extensive acquaintance in the community made him a valuable member of our board of directors. He had the welfare of the bank deeply at heart, and his advice was always a due mixture of liberal dealing and conservative policy.

As a mark of our appreciation of his character we direct that this expression of our feeling be engrossed on the record book of the bank and published in the city papers. Also, that a copy of the same, signed by the directors of the bank, to be transmitted to the widow and family."

"ROBT. SHIELLS,

"J. A. KIMBERLY,

"HAVILAH BABCOCK.

"JNO. SHIELLS."

The "Neenah Times" contained this kind obituary: "Death of D. L. Kimberly. A beloved and respected citizen passed away last evening. The death of Daniel Lucius Kimberly, which occurred Friday afternoon, October 14, 1892, at 4:30 o'clock, at his residence, Park place, Neenah, was not unexpected, as he had been for the past two weeks in a condition from which there was but a slight hope of recovery. A surgical operation for the removal of calculi was performed yesterday morning in the hope that it might relieve his sufferings and allow of his recovery, but he was too weak to rally from its effect and death followed.

"The circumstances of the last two years in Mr. Kimberly's life, which have culminated in his death, were of a peculiarly distressing character. While on a pleasure trip in pursuit of health he was in a wreck on the Southern Pacific railway near Salem, Oregon, and received injuries which plunged him into a gulf of helpless suffering,

from which there was no extrication. Everyone is familiar with the circumstances and nature of his injuries and also with the patience with which he has borne the chains of fate which robbed him of his activity and entailed so great a burden of pain that he has finally succumbed beneath its weight. There is no need to dwell upon his virtues, for they are written upon the minds of all who knew him; no occasion for words of eulogy upon the nobleness and uprightness of his character, as they have been, and will be, pronounced by his many friends whenever his name is spoken; no need to recount the many admirable qualities which such a true gentleman as he possessed in full measure, for they are engraved upon the hearts of those who knew him and in knowing also loved. He has, by his life among us and with us as a friend and citizen, built for himself a monument more glorious than the most costly shaft of granite devised by the sculptor's hand, and the example of a blameless life which he leaves to his children is a heritage more priceless than gold. May his memory remain with them like a parting benison through all their lives, for in his death they have met with an irreparable loss. His family and friends have occasion for immeasurable grief over his untimely death. In every office or capacity of life, whether as son, husband, father, citizen or official, D. L. Kimberly was always a true, upright and honorable man, one which our community could ill afford to lose, and who will hold an ineffaceable place in the memory of us all."

P. V. L.

Ferdinand Kleberg, who has lived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, more than fifty years, was born in Prussia, October 1, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Fredeck) Kleberg, both natives of Prussia. His mother died when he was nine years old and his father afterwards married Willhelmina Dräger, also a native of Prussia. The father came to this country in 1855 and after stopping a short time in Oshkosh, purchased and settled on a partially improved farm of 120 acres in Winchester township, where he spent his life engaged in general farming and stock raising. Both he and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church and their bodies are buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Winchester. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age and his widow survived him about a year.

Ferdinand grew to manhood on the home farm and also worked for other farmers of the neighborhood in early life. In 1864 he enlisted and went to the war as a private in Company F, Nineteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was transferred to Company C. He was stationed at Petersburg, Virginia, and took

part in numerous skirmishes, and served till the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge at Richmond. Returning home he bought some land in Muckwa township, Waupaca county, and carried on farming there ten years, after which he purchased his present farm of 143 acres in section 3, Winchester township. He has put many fine improvements on the place, erecting a handsome brick house, good barns and outbuildings and providing all the facilities for general farming and dairying.

Mr. Kleberg is a leading man in his community, is a Republican in politics and has served two years as side supervisor and for twenty-five years has been secretary of the Winchester Fire Insurance Company. He is identified with the Lutheran church.

In 1866 Mr. Kleberg married Miss Emily Schroeder, daughter of John and Fredricka Schroeder, who came from Germany, their native land, and settled on a farm in Winchester township when the daughter was a child. They died at New London, Waupaca county. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kleberg, Julia, the eldest, died when she was twelve years old. Albert H., who is in the mercantile business at Nekoosa, Wisconsin, married Anna Yape, and they have five children, viz.: Carl, Margaret, Morris, Doris and David; Celia, the third child, is married to William Poroth, a contractor at Oshkosh, and has three children, viz.: Irwin, Elmer and Gertrude. Emma is the wife of August Drews, of Outagamie county, a cheese manufacturer, and they have three children, to-wit: Ella, Margaret and Laura. Edmund, who lives on the home farm, married Miss Esther Spiegelberg. Martin lives in Nekoosa, and Esther is the wife of Frank Selle, of Shawano, Wisconsin, and has two children, Alma and Gertrude.

Robert R. Kliss, of Algoma township, Winnebago county, was born April 16, 1876, and reared here on the old homestead, which he now owns and where he has always resided. He is the son of Joseph and Anna (Kliss) Kliss, both natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1854. And in 1875 they purchased the place now owned by our subject, and here made their home and reared their family, six in number, four of whom are now living.

They endured all the hardships which the early settler usually undergoes in undertaking to subdue and fit a new country and place it in the finished condition which that part of the country is at this time. They lived to reap the reward of their labors and enjoy the comforts of a prosperous and happy home. Father Kliss ended his life's work in 1905. The mother is still living at home with her son

Robert, our subject. The home consists of 120 acres of first class land close to Oshkosh, and is a model country home, well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and other live stock of all kinds.

Our subject is a thrifty, enterprising man who takes pride in his home and in all matters concerning the betterment of the neighborhood in which he lives.

In politics Mr. Kliss is independent, reserving the right to do his own thinking and votes for the man he thinks best fitted for the position sought.

Mr. Kliss was married July 4, 1896, to Miss Mary Locke, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Locke, both natives of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Kliss have no children.

I. C. Knapp, another of the prosperous farmers of Algoma township, was born in Shenango county, New York, July 18, 1851. His parents were G. Y. Knapp and Phila (Cushman) Knapp. They came to Wisconsin in 1853, and after a sojourn of two years in Oshkosh, purchased the farm now occupied by our subject, the northeast quarter of section 31, containing 160 acres. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Ballard, of Algoma; Sarah, the wife of Mr. Alvin B. Medbury, of Oshkosh; I. C., the subject of this sketch; Ella, wife of Thomas Welsh, deceased; George, deceased; Georgeanna, wife of N. C. Holmes, and resides in Oshkosh, and Etta, now Mrs. W. J. Crossett, also of Oshkosh.

Mr. I. C. Knapp spent his boyhood on the farm and received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1875 he took over the management of the farm and has since continued in this occupation with marked success. He is engaged in general farming and dairying. He keeps a fine herd of blooded cattle, the Holstein breed being his favorite. His place is well improved with a modern residence, barns and other outbuildings, including a silo 18x32, and a supply of modern machinery, all of which goes to make an up-to-date country home in every respect. Mr. Knapp erected a creamery at Algoma which he conducted for nearly two years, when he disposed of his interest to the Oshkosh Pure Milk Company, and has since handled large quantities of milk for this company in addition to his own.

In politics Mr. Knapp is a Republican and always interested in any movement tending toward the betterment of the community in general. For five years he has been a member of the town board and for many years a member of the school board and a director in the local fire insurance company.

On October 23, 1872, he was married to Miss Jennie Crossett.

daughter of William and Bell (Foster) Crossett, of Oshkosh, early pioneers of this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have two children, viz.: George, who is now on the old homestead, and Anah B., living at home.

John A. Kolb, another prosperous farmer of Nepeuskun township, was born here on January 28, 1856. He is the son of J. G. and L. M. (Siegle) Kolb, both natives of Württemberg, Germany. They came to the United States in 1848 and located first in New York state, where they remained until 1852, then emigrated westward and settled in Utica township, where they purchased a farm and lived here the balance of their lives. Their farm consisted of 154 acres, which they highly improved by cultivation and good buildings, and at Mr. Kolb's death he left behind a beautiful country home and the respect and esteem of the people of his community. His death occurred on September 19, 1901. Mrs. Kolb still survives, and makes her home with her son, J. A., the subject of this sketch. They had a family of three children, viz.: J. A. (subject); Sophia M., now the wife of Mr. D. M. Krebs, a farmer of this township; and W. F., also a farmer of this place.

In 1887 Mr. Kolb was united in marriage with Miss Ella M. Foote, daughter of W. H. and Mary A. (Van Kirk) Foote. They were old settlers of this county, coming here in 1847 from Ohio, where they were engaged in farming for a number of years, and were highly respected citizens of their neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb have two children, viz.: Harry, a student of the high school in Berlin, and Edwin S., also a student of the district school.

Our subject, Mr. Kolb, has 160 acres of land, highly improved by cultivation and good buildings. He leases, however, 154 acres of the old home place, from which he derives a substantial income. He is a Republican in politics, and although he has never aspired to any political fame, he is always ready to sanction and promote any movement on foot tending toward the betterment of the community. He has served on the school board for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kolb are affiliated with the Evangelical church.

In addition to his general farming Mr. Kolb has made a specialty of raising fine stock for market, and has carried on quite an extensive and successful dairy business. His cattle are of the Redpole breed, of which he has a fine herd.

Albert W. Koplitz was born in Black Wolf township on November 24, 1850, but is now a resident of Algoma. His parents were Joseph and Emelia (Stencel) Koplitz, natives of the province of Prussia, Germany. They came to the United States in 1848. Their

family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are now (1908) living, including our subject, Albert W., who was raised on the old homestead and received his education in the district schools and in the high school at Oshkosh.

After completing his high school course young Koplitz began the life of a farmer in Black Wolf and Nekimi townships on his own hook, constantly progressing in the business until 1907, when he disposed of his farm there in Nekimi township and came to Algoma and purchased what is known as the Frank Last place of 134 acres, a highly improved farm, but makes 289 acres all told in both farms, and is now comfortably settled in his beautiful new home with his interesting family, as a result of his hard work, economy, ambition and first-class management. Mr. Koplitz stands high in the community both as a man of business ability and socially. Mr. and Mrs. Koplitz are both members of the Evangelical church, and in politics he is independent and always votes for the man he thinks best fitted for the position sought. He has served both as treasurer and chairman of the town board for a number of years; he was chairman for five years in Nekimi township, also assessor for seven years in the same place, and was treasurer for four years in Black Wolf township. In addition to his general farming Mr. Koplitz carries on quite an extensive dairy business from a large herd of fine cows.

On May 2, 1878, Mr. Koplitz was married to Miss Alvina Raner, daughter of Charles and Caroline Raner, who were also natives of Prussia, and came to this country in 1850, settling in Winnebago county, where they spent the balance of their lives. They were highly respected German people. Mr. Raner died in 1893 and Mrs. Raner in 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Koplitz have eight children, viz.: Martha, now Mrs. Charles Willis, of Oshkosh; Mary, lives in Nekimi township; Helen, on the old home place; Charles, Eddie, Joseph, Albert and Armin, all living at home.

Herman Koplitz, of Black Wolf township; Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is the son of Joseph and Emelia (Stencel) Koplitz, and was born September 1, 1863. His parents were natives of Germany, coming from the district on the Rhine to America in 1848. They came to Wisconsin and located in Black Wolf township, Winnebago county, in 1849, and settled on public land, which they afterward purchased from the government. He was a mason by trade, and followed this occupation until coming to Black Wolf township. They were thrifty and progressive farmers, and reared a family of eight

children, seven of whom are now living. The death of the father occurred in 1890, and that of the mother in 1892.

Herman was raised on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of district No. 5, and has so far in life followed the occupation of farming. He has a model home of 100 acres, all under a high state of cultivation except twenty acres of timber. This place is well improved with a nice residence and outbuildings, and contains all the modern labor-saving devices and appliances that go to make a modern, model, up-to-date farm home. He carries on general farming, making grain raising a specialty, but keeps a herd of milch cows, and does some dairying, besides raising Chester White hogs.

A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in public matters. He is chairman of the town board, has been for five years clerk of the school board in district No. 5, has been assessor and held other local offices. In religious faith he and his wife are faithful members of the German Methodist Episcopal church. On October 26, 1893, Mr. Koplitz married Miss Anna Pollack, born December 28, 1874, daughter of Gotlieb and Christina (Reinke) Pollack, pioneer settlers in Wisconsin and natives of Germany. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still (1908) living. Mr. and Mrs. Koplitz have one child, Lillian, born January 27, 1896, who is still at home.

Mrs. Koplitz takes an active interest in the affairs of the farm and raises poultry. Her full-blooded Single Comb White Leghorns took first prize at the poultry show in 1906. She is an enthusiastic chicken fancier, and in all a worthy helpmeet to a worthy husband.

Krueger and Lachmann Milling Company. The enterprise out of which this manufacturing concern has grown was started in 1868 by Messrs. Carl Stridde and A. H. F. Krueger under the firm name of Stridde & Krueger. After the demise of the senior partner in 1875 Mr. Krueger conducted the business alone some three years, but in 1878 associated with himself Mr. J. R. Davis, and under the name of Krueger & Davis the business was carried on till 1883, when Mr. Davis withdrew and Mr. E. J. Lachmann and Mr. F. W. Krueger were admitted as partners under the name of Krueger & Sons. The firm name was again changed a year later, becoming Krueger & Lachmann, and so continued till April 27, 1894, when the business was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the Krueger & Lachmann Milling Company, of which Mr. A. H. F. Krueger became president and Mr. E. J. Lachmann secretary and treasurer and general manager.

The company engaged in the manufacture of flour and is widely known for the superior quality of its products, and also deals ex-

tensively in grain, feed and hay, being one of the most popular, prosperous and thrifty manufacturing enterprises of Winnebago county. On the incorporation of the business in 1894 the mill, which was built when the business started in 1868, was completely remodeled and equipped with modern machinery and appliances and everything thoroughly up to date. Adjoining the flouring mill the company has an elevator and feed mill, and here every variety of feed is manufactured and handled. The mill has a capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day and exclusive of traveling salesmen and officers the company regularly employs twelve men, and the products, made from high-grade spring and winter wheat and the best quality of rye, are shipped far and near throughout the country.

Of some sixteen flouring mills operating in the two cities of Neenah and Menasha in 1870, whose products found ready market in eastern cities, "Neenah patents" being the recognized standard spring wheat patents of this country, the mill of this company is the only one remaining.

A. H. F. Krueger was a native of Germany, and was born July 24, 1823. He came to the United States in 1849 and settled on a farm in the town of Clayton, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He carried on farming till 1868 and then engaged in the milling business at Neenah, to which he devoted himself until his death, which occurred July 4, 1905. He was a man of commanding influence in the community and was honored with numerous offices of trust, in all of which he proved himself capable and trustworthy. He served one term in the state legislature, was several times mayor of Neenah, and also served on the county board. He was a man of generous impulses and much given to practical charity, and his interest in penal and charitable institutions was well known, the establishment of the county asylum for the insane being largely the result of his untiring efforts. He left to his family and friends the heritage of an honored name that will endure when the material monuments of his enterprise shall have crumbled away.

His widow, Mrs. Marie (Hesse) Krueger, a woman of domestic virtues combined with rare qualities of mind and heart, still resides in the family home at Neenah. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Krueger, four survive. O. Doris is married to Mr. E. J. Lachmann; Louisa is the wife of Mr. B. W. Watrous, of Cheboygan, Michigan; Mathilda resides in Detroit, Michigan; and William F. is head miller of the company of which his father was president.

The following lines were quoted by Dr. W. A. Gordon upon the death of Mr. Krueger:



D. B. CURTIS.

"The long journey is ended in honor. The harbor bar has been crossed in peace. 'The good gray head which all men knew' will soon be pillowed forever upon the peaceful bosom of our mother earth.

"Fred Krueger's fourscore years were all as sweet as summer. Through all the changes of the changing years, in joy and sorrow, in victory and defeat, in shadow and in sunshine, he wore unsullied 'the white flower of a blameless life.' To the poor, the distressed and the demented his willing feet ever went upon errands of mercy. The beautiful things of this world had no more devoted lover than our silent friend. The children, the birds, the flowers and the trees will miss him. Strong men bow themselves and weep that he is gone. The memory of his kindly deeds, his charitable labors, his loving and loyal friendship, will abide with us while life endures. 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."' "

"We love to believe this his brave, honest and fearless spirit has been ushered into a better land, and that under fairer skies and in a divine air we shall meet again. This heaven-born hope softens the sorrow of separation, the fiery pain of parting. The Cross of Calvary illuminates the otherwise inscrutable mystery of death, and over the darkness of the grave there shines forever the Mason's hope—the luminous star of immortality."

Edmund J. Lachmann, a native son of Wisconsin, was born January 11, 1857, in Neenah, and is the son and eldest child of Jacob and Catherine (Nielbing) Lachmann, natives of Württemberg, Germany. The father came to this country in 1849 and settled at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and thence went to New York, where he met her who in 1854 became his wife, and in 1856 settled at Neenah, Wisconsin. Here he was engaged in the brewing business till 1873, after which time until his death, November 14, 1878, he lived in retirement from business. His widow survived till 1903 and died at Neenah. Their children are: Emilie, wife of Mr. Edward Spoo, of Neenah; Catherine, Louise and Emma, all of whom are single.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Neenah and at the Oshkosh Business College, and after completing his studies there was employed as bookkeeper some three years, then spent three years in Chicago, for two years engaged in the retail hardware business, and in 1879, after the death of his father, returned home and the next year entered the employ of Messrs. Krueger & Davis. His advancement in the business to the responsible office he now holds is the result of his careful, faithful and conscientious work in the line of duty, and without in any measure detracting from others it is but just to say

that much of the success of the company with which he is connected is due to his wise and able management.

Besides the milling interest Mr. Lachmann is also sole proprietor of the Lachmann Grain Company. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as mayor of Neenah, and is now (1908) a member of the city school board. He is identified with several fraternal orders, being a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Sons of Hermann and the Eagles.

On December 31, 1881, Mr. Lachmann married Miss Doris Krueger, and they have three children, named respectively Doris, Ruth and Edmund.

Fred J. Lamarche ranks among the younger class of enterprising, energetic and successful business men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. A native son of Wisconsin, he was born at Eau Claire October 14, 1881. His parents, Alfred and Esther (Gonlette) Lamarche, came from Canada, their native land, little more than a quarter of a century ago, and settled at Eau Claire, where the father was for a number of years engaged in mercantile and hotel business. Later they moved to Boyd, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where they made a home and where the parents now reside.

Fred J., after completing his studies in the public schools, pursued a course of study at Toland's Business University of Eau Claire, and began life on his own account as bookkeeper for Messrs. C. W. Cheeny & Co., of that city, acting also as buyer and salesman for the firm. At the end of five years' service, in which he acquired most valuable experience in practical business and business methods, Mr. Lamarche resigned his position and, going to Oshkosh, on September 11, 1905, purchased the grain elevator formerly owned and conducted by Messrs. Libbey Brothers, and under the name of F. J. Lamarche & Co. assumed its conduct and management.

Under his skillful control the business has been eminently successful, the volume of business having increased fourfold in the two years he has had charge of it, and has proved a great boon and benefit to the farming community.

On July 23, 1902, Mr. Lamarche married Miss Helen M., daughter of Mr. John Kehoe, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, a young woman of fine mental endowments and domestic virtues. They have a happy and interesting family of four children, named respectively Basil John, Victor Alfred, Annette Esther and Helen Mildred.

Charles W. Langner, a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Wolf River township, Winnebago county, February 16, 1862. He is one of three survivors of a family of five children born to Charles and

Elizabeth (Mittman) Langner, natives of the province of Schlesien, Germany, whence, after their marriage, they came to the United States and settled near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A little later they moved to Wolf River township, Winnebago county, where the father bought a farm of fifty-five acres, which he cultivated and where he made his home with his family for some years, and where he also carried on a small general store.

After the opening of the Civil War Mr. Langner enlisted in the army and served in the Fiftieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to the close of the war. In 1873 he moved from Wolf River township and engaged in general merchandising for ten years at Neenah, after which he purchased eighty acres of land in section 24, Clayton township, to which he afterward added forty acres. After a few years spent here in farming he again engaged in the mercantile trade at Neenah and there died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died some years prior to his decease. Both were members of the Lutheran church at Neenah, and their bodies were laid to rest in the cemetery there.

Charles W. acquired his education in the district schools of his native place and at Neenah, whither his parents moved when he was eleven years old. He has lived on the home farm in Clayton township ever since the family moved there, and came into possession of it after his father's decease. He carries on general farming and dairying, having a herd of fifteen fine high-grade milch cows, and is counted, and rightly so, one of the prosperous and progressive men of the community. He has added many improvements to his place and supplied it with modern appliances and conveniences, and has, in fact, one of the model farms of the county.

On January 1, 1890, Mr. Langner married Miss Olga Paul, who when fifteen years old came to the United States from Saxony, Germany, her native place, with an uncle, Mr. Charles Paul, of Neenah. Mr. and Mrs. Langner have four children, named respectively Charles A., Edna, Marie and Emma, all of whom were born at the family homestead.

Publius Virgilius Lawson, L. L. B., manufacturer, Menasha, Wisconsin, was born November 1, 1853, at Corning, New York, son of Publius V. Lawson, Sr., and Elizabeth Fleming, his wife.

At two years of age he was brought to Menasha, Wis., then a rising manufacturing city in the water-power district of the Fox River valley, where he has resided ever since. He was educated in its public graded schools and graduated from its high school in 1872, and the next year entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison as a fresh-

man in the scientific and literary course, and in 1876 matriculated in the law school of the university, graduating in 1878 with the degree of L.L.B. in a course of one year's study and one year's actual practice. While in the law school he studied in the law office of Senator William F. Vilas and Gen. E. E. Bryant, and was a member of the "moot court." During life in the university he was a charter brother of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, a member of the Athenæ Literary Society, president of the ball association and one of the boat crew. At the annual Athenæ exhibition in 1876, in Assembly Chamber, a toast to Increase Allen Lapham was proposed by Robert M. La Follette (now United States senator), a classmate, which was responded to by Mr. Lawson in a manner described by the local press as the "crowning effort of the evening." In 1877 he was admitted, by Judge Stewart, to practice in circuit courts of Wisconsin. The same year, on recommendation of Senator William F. Vilas, made to Chief Justice E. G. Ryan, he was admitted to the supreme court of Wisconsin, and soon after to all the United States courts. He commenced the practice of law in Menasha in 1877, and soon became engaged in important litigation in all the courts, having as local clients, among others, the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company and the street railway company. At the same time he dealt largely in lands and lots, and in one year erected thirty houses for sale. After 1881 he had charge of the water power at Menasha, a property of his father's estate, which he reorganized on a better basis, and increased its value in rents from \$1,000 to \$4,600 per annum, increasing the value from the purchase price of \$16,000 to its selling price in ten years of \$76,000. During the same period he had charge of the sawmills, flour mills and other estates of his father, as joint administrator. After a successful legal practice of eleven years he left the law to engage in the manufacture of wood split pulleys for power transmission, buying into a firm already established; but soon after patented a much better article, known as the Lawson wood split pulley, made by the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company, of which he is the owner of the capital stock and president. This business, begun in 1888, he has carried on ever since, shipping the goods to Europe and South Africa, as well as every state in the Union and Canada. During most of this period he also operated a flouring mill at Clintonville, Wis. Mr. Lawson has traveled many times over all parts of the United States and Canada as far west as the Rockies, visiting all the cities and natural phenomena.

He was county supervisor in 1878; city alderman 1882-83; was

elected mayor of the city six terms, 1886-89, and also 1893-96; he was school commissioner 1895; received the unanimous nomination ten different years for mayor, two of which he declined; court commissioner for the Sixth judicial circuit court 1880 to 1888; given Republican nomination for state senator 1890; director of public library board, 1895, 1905, resigned in 1905; vice-president library board 1899 to 1904, and a member of committee to select books; park commissioner 1895 to 1905; president park board 1900-05, until he resigned from board; president Republican Club 1900; president Museum History and Art Association 1895-1908; citizen member board of equalization of assessments 1895; president Fox River Valley Library Association 1898 to 1903; president Winnebago County Traveling Board of Libraries 1901-03; president Wisconsin Library Association 1901-03; vice-director archeological section of Wisconsin Natural History Society, Milwaukee, 1902; charter member Wisconsin Archeological Society 1903, and vice-president; member State Historical Society 1900-08, Madison. Wrote the bill for county system of public traveling libraries for the rural districts, which became a law in 1901 and is being rapidly adopted by the different counties in the state, with 165 libraries already in circulation, and thirteen counties have adopted the system. He prepared the bill and urged its passage before the committee by which the state assumes the publication of the proceedings of the Archeological Society in 1905.

Made the memorial oration at the cemetery, on the invitation of the Grand Army posts of Menasha and Neenah, for ten years, 1880 to 1890, and again in 1905. Made the Fourth of July address each year from 1878 until 1899, twenty-one years. Lectured on "The Geological Formation of Green Bay" before the women's clubs of that city in 1902; lectured on "Prehistoric Wisconsin" before women's clubs, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, 1903; the Candlelight Club, the Century Women's Club and the Study Class of Oshkosh, and before Ripon College students at their chapel; on "Emblematic Mounds" at Carroll College before the field meet of the Archeological Society; lectured on "Great Inventors of Wisconsin" before Y. M. C. A. of Kaukauna; "Great Men and Women of Wisconsin," before the Y. M. C. A. of Manitowoc and women's clubs of Antigo, 1908; "Some Bright Women of Wisconsin," before women's club of Kaukauna; and on the "Buried Forests and Gas Wells of the Fox River Valley," before Natural History Society, at public library, Milwaukee, 1902, which was published in their proceedings. Also delivered addresses before the same society on "Aboriginal Pottery," "Copper Age in America," "Aboriginal Monuments in Winnebago County," "Kames and Stone Circles,"

"Clam Eaters and Their Shell Heaps," "Occurrence of Obsidian in Wisconsin," all published in "Wisconsin Archeologist." On invitation of the library board of Appleton, delivered a lecture on "Historic Appleton," published in the "Post." Gave an address before the American Library Association at Waukesha, on "The County System of Traveling Libraries," and before the middle west library meeting at Madison, on "Extending the Use of the City Library to the Country;" and an address, "Influence of Books," at Congregational church, Sunday evening, 1903; "How to Extend the Use of Libraries," before women's clubs of Fond du Lac, June, 1903, and before the Manufacturers' Association of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, responding to the toast, "The Manufacturers and High Price of Coal," advocating government ownership of coal mines. Also delivered the memorial address at public mass meeting called on death of President Garfield, and twenty years later he gave the memorial address at a public mass meeting, held on the death of President McKinley.

Has contributed articles to scientific journals, public reports, magazines and newspapers on geological, antiquarian and historical subjects, some of which are: A paper on the "Luckenbooth Brooch," published in the Milwaukee "Sentinel" and incorporated, with illustrations, in the 1899 annual report of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, of Edinburg, Scotland; "Outagamie Village in West Menasha," in the "Wisconsin Historical Reports," 1900; "Copper Age in America," 25 "American Antiquarian," Chicago; "Primitive Ceramic Art in Wisconsin," "Aboriginal Idols in Fox River Valley," "Sentinel," Milwaukee; "Mission of St. Mark Located," "Monograph"; "The Lost Fire Nation Located," "Northwestern," Oshkosh; "The Clouds in the Southland," "Free Press," Milwaukee; "Winnebago Village on Doty Island," "Sentinel," Milwaukee, and "Monograph": "The Winnebago Tribe," "Wisconsin Archeo," 1907; "The Habitat of the Winnebago," 1906, in "Proc. of Wis. Hist. Soc."; "Bricketts of Aztalan," "Sentinel," Milwaukee; "The Sac Indians," "The History of Chief Oshkosh," "Prince or Creole, Eleazer Williams," all in Oshkosh "Northwestern," 1903; "Complete Mound and Indian History of Winnebago County," and "Great Serpent Mounds of West Menasha," "Wisconsin Archeologist"; "Invention of the Roller Flour Mill," before the Historical Society, 1907, in "Proceedings," 1907; "History of Paper Making in Wisconsin," "Paper Mill," New York, 1908.

He is the author of bound books: "Bravest of the Brave, Captain Charles de Langlade," 1904, published by Banta Publishing Company; "Family Genealogy," 1903, published by Banta Publishing Company; "Prince or Creole, the Mystery of Louis XVII," 1905, published by

Banta Publishing Company; "Rocks and Minerals of Wisconsin," 1906, published by Post Publishing Company; "Rocks and Minerals of Michigan," in press, D. Appleton & Co., New York; "History of Winnebago County," 1908, by C. F. Cooper & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, since May, 1903; also of the Nadaway Yacht Club, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the National Geographic Society, the Knight Templar.

Married August 5, 1884, at Neenah, Wisconsin, to Miss Florence Josephine Wright, daughter of Dr. I. H. and Rachel F. Wright, niece of the great evangelist, Rev. Charles G. Finney. Their family is: Harold K., born August 9, 1885; Percy V., born April 20, 1887; Lillian E., Marion F., Donald W., Kenneth, Helen E. Mrs. Florence J. Lawson is a member of Menasha Ladies' Study Club, Menasha Economic Club, and a member of the public library board by appointment of the common council.

Ole Anderson Lea, a native of Norway, was born March 15, 1839, and is a son of Olsen and Ingri (Ellis) Lea, both natives of Norway. The father, a blacksmith and also a silversmith, followed those occupations in Norway, but after coming to this country, in 1854, reaching Winchester township, in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on July 4, he purchased and settled on a farm of sixty acres, to which he afterwards added another forty acres. Here he made a home and reared his family, and here passed his life, attaining the age of eighty-seven years. His widow, who survived him, lived to be ninety-one years old. Both were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and their bodies were laid to rest in the cemetery at Winchester.

Our subject received his schooling in his native land, and came to this country with his parents in 1854. He lived on the family homestead until 1867, and then moved on to a tract of eighty acres, being a part of his present farm of 100 acres, in sections 33 and 34, of Winchester township, besides twenty acres of timber land. Mr. Lea is rightly counted one of the thrifty, prosperous and substantial farmers of Winnebago county, and his farm, with its substantial dwelling house, commodious barns and modern improvements and equipments, is recognized as one of the finest in the county.

Mr. Lea devotes himself to general farming and dairying, and finding in the quiet and independence of his home and farm life, congenial employment, has never sought or cared for public office. In political sentiment he is a Republican. He is identified with the

Lutheran church of Winchester, and has served as one of its trustees for many years.

In 1865 Mr. Lea enlisted in the army and entered as a member of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but later was transferred to Company C. He was stationed at Athens, Alabama, and at the close of the war received his honorable discharge at Madison, Wisconsin.

On November 16, 1862, Mr. Lea married Miss Isabella Knudson, daughter of Knut and Bergert (Carlson) Togerson. Her parents came from Norway, their native land, in 1854, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, whence a few months later they removed to Winnebago county and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Winchester township, where the father engaged in farming. He died there in 1857 at the age of forty years, but the mother survived till 1881 and attained the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Lea have had five sons and five daughters, one of whom, Carl, their second child, died when an infant of three months. Of the others, Albert, the eldest, lives in Idaho; Betsey is married to Kittle K. Barstad, of Winchester township, and has one child, named Irene; Ida is the wife of Henry L. Johnson, of Winchester township, and they have two children, viz.: Clara and Herbert; Phena is married to Henry O. Johnson, of Winchester township, and they have three children, viz.: Herman, Irvin and Loren; Carl is a farmer; Oscar conducts a general store at Winchester. He married Miss Henrietta Miller, and they have one child, named Gerhard; Ella is employed in the State Hospital, and Oliver and Clara live at home with their parents.

Frank A. Leach, president of the Frank A. Leach Hardware Company, Oshkosh, Winnebago county, and prominently identified with the representative successful business men of the city of his birth, was born in South Oshkosh, May 19, 1852.

Franklin Leach, the immediate predecessor of his son, Frank A., in the hardware business now carried on by the latter in Oshkosh, ranked in his lifetime among the most progressive business men of that city. He was born in 1826 in the state of New York, son of Waterman and Tryphena (Stratton) Leach, who were natives of Bennington, Vermont; the father born in 1792, the mother in 1798. When the son, Franklin, was about six years old, the family moved to Bennington, Vermont, where they had formerly lived, and here the boy was reared to manhood. In 1845 the family moved to Wisconsin, locating in Dodge county for a couple of years, and in 1850 they removed to Winnebago county and located in Algona township,

where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1867, removing thence to Oshkosh, where the father died in 1869, and the mother in 1884. They are buried in Ellenwood cemetery.

Franklin Leach was reared to farm life amid the Green mountains of Vermont, and received a fairly liberal common school education. Coming with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845, he, in 1847, came to Oshkosh, remaining five months, then went back to Dodge county, returning to Oshkosh in 1849. Engaged in the grocery business in South Oshkosh, 1849, later adding dry goods, in which he continued until 1864, when he located on a farm in Utica township and there resided until 1867. In that year he once more came to Oshkosh and resumed business, but two years later on account of failing health he returned to the farm, remaining until 1887, in which year he finally settled in Oshkosh, having bought of Abel Neff the hardware business, with which he was connected up to the time of his death and which is still carried on by his son, Frank A., the style of the business being the Frank Leach Hardware Company. In 1850 Franklin Leach was married to Miss Arabella Hill, a native of Massachusetts, and six children blessed their union, two of whom are yet, 1907, living: Frank A. and Mabel, wife of Frank J. McPherson, of the Frank Leach Hardware Company. The father of this family died on May 22, 1893, the mother surviving him and now—1907—residing on the old homestead. In political views Mr. Leach was a staunch Republican, and for three years was a member of the Wisconsin state assembly; served as alderman of the city of Oshkosh several terms, and as supervisor of the township of Utica for three years. He was a live, loyal citizen, at all times having at heart the prosperity and welfare of the city and county of his adoption.

Frank A. Leach, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public and high schools of Oshkosh, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits in the township of Utica until 1881, when he became associated with his father in the hardware business. He was married October 14, 1874, to Emiline Holmes, daughter of Robert W. and Martha Ann Post Holmes, and to them have been born ten children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Frank Wilson, Newton Conrad, May, Magdalene, Charles Alonzo, Anna Bell and Robert. Mr. Leach is a member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum; also the Odd Fellows. He is highly esteemed by a host of friends whom he has gathered around him by his thorough business habits and social qualities. He is free from all ostentatious pride, is genial and affable in his manner, always ready to bestow a favor, to speak a kind word or do a kind act, and

being enterprising to an eminent degree, he takes lively interest in all measures tending to the welfare and prosperity of his native city and county.

L. R. Lockhart, of this sketch, was born in Utica township, this county, on November 16, 1879. He is the son of B. F. and Annie (Webster) Lockhart. His father was a native of Indiana and came to this county when a youth with his father, who was Emanuel Lockhart, from Virginia. B. F. Lockhart, our subject's father, was an energetic, ambitious man and soon after coming to this county in 1855, he purchased the farm which his two sons now own, and made it his home until 1907, when he retired from active work and moved to Omro. Not taking kindly to city life, they returned to the farm in October of the same year and expect to spend their remaining years in the old home. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart had five children, viz.:

Jasper William Lockhart, born November 7, 1873, married Zellice Livingston, of Plainfield, Wisconsin, January 1, 1901. He is now a practicing physician of Omro, Wisconsin; Olive May Lockhart, born April 7, 1877, married W. Earl Thrall, June 18, 1907. He is now interested in the Oshkosh Builders' Supply Company; Lewis Roy Lockhart was born November 16, 1879, married Grace Simm, November 18, 1902, his occupation farming; Arthur Webster Lockhart was born April 7, 1881, his occupation was also farming; Benjamin Franklin Lockhart was born October 28, 1890, and is now in third year high school, Omro, Wisconsin.

Our subject, L. R. Lockhart, and his brother, A. W., are recognized among the hustling young farmers of the county. Their farm consists of 200 acres of land, 125 of which is under cultivation. It is highly improved, and well stocked with the best breed of cattle, hogs, etc. It is located eight miles from Omro and ten miles from Oshkosh. Their cattle are of the Durham breed, and their hogs are Poland-China. Their residence is modern and their outbuildings are commodious, making it a beautiful country home and well signifies the thrift and ambition of the owners.

In 1902 Mr. Lockhart was married to Miss Grace Simm, daughter of James and Sarrah (Cheney) Simm, natives of England. They came to America in an early day and were among the pioneers of Wisconsin. They are now residents of Nekimi township, where they have lived for thirty years, and are highly esteemed in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart have three children, James Simm Lockhart, born December 16, 1903; Jasper William Lockhart, born March 19, 1905, and Lewis Roy Lockhart, Jr., born April 25, 1908.

In politics Mr. Lockhart is a Republican, and aside from his regular farm duties, he has served in the office of supervisor for some three years, and is also an officer of his school district.

Truman E. Loope, M. D. Early in the nineteenth century, the ancestors of Dr. Loope emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in New York state. John Loope, father of our subject, made his home in Cataraugus county, New York, and here on May 7, 1842, his son, T. E., was born. His mother, Annie (Ward) Loope, was also a native of New York state. In 1846 the family came to Wisconsin and located in Dodge county, where they were engaged in farming and made their home for twenty years and until the father retired and came to Winnebago county and spent the latter years of his life at the home of his son in Eureka. He was always an active man in public affairs, kind hearted and considerate, and of the most prosperous and solid men of his community. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are now—1908—living, the doctor being the youngest of the family.

Our subject received his early education in the district and public schools of Dodge county, and graduated from the high school at Horicon. Deciding to make the study of medicine his life's work, he entered the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and after a thorough course of study, graduated from the medical department in 1866 with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of his profession in Minnesota, where he remained eighteen months, when he removed to Eureka, where he has since remained, and is one of the oldest and most popular practitioners in Winnebago county. Besides his professional practice, Dr. Loope is greatly interested in horticulture, and has made the cultivation of choice fruits a specialty. In 1885 he associated himself with Mr. A. A. Parsons, in Rushford township, and began the cultivation of small fruits on an extensive scale, at which they made a grand success. Their land was high, with a natural drainage and southern exposure. In 1892 they began planting apple trees and continued it the following year, until they now have an orchard of some 4,500 trees, largely of the summer and fall varieties. The main portion of their orchard contains the Wealthy, Dutchess, McMahon and Longfield apples. Their orchard is located in section 9, three miles north from Eureka. In 1904 the doctor began the cultivation of ginseng, and has shade and cover for the protection of the plant 50x150 feet. From 1901 to 1907 he was president of the State Horticultural Society. In 1901 the doctor exhibited his products at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo,

and also at the exposition in St. Louis, and won nearly all the prizes given.

Dr. Loope is a busy man of affairs, active in public matters and a prominent citizen. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an honored member of the Winnebago County Medical Association, the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Association and the Waushara and Green Lake Association, and the president of the last named for two years. He is chairman of the town board, which position he has held for ten consecutive years. Is president of the Berlin, Wisconsin, pension board, which position he has also held for ten years.

In November, 1867, Dr. Loope married Miss Carrie J. Wood, a lady of most estimable character and of a highly respected family of New York state. They have two children, viz.: Truman E., Jr., who is a practicing physician of Iola, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and Eva, who lives at home.

Harry A. Lyman. That intelligent "hustling" pays, is well exemplified by the success scored by Harry A. Lyman, the well known photographer of Oshkosh, who maintains at No. 36 High street one of the largest photograph studios in the state. Mr. Lyman was born in New York city on Septemehr 13, 1869, and graduated from the high school of that city at the age of eighteen. Went to Missouri, where he was engaged in farm work, and later moved to Illinois and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1891, in Kankakee, Illinois. In 1892 he began photography and acquired a wide and valuable experience traveling through the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Thoroughly equipped for the business, he came to Wisconsin, remaining for a time in Milwaukee, and in 1900 settling at Stevens' Point. Four years later he removed to Oshkosh, where he built his fine studio, a ground floor splendidly lighted and a strictly high class establishment. He makes a specialty of children's photographs and does an immense business in making pictures for illustrating catalogues, etc. He not only does the illustrating for many leading firms of Oshkosh, but executes orders received from many cities and states.

Mr. Lyman is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the B. P. O. E. lodges.

In 1900 Mr. Lyman was married to Miss Theresa A., daughter of Herbert Breckinridge, of Watertown, Wisconsin. They have three interesting children, viz.: Harry B., Robert H. and Phillip A. Lyman.

Edward Lyness, of Nekimi township, this county, was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, on June 27, 1837. He was the son of Thomas and Anna (McCleamy) Lyness, who emigrated from Ireland to Canada, where they spent about seven years, then removed to Wisconsin, and settled on the farm which their son, Edward, now owns and where he lives. They purchased the land second handed, and it is needless to say that they experienced much hard work and long hours in bringing the land to a point where they could realize its worth, say nothing of the additional experience in the same line which Mr. Lyness, our subject, has had. They followed farming the balance of their lives and until 1895. Mrs. Lyness died on November 7, 1882, and Mr. Lyness on January 5, 1885. They had a family of six children, only two of whom are now living—1908—our subject and his sister, Mrs. William Ruddy, who also lives on a farm in this township.

Mr. Lyness, Jr., now has a farm of 380 acres in Nekimi township, all of which is under cultivation excepting twenty acres of timber, and his experience in developing his farm to its present value, is indeed worthy of mention in the history of Winnebago county. He commenced the life of a farmer at an early age, and his facilities for obtaining an education were meager, his finances running very low at that time, consequently practical experience has constituted the greater part of his education. He tilled his land with oxen in the days when horses were at a premium, and at one time he used five yoke of oxen and one team of horses on the plow at once, cutting a two-foot furrow. He hauled Indian supplies from Oshkosh to various points of the country in an early day and in all he spent some eighteen winters living in the woods. He was engaged in the threshing business for about eighteen years, owned his own horse power machine and made a success of it. He retired from that business, however, when his duties on his home farm required all his time. He now has one of the most beautiful country homes in Winnebago county, highly improved by cultivation and buildings. His residence is modern and outbuildings are commodious.

Mr. Lyness has never aspired to any political fame, and has for years voted for the man who in his own best judgment he deems properly qualified to fill the office sought. He has served on the school board for some time and is always ready to help along any movement towards the betterment of his community and the public at large. Both himself and his family are affiliated with the Baptist church. His first marriage was to Elizabeth Shepperd, of Canada, who died in 1862, leaving one child, William.

In 1872 Mr. Lyness married for the second wife, Mrs. Agnes Steward Hill, widow of Mr. Miles Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Lyness have six children, all living, viz.: Grace, Edgar, Edward, Joseph, Irving and John. By her first marriage Mrs. Lyness had one child, Jessie, who is the wife of Frank Morgan.

In addition to his general farming and stock raising, Mr. Lyness has carried on quite an extensive dairy business, and keeps a fine herd of milch cows.

Tobias Luck, a prosperous and progressive business man, well known in business circles of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Switzerland. He was born in 1852 and is a son of Andrew and Anna (Loetcher) Luck, both natives of Switzerland, where they spent their lives, the father engaged as a cattle dealer.

Tobias lived at home during his early boyhood and attended the public schools, but beginning when he was thirteen years of age, he devoted himself to the cattle business until his eighteenth year. In 1870 he left his native land, and coming to this country, settled at Dubuque, Iowa, and for three years worked in a photograph studio with Samuel Root, learning the photographic art. Going thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he there spent eighteen months, after which he removed to Racine, and for some thirteen years devoted himself to his chosen calling with marked success.

Mr. Luck took up his residence in Oshkosh in 1888, purchasing the photographic gallery and studio formerly owned and conducted by Mr. J. W. Webster, located at No. 115 Main street. On June 3 of the same year he suffered the loss of his entire stock by fire, but immediately opened a studio at No. 171 Main street, where he has continued until the present time—1907. Mr. Luck has given himself unreservedly to his work during all these years, making a careful study of it and all its phases, and enjoys the well-merited reputation of being a master of his art. He belongs to the National Photographer's Association, and also is an active member of the State Photographers' Association.

Mr. Luck is a man of pleasing personality, social and domestic in his tastes and fond of good cheer. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah.

In 1874 Mr. Luck married Miss Amelia, daughter of Mr. Julius Lueck, of Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Luck have had three children, of whom one, Lillian, married to Mr. Robert Lelome, of Oshkosh, alone survives. Those deceased are Evelyn, who died at

the age of seventeen years, and Welcome J., whose death occurred at the age of four months.

Lewis Lund, a prominent merchant of Winneconne, this county, was born in Norway, on December 5, 1849, the son of Tolle and Maria Lund, also both natives of Norway. They were farmers for some years before coming to America, but fate being rather against them, seemingly, they decided to investigate the possibilities of a fortune in America; the father came in 1868 and settled first in Winchester township, this county, where he made a home, and the following year was joined by his son, Lewis, and still later the next year came his wife and the remainder of his family. They lived some time in Winchester and later removed to Shawano county, where he has since made his home. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, all now—1908—living. Lewis is the oldest; the younger brother still lives on the homestead in Shawano.

Lewis was no less fortunate than his father, and before leaving Norway, he learned the painter's trade, and after reaching America he found employment at that business and followed it some seven years with success, and then in 1879 engaged in clerking in a general merchandising store, which he continued until 1884, when he and Preston Kisner formed a partnership and opened a general store under the firm name of Kisner & Lund, and the business thus continued successfully until 1905, when Mr. Kisner disposed of his interests to Messrs. Hanneman brothers, the style of the firm changing then to L. Lund & Co., general merchandising, and the business still continues prosperously, at this time located in the business center of the village, and is considered one of the prosperous, enterprising and up-to-date stores in the township.

Mr. Lund has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town and county, and votes for the best man. He served on the village board as treasurer for some ten years, and is at present village clerk, being elected in 1905. Among the fraternal organizations of which he is a member are the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Fraternal Reserve Association.

In 1873 Mr. Lund was married to Miss Rosetta Austin, of Norwegian ancestry. They were married at Winchester, Wisconsin. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Nellie, now Mrs. Frank Gould, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Emma, now Mrs. John P. Peterson, of Ladysmith, Wisconsin; Gaylord T., lives in Green Bay, and is a railroad engineer; Ida, now Mrs. Dr. Hughes, Baltimore, Maryland; Russell, engaged in clerking in his father's store, and Florence, at school.

On November 1, 1901, Mrs. Lund died, and on January 1, 1908, Mr. Lund was remarried to Mrs. Clara T. Kirkpatric, of Chicago.

Gustav S. Luscher, a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Oshkosh on February 12, 1856. He is the third child of a family of five children (four of whom are now—1908—living) born to William and Resina (Schaub) Luscher, natives of Switzerland. They came to the United States in 1842 and settled at New Orleans, whence, after their marriage, they went to Galveston, Texas, and thence, in 1850, to Oshkosh, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

The father was a man of considerable local influence, and was bookkeeper for a steamboat line. In 1853 he was city clerk of Oshkosh, being the first to fill that office, and served in that capacity four terms. In his later years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business and as a conveyancer, and so continued until his decease, March 5, 1871, at the age of forty-seven years. The mother died July 20, 1898, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her father settled in Oshkosh in 1848 and was alderman from the Fourth ward and poor commissioner.

Gustav S. acquired his education in the public schools and also attended a German-English academy, but by the death of his father he was early thrown upon his own resources. He first found employment in the insurance office of Messrs. Gary & Harmon, and after three years' service worked eighteen months for Messrs. Daniel & McCurdy, insurance brokers, with whom he became a partner in 1882. One year later he became sole proprietor of the business by the purchase of his partners' interest.

Mr. Luscher has carried on the business as a general fire insurance agency, and has added real estate, loaning and investment departments, in all of which he has been eminently successful. In his methods and dealings Mr. Luscher is prompt and energetic, and withal frank and straightforward, and maintains a standing among the business men of his city of which he may justly be proud.

He has been somewhat active in public affairs, and in the local councils of the Democratic party has been a prominent figure. In 1890 he represented the first district of Winnebago county in the state legislature, and two years later was reelected to the same office. He is actively identified with various fraternal, benevolent and social organizations, being a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, the Oshkosh Yacht Club, the United German Brothers, etc., being a trustee of the last named.

On June 1, 1886, Mr. Luscher married Miss Julia Adeline, daugh-

ter of Mr. Gordon H. Gile, who removed from New York, his native state, to Waushara county in the early fifties, and thence to Oshkosh in 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Luscher have two children, named, respectively, Julia G. and Margaret M.

R. W. Mackie, of Winnebago county, with post office at Pickett, is a native son, born on August 19, 1852. His parents were William and Margaret (Webster) Mackie, both natives of Scotland. They came to America in an early day and settled in Nekimi township when the country was new; Mr. Mackie purchased a farm and immediately set to work to improve it and build up a home for himself and family. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are now—1908—living. They spent the balance of their lives here and left behind them the higher respect and esteem of the entire community in which they lived.

Mr. R. W. Mackie, the subject of this sketch, was the sixth child of the family, and spent his early life and school days in Nekimi township. He received a good common school education, which has been supplemented by years of observation and wide experience. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-eight years of age, working as a farmer, then branched out on his own account in 1886, and purchased the old Clark farm of 320 acres, in Utica township, in section 32, which he still owns, in addition to considerable land in other parts of the state. He carries on general farming and stock raising, with a good dairy business on the side; he buys and sells stock on a large scale and during the harvest season, he operates a threshing machine. He has two large brick residences on his farm, besides a frame dwelling, with large and commodious barns and other outbuildings, which, in short, makes his one of the most modern, model country homes of the county.

Mr. Mackie is indeed a man of ambition and energy, and well worthy of prominent mention in the history of Winnebago county. He is interested in all public improvements, ever ready to do all in his power for the good of the community. While not a politician, he has frequently been called upon to serve in local office, and before leaving Nekimi township, was a member of the school board for a considerable time. Since his residence in Utica, he has served as chairman of the town board, which office he held until his resignation at the time of his appointment on the commission having in charge the building of the Agricultural and Domestic Science School, now—1908—in course of construction at Winneconne.

On March 3, 1880, Mr. Mackie was married to Miss Margaret,

daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morgan) Jones, pioneers of Winnebago county. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie have raised a family of nine children, viz.: Samuel, living near Beloit, Wisconsin; Edward, lives on the adjoining farm; Catherine is a teacher; William and Alice live in Chicago, and Milton, Robert, Margaret and Lois live at home.

Fred. Malchow is a prosperous farmer of Neenah township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and belongs to that class of sturdy men who have been instrumental in giving the county the high place it holds among the rich farming communities of the state.

A native of Muhlenberg, Germany, he was born September 17, 1842. He is a cooper by trade, and followed that occupation in Germany. In 1869 he came to the United States, and for a short time lived in Milwaukee, and thence went to Illinois and worked four years as a day laborer. He then spent two years in Waukesha, after which he settled at Neenah and for seven years worked at his trade. He is industrious, economical and thrifty and accumulated means sufficient to buy a home and purchase sixty acres in section three, Neenah township, which he cultivated and improved, making it one of the rich, productive farms of the township. Mr. Malchow devotes himself to farming and dairying, having a fine herd of twelve milch cows, and is rightly counted one of the well-to-do, progressive men of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith is identified with the German Evangelical church of Neenah. On March 13, 1874, Mr. Malchow married Miss Maggie, daughter of John and Sophia (Lillmann) Brown, who was born in Buffalo, New York, November 6, 1848. Her parents came from Germany, their native land, after their marriage and settled in Buffalo in 1848, and in 1855 moved thence to Neenah. The father was a cooper and worked at his trade during his active life. He died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malchow, on July 4, 1906, aged eighty-four years. The mother died in 1893.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Malchow, Julia, the eldest, is married to Mr. Bernard F. Dickinson, of Washington, and has two children, viz.: Loraine and Velma. The second child, Elizabeth, is the wife of Mr. Emil Wanda, of Neenah, and has three children, named, respectively, George, Esther and Grace. Sophia, the third child, lives in California and is single; Clara, Walter and Henrietta, a teacher, all live at home; Albert, the youngest child, died in infancy.

Jacob F. Mayer is an enterprising and prosperous citizen of Neenah, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He was born in Baden, Germany, September 14, 1841, and when six years old was brought

to this country by his parents, Ignatius and Mary Josepha (Bailer) Mayer, both natives of Baden, Germany. The father was a farmer in his native land, and after coming hither settled on a farm of 350 acres of land in Franklin township, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and there passed his life engaged in farming, attaining the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him several years, and died there at the age of eighty-four.

Jacob F. acquired his education in the public schools and worked on the home farm till he was twenty-eight years old, and also cultivated a farm of ninety-five acres of his own. In 1868 he settled at Neenah, and with his brother Joseph purchased and conducted the Island brewery seven years. Then, selling his interest to his brother, he spent nine years in the hardware and agricultural implement trade at Neenah. Then four years in the lumber business at Spencer, Wisconsin, after which he sold his business to his brother, and returning to Neenah, engaged in his present occupation as agent for the Fred Miller Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, his place of business being on Sherry street.

Mr. Mayer is a Democrat in politics and has filled numerous local offices, having served three terms as alderman, and is serving now his fourth term as supervisor. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and St. Joseph's Society, and is a supporter of St. Mary's Catholic church at Neenah.

In 1865 Mr. Mayer married Miss Christina Hahrmayer, who was born and educated in Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where her parents passed their lives. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, the eldest, Barbara, is the widow of Joseph T. Tschank, deceased, late of Milwaukee, and has one child, Jennie; Joseph A. is in business with his father at Neenah. He married Miss Augusta Miller and they have one child, Norman; Marie, the third child, is married to John Loos, of Appleton, and has four children, viz.: Clarence, Eva, Dorothy, and Carl; Jacob F. is the Milwaukee agent of the Lehigh Coal Company of Chicago; John I. also lives in Milwaukee and is agent of the Lehigh Coal Company. He married Miss Nellie Stadtler and has three children, viz.: Ruth, Irene and John. The sixth child, Kathryn, is deceased; Mary J., the seventh, lives at home with her parents; Edward died when three years old; Peter died in infancy, and Ella and Mary Antoinette reside at home. All the children except the oldest two, who were born in Milwaukee county, were born in Menasha, and all acquired their education there and at Neenah.

Mr. Mayer has a fine modern home at No. 543 Main street, Neenah,

and with his family, lives in the enjoyment of domestic comfort, and has the good will and merited esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

A. Matteson is a native of New York State, and was born February 24, 1835. His parents, Freeman and Abigail (Goodell) Matteson, came from Vermont to New York state, where they followed farming and lived until their decease, the father dying in 1883 and the mother in 1852.

Mr. A. Matteson, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at DeRuyter Institute, DeRuyter, New York, where he remained until 1853, then came west to Wisconsin, and located first at Ripon, in Fond du Lac county, spent one year in Ripon college, and then engaged as teacher, coming in that capacity to Eureka, Winnebago county, in 1860. In 1863 he engaged in the manufacture of wagons and continued in this business for twenty-five years, carrying on a general repair shop with it, and in 1888 he embarked in his present business of general merchandising at Eureka. Mr. Matteson has been successful in all his various enterprises, from the fact of his being the honest, upright and conscientious man that he is in all his dealings, and is highly esteemed throughout the community.

Politically he is an independent voter, always favoring the man who in his best judgment is qualified for the office sought. For three years he was chairman of the town board, but aside from that he has never found the time necessary to devote to office seeking away from his regular business duties.

Fraternally he is a member of Rushford Lodge No. 121, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1863 Mr. Matteson married Miss Mary McLaughlin, daughter of George and Sarah McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin was a native of North Carolina, and Mrs. McLaughlin a native of Virginia. Mr. McLaughlin, was a wheelwright by trade, and lived for a time in Indiana and then came to Winnebago county. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson have one daughter, Ida, now the wife of Herbert Hamilton, and lives in California.

William L. Maxwell. Among the earliest living settlers of Winnebago county, must be reckoned William L. Maxwell, who is now spending the declining years of a long and useful life on his farm in Neenah township, near the city of Neenah. Mr. Maxwell was born in Hartland, Somerset county, Maine, on February 20, 1826; he was born on a farm and educated in the county schools until 1848, when he and his brother James moved to Winnebago county,

Wisconsin, and settled in Vinland township, and he engaged in farming for a short time. In 1850, however, Mr. Maxwell returned to Maine, and in 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Lathrop, of St. Albans; here they lived for about four years, their eldest daughter, Mary Ella, being born here on March 20, 1854. Two years after, in November, 1856, they came to Vinland, Wisconsin, where they made their home until September, 1863, and then moved to Neenah. Their son, Allen L., was born in Vinland on November 23, 1858. Emogene L. was born in Neenah on May 18, 1871. For many years Mr. Maxwell followed the occupation of a carpenter, doing work on many of the mills, stores and other leading buildings of the city, but practically dropped this line and for some fifteen years conducted the lumber business of Henry Sherry, clearing up several lumber plants for him. At the expiration of this time he disposed of his interests in Neenah and removed to his present country place, where he has since resided, leading a contented life of rural retirement.

The three children who blessed the union of this most worthy couple all survive. Mary Ella is the wife of Mr. Austin Cornell, of Alaska, now engaged in mining; Allen L. resides in Palouse, Washington, where he has charge of a large lumber plant. Mrs. Maxwell, Jr., was Miss Isabelle Holbrook, of Junction City, Wisconsin, and to them have been born two children, William L. and Mary Edith. Emogene is the wife of Mr. Lewis Gorten, an actor, and they are at present associated with the North Brothers' Theatrical Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have been classed with the highest esteemed residents of their community. They came to Neenah when the town consisted of but three or four small buildings, and have always played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the place for the past forty-five years.

Thomas McCune, one of the enterprising, wideawake and progressive business men of Oshkosh, is a native son of Wisconsin. He was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on July 4, 1857, and is a son of John and Harriet (Gould) McCune, the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio. The father settled at Waupun, Wisconsin, in 1847, whither the mother came a little later. There the father spent his life, the mother still surviving, 1907.

Thomas received a good English education in the public schools of Waupun, and supplemented that by courses of study at the White-water Normal school and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. When twenty-three years of age, having finished his studies, he went to the Lake Superior mining regions, and there spent ten years in

mining operations. In 1890 Mr. McCune took up his residence in Oshkosh, where he first engaged in the business of drilling wells, but after a few months turned his attention to the real estate trade, to which he has ever since continuously devoted himself with marked success, doing a general business in that line.

In 1888, while living at Lake Superior, Mr. McCune married Miss Louise Husson, of that place, a lady highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends, for her many womanly virtues and her social and domestic qualities.

Mr. McCune is a man of pleasing personality, prompt and businesslike, and in all his business relations maintains the confidence and respect of all with whom he deals by his upright, honorable and manly methods.

Robert McMillen, whose prominence as a manufacturer and whose activity in all lines leading toward the progress of Oshkosh have made him worthy of special mention in this history, was born in Warren county, New York, on September 26, 1830. His grandfather McMillen was a native of Scotland, and settled in this country near Lake George, New York state, shortly before the close of the eighteenth century, and there his father grew up. His mother was Mary Armstrong before her marriage, and was the daughter of a merchant who removed to Warren county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Robert McMillen passed his early life in Warren county, where he developed a vigorous manhood and engaged in farming. His father was also a farmer, and in addition to that carried on quite an extensive lumber business, looking after that enterprise in winters while his son, Robert, attended to the farm work, and received what education he could. His advantages in this line were limited, however, to attendance at the district schools, but as he was an apt pupil and made good use of his opportunities, he acquired a good knowledge of the English branches, and began life fairly well equipped for a business career. In 1853 he was married to Miss Alice Johnson, his age being then twenty-three years. She was a native of Warren county also, and they soon afterward determined to come west, having previously had rather poor success at farming, so that when reaching Wisconsin in 1854 he was strongly inclined to follow other pursuits. His finances being comparatively low at that time, he secured employment at the carpenter trade and followed this business for the next few years, during which time he saved sufficient money to purchase a home; this he did, but in 1857 the financial depression which prevailed throughout the country seriously affected

Oshkosh and its tributary territory, and Mr. McMillen found it impossible to obtain profitable employment, and consequently returned to New York, where he remained until 1858, and again came westward and embarked in the lumber business. He first obtained employment with the Newago Lumber Company, of Muskegon, Michigan, where he had charge of the loading and shipping of lumber to Chicago and the forwarding of supplies to the lumber camps of the company. He obtained a fair salary at this and became greatly interested in the business and outlook for his future, but the unhealthful conditions with which he was surrounded made it necessary for him to resign this position and seek other employment, very much to his regret. He returned to Oshkosh and became a partner with his brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Davis and Mr. Richard T. Morgan in the sash and door factory operated by Morgan & Co. One year later Mr. McMillen and Mr. Davis disposed of their interests in this business and built a shingle mill, but they had no sooner commenced operations in this mill when the war broke out, and the general feeling of apprehension which prevailed at this time made their success somewhat of a struggle. However, they continued in their enterprise against the unfavorable outlook, and it was not long before their business was leading out to prosperity which was practically continuous. The first year showed a profit of several thousand dollars for Mr. McMillen, and the greater success of later years can hardly be said to have brought to him the same large measure of gratification that he experienced as a result of his first manufacturing enterprise.

About the year 1865, Messrs. McMillen and Davis became interested in a plant previously operated by Morse & Beckwith in the manufacture of threshing machines, but Mr. McMillen soon disposed of his interest in this and became the owner of a saw mill located on the land which is still in his name in the city of Oshkosh. His brother, Mr. John H. McMillen, became his partner and their association continued to the time of the latter's death in 1878. The plant continued, however, and prospered rapidly, although Mr. McMillen interested with him other parties at various times, until the plant was considered the largest of the kind in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. Millions of feet of lumber were annually sent to market as its product, and Mr. McMillen was also extensively engaged in the manufacture of finished lumber products, as well as a number of other manufactories. One of the most important of these outside enterprises was the manufacture of paper, in which he was largely interested as a stockholder in the Fox River Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin, of which he was also president. He was also

for many years a director of the National Bank of Oshkosh and an associate of S. M. Hay and Senator Philetus Sawyer in the conduct and management of one of the soundest monetary institutions in the northwest.

In his early life Mr. McMillen became a member of the Methodist church, and was long one of the most important laymen of that church in Wisconsin, and in all departments of church work, he was helpful, useful, active and influential. The beautiful stone edifice known as the Algoma Methodist Episcopal church of Oshkosh, is in part a monument to his generosity and devotion to church interests. He was not only a large contributor to the building fund, but as a trustee of the church and member of the building committee, his sagacity, good judgment and businesslike conduct of its affairs aided to make the building enterprise a magnificent success, and as a result of his assistance, both financially and otherwise, in the educational, mission and charitable work of the church, he was honored with the most important positions in the church, which were flattering as well as deserved recognitions of his high character as a man and churchman. At the session of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Cincinnati some years since, he represented the Oshkosh district as a lay delegate, and also served in the same capacity in Omaha in 1892. He was for many years prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association of Wisconsin, in which he was a faithful worker.

Outside of his church work, Mr. McMillen was ever wholly mindful of those entitled to sympathy and assistance, and the poor never appealed to him in vain, and in a quiet and unostentatious way his bestowals of charity were frequent and numerous.

In 1853 Mr. McMillen was married to Miss Alice A. Johnson. They had no children of their own, in consequence of which they adopted and reared a son and daughter, upon whom they lavished all the affectionate regard of fond parents.

Mr. McMillen was a Republican in politics and always a staunch supporter of the party, and ever ready to lend his best efforts in furthering any movement tending toward the betterment of the community, being inclined to independent views on some questions which he considered of public consequence and moment. Educational matters engrossed a large share of his attention and he was one of the most active and useful friends of Lawrence University of Appleton, being for some time president of the board of trustees of that institution.

Mr. McMillen's death occurred on July 29, 1897, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

William Stewart McDonald, an enterprising and able young business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of that place and was born on August 11, 1875. He acquired a good English education in the public schools of his city and when fifteen years old, entered the employ of his grandfather, William Spikes, a well known undertaker of Oshkosh, his purpose being to fit himself for that occupation as his life work.

In furtherance of this purpose he pursued courses of study and training at the Oriental College of Embalming of Boston, Massachusetts, Chicago College of Embalming and the United States School of Embalming of New York city, being graduated from the school first named in 1892, and having for instructors in embalming, disinfection, bacteriology and kindred subjects such celebrated specialists in their respective lines as Professors Carl L. Barnes, A. J. Dodge, Sullivan, Clark, Perrigo and Hohenschub.

In 1890 he became associated with his grandfather as a partner in the business under the firm name of Spikes and McDonald, and since his grandfather's death the same firm name has been retained. Wm. McDonald gives his special attention to embalming and acting as funeral director, for which he is eminently qualified both by native abilities and instincts and thorough preparation by careful and conscientious study.

Mr. McDonald is a man of sterling character, exemplary in his life and a leading spirit in matters that come within the scope of his influence. He is in full accord with the requirements of his work, as well as prepared for it and gives rich promise of a successful and useful career. At the first annual convention of the Wisconsin State Funeral Directors' Association, held at Milwaukee in 1894, Mr. McDonald was elected vice president of the organization.

Frank J. McPherson. James McPherson, a native of the State of New York, and his wife, Mathilda McPherson, born in Vermont, came to Wisconsin in the late forties, settling at Fort Atkinson, where their son, the subject of the present sketch—Frank J. McPherson, was born November 27, 1858. Both are still living, the father, aged eighty-one, and the mother, aged eighty years.

Frank J. was educated in the public schools of Ft. Atkinson, graduating from the high school in the class of 1878. He was first employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railway, serving as telegraph operator at Oshkosh from 1881 to 1885. In the latter year he went to South Dakota, where he remained until 1893, when he returned

to Oshkosh and engaged in the hardware business with the Frank Leach Hardware Company. He has been treasurer of the company since its organization in 1894. In 1897 Mr. McPherson was elected president of the company, in the conduct of which he is actively engaged. The company is one of the largest in Oshkosh, operating three stores.

Mr. McPherson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Macabees. Politically he is a Republican, but has never held nor sought office.

In 1886 he married Mabel, daughter of Franklin Leach, of Oshkosh. They have two children, Guy and Harry McPherson.

Job McWilliams, who was one of Wisconsin's pioneers, was the last surviving member of the family of John McWilliams. He was born at Edenboro, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on May 8, 1819, and died at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on February 20, 1905. Mr. McWilliams settled near Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1847, and engaged in farming. Two years later he removed to Winnebago county, settling on a farm in Nekimi township and lived there seventeen years, and in 1864 took up his residence in the city of Oshkosh, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the grocery trade until the year 1900, when he retired from active business.

He was a man highly respected in the community, and by his consistent life, his fair and honorable dealings, and his manliness of character held the confidence of all who knew him, and his death was mourned as that of a good and useful man.

In 1841 Mr. McWilliams married Miss Amanda Church, who died in 1856, leaving five children, viz.: Robert U., who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, as a member of the Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Amelia, who is married to Mr. D. K. Gordon, of Tacoma, Washington; Enthelia, who lives in Oshkosh, and Eugene, whose home is in Chicago. In 1857 Mr. McWilliams married Mrs. Maria L. Belnap, of Oshkosh, and there were born to them three children, named, respectively, Lanore, who is married to Mr. Frank L. Dyer, of Oshkosh, Lenora now deceased, and Herbert G., who in 1892 married Miss Amanda Madison, by whom he has two children, viz.: George H. and Clinton M. Mr. McWilliams is manager of the Grain and Feed Company of Oshkosh, and is known as a wide-awake, enterprising and successful business man, and is a worthy son of a worthy and honored father.

George H. Mettam, of Poygan township, a wideawake native of Winnebago county, was born November 18, 1860. His parents

were Thomas and Sarah (Walker) Mettam. He received the usual amount of schooling that the western farmer boy receives, and this, combined with a strong will and physical strength, constituted the greater part of his assets at the outset of his business career, and he commenced with a strong determination to gain a competence and build a home for himself, and by so doing, add also to the wealth of the community a good citizen and kind neighbor. He has a fine country home of 199 acres of land, well improved, with a good house and other buildings. He has owned the place since 1893, and has been constantly remodeling and building until he now has an up-to-date home, and in addition to his general farming and stock raising, he carries on quite a dairy business, disposing of his milk at the creamery.

Politically Mr. Mettam is an independent Republican, voting for whoever he considers the best man, regardless of party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Omro Lodge No. 168.

On September 8, 1906, Mr. Mettam was married to Miss Alma Carter, daughter of Amos and Mary (Baster) Carter. Her parents were among the first settlers of this part of the country, highly respected and own a good farm of 105 acres in Poygan township. Mr. Carter is a veteran of the Civil War, and served in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Edward Mettam, a resident of Poygan township, is strictly a home product, having been born on the old homestead, which he owns and where he has always resided. He was born on June 8, 1850, and was the first white child born in Poygan township. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Walker) Mettam, both natives of England, but left their home there in 1848 to brave the dangers and hardships that are inevitable in the settlement of a new country, and came to America. They first located in Poygan township, engaged in farming and here made their home for the balance of their lives, carrying their share of the burdens that fell to the lot of the pioneer endeavoring to subdue and civilize the wilderness, and at the end of their life's work, they departed from the scenes of their labors, leaving the heritage of an honored name. Mr. Mettam died 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years; Mrs. Mettam survived him until 1906, when she, too, died at the age of eighty-two years.

Our subject, Edward, was married in 1898 to Mrs. Jennie (Lang) Robinson, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Noyes) Lang. Her parents were natives of Vermont and were among the early settlers of Waushara county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mettam by a previous marriage has five children, viz.: Katie, now Mrs. Duchorne, lives in Prairie du

Chene, Wisconsin; Roy, lives in Rock Island, Illinois; Earl lives in Iowa; Alice lives in Des Moines, Iowa, and Jennie lives at home and is a musical student.

Mr. Mettam has a fine farm, consisting of 177 acres, which he has improved and finished into a model home, with all modern conveniences for successful farming. He is also engaged quite extensively in the dairy business in connection with his general farming. He raises the best of stock, such as Poland-China hogs, Durham cattle, etc. Mr. Mettam is one of the solid, unassuming sort of men who, while they do not expect to startle the world by mighty deeds of valor in war or finance, yet by their good sense and mature judgment, they act as a safety valve at times when calm reasoning is needed and demanded.

In politics he is a Republican and always votes for the man he deems best fitted for the position sought.

Mr. Mettam is a Royal Arch Mason of Omro Lodge No. 168, and stands high in the community, both in business circles and socially.

Franklin I. Merrill, a native son of Wisconsin, was born in Clayton township, Winnebago county, April 21, 1860, and is the third child of a family of four children born to Silas and Ann Amanda (Cleveland) Merrill. The father, a native of Onondaga county, New York, passed his early life there and worked in an edged tool factory at Syracuse. In the fall of 1854, when about twenty-seven years of age, he came west and purchased forty acres of wild land in Clayton township and forty acres in Menasha township.

He returned to New York and married in the spring of 1855, and with his bride came back to Clayton township and settled on his land and there made a home. Selling this place in 1867, he bought an improved farm of 120 acres in section 35, Clayton township, and there made his home till 1897, when he sold out and moved to Neenah, where he now lives, retired from active work, being seventy-nine years of age.

Mr. Merrill has always been an active man of affairs, and while on his farm was called to various local offices of trust, serving as clerk of the township, chairman of the town and at different times as president and treasurer of the Vinland Fire Insurance Company.

Our subject's mother died in 1864; she was an honored member of the Baptist church at Neenah and her body is interred in Oak Hill cemetery there. Of her other three children, Oscar Adelbert and Riley Graves live in the state of Iowa, and Silas Edward is a resident of Neenah. After the death of his wife the father married the



J. S. DANIELS, M. D.

West Algoma Branch Library
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

widow of Henry Lansing, who died, and he was united in marriage with Mrs. Rexford, who died without issue. After her decease he married Miss Mary Sackett, his present wife. They are both honored members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Neenah.

Franklin I. acquired his education in the district schools and business college of Oshkosh, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-five he began life for himself, and for several years was engaged in various employments, and finally, after his marriage in 1888, engaged in farming on a rented place in Neenah township, where he lived some ten years. Thrifty, frugal and industrious, he prospered in his affairs, and in 1899 bought a farm of 150 acres in sections 30 and 31, Neenah township. During the eight years since buying this place he has improved it with a fine dwelling house, commodious barns and outbuildings and furnished it with all the equipments and conveniences of an up-to-date model farm, and here, on an extensive scale, carries on general farming and dairying.

Mr. Merrill, in the midst of his varied farm duties, has been more or less active in local public matters. He is a Republican in politics and is now—1907—serving his fourth year as chairman of Neenah township, having before served several years as a member of the town board of supervisors. He is also serving his fifth year as president of the Vinland Fire Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

On August 9, 1888, Mr. Merrill married Miss Mary F., daughter of Jeromail Oromail and Harriet (Hewlett) Cummings, who was born in Winnebago county. Her parents came from Vermont to Neenah township in 1849, and the father worked at the mason's trade and farming and died at the age of seventy-four at the family homestead in Neenah township, where the mother still resides.

Mrs. Merrill was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church: she died February 24, 1898, and her body is interred in Oak Hill Cemetery. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Carrie and Franklin E. are living at home. Ora May, the youngest, died at the age of two years and two months.

Mr. Merrill's present wife, whom he married on June 7, 1899, was Mary A., daughter of George and Hannah (Bucknall) Harness. She was born in Neenah township, February 24, 1858, and lived at home until her marriage. She is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Herernymous H. Merkley, a native of Wuerttemberg, Germany, was born September 28, 1837, and is the eldest of a family of

twelve children born to John and Ellen (Trueffner) Merkley, both natives of Germany. The parents came to the United States in 1846, and after a voyage of forty-two days on the ocean, reached Racine, Wisconsin, on August 12. The father was a farmer and lived one year with his family on a rented place near Racine, and in November, 1847, moved to Winnebago county and entered 120 acres of wild government land in section twenty-one, Vinland township, which he subdued and brought to a high state of cultivation. Here he passed his life and reared his family and engaged in general farming and stock raising till his decease, which occurred in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years and ten months, lacking one day. The mother was eighty-four years, two months and twenty-days at the time of her decease in 1904. Both were members of the Catholic Church at Neenah, and their bodies are interred there.

Our subject attended school in Germany and after coming to Wisconsin with his parents grew up on the home farm. On his twenty-seventh birthday, September 28, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served in the army till the end of the Civil War. He participated in the noted battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in September, 1865, was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. After receiving his discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, he returned home and resumed farming, improving forty acres of land which he bought of his father before he went to the war. Here he has lived forty-two years, devoting himself principally to general farming, though he has to a limited extent engaged in stock raising. Mr. Merkley is independent in political matters, and has never held or cared for public office. He belongs to H. J. Lewis Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Neenah, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

On November 28, 1868, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Spoe) Swartz, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1849, when the daughter was one year old, and settled at Oshkosh, where the father, a moulder, followed his trade during his active life. He afterwards moved to Neenah and died there at the age of eighty-three years. The mother died at the age of seventy-eight years at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merkley. They had a family of twelve children of whom Mrs. Merkley is the only survivor. Mr. and Mrs. Merkley have had ten children, all born on the family homestead in Vinland township. They are, Susan, who

was born October 23, 1869, and who died when twenty-three years old; Matilda, who was born March 6, 1871, and is married to Joseph Renth, of Milwaukee; Emma, born November 17, 1872, who is married to Herman Bear, a farmer of Vinland township, and has one child, William by name; Laura, who was born November 24, 1873, and lives in Milwaukee unmarried; John, born December 3, 1874, a farmer of Vinland township; Josephine, born December 24, 1878, who married John Hollancher and has three children, viz., Roma, Hannah and Albert; Anna, born May 13, 1880, married to Emil H. Kaster, of Milwaukee, and has one child, William by name; Frank, born October 7, 1883; William, born January 20, 1886, and Louis, who was born May 4, 1888.

Mr. Merkley having lived in Winnebago county half a century, has witnessed many changes, and he is one of that class of sturdy progressive men to whom credit must be given for the wonderful transformation that has been wrought.

Harry H. Meusel, M. D., is a native son of Wisconsin, and ranks among the younger class of wide-awake and progressive professional men of Oshkosh, his native city. He was born on December 21, 1878, and is a son of Oswald H. and Lizzete (Helm) Meusel, both natives of Germany, whence they immigrated to the United States before their marriage. The father settled at Oshkosh in 1854 and was engaged in the wholesale mercantile business until his death, which occurred in 1882. His widow, who came hither in her girlhood, is still living in 1908.

Harry H. had good educational advantages during his boyhood, attending the common and high schools of Glenbeulah, Wisconsin, and on leaving school was for a time employed in the drug trade at Sheboygan. In July, 1898, young Meusel, being then in his twentieth year, entered the hospital corps of the United States army and served through the Spanish-Cuban War and the Philippines insurrection, a period of three years. After his return from the Philippines in 1901, he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he was graduated with the class of 1905. Returning to Oshkosh he at once began the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged with good success. Mr. Meusel is a man of fine personality, courteous, affable and pleasing in manner, with the ability both to make and hold friends, of whom he has a wide circle. In love with his profession, he devotes

himself to it with fidelity and gives promise of a successful and useful career. He is an active member of the Oshkosh Medical Club and also belongs to the Winnebago County Medical Society and State Medical Society of Wisconsin.

Mr. Meusel is also an active member of the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Eagles, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Independent Order of Foresters and Fraternal Brotherhood.

In 1905 Mr. Meusel married Miss Matye De Smidt, of Sheboygan, a woman esteemed and beloved by all for her many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

Oren F. Miller, a native of Utica township and one of the large land owners and solid men of the community, was born in 1856, the son of George and Mary (Estey) Miller, natives of New Brunswick, and who came to Wisconsin in 1846. They first settled in Jefferson, and engaged in farming there for two years, and in 1848 they removed to Winnebago county and located in Utica township, where Mr. Miller bought 160 acres in section 20, and set to work improving it. They toiled and prospered and soon added to the original purchase by buying forty acres in section sixteen, and eighty acres in section twenty-one. They were thrifty and intelligent people, and always did their share toward building up and improving the wilderness surrounding them and making it one of the best counties in the state. They spent their lives on the old homestead, where Mr. Miller died in 1860, his wife, mother of our subject, surviving until 1889.

Oren F. Miller, the subject of this sketch, has a farm of 350 acres in Utica township, well improved by cultivation and modern conveniences and appliances which go to make a model and up-to-date country home. He carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of dairying from a fine herd of Jersey cows, which yields him a good income. He also gives special attention to raising fine hogs, and in all his business ventures Mr. Miller has scored a success as the result of his thrift, ambition and fair dealing, and now abides at his ease in one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office. Fraternally he is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America lodge, and religiously, both he and his family are members of the Baptist faith.

In 1883 Mr. Miller married Miss Lillian Buck, daughter of Hamilton and Mary (Hinkley) Buck. They were natives of

Maine and among the early settlers of Omro township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Homer and Hazel.

Owen Morgan, a substantial farmer of Utica township, was born in Anglessy, North Wales, on November 23, 1842, the son of Pierce and Elizabeth (Thomas) Morgan. His father was a shoemaker by trade and followed this occupation in Wales until 1844, when with his wife and family he immigrated to the United States. After arriving here they first made their home for a short time in Milwaukee, then moved to Waukesha county, where they purchased a farm and carried on that business for some ten years. The family next moved to Bangor, in La Crosse county, this state, where the father died June 24, 1897, aged eighty-four years, the mother on June 4, 1891, aged seventy-five years. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living—1908.

Mr. O. Morgan received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and has followed farming during his life thus far. In 1872 he came to Winnebago county and settled on his present farm in section 35, Utica township, which consists of 180 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation. His son, Moses, lives on the original homestead, and he, himself, lives on the farm adjoining, which he later purchased. Both places are highly improved by cultivation, with good residences, barns and other outbuildings to correspond. Both the father and son carry on general farming, at which they are successful, and both have beautiful homes.

While yet a young man and living in La Crosse county, Mr. Morgan met Mrs. Hannah Davis, a widow, nee Miss Hannah Morris, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Morris) Morgan, of Fish Creek, who in 1872 he made his wife. Mrs. Morgan's parents were also natives of Wales, and came to America in 1852 and settled first in New York state, but remained there only a short time when they removed to Utica township, Winnebago county, and made that their permanent home. Mrs. Morgan is now the only surviving member of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have an interesting family of three children. Miriam is the wife of John E. Jones, a buttermaker, and resides at Randolph, in this state; Moses, the twin brother of Mrs. Jones, lives on the old homestead; Hannah E. was educated at the Ripon college and also in Chicago, Illinois, and is an accomplished musician. She lives at home.

Mr. Morgan has always favored the Republican party in poli-

tics, and has held the office of justice of the peace for several years; he has also been a member of the school and town boards for some time. In religious affiliations Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Methodist Church, where he is one of the deacons. They are thrifty, prosperous and enterprising citizens, and classed among the best in the community.

C. M. Moody, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who is one of the prosperous farmers of Algoma township, was born in Lamoile county, Vermont, on July 30, 1847, son of Oliver M. and Celestia (Ham) Moody. They were also natives of Lamoile county, Vermont, and moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they settled in the woods in 1857 and lived practically in isolation for about fifteen years, striving against the barriers which nature had interposed, in the way of stumps to remove and swamps to drain before the land could be made to yield returns for their labors. In 1872 they removed to Benton, Lake county, Illinois, where they spent the balance of their lives. Mr. Moody died in 1889 and Mrs. Moody's death occurred in 1847, in June. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living.

Our subject came to this county in 1878 and engaged in farming, for eighteen years conducting the farm known as the ex-Postmaster Heath place, near Oshkosh. He has always been a man of force combined with good business sense, economical and upright in his dealings, and a man among men. In 1897 he purchased his present farm of forty-five acres, which he has improved and made into a model country home. The place is located on the interurban electric road between Omro and Oshkosh, which in connection with the rural mail route, gives the farmer so located all the advantages of the city with many of the discomforts omitted.

Mr. Moody makes a specialty of dairying in connection with his general farming, and has a fine herd of some fifteen head of Jersey cows from which he manufactures gilt edge butter and sells it to a regular line of customers.

In 1873 Mr. Moody was married to Miss Betsy Cole, daughter of Ira B. and Rachael Cole, natives and old settlers of New York state. Mrs. Moody died on February 1, 1905.

In politics Mr. Moody is a Republican and has served two years as roadmaster, aside from his busy farm life. He also takes great interest in prehistoric relics and has the finest col-

lection in the county, consisting of some 400 arrows and spears which he has been many years collecting.

John Rogers Morgan, who was esteemed alike for his sterling worth as a man and the public spirit, enterprise and tenacity of purpose which made him an important factor in the building up and development of a rich and prosperous portion of the state of Wisconsin, was born January 19, 1831, near Aberysswith, Wales, and was the son of Thomas and Catherine (Davis) Morgan. Only two years of his life were spent in the land of his nativity, his parents immigrating in 1833 from the picturesque and beautiful region in which they had been brought up to seek a new home in this country. They settled first in the town of Marcy, near Utica, New York, and later resided at different times in the counties of Oneida, Herkimer and Cattaraugus, in the same state. While born on foreign soil John R. Morgan grew up in this country and all the environments of his early life were such as contribute in the greatest degree to the development of a strong, self-reliant, American manhood. His father was a farmer by occupation, and from the time he was old enough to take a hand in the farm work there was no lack of employment. When he could be spared from the farm he attended the public schools, and rounded out a fair English education in an academy at Rushford, Allegany county, New York.

His father having been a carpenter as well as a farmer, he inherited a liking for that trade and began working at it regularly some time before he attained his majority. Becoming a skillful mechanic he had no trouble in finding employment in New York state, but in the summer of 1855, he joined his older brother, Richard Morgan, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, being fully convinced that he should find better opportunities for advancement in life in a new country. Soon after settling in Oshkosh, he found employment in a sash and door factory and while in this employ made a close study of the business and carefully estimated the chances for making it a financial success. As a result he reached the conclusion that the business was one which would yield handsome returns in the not very distant future, and when the owners of the factory offered to sell out he was quick to embrace what looked to him to be a golden opportunity. He had very little means at that time, but he had mechanical skill and an abundance of courage and enthusiasm. He therefore proposed to his brother Richard and two fellow

employees that they should buy the plant and continue its operation, and by putting together their savings and assuming considerable obligations, they managed to effect the purchase. It is reasonably certain that their expectations of success would have been realized, but unfortunately they fell victims to the fire fiend, suffering the loss of their entire plant and being compelled to shoulder a load of indebtedness, of which they were only able to relieve themselves after several years of earnest and persistent labor. Notwithstanding the effort which it cost them every dollar was paid, much of the money which he applied to his portion of the indebtedness being earned by John R. Morgan, while working at his trade for day wages.

After a time his brother became interested in another sash and door factory and John entered his employ, taking charge of the mechanical department of the business and giving his entire time and attention to the selection of the material and the manufacture of high grade products. A superior workman, his good judgment and his capacity for utilizing to the best advantage the labor of others, made him indispensable to the business, and in 1862 he became junior member of the firm of Morgan & Brother. From that time forward he was a most important factor in the upbuilding of an industry which grew to large proportions, and which yielded him a handsome fortune. Before many years had elapsed the sash and door factory of which they were the owners had greatly increased its manufacturing facilities and expanded its trade, and in addition to the conduct of that enterprise, they engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber. To furnish supplies for the mills they purchased large tracts of pine land, cut the timber and shipped it to Oshkosh, and every year converted a vast amount of raw material into finished lumber products. In carrying forward this portion of the work John Morgan was always the moving spirit of the firm, and its success was due in a large measure to the sagacity and good judgment which he evinced in the conduct and management of his department of the business. Pushing his way into the forests whenever occasion required, he organized and carried forward the work of the logging camps in winter, and in summer superintended the work of manufacture, so that from start to finish, everything may be said to have been done subject to his guidance and supervision. No business ever received more faithful and unremitting attention than Mr. Morgan gave to that of which he was for many years the active



E. J. LACKMANN.

FRANK
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manager, and his success was richly merited. Other interests engrossed a share of his attention in later years, one of the most important being the German-American Bank of Oshkosh, of which he was one of the founders and of which he became vice president.

A business man of sterling integrity and high character, Mr. Morgan was in all respects a most worthy and estimable citizen. He served as a member of the board of aldermen of Oshkosh, was a Republican of pronounced views in politics. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh for thirty years; a deacon and trustee of that church for many years, and one of its most generous and faithful friends and supporters.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Eleanor Hughes, a native of the town of Floyd, Oneida county, New York, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Owens) Hughes, her parents being respectively of Welsh and English descent. One son and two daughters were born of this marriage, John Earl Morgan, El-nora Morgan-Crawford, Grace Morgan-Davies, all of whom are grown up and became residents of Oshkosh.

In the death of Mr. Morgan, which occurred July 9, 1906, Oshkosh lost one of her most respected citizens.

Richard T. Morgan. In 1855 Richard T. Morgan became a citizen of Wisconsin. A few months later he became actively interested in the development of one of the great industries of the state, and the prominence which he had attained as a successful manufacturer and a worthy citizen of one of the chief cities of the state, come to him as the legitimate reward of a well directed effort, sterling integrity, and sagacious enterprise.

Born October 6, 1829, he was a native of the Cardigan district of Wales, the place of his birth being near the seaport town of Aberyswyth, famous as a bathing resort and watering place. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Davis) Morgan, and both were natives of the place in which the son was born. His father was a farmer, who combined with agricultural pursuits the occupation of carpenter and builder, a thrifty and industrious man whose ambition to better his condition prompted him to immigrate to America in 1833. Arrived in this country the family settled first in the town of Marcy, near Utica, New York. Five years later they removed to Newport, Oneida county, where they remained a few years, and then re-

moved again to Little Falls, in Herkimer county, and still later to Cataraugus county, New York. While living in New York state the elder Morgan engaged in farming and his sons grew to manhood, with only such educational and other advantages as are enjoyed by farmers' boys, in what was still a comparatively new country.

As a boy Richard T. Morgan attended the district schools a few months each year and the remainder of the time worked industriously on the farm. When he attained his majority he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned from his father, and followed that occupation until 1855, gaining an insight, in the meantime, into the business with which he was so conspicuously identified through being employed for several months in a sash, door and blind factory. In the summer of 1855 he came to Wisconsin, accompanied by his father, and as a result of their exploration of what was then a very new country, they decided to settle in Oshkosh.

The second day after they reached Oshkosh, he obtained employment at wages very much larger than he had been accustomed to receive in New York state, and a few weeks later his father purchased a farm in the vicinity and returned to New York to remove his family to a new home in the northwest. His brother, John Morgan, soon joined him in Oshkosh, and in the fall of that year they began together the business which brought to them both comfortable fortunes, and played no unimportant part in the up-building and development of the rich and populous community. In company with two other young men they purchased the sash and door factory in which some of them had found employment, although their joint capital did not much exceed \$200 at the time the purchase was made. They had confidence in the business, however, and inspired in those who became acquainted with them confidence in their ability to conduct it successfully. The factory was a small one, but they had flattering prospects of increasing both the size of the plant and the volume of business when the property was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1856. Having no insurance on the burned factory they were left without capital and in debt, and the outlook was so discouraging that two of the partners abandoned the enterprise, leaving Richard and John Morgan to shoulder the heavy load of indebtedness which had been incurred.

After working at his trade for a little time, Mr. Morgan

formed a partnership with two other gentlemen, Watts & Jones, and again engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors. He had received a small sum of money from the sale of his interests in a farm in New York state, but as most of what he received from this source had been absorbed in the payment of his outstanding obligations, he had little more than mechanical skill, good business ability and industry, to invest in the new enterprise in which he became a partner.

This was a kind of capital, however, which his partners appreciated and the business moved along satisfactorily until a second disastrous fire left him again bankrupt so far as cash capital was concerned. By dint of hard work, however, he succeeded in getting another start, and in the fall of 1859 built another sash and door factory in company with his former partner, Mr. Jones. Two years later Robert McMillen and C. W. Davis purchased Mr. Jones' interest in the business, and the firm was strengthened by the addition of the two active and enterprising men who, like himself, were determined that the venture should not prove a failure. The success which they richly merited attended their efforts, and a prosperous and profitable industry was soon firmly established under their conduct and management. In company with his brother, John Morgan, a skillful mechanic and capable business man who had been in his employ several years, the Morgans purchased the interests of Messrs. McMillen and Davis after a time, and from that time forward the business was conducted under the firm name of Morgan & Brother. As the business increased their manufacturing facilities were extended, and the plant which they had established was expanded to meet the demands of trade. After continuing this business successfully for some years, they engaged in the manufacture of lumber, purchasing large tracts of pine land, and cutting the timber in the woods which they turned out from their mills as a finished product. Into the new field of enterprise, the fire pursued Mr. Morgan, and the first saw mill which he built was burned within a few years after its construction. The burned mill was replaced with one of the largest and finest mills in the city, and this, in turn, burned down within two years. In the face of these discouragements, they persisted in their endeavors, and the third mill was built, to meet the same fate as the others in the great fire which destroyed a large portion of Oshkosh in 1875. In this fire the Morgan Brothers suffered a loss of \$60,000 above their

insurance, and as a consequence they found themselves seriously embarrassed financially. The same tenacity of purpose which they had evinced from the start, however, prompted them to renew the struggle with what seemed an adverse fate, and the result was an abundant and richly merited success.

Having accumulated a handsome fortune Mr. Morgan's investments were extended into other fields besides that in which he had for so many years been a conspicuous operator, and he had become a large owner of timber lands in the state of Michigan and the republic of Mexico, as well as in Wisconsin. He was interested to a considerable extent in banking enterprises and was vice president of the National Union Bank of Oshkosh.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Martha Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, a family of Allegany county, New York state. Mrs. Morgan died in 1858, leaving an infant son, Albert Morgan, and in 1861 Mr. Morgan was married a second time, to Miss Eleanor Roberts, a sister of his first wife. Of this union two children, Eva and Katherine Morgan, were born. The ample fortune which he accumulated enabled Mr. Morgan to shift to other shoulders the cares of business in later years, and in 1883, accompanied by his wife and daughters, he spent several months abroad.

In his early manhood Mr. Morgan became a member of the Congregational Church, and soon after he came to Oshkosh, connected himself with the pioneer society which has since developed into the Plymouth Church. Before a year had elapsed he was chosen one of the deacons by the unanimous vote of the congregation, and for many years held that office. Mr. Morgan will long be remembered for the part taken by him in the erection of the various church edifices; always a generous contributor to all departments of church work, his broad liberality was especially notable in this connection. He was a life member of the American Bible Society and for many years was the president of the local branch of that society in Oshkosh, and also contributed to the advancement of the educational work of the church by generous donations to Ripon college.

A Republican in politics, he was a staunch adherent of that political faith and a firm believer in the principle of protection and other cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. His services in behalf of the party and his fitness for official positions were recognized in his nomination for member of the General Assembly of Wisconsin, but on account of his party being in

the minority in his district, he failed of election, and therefore was a public man only in the sense in which an active, enterprising and public-spirited business man is always a public man.

Charles R. Nevitt, one of the old settlers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was a native of the Empire state and was born on August 27, 1825, to Robert and Lydia (Fairfield) Nevitt, the former a native of Washington, D. C., and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was a shipbuilder by occupation and passed the greater portion of his life in Buffalo, New York, where both he and his wife died, he at the age of fifty-three and she at the age of sixty-three years.

Charles R. was practically self educated, having had but six months of schooling in his early boyhood. When he was fourteen years old he was apprenticed for a period of six years in a printing office at Batavia, New York, after which he worked several years as a compositor in the office of the "Buffalo Commercial Advertiser," and then took charge of a job office, purchased by the proprietors of that paper, three years. In 1853 Mr. Nevitt came west and settled at Oshkosh, and in partnership with the late George Read, bought the weekly paper called "The Oshkosh Courier," which they published several years. Mr. Nevitt then sold his half interest in this paper and established the "Oshkosh Daily Courier," the first daily paper published in that city, and conducted it some four years. Associated with other enterprising young men, Mr. Nevitt next started the "Daily and Weekly North-Western," the first issue appearing May 20, 1860. This venture has proved eminently successful, having become the largest newspaper enterprise in northern or central Wisconsin. Mr. Nevitt remained with it long enough to see the old style man power press supplanted by the modern equipment. Associated with him later was Mr. Charles E. Pike, the firm name changing to Nevitt & Company, Mr. Pike having charge of the editorial department, and Mr. R. C. Eden from Oxford University, England, who bought a one-third interest in the paper, being local editor.

But those were stirring times. The Civil War had begun, and Mr. Eden, catching the martial spirit, entered the army, followed a little later by Mr. Nevitt; Mr. Pike went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the newspaper plant passed to the ownership of Judge Gary and was put in charge of Messrs. Hiram Morley and E. B. Davis.

Mr. Nevitt entered the army as captain of Company E, Fifth

Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction till the close of the war. He took part in the operations before Petersburg, was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Forts Fisher and Steadman and Sailors Creek, Company E losing in these four engagements twenty-four men, killed and wounded. Returning to Oshkosh he was for a time connected with the printing office of the "North-western," and on closing his relations there, turned his attention to fire and life insurance, purchasing the business formerly conducted by Mr. A. C. Osborn. For forty years Mr. Nevitt devoted his energies to this line of business with eminent success. He died November 16, 1907, at Oshkosh.

The business now located at No. 10 Washington street, Oshkosh, is conducted under the firm name of West, Nevitt & Tuttle Company, being the oldest established insurance business in Oshkosh.

Mr. Nevitt took an active interest in his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was also actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs of his lodge.

In 1852 Mr. Nevitt married Miss Elizabeth B. Gardner, of Buffalo, New York, who died November 21, 1871, leaving five children, viz.: Robert, of Colorado; Charles, now treasurer of the Paine Lumber Company, Limited, Oshkosh; William, who lives in Montana; John, a resident of Colorado; and a daughter, Mrs. Geo. D. Steele, whose home is in Chicago.

In 1883 Mr. Nevitt married Athlinda F. Fullmer, of Ogdensburg, New York, a most worthy and estimable woman.

J. A. Nemitz, a successful and influential business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is the second child of a family of three children born to Charles W. and Sophia (Prilipp) Nemitz, who left the fatherland with their family in 1867, to come to the United States. The father died on the way across the water, being forty-four years of age, but the mother continued the journey with her three children and settled on a farm in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. The eldest child, Augusta, is now the wife of Mr. Louis Hardy of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the youngest, Emily, is married to Mr. August Lenz. Our subject, who was born in Germany on July 14, 1857, lived on the farm until he was eighteen years old and acquired a good English education in the public schools. He started out for himself as an employe

on a steamboat plying the Fox and Wolf Rivers and during the period between 1877 and 1885 was employed on the several boats known as the "W. W. Neff," "Huntress," "T. W. Lakes," "Ajax" and the "Seventy Six." In 1886, having accumulated some capital from his twelve years of boating experience, Mr. Nemitz took up his abode in Oshkosh and engaged in the clothing trade, and conducted a successful business in that line until 1903, when he sold his interests and turned his attention to the construction of concrete walks and buildings, in which he is still engaged.

For many years Mr. Nemitz has been actively interested in military matters and has filled many important stations in the state militia. In 1885, on April 27, he enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guards. On March 17, 1886, was appointed quartermaster sergeant, on June 26th, of that year, was commissioned second lieutenant, became first lieutenant on December 14, 1888, and on November 10, 1891, was made captain and regiment quartermaster. On April 28, 1898, Mr. Nemitz enrolled as a volunteer in the United States service at Camp Harvey, Milwaukee, and during the Spanish-American War served at Porto Rico until mustered out in November of that year. On June 13, 1899, on the re-organization of the National Guards, Captain Nemitz was commissioned major and assigned to the Third Battalion of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. Mr. Nemitz was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Commandery of Wisconsin Military Order, Foreign Wars, and he also organized the first camp of Spanish-American War Veterans in Wisconsin, of which he was first commander, an office which he filled two years. This was the second camp organized in the United States.

Mr. Nemitz is also actively identified with various benevolent and fraternal orders, being a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 205, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oshkosh, Union Lodge No. 179, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Tent No. 35, Knights of Maccabees, and Modern Woodmen of America, and having filled the various chairs of the local lodges of Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

On November 30, 1884, Mr. Nemitz married Miss Emma, daughter of George and Sophia (Eller) Kuehn of Calumet county, Wisconsin, whose many womanly graces and domestic virtues eminently fit her for companionship with her worthy and distinguished husband.

George B. Noyes, M. D. The practice of medicine came to Dr. George B. Noyes almost as an inheritance, his father, Dr. George B. Noyes, having long and very successfully followed the profession. Dr. Noyes, Sr., was born in New England, settling in Winneconne, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1870, where he speedily established an excellent practice. In 1895 he assumed charge of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, admirably discharging his duties until his demise, which occurred in 1901. Dr. Noyes was prominent as a physician and highly regarded as a citizen and man of sound judgment.

Dr. George B. Noyes, Jr., was born in Winneconne, on June 26, 1877; he was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Waupaca high school in 1899. He at once began the study of medicine, graduating from the Rush Medical college of Chicago, in the class of 1903. His first professional experience was acquired in the St. Mary's Hospital in Oshkosh, where he served one year as interne, after which he established himself as a physician in Oshkosh. He is a member of the Winnebago County Medical Association, American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Association and the Oshkosh Medical Club.

Charles Neitzel, the subject of this sketch, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in Black Wolf township, Winnebago county, April 1, 1853, the son of Carl and Carolina (Miller) Neitzel. The father immigrated to America from his native home in Germany about the time of the commencement of the Mexican War in —. He had located at Detroit, Michigan, where on November 15, 1847, he enlisted in the First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry under Captain Whittenger with Colonel T. B. W. Stocking commanding. He first went to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Vera Cruz and Cordova, remaining some six months. He returned via New Orleans, and received his honorable discharge at Chicago on August 15, 1848. He came to Wisconsin in 1849 and received from the government a soldier's claim in section 24 in Black Wolf township, Winnebago county, and immediately set to work improving and clearing his farm, now occupied by his son, Charles, and where he lived until 1865, and on March 21 of that year he again enlisted for service to his adopted country in the Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry under Captain Henry Bailey and Colonel Robert Pugh. He went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was transferred to the Fifty-first Wis-

consin Regiment under Colonel Johnson. He received his honorable discharge on June 27, 1865, and again resumed farming on the old homestead. In 1874 he and his family went to Minnesota, where they established their son Robert on a farm in Winona county, and remained there four years, then returning to Winnebago county, the father spent the latter years of his life in retirement. He was a successful farmer, a good citizen and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1899 at seventy-nine years of age. Mrs. Neitzel died in 1897 at the age of seventy-two years. They had a family of six children, all of whom except one, Rosie, are now—1908—living. Rosie, Mrs. Peter Heffler, of Oshkosh, is now deceased; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Caroline, now the wife of August Dorn and lives in Calumet county, Wisconsin; Robert lives in Winona county, Minnesota; Hulda, wife of Albert Marsh, resides in Oshkosh, and Paulina, now Mrs. Charles Ruston, also of Oshkosh.

Charles spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools where he obtained a fair common school education. In 1878 he rented his father's farm and began farming on his own account and later purchased the homestead consisting of 160 acres, which he has greatly improved with good buildings and cultivation. His residence is of brick and his barns are large and commodious; his silo is 16x36, built also of brick. In addition to his general farming, he has of late carried on a fine dairy business, keeping a herd of from twenty-five to thirty head of Holstein milch cows. He is active in public affairs, and like his father before him, has served as school director for many years; he was supervisor for one term, town treasurer, director of the Nekimi, Algoma and Black Wolf Insurance Company, and two years its treasurer; he was chairman of the town board for five years, and in 1906 was elected to the state legislature.

Religiously both Mr. Neitzel and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church. In 1878, on May 3, Mr. Neitzel married Miss Emma Koplitz, daughter of Joseph and Emelia Koplitz, pioneer settlers of Black Wolf township. Mr. and Mrs. Neitzel have seven children, viz.: Mata, now Mrs. Frank Keyes, Fond du Lac; Edmund, a telegraph operator for the Northwestern Railroad Company; Lilly, now Mrs. Justus Pinkerton, of Oregon; Fred, at home; Robert, in Fond du Lac; George, also in

Fond du Lac, in the employ of a railroad company; and Lena, at home.

Mr. Neitzel has a beautiful country home and its general appearance indicates the thrift and ambition of its owner.

W. W. Noble is another one of the native sons of Winnebago county who has been successful in the line of his chosen profession. He was born in Rushford township on January 6, 1869, the son of John and Mary (Ross) Noble, natives of Canada and England, respectively. Our subject's father was thrown upon his own resources when quite young, by reason of the death of his father. He first came to Wisconsin in 1846, and lived for a while in Walworth county. In 1851 he moved to Rushford township, this county, and bought the farm where his son, our subject, was born, and here he and his wife have since made their home, and at this date, 1908, are enjoying good health at the ripe old age of eighty-five and ————. Mr. Noble has always been an active man with a keen interest in public affairs, striving to maintain the best moral and financial development of the county. He still devotes a great deal of time to training the trees, etc., about the place, beautifying in general his fine country home. They reared a family of three sons. John L. is a farmer in Rushford township, and George P. is engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee.

Mr. W. W. Noble received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced to farm it on the old homestead, where he has since continued, and by purchase has added 160 acres more to the sixty contained in the original homestead, adjoining it. His land is well drained and highly improved; he has a fine modern house and outbuildings with beautiful surroundings and large and well built barns, and in connection with his general farming, he carries on considerable of a dairy business and stock raising, and is a successful, thrifty, public spirited man, ever ready to lend his aid to any worthy cause which comes his way.

He has served as chairman of the town board for three years, and in 1906 was elected for another term. He is now serving his ninth year as trustee of the Winnebago County Insane Asylum.

On December 8, 1897, Mr. Noble was married to Miss Cora Townsend, daughter of J. H. Townsend, a prominent farmer of Rush Lake.

Fred. Noebel, one of the enterprising farmers of Oshkosh township, is a native of Germany, and was born at Saxony, June 25, 1846, where his parents spent their lives.

Fred came to the United States and located in Oshkosh in 1868. He received his education in his native land and upon his arrival in this country set diligently to work in an endeavor to secure a home. He prospered and in 1874 purchased his present farm of 189 acres, which is now in a high state of cultivation with a good residence and other outbuildings, and with the improved and modern appliances with which his farm is equipped he carries on general farming, dairying and stock raising. He raises the best grades of stock, such as Poland China hogs and short horned Durham cattle, of which he has a fine herd of milch cows, from which he does a wholesale milk business. His farm is located four miles from the city of Oshkosh, and the improvements have all been made by his own hands and in his own way.

Mr. Noebel is a Democrat in political sentiment, but has never found the time to devote to office holding aside from his home duties. He always exercises his rights at the polls, however, like every good citizen.

In April, 1870, Mr. Noebel was married to Miss Caroline Zintler, whose parents came from Germany to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled on a farm, where they made their home until their decease. Mrs. Noebel died in 1907, leaving an interesting family of nine children, all of whom are living at home, viz.: Ida, Emma, Lydia, William, Betty, Edward, Fred, Medo and Otto.

Lucas Olcott, a native son of Winnebago county, was born in Oshkosh township, February 25, 1860, to John B. and Mary A. (Armstrong) Olcott. His father, John B., was a native of New York state, and when Oshkosh was only a small village in 1849 he came to Winnebago county, where his father (grandfather of our subject) conducted the old Winnebago hotel. In 1850 the grandfather purchased the farm in Oshkosh township where Lucas now resides and where his father during his lifetime carried on farming with marked success.

John B., father of our subject, was born in 1821 and died December 20, 1905. Mary A. (Armstrong) Olcott, the mother, was born in 1837 and died July 4, 1906. They were the parents of four children, named, respectively, Lucas, the eldest and subject of this sketch; Emma, Jennie and Adeline.

The old homestead, while partially improved by the grand-

father and father, has undergone some changes since the death of the latter, which makes it one of the model and up-to-date farms of the community.

Mr. Oleott carries on general farming and raises a fine breed of hogs and cattle for the market. He is a Republican in politics, but his busy life on the farm has prevented him from holding any political office of note, though he has served as path master for some time. He is an energetic, wideawake and highly respected citizen, classed as a good neighbor, and is a man among men.

Albert B. O'Neil, a successful teacher of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born at Rosendale, in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on May 3, 1867. His parents, John and Huldah (Beggs) O'Neil, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively, settled in Wisconsin in 1850. The father, a farmer by occupation, is now (1908) deceased, but the mother still survives.

Albert acquired his elementary education in the district schools of his native place, later attended the State Normal School at Oshkosh, where he was graduated with the class of 1892, and then pursued a course of study at the University of Wisconsin, being graduated with the class of 1897. During these years Mr. O'Neil helped himself financially by teaching school, his first experience being at Woodhull, Wisconsin, after finishing his study in the district schools, and during the years 1892-95 he taught in the ward schools of Oshkosh. After his graduation from the university Mr. O'Neil taught in the fourth district school at Appleton and also at Two Rivers and Menasha, Wisconsin, and in 1901 was appointed principal of the Oshkosh High School, which position he still holds.

Mr. O'Neil is a man of progressive ideas and high ideals and practical methods, and with a natural taste and fitness for his profession, combined with rich scholarship and years of varied experiences in his work, his gratifying success as a teacher naturally follows.

In 1891 Mr. O'Neil married Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. Franklin Sweat, of Fond du Lac, a woman of fine mental endowments whose womanly qualities and charming graces ably fit her for the position she is called to fill and makes her a true helpmeet of her worthy husband.

Louis Otto, a well known florist of Neenah, Wisconsin, was born at Hinterpommern, Germany, December 9, 1860. From his boyhood he worked among flowers, to which he has ever been de-

voted. Coming to this country with a younger brother, he remained for a short time in Newark, New Jersey, and then going to Wisconsin, settled in the township of Wolf River, Winnebago county, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for eight years and then moved to the island on Fifth street, Neenah, where he engaged in gardening. Later he removed to Menasha, Winnebago county, where he started and conducted a green house for some time. He then bought out the green house from his brother, Albert Otto, at Neenah. His establishment, which is very extensive, is the only one of its kind in Neenah. He has five acres which he devotes to the cultivation of flowers, his green house covering about one acre. He raises a very extensive and choice assortment of flowers and enjoys an extensive and constant trade. He makes a specialty of floral decorations, in which he has proven eminently successful.

Mr. Otto is a member of the German Lutheran Church and is an independent in politics. He was married October 28, 1887, to Augusta, daughter of Fred Wolf, a farmer of Fremont, Wau-paca county, Wisconsin. She was born in Germany and came to this country with her parents when four years of age. To this marriage ten children have been born, nine of whom are living—Rosa, Arthur, Esther, Hattie, Melda, Elsie, Elwin, Harold, Louis and Alma, who died at the age of two months and twenty-one days. With the exception of the eldest, Rosa, born in Wolf River township, all the children were born at Neenah.

Joseph Horatio Osborn (deceased), one of the very early settlers of this part of Wisconsin and closely identified with the primitive struggles of the city of Oshkosh and county of Winnebago, was born May 17, 1822, in New York City. Educated at Columbia College, he made a special record in mathematics. He began life as a civil engineer at seventeen years of age on the then famous Croton aqueduct, still continuing his studies, however, and when the aqueduct was opened in 1843 by Governor Seymour, Mr. Osborn, then 21 years of age, stood by his side.

Allured by current stories of the great West, Osborn came to Waukesha in that year, Wisconsin being then at the height of its early "boom." The young engineer had just inherited a thousand dollars and was anxious to invest it. At Waukesha (then called Prairieville) he bought a small farm, put up a

country store and here traded with the Indians for furs. After a year of this experience, in which he supposed he had failed and lost everything, he traveled on a round-about trip, mostly on foot, through northern Illinois and Missouri, looking for an opening, his chief object being to get an eligible piece of land.

After visiting the Galena lead mines he drifted back to Milwaukee, then a very small village with doubtful prospects. Hearing that the federal government was opening up a large lot of rich land on the shores of Lake Winnebago, he borrowed a small sum of money and with stick and bundle tramped to Oshkosh, arriving in that then frontier hamlet with just 50 cents in his pocket. After carefully looking over the place he concluded that here at the mouth of the Fox River there was soon to be a great city, and here he decided to settle. Applying to Webster Stanley, the first settler, who kept the ferry across the river and the only house of entertainment at the place, Stanley took him in.

The young Knickerbocker opened the first school in Winnebago county in Stanley's house, instructing the children of the Stanley, Gallup and Wright families. After teaching for a short time he unexpectedly realized from his Waukesha venture a hundred dollars and a large load of goods. With the money he purchased on the south side of Fox river the Osborn homestead, on which he died, and which is now the site of a large settlement. Walking to Green Bay, he entered the tract in the United States land office there. With the load of goods he opened an Indian trading house on the site of the old "gang mill," near the entrance of the river into Lake Winnebago, and traded up and down the river for several years, always attending the Indian payments at Butte des Morts and elsewhere. He had in his employ as interpreter Augustin Grignon, the famous old French fur trader, whose "Recollections of Early Wisconsin" is a prominent feature of the Wisconsin Historical Collections.

As Oshkosh grew Mr. Osborn became prominently identified with various interests. In 1844 he opened the first general store in the young city at the lower end of Main (then called "Ferry") street. As a surveyor he made the first plats of Oshkosh, Menasha and Neenah and named all the streets on the Oshkosh plat. Becoming a land agent for Gov. James Duane Doty and other gentlemen in Wisconsin and New York, he opened the first abstract office in Winnebago county and personally made the first abstract. In 1856, in collaboration with

Martin Michel, he published the first history of Winnebago county, a duodecimo of 120 pages; and about the same time Mr. Osborn made and published the first map of the county.

Some time after the great crash of 1856 he sold out his abstract business to Jones & Frentz and retired to his farm. He was county surveyor from 1845 to 1848, county clerk from 1852 to 1857 and alderman of the city in 1860-61. In the latter year he opened a soap factory, which he afterward sold out to J. R. Loper & Bro., again retiring to his farm.

In 1874-76 he was president of the State Railroad Commission under the administration of Gov. William R. Taylor. Upon him lay the chief burden of the commission during the exciting legal struggle on the part of the railways to defeat the famous Potter law. The reports of the commission, which were read throughout the country and betrayed a masterful knowledge of railway affairs, were almost wholly from his pen. It is interesting to note that in these later days of governmental regulation of public utilities many of the contentions of modern publicists were forestalled in Mr. Osborn's reports. He was, however, in these regards a quarter of a century ahead of his time. In 1878 he ran for secretary of state on the Greenback ticket, which was headed by E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, and was with his colleagues defeated. For several years he was grand master and later the state purchasing agent of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. About this time he was also advising engineer of the Stevenson Canal Traction System Company and visited New York several times to obtain financial backing for this Oshkosh enterprise, which proposed to introduce steam traction on canals.

Mr. Osborn, who was a deep thinker on social schemes, was much interested in coöperative and kindred enterprises and generously gave his time and means, without expectation of reward, to several undertakings for the betterment of the economic conditions of workingmen. For instance, he was the founder of the Workmen's Coöperative Store in Oshkosh and for two years devoted much of his energy and considerable financial support thereto, only retiring when he saw it established upon a sound financial basis. In June, 1890, he founded the Winnebago Abstract Company, Limited, for which he labored with great skill and patience until it was placed upon its feet. His large and extremely interesting collection of printed and manuscript material bearing upon the history of

socialism and cooperation, both in America and England, was after his death presented by his widow to the great library of the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison, where it is in our day much used by students of the social sciences.

Mr. Osborn's intimate acquaintance with early affairs in this vicinity, and his natural historical turn of mind prompted him to attempt the organization of an Old Settlers' Club to cover the entire county, for the purpose of gathering and writing out pioneer reminiscences as a legacy to the historical literature of the county; but he was taken away before his favorite project could be undertaken.

In April, 1892, released from his abstract work, he took a pleasure trip to New Jersey, Washington and Maryland. While upon this tour he contracted malarial fever and hurried home, arriving in Oshkosh early in May. He took to his bed at once and, beset with a complication of disorders, rapidly wasted away, dying on the 8th of May and being buried in the South Side Cemetery. A man of fine education, unusually well read and with a clear, logical mind much given to humanitarian ideals, every pioneer in Winnebago county was his personal friend. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

In 1866 Mr. Osborn was married to Martha L. Thwaites, daughter of William G. and Sarah (Bibbs) Thwaites, of Yorkshire, England, and to them was born one son, Delaware W., at present residing on the homestead with his mother. Then a young man of 22 years, Delaware was at the time of his father's death making a tour around the world, being then in South Africa, and did not know of the sad news until a month later. A few hours before his father's death a letter had been received from the young man announcing his safe arrival in Cape Town after a long and tempestuous voyage from Australia. This was a great solace to the dying pioneer.

Mr. Osborn came of a prominent New York family long identified with educational and professional affairs in the metropolis. His father, also named Joseph Horatio, was one of the best American philologists of his day, being particularly well versed in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He was a professor of classical languages in Columbia College in the city of New York and early in the nineteenth century translated the Bible from the original Greek for the Methodist Book Concern. He was for a time tutor to the French princes who were expelled from France during the Revolution. One of Professor

Osborn's sisters, Mary, was the wife of Gen. Joshua Stark; another sister was the wife of the secretary to the famous Warren Hastings, viceroy of India. A brother of Professor Osborn married the only sister of John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," while other brothers were celebrated physicians in New York City. The mother of the subject of our sketch and wife of Professor Osborn was Miss Ann Lent, who, as one of the great Norwood family of merchant princes and ship owners, came from good old Dutch Knickerbocker stock. The late Dr. Samuel J. Osborn, formerly of Oshkosh and subsequently of Cincinnati, and the late Miss Elizabeth Black Osborn, also of Cincinnati, were brother and sister of our subject.

Albert K. Osborn, the greater part of whose life was devoted to public service, was a man of commanding influence in his community, universally esteemed for his upright character and sterling worth, and his death, which occurred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1900, was mourned as a public loss. He was born at Colesville, in Broome county, New York, on July 12, 1824, to Joseph and Electa (Sadler) Osborn, his father being a son of Ashbel Osborn, a native of Connecticut, and his mother being a daughter of John and Margaret (Richardson) Sadler, both natives of Massachusetts. His father was a millwright and built and put into operation the first mill using as a motive power the east-run reactionary water wheel on a vertical shaft, the invention of Gideon Hotchkiss, and afterward traveled with the inventor through the South, erecting mills and selling rights for using the invention. In his eighteenth year Albert K. began life for himself as a clerk in a store, where he remained six years, after which he learned the daguerreotype's art.

In 1849, in company with his father, he went to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and the next year settled on a farm in Nekimi township, whence in 1856 he went to Waupaca county and purchased an interest in a sawmill. He was a man of intense activity and energy, taking an active interest in public affairs and popular with all, and in 1857 was elected judge of Waupaca county and served in that capacity one term. In 1862 he was sent to the state legislature and reelected in 1863 and again in 1865, receiving at the time of his last election every vote cast in the county, a thing unparalleled in the county and perhaps in the history of politics. In 1868 Mr. Osborn was appointed internal revenue collector for the fifth district of Wis-

consin, and on the consolidation of the third and fifth districts in 1872 he was reappointed collector for the newly formed district and served in that office eleven years, with headquarters at Oshkosh. He also served as United States deputy marshal in Waupaca county during the time of the draft in 1864.

In 1883 he was appointed register of the land office at Bayfield, Wisconsin, and served there five years, after which in the spring of 1888 he turned his attention to private business, purchasing an interest in the furniture establishment of O. McCorison at Nos. 80 and 82 Main street, Oshkosh. He retired from active business in 1891.

In 1856 Mr. Osborn married Miss Sarah F., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Chandler, of Waupaca county, who died in 1868, leaving besides her husband four children surviving—Addie E., Albert L., Arthur R. and Blanche. In 1872 Mr. Osborn married Jennie E. Peck, who survives him and lives in Burlington, Vermont. In all his varied relations Mr. Osborn was known for his honorable methods, and as a public servant held the confidence and esteem of all by his consistent life and faithfulness to duty. He was a Republican in politics and belonged to the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason.

Charles William Oviatt, M. D., of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1853, and is the son of William C. and Parmelia L. (Hale) Oviatt, the former of whom was a carriage manufacturer at Tallmadge, Ohio.

The subject of these lines received his education at the Tallmadge Academy, after which he attended Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and the Collegiate Institute at Ft. Edward, New York. His vacations were spent in the blacksmith department of his father's factory, and at the age of eighteen, when his father died, he was considered a finished workman in that department. He then spent a year at the Collegiate Institute at Ft. Edward, at the end of which time he entered a drug store at that place, remaining there until he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1873. After this he worked in drug stores in Cleveland, Ohio, and other places, and spent some time traveling in the interests of the drug trade. His medical education was completed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, in 1887, since which time he has been a practitioner in Oshkosh. In 1890 Dr. Oviatt established a private surgical hospital in the latter city, known as Maple Lodge Sanitarium. This was done simply to provide a place where the demands of mod-

ern surgery could be carried out. In January, 1893, Dr. H. M. Mixer became a partner in this enterprise and is now acting as surgeon in charge. The institution is devoted exclusively to surgical work and is in a flourishing condition.

On October 27, 1881, Dr. Oviatt was married to Miss Petronella A. Gilbert, a daughter of Marshall H. and Sarah Gilbert, of New London, Wisconsin. One child, Oneita, has been born to them. Our subject is a member of the Brainard Medical Society of Milwaukee, of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was medical director of the American Mutual Accident Association and of the Security Savings Life Association, both of Oshkosh. In 1893 he was elected instructor in surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago, which position he filled until January, 1895, when he was obliged to resign because of the increased demands upon his time in his work in Wisconsin.

Fred A. Page, a native son of Wisconsin, was born at the family homestead in Menasha township, Winnebago county, on November 23, 1858, and is the second child of a family of three children born to Amos and Eliza (Adsitt) Page, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New York state. The father settled in Menasha in 1849 and was married there and operated a sawmill about a year, and in 1850 bought 350 acres of wild land in Menasha township, which he cleared of timber and subdued and converted into a fine productive farm. He was an active, thrifty and prosperous farmer and, besides general farming, engaged in stock raising and dairying and was a leading man in the community. He died on July 14, 1897, at the age of 79 years, and his widow, who survived till 1904, died at the age of 72. Their other children, Duston A., died March 24, 1908, and was buried at Menasha, and Mary A. resides in Chicago, the latter being a teacher in the public schools there.

Fred A. acquired his education in the public schools of Menasha and has always lived on the homestead, coming into possession of 150 acres of it after the decease of his mother. He has added to the place numerous improvements, and for the purposes of general farming, dairying and stock raising in which Mr. Page is engaged, it is recognized as, and in fact is, one of the most desirable farms in the country.

Mr. Page on January 10, 1901, married Miss Martha Gerhardt, who was born in Neenah, March 5, 1873, and is a daughter of Charles F. Gerhardt, an insurance broker, and by trade a fur-

rier. He died October 14, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Page have four children living, named, respectively, Edward A., Amos D. and Dorcas E. Their second child, Carl, died when seven months old. A son was born April 29, 1908, and named Fred A., Jr.

Henry F. Pagel, a successful business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born December 30, 1862, and is the older of two sons born to Carl and Amelia (Miller) Pagel, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to the United States in 1858 and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He died in 1906 at the age of 84 years. The mother still survives. Their younger son, Albert, is a farmer at Nekimi, Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

Henry F. acquired his education in the public schools of his native place, but when 11 years old came to Oshkosh and began working on a farm and continued in that occupation until his twenty-sixth year. He then spent four years logging in the woods and on the river, after which he passed one year in the same occupation on the Pacific coast. Returning to Oshkosh, he engaged in teaming one season, then with Mr. William Fleming, under the name of Pagel & Fleming, conducted the National Hotel.

After four months he sold his interest to his partner and took a situation with the Frank Willie Hardware Company, which he held six years. The year 1897 Mr. Pagel spent at West Pullmar, Illinois, building harvesters. He passed the winter of 1898 in Texas. In 1898-99 he served as committee custodian at the State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin. In the year 1900 Mr. Pagel, associated with Mr. J. H. Reimer, established the Oshkosh Implement Company, of which he acted as manager for two years, and in 1903 the name was changed to the Oshkosh Implement & Transfer Company, taking charge of the business for his father.

After the decease of his father in 1906 Mr. Pagel came into full control of this business and has since carried it on with most gratifying results. Throughout his varied career Mr. Pagel has persevered in the face of many difficulties and overcome obstacles that would have disheartened a less determined man. Withal he has maintained his integrity and honor and wherever known is respected for his manly character. His final success is the happy result of his untiring perseverance and unfaltering determination to win, and comes as a well merited reward for his years of hard work. Mr. Pagel is connected with various organizations, being a member of the Modern Woodmen

of America, the Sons of Herman, vice-president of the Eagles Lodge, No. 36, Sons of Herman, and other local societies.

In 1899 Mr. Pagel married Miss Mary Josephine, daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Brien, of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

The Paine Lumber Company, Limited, George M. Paine, president. The history of Oshkosh would be incomplete without reference in a more personal manner to some of the leading actors in the development of its lumber industry, and of these the personnel of the present Paine Lumber Company demand special mention. The progenitor of the business was Edward L. Paine, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, who early in the nineteenth century, married Miss Eleanor Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, and a few years after took up his residence at Canisteo, in Steuben county, New York, where he remained until 1855, engaging in the lumber trade of that section, removing in that year to Oshkosh. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter, the sons being indoctrinated from an early period in the business which was followed by their father. Soon after their arrival at Oshkosh a circular sawmill was erected on Fox river upon the site since occupied by the mills of the company. This mill was rated at a capacity for the manufacture of 60,000 feet in twenty-four hours and was twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt. The firm was for many years known as C. N. Paine & Co., consisting of the father, Edward L. Paine, Charles N. Paine and George M. Paine. Charles N. was a thorough business man as well as a man of the highest patriotic impulse, having served during the War of the Rebellion as captain of Company B, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, where he endured many hardships and proved himself a gallant soldier. He died in 1885. Major Nathan Paine, another brother, sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, having been killed in the battle of Campbelltown, Georgia. He went into the service as a captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and for gallant conduct was commissioned as major. He was a young man of sterling qualities, a graduate of Lawrence University of Wisconsin and of the Albany, New York, Law School. He left a wife and daughter. Charles N. Paine was a bachelor. Dr. Edward R. Paine at his demise left a wife and one daughter. The only daughter of Edward L. Paine was Elizabeth, who became the wife of R. P. Elmore, of Milwaukee, a prominent business man of that city. The father, Edward L., died in 1893 at the advanced age of 93 years, during which period he had witnessed his share in the

development of the nation from its infantile struggles in the East to the wonderful development which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf. He had seen the forests fall before the advance of a mighty Nation as the wave of progress swept over the Alleghanies and with ever accelerating strength transformed the prairies over which but the Indian roamed during his boyhood days into fertile fields and populous cities, the granary of the world and the pride of 70,000,000 people—a Nation upon which the world looked with wonder. His wife, a most amiable and lovable woman, prominent in every good word and work in the community in which she dwelt, and, like her husband, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preceded him in the reward of the just two years previous to his own demise.

George M. Paine was born in 1834 in Orwell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and received an academic education at the Elmira Academy and Alfred Seminary, New York. He, like his brothers, served his time in the water sawmill operated by his father on the Canisteo river, and accompanied the family when in 1855 they emigrated to the West, bringing with them the machinery for the sawmill which they erected at Oshkosh. In 1863 he was married to Miss Martha Wheeler, a native of New Haven, Vermont, two sons and four daughters having blessed the union. The sons, Edward W. and Nathan, are now associated with their father in business. From the earliest inception of the business at Oshkosh a planing mill formed an important element in the business, which increased from year to year. The misfortune of a fire resulted in the total loss of \$45,000, leading to the erection of a superior and more modern mill, which in its turn was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$60,000, on which was an insurance of but half its value, and which again led to the construction of the present mills and plant, combining all that is new and adapted to the economical manufacture of lumber, sash, doors and blinds. The old firm of C. N. Paine & Co. was in 1882 succeeded by the "Paine Lumber Company," limited, incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which Charles N. Paine was president, George M. Paine vice-president and J. W. Himebaugh secretary and treasurer, until the death of Charles N. in 1885, when George M. Paine was elected president, J. W. Himebaugh vice-president, A. B. Ideson secretary and Charles Nevitt treasurer, Edward W. and Nathan,

sons of George M. Paine, becoming members of the board of directors.

The plant of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., covers about fifty acres of ground and comprises a band sawmill 75x225 feet, box factory 60x60 feet, planing mill 60x200 feet, with central power house 60x80 feet, with engines furnishing 1,000 horsepower. Also a sash, door and blind factory 160x300 feet and 90x200, with power house 80x80 and steam engines of 1,200 horsepower, together with several acres of ground covered by warehouses for the storage of lumber and products of the factory. The company operates its own electric light plant and steam heating plant for the illumination and heating of the buildings, including the offices and residences occupied by the members of the company. A complete telephone system connects all portions of the works, offices and dwellings, and the entire plant is equipped throughout with the latest improvements in machinery and safety appliances, many of the most useful adjuncts being the invention of the owners and employes of the company through advising with each other as to the methods by which their own labors would be enlightened and themselves as well as their work improved, it being the policy of this company to encourage its employes in all things which would promote their interests and advance their intelligence. The works are fitted throughout with automatic fire extinguishers, calculated to extinguish a fire in its incipency. The log stock for the sawmill is obtained from lands accumulated by the company in the Wolf river valley and in Michigan, the cut of the mill comprising but about one-half of the stock required for the use of the factory, the annual output of which is about 500,000 doors, 120,000 pairs of blinds, 550,000 window sash and 2,500 packing boxes, besides a large manufacture of stairs, mantels and other interior finish in choice native and foreign woods. The company maintains large distributing warehouses at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Cleveland, Ohio, and agents in New York City, Philadelphia and New England points, a large proportion of their stock finding market in the East, with extensive shipments to European points. The company gives employment to about 1,400 hands, some of which have continued with them for thirty years and more. The employes for the most part own their own homes, but about thirty families occupy dwellings owned by the company. Formerly and for many years the company operated

their own logging camps, but more recently have had it done by contract.

Having been accustomed to lumbering from his boyhood, Mr. Paine is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business from the stump to the finished product, and the present excellence of the plant, unexcelled if equaled by any in the nation, is in no small degree due to his foresight and excellent business qualifications. Avoiding the rock upon which so many business houses have been wrecked, he has persistently concentrated his energies upon his business, refusing to forego his undivided attention to building up the largest and perhaps most complete institution of the kind to be found in the country or the world, and in this he has been ably assisted by Messrs. Himebaugh and his sons, who have been associated with him for many years.

Mr. Paine is an ardent Republican and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Sir Knight of Oshkosh Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. As a member and ruling spirit in lumber organizations, more especially in those connected with the sash, door and blind industry, his excellent judgment has given him a well-deserved position of confidence in the councils of business men, while in the community in which he dwells no man commands higher esteem.

Edward W. Paine, secretary of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in this city April 2, 1868, son of George M. and Martha (Wheeler) Paine. His father was a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Haven, Vermont.

Mr. Paine first began his school studies in the public schools of Oshkosh, and from there he went to the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. After completing his studies at the academy he became a member of the Second Wisconsin National Guards and for four years was captain of Company B, but on account of the demands on his time by the Paine Lumber Company, with which he has been connected ever since boyhood, he was compelled to resign his commission in the company and devote his entire time to the constantly increasing business of the firm of which he was elected secretary in 1904, a position that he still holds.

On April 8, 1891, Mr. Paine was married to Miss Elizabeth

Hosford, daughter of Mr. A. P. Hosford, a pioneer lumberman and prominent business man of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Paine's union has been blessed by the birth of two children—Lucy Bonney and Martha Wheeler Paine.

Ira Parker. Among the successful business men of Oshkosh must be reckoned Mr. Parker, president of the Ira Parker & Sons Company. He was born in 1858 at Geneva, New York. His father, Ira Parker, Sr., was born in Massachusetts, his mother, Elizabeth (Doney) Parker, being a native of Holland. Ira Parker, Sr., was for many years and until his death a judge of the Municipal Court of Ontario county, New York. He was a prominent man in the county and always was elected by a popular majority.

Ira Parker, Jr., our subject, was the tenth child of a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living. After receiving a good high school education he began his business career at the age of sixteen at Chicago in the paint line, being first employed by James A. Whittaker & Co. Later he was for three years in Dubuque, Iowa, after which he settled in Oshkosh. In 1896 he succeeded the Oshkosh Paint Company and put the business upon a most successful basis. He conducted it under the same name until January, 1906, when he incorporated the Ira Parker & Sons Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Of this company Mr. Parker is president and treasurer; H. E. Parker, vice-president, and Ira Parker, 3d, secretary. The rather remarkable success of this company is due to Mr. Parker's knowledge of the paint business and the high grade of paint produced for painting doors, sash and blinds for the local trade and throughout the state of Wisconsin. In addition to manufacturing paint the company deals extensively in varnishes and brushes.

Mr. Parker is a member of the county board and the park board, also a member of the B. P. O. E. and other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Oshkosh Yacht Club and the Power Boat Club.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Marjorie Lauer, of Chicago, who was killed in 1886 by a railway accident. They have two children—Ira, Jr., and Frank Parker. Ira, Jr., is married and associated with his father in business in Oshkosh. Frank is married and located at Duluth, Minnesota, with the Kelley-Howe-Thompson Hardware Company.

In 1888 Mr. Parker was married for the second time to Miss Harriet Rowlett, of Chicago.

Henry B. Patch, who has attained to a position of local prominence as a professional teacher, is a native of Richland county, Wisconsin. He was born on August 3, 1876, and is the younger of two children born to Francis and Charlotte (Ladd) Patch, natives of Ohio and Vermont, respectively. The parents settled on a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin, in 1862, and there made a home, where they still reside.

Henry B. passed his boyhood on the farm and attended the district schools, then was graduated from the high school of Richland Center with the class of 1898 and two years later completed a course of study at the Oshkosh Normal School. After finishing his school studies Mr. Patch turned his attention to teaching as principal of the state graded school at Eureka, in Winnebago county, where his eminent success brought him into prominence and led to his election as county superintendent of schools in the spring of 1907 as successor to Mr. George Overton. Mr. Patch is a born teacher and is in his profession from love of it. He is a careful and conscientious student, thoroughly up-to-date in his methods, with a wide scope of practical as well as theoretical knowledge and a clear understanding of human nature. He is a man of pleasing personality and wherever known is esteemed for his sterling, manly qualities of mind and heart. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Reserve Association, and has filled the various chairs in the lodges of each.

On December 23, 1903, Mr. Patch married Miss Isabelle, daughter of James and Jeanette (Oliver) Temple, of Ripon, Wisconsin, whose superior endowments qualify her in every way to be a worthy helpmate of her worthy husband. They have three children, named, respectively, Arthur, George and James.

Robert F. Peake, of Oshkosh, was born in Lorain county, Ohio, September 1, 1860, son of Robert and Margaret (Perrin) Peake. They were natives of England and first came to Ohio in 1853, settling in Avon township, Lorain county. Mr. Peake after taking up his residence there became a farmer and followed this occupation the balance of his life. He died on December 21, 1900, aged 81 years. Mrs. Peake died August 27, 1891. They had a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living.

Our subject was married on March 23, 1887, to Miss Mary Kenfield, daughter of Alonzo and Sabrina (Scott) Kenfield, of

New York state. They came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled on the old homestead now owned by our subject and his helpful and charming wife, it being also her birthplace. Her parents were people of the very best standing in the community, thrifty and enterprising. Mr. Kenfield was a man of rare judgment and one of the model farmers of the township. He improved his home by clearing the land and building a commodious house and other substantial buildings. His death occurred on August 27, 1891. Mrs. (Kenfield) Stanley is still living at Litchfield, Minnesota. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: Mellissa, deceased; Mary, Rogenia, Myrond, deceased; Charles, Gertrude, Walter and Lee. Mr. Kenfield took an active interest in the affairs of the neighborhood and was called to serve as supervisor of the township and school clerk for years. He also served nine months in the army, being a member of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. His father, Selah Kenfield, grandfather of Mrs. Peake, was one of the very early settlers in this part of Wisconsin. He was a hardy pioneer and one of the worthy men who helped to make this county what it is today. He was a devoted member of the M. E. Church. He died on March 29, aged 79 years.

Our subject and his helpmate have a happy family of four children—Robert (the eldest), Beulah, Margaret and Ethel, all living at home, which consists of 109 acres of land—a beautiful country home in every sense of the word.

Mr. Peake is a successful farmer and has made his business a paying one by applying modern methods, combined with thrift and economy. In addition to his general farming he also carries on an extensive dairy business, disposing of his milk at wholesale.

Hans D. Pedersen is a prosperous and thrifty farmer in Winchester township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and a highly esteemed citizen of the community in which he lives. He was born in Denmark, October 2, 1853, and is a son of Peter Hansen and Maria Jacobsen, both natives of Denmark, where they passed their lives and died at an advanced age. The father was a farmer. Hans D. lived with his parents till his fifteenth year, then carried on farming for himself one year, after which he spent two years in Copenhagen. In 1871 he left his native land and, coming to the United States, settled in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he spent some ten years, being employed by various farmers during the summer months and work-

ing in the woods in winter. He was thrifty and economical in his habits and with the money saved from his earnings he in 1881 bought eighty acres of land in section 15, Winchester township, which he cultivated fifteen years with good success and profit. Selling this farm in 1896, he bought his present farm in section 14, comprising 120 acres, brought to a high state of cultivation and improved with substantial buildings and modern conveniences, where he makes his home with his family and carries on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Pedersen has never cared for public office. He finds farm life more to his liking. He is a Republican in political sentiment. He is identified with the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Winchester.

In 1880 Mr. Pedersen married Miss Anna M. Larsen, who was brought from Denmark, her native land, by her parents about 1866. They settled on a farm of eighty acres in Winchester township, where the father died in 1886 at the age of 79 years. The mother died in 1905, and the bodies of both are buried in the cemetery of the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Pedersen have two children, viz.: Eva, who was born June 4, 1882, is an alumnae of the Neenah High School and is now teaching in Omro township, and Alma, who was born March 4, 1886, attended the Normal School at Oshkosh and is now a teacher in that township.

Edward Perry, a prominent farmer of Utica township, is a native of Wales, where he was born on May 2, 1856, and is one of a family of twelve children born to John and Ellen Perry, four of whom came to the United States. In 1881 Edward first located in Marquette county, Michigan, after reaching America and remained there for two years, and in 1883 came to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he found employment in the hospital for two years as a baker, going thence to Columbus, this state, where he engaged in farming and followed that business for four years. He then removed to Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, and spent four years, then to Nekimi township and farmed for about six months for Mr. Davis and then for Mrs. E. W. Jones. The next move he made was to Utica township, where he purchased his present farm of 160 acres and set to work making improvements and a home. His land is highly cultivated and, besides general farming, he is quite extensively engaged in stock raising of fine breed. His herd of Hereford cattle is one of the best in the county of its size.

In political matters Mr. Perry is affiliated with the Republican party and has held the office of path master for some five years, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On December 26, 1894, Mr. Perry married Miss Lizzie Roberts, daughter of Robert and Lizzie Lewis Roberts, who were early settlers of Winnebago county, where they were respected by all who knew them. The death of Mr. Roberts occurred in 1903, and that of Mrs. Roberts in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have two children, Helen N. and Hugh F.

Mr. Perry came to America with limited means to start with, but as a result of his ambition and thrift, hard work and economy, he now has a fine country home surrounded by a wide circle of friends, who regard him as one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the county.

Benjamin Peterson has been a resident of Winnebago county more than half a century, and during that time has witnessed the transformation of the county from a comparative wilderness to a populous community of rich fruitful farms. And not only has he seen this wonderful change, but he has done his full share in bringing about the marvelous transformation that has been wrought.

He was born in Norway February 16, 1828, and there acquired his education in the public schools. When twenty years old, in 1848, he came to this country with his father and mother, Peter and Anna Benjaminson, both natives of Norway. They first settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, but in 1850 moved to Winnebago county. Here our subject bought his present farm of forty acres in section sixteen, Winchester township, where he has since continuously lived, engaged in general farming and dairying. Mr. Peterson is a Republican in politics, but has never sought public office, finding congenial employment in his quiet, independent farm life. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Winchester, and a man whom everybody esteems for his manliness and goodness of heart.

Mr. Peterson married Miss Jennie Benson, who came from Norway, her native land, when she was twenty-five years of age. She also is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had nine children. Of these, Mary Ann, the eldest, died, the wife of Andrew Nelson; Peter is a farmer in Winchester township; Oleana, is married to William Thomas, of Clayton township and has three children, viz., Gertrude, Julia

and Myrtle; Rachel is married to Mr. Gunder Thompson, of Outagamie county and has six children; Lewis lives at home, as does also Benjamin; John married Olga Johnson and has a farm of eighty acres in Winchester township, where he resides with his wife and one child; Carolina is married to Samuel Helgersen, of Winchester township and has one child named Edith; Julia married Charles Kruteson and died at the age of twenty-five years.

Edmund Petzold, a resident of Oshkosh township, Winnebago county, was born January 17, 1859. His parents, Robert and Adelheid (Hartz) Petzold, were natives of Saxony, Germany. The father emigrated to the United States in 1849, the mother following six years later, in 1853. They came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Port Washington, Wis., where they remained until 1867, when they removed to Oshkosh, the father engaged in the flour and feed business, which he carried on with varying success for two years. In 1869 they moved to a farm in Oshkosh township, where they continued to reside until their decease, the death of the father occurring in 1894 and that of the mother in 1905. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are now (1908) living, viz: Edmund, the subject of this sketch; Minnie, Nanny and Emma.

Edmund moved to his present farm of forty acres, all of which is well cultivated, in 1906. He has since carried on general farming, stock raising and dairying. He is a thrifty, progressive and enterprising citizen, and carved his way to a land owner by hard work and persevering efforts, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

In 1897 Mr. Petzold was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of Fred and Caroline (Zinkler) Noebel, residents of Oshkosh township. Mr. Petzold is independent, and votes for the party he thinks best qualified for the position. Mr. Petzold has had little time for office holding aside from his regular farm duties, but has held various school offices for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Petzold have no children.

Milton Cushing Phillips is of Welsh and Dutch descent. His father, Bradford Phillips, was a lumber manufacturer, owning a mill and considerable timber land on the Little Wolf river in Waupaca county at the time of his death. He came from Turner county, Maine, to Wisconsin, in 1840, when a young man and without means beyond a small amount saved from his own earnings. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War all his patriotism

was aroused; and, leaving prosperous business, he enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, Eighth regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went out with that regiment as orderly sergeant of his company, which was commonly known as the "Eagle Company." He remained with this command until the second battle at Corinth, in October, 1862, when he fell on the field. He was a man of great native ability, both in business and as a public speaker, and had attained no little prominence in Eastern Wisconsin in both spheres before he entered the army. His wife, Marton Elizabeth Hulse, daughter of Lucian Hulse, was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestors, and came to Appleton, Wis., with her parents in childhood. She was well educated and a woman of strong character and high personal attainments.

M. C. Phillips was born in Royalton, Wis., on the 25th of July, 1856. His primary education was received in common and select schools, and in 1872 he entered Oberlin College, where he was a student four years, when he left the institution to take a place as station agent on the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad. After some years spent as station agent and in manufacturing, he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Bump, in Waupaca, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Immediately after admission he began the practice of his profession at Clintonville, Wis., where he remained five years, succeeding in building up a successful business. During his last year there he was in partnership with C. H. Forward. In 1884 he and his partner moved to Oshkosh, where a partnership was formed with George Cary, under the firm name of Cary, Phillips & Forward, which was dissolved in 1886.

Mr. Phillips is now associated with E. R. Hicks, the firm being Phillips & Hicks. He has been connected with much of the important litigation in Oshkosh and vicinity, where he stands in the front rank of his profession. His special taste for insurance law has led him to devote much of his time to this branch of practice, and he now appears in much of the litigation of that character in the state. He is retained by a number of domestic as well as foreign companies. In April, 1897, he was appointed by the President United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and held the position with credit during the McKinley administration. Mr. Phillips has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics. In 1894 he was chosen chairman of the Republican committee of Winnebago county, one of the largest

counties in the state, being again elected to the responsible post in 1896. The Republican plurality during the time of his management was the largest which the county ever gave. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high standing, and a member of the Presbyterian church of Oshkosh. Mr. Phillips was married in 1878 to Marcia H. Eastman, youngest daughter of Rev. M. L. Eastman, of Royalton, Wisconsin. His family consists of five children—Bradford E., Ermine J., Philip, Lewis and Miriam H.

James G. Pickett was born August 23, 1829, in Broom county, New York State. In the year 1833 the family moved to Litchfield, Ohio, and in 1840 he came, with his parents, to Wisconsin, the family settling at Lake Mills, Jefferson county. From that place, in the year 1846, Mr. Pickett moved to the late home at Pickett, Wis., in the town of Utica, where most of the remainder of his life was spent, with the exception of about four years when he served as county clerk of Winnebago county and resided in Oshkosh. Pickett, Wis., was named after the family. Mr. Pickett was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, April 18, 1855, and the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated in 1905 at the homestead, the "golden wedding" being a notable event.

While never ambitious for office, Mr. Pickett was honored by election and appointment to several positions in the county, and he was always a faithful and conscientious official. He was clerk of the schools, justice of the peace, chairman of the board of the town of Utica for three years, and for many years was the postmaster at Pickett. From 1895 to 1900 he served as county clerk of Winnebago county to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Deceased was born a gentleman, deserving to be ranged among the best of men—industrious, generous, true to every tie and to every obligation of life. He had finely educated intellect, having been a student at Lawrence University, where he was one of the first students in the new school in the scientific course. He was a great reader and student of history, and a keen observer of current events in his own country and the world at large, and was appropriately called "The Prince of Pioneers." He assisted in the organization of the Old Settlers Club, and for several years was its president, resigning on account of ill health.

As a pioneer settler in the county he did much for the development of its material interests, and the shaping of its various

policies in political, social, educational and religious matters. Mr. Pickett lived a beautiful home life and many are the testimonials of friends to the generous and cordial hospitality received at his hands. He was a highly esteemed member of the First Congregational church of Oshkosh, the services of which he attended with great regularity during his temporary residence in the city, and whenever it was possible since his return to his country home, and he was an enemy to spirituous liquors.

Mr. Pickett was a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, and had a remarkably fine collection of prehistoric curiosities which now have a conspicuous place in the Oshkosh public library. The Wisconsin Archeological Society considered Mr. Pickett one of its most cherished members. He was a pioneer student of Wisconsin antiquities and was considered one of the most helpful and best posted members of the organization, in which he was a charter member. He wrote many interesting and valuable articles upon this particular subject of archeology, and not a few of them appeared in the "Northwestern." In his collection, now the property of the Oshkosh library, Mr. Pickett not only had many articles used by the early Indians, but also many possessed by the strange people known as the "mound builders," who are supposed to have erected the prehistoric mounds of the Mississippi valley. Most of these were picked up in Winnebago county.

Mr. Pickett died at his home on February 6, 1907, at seventy-eight years of age, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Edward H. Smith, pastor of the Congregational church of Oshkosh, assisted by Rev. Cole, the local pastor at Pickett. On the announcement of his death, the "Northwestern" said editorially:

"The many friends of Mr. James G. Pickett will sincerely regret the announcement of his death, which occurred last evening at his home in the town of Utica. Mr. Pickett was one of the earliest settlers of this section, coming here at a time when the region was little less than a wilderness, and therefore being an eye witness of the many changes that have occurred during the past half century. His memory of early events of interest was clear and comprehensive, and he always took great pleasure in recalling and recounting incidents of early history that were explained by him in the form of pleasing narrative. During recent years no gathering of old settlers was complete without the presence of Mr. Pickett, who was universally known and esteemed throughout the county. Several years ago Mr. Pickett

transferred to the public museum at the Oshkosh public library his collection of Indian relics and antiquities carefully gathered and preserved by him during his long residence in this section, which is regarded as one of the finest and most valuable collections of the kind in the state."

Mr. Pickett came to the county with his parents, Hon. Armine Pickett and Annie Nickerson Pickett. Armine Pickett (father) represented the old South Assembly District of Winnebago county in the Legislature in 1861; was member of the board of supervisors many years; was postmaster twenty-five years; acting magistrate the last forty-five years of his life; a man of unblemished character, and of more than ordinary ability. He gave freely and largely of his time and money for the improvements of his town. Born July 10, 1800, in Litchfield county, Conn.; reared in Broom county, New York; in 1840 he moved to the then territory of Wisconsin, settling in Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1845 he bought his farm in the town of Utica, being the first entry of land between Ripon and Oshkosh. In 1871 the present C., M. & St. P. R. R. was completed between Ripon and Oshkosh, running through the Pickett farm, out of the heart of which Mr. Pickett gave four acres for the location of the station which bears his name. He died April 26, 1875, at his home in Utica, Wis. His wife, Annie, was a descendant of Wm. Nickerson, of Ipswich, England, who sailed on the ship John Dorothy, landing in Boston June 20, 1637, locating in Chetham, Mass., on lands purchased from the Indians. Annie Nickerson was born May, 1803, her parents being Jesse Nickerson and Annie Churchill. Her father was a man of superior power and ambition; being a professional carpenter and joiner, he moved to the then far west and unloaded his estate, including tool chest, from an improvised dug out, upon the bare bank of the River Delaware at Deposit, N. Y. Annie's was a character of great strength; being a Wisconsin pioneer she endured the dangers and hardships of that life with fortitude and proved herself a worthy companion of a noble man. Died at the family home in Pickett. Something of her work has been given in other parts of this work.

Twice being baffled by sickness en route in his attempt to reach California in the gold excitement of "'49" Mr. James G. Pickett turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed continuously during his life. In connection with his farming interests he also owned and conducted a cheese factory located at

Pickett. Later he added to his own farm by purchase of the old homestead, which continues to be the family residence. He was married April 18, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth Smith, who was born September 3, 1835, in Schoharie county, N. Y., coming with her parents, Nathan Tyler Smith and Ann Eliza Becker Smith, to Waukau in 1851. The journey was made by lakes, as there was then no railroad west of Buffalo, N. Y. Her brothers, Tyler and Henry, enlisted, the former in the Third Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain; the latter in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, died of typhoid fever while in service. Children: Alice W., died at the age of eleven years; Hattie B., married to John D. Maxwell, of Faribault, Minn.; J. Georgiana, deputy county clerk; Kittie Grace, now deceased, married John E. Reagan, Eureka, S. D.; Rollin, died in infancy; Jasper G., married to Clara Eaton. Grandchildren: Lois Lind Maxwell (deceased), Robert Maxwell, Georgia Maxwell, Eugene Pickett Reagan. Mrs. James G. Pickett still resides on the old homestead at Pickett.

There is frequent and numerous references to both James G. Pickett, the subject of this biography, and Armine Pickett, his father, in other parts of this work.

Wilber J. Pine, a prosperous and progressive business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and was born at Eureka, December 12, 1865. He is the seventh child of a family of nine children born to John C. and Ruth (Crisple) Pine. The parents, natives of New England, settled at Eureka in 1849, where the father carried on a blacksmith and repair shop twenty years. About 1870 he moved to Omro, where he died in 1896 at the age of seventy-three years, and where his wife died at the same age in 1894.

Wilber J. was educated in the public schools of Omro, and early learned the blacksmith trade in his father's shop. After starting out for himself he was employed three years by the Parsons, Goodfellow Carriage Company, then worked for Messrs. Thompson & Hayward, and J. L. Clark & Sons, and in 1882 went to Garden Bay, Michigan, and engaged in general blacksmithing. After a trip to Chicago on a sailing vessel, he returned to Garden Bay and worked for Messrs. Van Wrinkle & Montague, and in the fall of that year returned to Omro and worked for the Thompson Carriage Company till the spring of 1885, when, with his brother, Mr. A. F. Pine, he engaged in general blacksmithing at Omro, but a little later opened a shop in Oshkosh. Here the

firm continued till 1886, when Mr. Pine entered the employ of the Weed Lumber Company at Black River, Michigan. He was next employed by the Gogebia Mining Company, then by the East Anvil Mining Company at Black River, and the same year returned to Winnebago county, and worked in the shops at Waukau until the fall of 1889. Then going to North Woods, he worked one season for Mr. George W. Pratt and then, returning to Waukau, bought out his brother's interest and continued there till 1891. He then became blacksmith for Messrs. George Chaloner & Sons at Oshkosh, and when the business of that firm closed down in 1893 he went to North Woods, and until the spring of 1894 worked as blacksmith for Messrs. Hunter, Lawrence & Lett. During the summer of that year he was employed by the Davis-Hansen Pump Company, then for two years worked for the E. B. Hayes Machine Company, after which he held a position as machinist with this company for three years. In 1899 Mr. Pine accepted a position as machinist for the Diamond Match Company at Oshkosh and continued with it until 1903.

After this Mr. Pine was connected with the business that in September, 1905, was incorporated as the Pine-Ihrig Co., with Mr. E. H. Edwards as president; Mr. W. J. Pine, vice-president; Mr. E. W. Ihrig, secretary and treasurer.

This company is engaged in the manufacture of automatic wire weaving machines, of which Mr. Pine is the inventor, and he is superintendent of the plant and manager of the manufacturing department. The products of the plant are rented throughout the United States, and also have been introduced into twelve foreign countries, and the business of the company is constantly growing.

Mr. Pine, though a busy man, is fond of good comradeship, and belongs to several fraternal and benevolent orders. He is a member of Winnebago Lodge No. 120, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to Oshkosh Lodge No. 292 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of Winnebago Tent No. 45, Knights of Maccabees, of which he was Commander one year.

On January 16, 1889, Mr. Pine married Miss Anna Belle, daughter of Frederic and Jerush Ann (Chase) Downs of Omro.

Mr. and Mrs. Pine have an interesting family of three children, viz: Glendora Belle, born November 29, 1889; John Frederick, who was born July 20, 1893, and who died at the age of

sixteen months, and Wilber Morton, who was born August 23, 1906.

Joseph H. Porter, son of John and Eunice (Hicks) Porter, was born in Oxford county, Maine, March 4, 1826. Through his father and mother he inherited the strong and independent characteristics of the Scotch-English race, from which his parents both descended. Both the Porter and Hicks families settled in Massachusetts during the early colonial days and engaged in farming. They, however, later removed to Yarmouth, near Portland, Maine, where the parents of our subject were born. The father was a successful farmer and lumberman in business interests, a careful counsellor in the home and trained his children to habits of morality and rectitude. The educational advantages, however, were limited. Joseph H. attended the common school at Paris at such times as he was not needed on the farm, and thus he attained a practical knowledge of the English branches of learning. From the farms have come many of our noblest and most successful men. The life of a farmer lad generally produces a good physical constitution, and there habits of thrift, prudence and sobriety are formed. These traits of character have in Mr. Porter been supplemented by a spirit of enterprise which has pushed him onward into an honorable and useful career.

When our subject reached the age of maturity he left the homestead and located in Massachusetts, where he worked on a farm for two years. At this time (1847) the Grand Trunk Railroad was under construction, and hoping to better his condition he found employment there as foreman of a gang of men engaged upon the earth work of the road. After spending some time on this road he began similar work on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, on which he finished the roadbed ready for the rails. Upon the discovery of gold in California, reports began to be reached in the east of fortunes in the gulches and runs and flats of the newly acquired territory, waiting only to be claimed. It was not strange that a thrill ran through the hearts and minds of many muscular toilers in shops and factories and on farms where the labor of years showed small and unsatisfactory gains, or none at all. Mr. Porter, like many other young men, heard of the rich gold diggings and resolved to try his fortune in the land of promise. Therefore, in September, 1852, he went to New York city, where, with his limited belongings, he boarded the steamer "Illinois" bound for the Golden State, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In due time he reached San Francisco, and an hour after his arrival, with his pick and

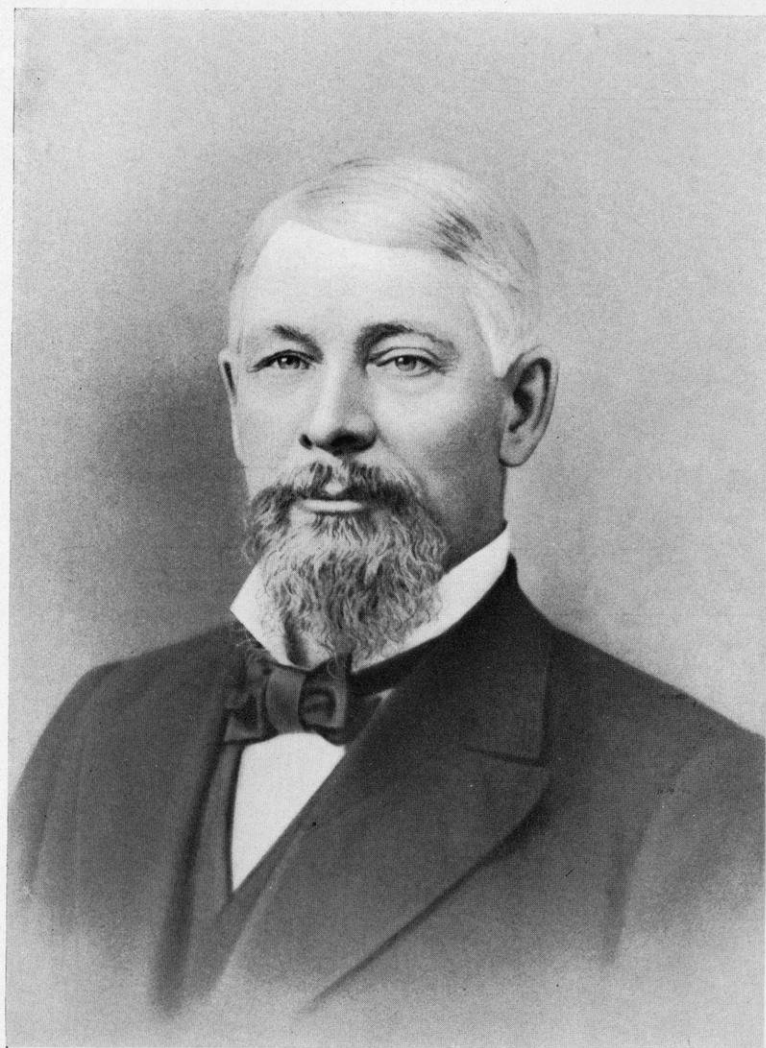
shovel he was on his way to the diggings, going by way of Sacramento and Stockton. He staked a claim on a fork of the American river, and for two years worked and lived the life of a miner in the early days of California—not the happy-go-lucky life evolved from the imagination of the novel writers, but a life of hard work, of privation, of isolation from all that makes life pleasant, except the hope of some time returning to the old home with the means of rising above the hard necessities of toiling for the daily bread.

In 1854, having what he considered sufficient treasure, Mr. Porter made his way to San Francisco, where he cashed his gold and at once left for New York and home, where, shortly after his return, he was married.

Having a few thousand dollars and being desirous of investing his money profitably, in the fall of that year he moved to the State of Wisconsin, determined to engage in the lumbering business. The little village of Oshkosh had become a city with a population of about 4,000. It was the seat of an active industry in the manufacture of lumber, and was feeling its way towards its present position as the financial and business center of a large territory.

In his boyhood Mr. Porter had known something of the lumber business of his father, at Paris, Maine. His preparation for the business was only the experience of his boyhood combined with six years of hard work on the farm and railroad, and in "roughing it" in the mining regions of California. Within that time he had learned to know and appreciate the value of money, better than one who inherited it or to whom it came easily, and he had other qualifications, which probably would have made him successful in any business—a good constitution, quiet but untiring energy and foresight to see and take advantage of opportunities which presented themselves.

To the little city of Oshkosh Mr. Porter went to engage in his chosen occupation at the age of twenty-nine years. He immediately erected a sawmill, which ill fortune destroyed by fire two years later (1856). The plant was, however, immediately rebuilt and the business successfully carried on for many years thereafter. Quietly and unostentatiously he pursued his business. His close attention to and sagacious management of his undertaking insured its success, and Mr. Porter began to be known as a man in whom confidence was not misplaced, fair and honorable in all his dealings, and true to all his obligations.



A. H. F. KRUEGER.

The details from year to year of the operations and growth of such a business as his need not be enlarged upon. It would be but a continued narrative of close application, economy, prudence and good judgment and a gradual extension of his investment.

In 1871, after having concluded to retire from the manufacture of lumber, Mr. Porter sold his mill to Rockford parties, and has since devoted himself entirely to his interests in timber lands, in which he holds large tracts in Wisconsin, and on the northern peninsula of Michigan. While he has accumulated property by his industry and sound judgment until he stands among the wealthiest men of the city of Oshkosh, he has also aided materially the growth and development of Oshkosh. In this respect he might boast, but for the fact that he never boasts of anything, and for the share he has borne in promoting the prosperity of the city he certainly deserves great credit. He is a stockholder and director of the National Bank of Oshkosh, and is financially interested in the Kellogg National Bank, of Green Bay; the Fond du Lac National Bank, of Fond du Lac; and the Wisconsin National Bank, of Milwaukee. He is also the vice-president of the Oshkosh Street Railway Company.

In politics, as in all else, Mr. Porter has been successful. He has never sought public offices, but has been mayor of the city of Oshkosh for two terms—1867 and 1869. He is a staunch Democrat in principles, but in all things looks toward the greatest good for the greatest number.

On December 31, 1854, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Sarah Holmes, of Paris, Maine, by whom he had two children, only one, however, living, a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Fitch, wife of Hon. George Fitch, of Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1864 Mrs. Porter died of consumption, and lies buried in Riverside cemetery, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Mr. Porter is a man who has always commanded the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives. He is plain and unassuming in manner and very modest and reticent as to his own achievements. He has acquired wealth fairly and honorably, and uses it to the advantage of the community, as well as for his own benefit. It is to the honor and credit of Mr. Porter and men like him that, while being successful themselves, they so use their own prosperity as to assist others. Mr. Porter is a plain man of business, as unostentatious as when he was younger and poorer. Always genial and pleasant in manner,

he is courteous to all and is still as sturdy and vigorous as many men twenty years younger.

Junot N. Porter, of Eureka, Rushford township, was born in Oxford county, Maine, on May 5, 1865, the son of Franklyn and Martha (Millett) Porter, also natives of Maine. His paternal grandparents were John and Eunice (Hicks) Porter, from Yarmouth, Maine—both families descending from old colonial stock. The grandmother lived to the age of ninety-six, and died in ——. The grandfather spent his life in Maine, where he died in ——— at the age of ——. His son, father of our subject, is still living there engaged in farming, and is now past seventy years of age. His children were: Francis, living in South Paris, Maine; Junot, our subject, Joseph lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and John is living at the old home in Maine.

Our subject, Mr. Porter, attended the district schools of his home town, and finished his education in the Hebron College at Hebron, Maine. After completing his studies, he went to Boston, where he obtained employment with the Boston & Albany Railroad for some three years. He then came to Oshkosh in 1889 and remained but a short time; thence he went to Crystal Falls, Michigan, and embarked in the mining business, which he followed for the next four years, leaving that place to visit the Western coast, where he spent a few months and returned to Minnesota and engaged in the contracting business for some three years, with Mr. L. O. Rummery. He came then to Rushford township, where he later purchased the old Tryon farm, on which he has since resided.

On December 5, 1897, Mr. Potter married Miss Eva Nicholason, daughter of Frank and Rebecca (Van Ostan) Nicholason, old settlers of Wisconsin. Mrs. Porter died on March 27, 1902, leaving two children—Solomon and Martha.

Mr. Porter again married on November 29, 1906, Miss Ida Boehlke, daughter of Wm. and Hattie (Knox) Boehlke, of Princeton, Wisconsin, highly respected citizens of that place.

Mr. Porter's farm consists of 276 acres of fine rolling land, as good as the best in the county, and he has it improved with a fine modern residence and a barn of 100x44, forty-eight feet to the top. He also has a large silo with dimensions 16x40 feet inside measurement, built of brick, with other outbuildings in proportion. His farming is conducted after the most modern methods, and indicates the thrift and ambition of its owner. In addition to his general farming Mr. Porter carries on a successful

dairy business from a fine herd of Guernsey cows. He also has a herd of 150 sheep for which he has a shed 26x90. Mr. Porter also has a barn for small stock adjoining his main barn 30x70 feet, and keeps a drove of 100 hogs or more. He has just recently added some 1,000 fruit trees to his already fine orchard, and this with the other general improvements on the place makes it one of the most beautiful country homes in Winnebago county.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both the Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member in high standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Lewellyn Price, vice-president and treasurer of the T. S. Whitely Co., dealers in dry goods, carpets and millinery, was born in Nekimi township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, January 7, 1869. His father, the Rev. David Price, came from Wales, his native land, in 1865, and now (1908) resides in Oshkosh. Lewellyn acquired a good English education in the public schools of his native place. Leaving home at the age of eighteen he went to North Dakota, and thence to Escanaba. From 1890 to 1893 he was in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, after which, until 1895, he was engaged in mercantile business at Van Dyne, Wisconsin, with the firm of Watson Bros. He next spent ten years at Foster City, Michigan, as manager of the Morgan Co.'s mercantile business there, and in 1907 took up his residence in Oshkosh, in connection with the Davis Agency, and later in the same year entered into partnership with T. S. Whitely and organized the firm of T. S. Whitely Co.

Mr. Price is a wideawake, progressive man, thoroughly practical in his ideas and methods, and through his varied experiences has acquired a knowledge of men and of business that are invaluable to him in the important position he is now called to fill. Possesses a pleasing personality and endowed with native gifts of a high order, these, combined with his acquired attainments, and experiences in the varied relations through which he has passed, give rich promise of a successful and useful career.

In 1897, Mr. Price married Miss Eva, daughter of Mr. Thomas N. Owen, of Ironwood, Michigan, a woman of rich endowments, whose many womanly virtues make her a social favorite in the circle in which she moves.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have one child named Jeanette.

Orin Putnam, another thrifty farmer of Oshkosh township, came from Broom county, New York, where he was born on November 9, 1833, and is the last living member of a family of six children born to Roswell and Millie (Parks) Putnam. In 1852 the family left their home in New York to come to the then new State of Wisconsin, and during the journey the mother was taken seriously ill and died at Milwaukee in October, 1852. Her remains were laid to rest in Milwaukee. Arriving at Oshkosh in this year, they settled on a farm and made their home. The father survived the mother some four years and died in 1856.

Mr. Orin Putnam, our subject, first married Miss Julia Barnes, who died in 1862, leaving one child, George, now also deceased. He died in 1885 at the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. Putnam's second marriage was to Miss Lizzie Lane, daughter of Nelson and Mary Lane, natives of New York. To this union three children were born, viz: Millie, who is married to Mr. Charles Partridge, and lives on a fruit farm in Cuba; Frank, a farmer in Spencer, Wisconsin, and Carrie, who is deceased, July 14, 1880.

For his third wife Mr. Putnam married Miss Emma Kuhn, an estimable lady of Brookfield, Wisconsin, daughter of Henry and Salome Kuhn. By this union there has been born three children, viz: Chester, Harold and Salome, all of whom are still (1908) at home.

On his farm of 117 acres, Mr. Putnam has a good residence and barns and rather makes a specialty of stock raising, in addition to his general farming and dairying. He keeps constantly on hand some twenty or more milk cows, from which he sells the cream, and by dint of hard work and persevering efforts he has risen to a prominent position among the citizens of Winnebago county. He is a Republican in politics, and while he has never sought political preferment, he has been a member of the school board for some years.

Samuel E. Ransom, who resides on Section 14 in Utica township, was born August 30, 1867, and is the son of E. B. Ransom, of Utica, New York, and Wealthy Jane (Turner), native of Ohio. They came to Wisconsin in 1842 and located near Waukesha; then to Lowell, Dodge county, and in 1845 came to Utica township, Winnebago county, and purchased 160 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom had a family of three children, viz: Laura Etta, is the wife of Mr. E. T. Bean, and re-

sides near Pickett, in this county; S. E., the subject of this sketch, and L. B., who is now in New London, Wisconsin, Wau-paca county.

Samuel E was raised on the farm and received his early education in the country schools of his township, and afterward attended Ripon College, where he pursued the college course, supplementing that with a course at the W. W. Daggett Business College at Oshkosh. After completing his education, he decided to go further west, and located for seven years at Huron, South Dakota, where he was engaged in farming. From there he went to western Minnesota and settled on a farm, where he remained for four years. He next went to Breckenridge, Minnesota, and embarked in the banking and collecting business, which occupation he followed for some three years, and, being recognized among his fellow men as having more than ordinary capabilities, he was made marshal of the town of Breckenridge, and during his service in this capacity, he experienced considerable difficulty with bad men—train robbers, etc., which infested the place at that time. We credit Mr. Ransom, however, with being very conservative in speaking of his experiences in this line, but the residents of those western countries well realize the seriousness of the duties of a marshal. He filled this office for five years, and after leaving the town, he was importuned by the citizens to return and take the office, which he declined to do. He returned to Wisconsin and purchased a farm near Shell Lake, which he still owns and controls. His parents being advanced in years, and desiring their son to return to the old homestead, he did so in the spring of 1906, and now has full charge of that place. The farm is highly improved by cultivation and a fine residence, barns and other outbuildings, besides being equipped with much modern labor-saving devices, and in addition to general farming, he carries on quite an extensive dairy business, of which he makes a success.

On December 26, 1893, Mr. Ransom married Miss Julia A. Weinman, formerly a teacher in the public schools at Neenah. They have two daughters—Laura, a student in the State Normal School, and Mabel.

J. Rasmussen & Sons Company, which ranks among the prominent and prosperous industrial concerns of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is the outgrowth of a business started by Mr. Rasmussen. The company was incorporated in 1907 with a capital stock of \$25,000, and is owned and controlled by the family of its founder,

with John Rasmussen, president; Celow A. Rasmussen, vice-president; William L. Rasmussen, secretary and treasurer, and Oscar A. Rasmussen, a director.

The several sons, beginning when young as "water boys," have grown up in and acquired a practical knowledge of the business, and each is specially qualified for the particular position he is called to fill, as well as having a thorough knowledge of the business in general.

John Rasmussen, the father, and founder of the business, came from Denmark, his native country, with his family about 186—and settled at Oshkosh, where during a number of years he was variously employed, gaining a livelihood for his large and growing family. In 1880 he began contract work and laid the first gas mains in Oshkosh, and two years later formed a partnership with Mr. Christopher Johnson, under the firm name of Rasmussen & Johnson, and for ten years did a large amount of contract work in Oshkosh and other cities, building, during the year 1892, the first sewers in Menasha and Neenah. On the dissolution of this firm in 1892, Mr. Rasmussen associated with himself, under the name of J. Rasmussen & Sons, his two eldest sons and continued the same line of business until the organization of the company, in 1907, which is now carrying on an extensive business in the various kinds of cement and concrete work.

In 1901 the firm built the Nineteenth street sewer in Oshkosh. In 1902 built the sewer in Murdock street and the same year, in three months, built seven miles of main sewer in the city of Neenah. In 1907 the Rasmussen Company completed a \$45,000 contract for paving Oregon street, Oshkosh; has paved the Opera House square with creosote blocks, also paved High street and laid the first portion of the Osceola street sewer. Besides, it has a \$75,000 contract for paving in the city of Fond du Lac, a \$90,000 paving contract for Kenosha, and has also paved the main streets of the cities of Elroy and Houghton.

Mr. Rasmussen is the father of eight children, named, respectively, Clara H., William L., Nettie, who is married to Mr. William Kargus, of Oshkosh; Alma T., the wife of Mr. George C. Hammel, of Chicago; Oscar A., Celow A., Julia A. and John, Jr.

O. P. Ream, son of Martin and Laura E. (Keeps) Ream, is a native of Wisconsin and was born in Saxeville, Waushara county, on November 10, 1853. His father, Martin Ream, left Germany, the land of his youth, when he was eighteen years of age and came to America. He first located in Ohio, where he remained

for some years, and came to Wisconsin in 1850. He made his home in Waushara county for sixteen years, moving to Winnebago county in 1866 and purchased the property now occupied by his son—our subject—in Section 9, in Nepeuskun township. Here they engaged in farming and followed the occupation the balance of their lives, at which they made a success and finally a comfortable home. Mr. Ream always took an active interest in public affairs, and any movement toward the betterment of the community always received his sanction and support. He was kind-hearted and public-spirited, and was considered one of the foremost citizens of his township. He died in 1900 at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Ream died in 1902, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Ream reared a family of three children, viz: Hannah, the wife of Mr. I. A. Tuttle, of Omro; Julius, resides in Oshkosh, and our subject, O. P.

Raised on the farm, Mr. O. P. Ream spent his early years in Waushara county and attended the district schools until twelve years of age, when with his parents he came to Winnebago county and again entered school, and after acquiring a good common school education, he returned to the farm and has remained on the old homestead ever since. He has a fine place of 230 acres in Nepeuskun township, highly improved by cultivation and large modern residence and outbuildings to correspond. It is well equipped with modern machinery, making the farm work generally a pleasure. He also raises stock, such as sheep, cattle, hogs, etc., for the market. Mr. Ream also owns about five acres of oak and basswood timber land in Waushara county.

Like his father before him, he takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and for five years has served as chairman of the town board. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 121, of Rushford. In 1884 Mr. Ream was married to Miss Josephine Otto, of Nepeuskun township, daughter of Charles and Kate (Starks) Otto, now a resident of Rush Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Ream have a family of eight children, all of whom are now (1908) living, viz: Frank J., resides in Oregon; Charles M., Harry J., Laura L., Percy O., Lucille J., Florence K., and John, all of whom are living with their parents in their beautiful country home.

Joachim G. Rhyner. The parents of Joachim G. Rhyner were John and Ellen (Olmstead) Rhyner, father native of Switzerland, and came to the United States in the forties (mother born in Indiana), settling at Black Wolf, Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

sin; Mr. Rhyner engaged in farming and is still (1908) living. Mrs. Rhyner died in 1873.

Joachim G., our subject, was born in Oshkosh, on February 20, 1861. He was reared on a farm and educated in the country schools, and at the age of eighteen he left the farm and learned the stonecutter's trade with Mr. Alfred Chapple. For seventeen years he had charge of stone (Oshkosh) yard, then became foreman for a Chicago firm—Frank Male; he remained in this position for two years, and branched out into business for himself and was thus engaged when he was appointed to the position of under sheriff of Winnebago county by Eber Simpson, sheriff. In the fall of 1906 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket by the largest plurality ever received by any candidate for sheriff in Winnebago county.

Mr. Rhyner is a Republican in principle, but locally for the man. He conducts the office of sheriff in a businesslike and eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. Rhyner is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Aloma Ripple, daughter of Earnest Ripple, of Black Wolf township, Wisconsin, who also came from Germany, where he was born, in the forties. Mr. and Mrs. Rhyner have one daughter—Gertrude, wife of John Pahlon, the present jailor of Winnebago county.

Therman K. Rich, of Nepeuskun township, Winnebago county, is one of the representative farmers and substantial citizens of this section, and was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, on June 14, 1849. His parents were Russell and Lydia P (Balker) Rich, and his grandfather, Ezra Rich, came of colonial stock and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Russell Rich came to Wisconsin in 1855, his brother, Roland, having preceded him some time before and had purchased a farm in Section 30, Nepeuskun township, where he spent his active life until 1891, when he disposed of it and removed to Chicago, where he died in 1905. When the father came, in 1855, he purchased the farm adjoining that of his brother and made it his home for many years. He spent the latter years of his life in New London, doing his share of work towards beautifying the township in which he lived. He died in 1901 at the age of eighty-four years. He had three children, of whom two are now (1908) living.

Our subject continued on the old homestead, where he ob-

tained a fair education in the district schools, until 1891, when he purchased his uncle's (R. C. Rich) farm, where he now resides. The farm consists of over 100 acres of fine land, highly improved by cultivation, and is one of the finest country homes in the community, well indicative of the thrift and ambition of its owner.

In addition to his general farming, Mr. Rich has carried on a successful dairy business, keeping a fine herd of Jersey cows.

On July 3, 1868, he was married to Miss Maggie Sullivan, of Canada, daughter of Ed. and Catherine (Noony) Sullivan, pioneers of Green Lake county, Wisconsin. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rich are Ella, now Mrs. Sherman Thomas, living near Berlin; Dora, now Mrs. Ellsworth Stocking, of Oshkosh; Katie, now Mrs. Clinton Tice, of Waukau, and Frank T., living at home.

Mr. Rich has never aspired to political fame, but is always ready to sanction any movement on foot tending toward the betterment of his community and the county at large. He is rated as one of our best citizens and a man well worthy of prominent mention in the History of Winnebago county.

Walter C. Rich, one of the most successful farmers of Oshkosh township, is a son of C. L. and Sarah (Reed) Rich, who in 1847 left their native state of New York and came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in Oshkosh township, where they were counted among the most successful citizens. They were progressive, kind-hearted people. The death of the father, which occurred in 1876, was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The mother was a kind wife and loving mother with many domestic and womanly virtues. She survived her husband eight months.

Walter C. was born in Oshkosh township on his father's farm December 4, 1849. He received his education in the district schools, which he attended during the winter months, and doing what he could to help on the farm during the summers. Here he grew to manhood and, following in the footsteps of his father, he has made farming his profession. He now has a farm of 345 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, the balance being used as pasturage for his stock. The place is improved with a modern residence and outbuildings and is equipped with modern machinery and labor-saving devices. He follows general farming and raising of Poland-China hogs and graded cattle, in addition to which he does some dairying. His success is

a good example of what can be accomplished by a man of thrift, enterprise and good business management, all of which he possesses.

In 1883 Mr. Rich was married to Miss Mary Pinning, daughter of Mr. B. and Ann (Tipley) Pinning. Her parents were natives of England and came to Winnebago county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have an interesting family of five children, viz.: Sarah, Jessie, Mary, Homer and Corydon. Mrs. Rich is a model housewife and her womanly graces and domestic virtues make her a worthy helpmeet to a worthy husband.

In political faith Mr. Rich is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker except to serve on the school board. His farm is located only a short distance from the city of Oshkosh, and he has the advantage of the city markets both in what he has to sell and what he has to buy. Mrs. Rich is a charming lady, a good wife and mother and possessed of many womanly virtues.

Enos Soule Richmond is the twenty-fourth in direct genealogical line from Roaldus Musard de Richmond, who was born in the year 1040 in Normandy and who went to England with William the Conqueror. The first representative of the family in this country was Col. John Richmond, who settled at Saco, Maine, in 1635 and who later founded the colony of Taunton, Massachusetts. Our subject's great grandfather, Amaziah Richmond, of Taunton, served as an officer in the Revolutionary War, in which his son, our subject's grandfather, also named Amaziah, participated. On the maternal side the founder of our subject's family in this country was Richard Currier, who was the first settler at Amesbury, Massachusetts, whither he came in 1640. He is also descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims through several branches.

Enos S. was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, on February 17, 1855, to Amaziah and Sarah A. (Currier) Richmond. The father was born at Athens, Vermont, March 21, 1809, and died at Whitewater, Wisconsin, May 24, 1896. The mother, who was a daughter of Joseph and Sally (Follansbee) Currier, was born in February, 1819, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, and died May 17, 1885, at Whitewater, Wisconsin. Our subject had meager educational privileges in his early boyhood, but after the Civil War pursued a four-year course of study at the Whitewater Normal School, teaching country schools in the meantime to secure the money needed to prosecute his studies, and was graduated with the class of 1878. His fondness and aptness for mathematics

and the sciences led him to give special attention to study and investigation in those branches, and after graduation he was engaged under Mr. T. C. Chamberlain in the state geological survey, when he devoted considerable time to the study of birds and to making a botanical collection. He then spent three years teaching, being principal of the high schools at Oregon and Pewaukee, respectively, but on account of throat trouble was obliged to abandon teaching as a profession and in 1887 engaged in business with the Messrs. Esterley, of Whitewater. Two years later Mr. Richmond went to Appleton, Wisconsin, and for three years had charge of the office work of Messrs. Briggs & Wharton, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, but on the destruction of their plant by fire in 1892 he was thrown out of employment and removed to Oshkosh and took the position of estimator in the office of Messrs. Carlton, Foster & Co. The business of this firm was afterward incorporated as the Morgan Company, and Mr. Richmond continued with the new concern, later becoming its vice-president, an office which he now fills. Mr. Richmond is an expert authority in his line, having made a study of the prices of millwork for twenty-five years and on various occasions served on committees having charge of making the universal price list of sash and doors.

Mr. Richmond is now and has been president of the People's Building & Loan Association, of Oshkosh, who have numerous branches in other cities in the state. Mr. Richmond is also vice-president of the Richmond Company, organized to manufacture a mine signal invented by his son, Norman S. Richmond, who has obtained patents in this country, Mexico and Canada.

Mr. Richmond has always taken an interest in public affairs. When a young man he served in the Wisconsin National Guard and helped to organize the Custer Rifles at Whitewater some thirty years ago. In politics he has for twenty years been identified with the Republican party. Prior to that he voted the Prohibition ticket. But his first ballot was cast for Samuel J. Tilden, he being the only Democratic presidential candidate he ever voted for. As a relaxation from business he has been more or less active in political affairs, and from 1895 to 1903 served as a member of the Oshkosh board of education and is now serving as alderman from the tenth ward, an office to which he was elected in 1905. He has on three occasions served as a delegate to Republican state conventions and is an ardent admirer and supporter of Hon. Robert M. LaFollette. He is con-

nected with various fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Foresters and Mac-cabees, and also actively identified with the Oshkosh Yacht Club. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and is president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oshkosh and has twice served as a delegate to the state conference.

On August 7, 1879, Mr. Richmond married Miss Alice G., daughter of Norman and Elizabeth Yates (Atkinson) Richmond, her father being the pioneer paper manufacturer of Appleton, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have three children living, named, respectively, Norman Soule, born in 1880; Evangeline Sarah, born in 1883, and Alice Virginia, born in 1902.

L. H. Rivard, a native of Waukau, Rushford township, was born on November 10, 1872, and is the son of Moses and Ellen (Hall) Rivard. The father was a native of Three Rivers, Canada, and the mother was born and raised in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. They came to Rushford township, this county, in 1860, and during his four years' residence here bought and shipped wheat in large quantities. He then removed to Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged for some twenty years in the lumber business for a Ripon firm. In 1890 he returned to Rushford township and established the general store at Waukau, which he conducted jointly with his son, L. H., until May, 1907. He was a prosperous, public spirited citizen, and held the confidence of all who knew him. His death occurred on May 28, 1907. His wife, mother of our subject, now makes her home with her son, and is at this time (1908) enjoying good health. They had a family of three children—L. H., subject of this sketch; F. W. follows the carpenter's trade, and Grace is a stenographer and lives in Oshkosh.

Mr. Rivard, our subject, now continues the business established by his father and is prosperous and popular with the people, besides being recognized as one of the leading merchants of his home town.

Among the fraternal organizations of which Mr. Rivard is a member is the Omro Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Waukau Lodge, No. 8932, Modern Woodmen of America.

The Roewekamp Brothers Company is one of the most successful wholesale business houses in Oshkosh.

On July 1, 1908, the business conducted heretofore under the name of Roewekamp Brothers has been assumed by a stock company with no other change in the essential affairs of this business excepting the addition of "company" to the former name. Just as before, however, the brothers Roewekamp, a name identified with push, energy and integrity, are piloting this greatly enlarged and extensive business, Carl Roewekamp acting in the capacity of president and general manager of the newly organized company, and Henry Roewekamp as secretary and treasurer.

Since the incorporation the previously large business, including saloon supplies, fancy groceries, wines and liquors, etc., has assumed immense proportions, making it necessary to employ seven traveling salesmen who are covering the whole state of Wisconsin and northern Michigan with their work. This company is now the largest of its kind in Wisconsin, and its rapidly increasing trade bids fair soon to make it one of the largest in the country.

The remarkable success of the men who are at the head of this company, besides being attributable to absolute square dealing in the conduct of their business, is the result of the quality, the highest grade of goods carried in their stock. The foreign wines, for instance, are direct importations, one of the brothers making a business trip to Europe each year in order to make selections of the various wines on the spot of their production.

Thomas Roche, electrician of the city of Oshkosh, is a Canadian by birth, having first seen the light May 17, 1842, in the Parish of St. George, Province of Quebec.

His parents, William and Mary (Wheatstone) Roche, who were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, where they married, immigrated May 7, 1841, to Canada, and about the year 1855 came to the United States, ultimately to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1884, and the mother is yet living. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons died in Ireland and six are yet living, a brief sketch of whom is as follows: Julia, widow of James R. Durfee, has her home in Oshkosh; Mary, widow of Thomas Delaney, resides in St. Paul, Minnesota; Margaret, wife of John McCarthy, is also a resident of St. Paul; Sarah, wife of John McCormack, a railroad engineer living in Oshkosh; Agnes is a teacher in the public schools of Oshkosh; Thomas is the subject of these lines.

Thomas Roche was educated in the schools of his native

parish, and at the age of 13 years moved to the United States with his parents, who after sojourning for a short time in Kankakee, Illinois, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, came to Oshkosh. In early life he learned the trade of a mechanical engineer and for several years was a steamboat engineer, filling also various other positions on board steamboats. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States navy and was assigned to the steamship "Siren," on which he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Mound City, near Cairo, Illinois, then returned to Oshkosh and for about four years followed steamboating, afterward engaging in stationary engineering. In 1873 he joined the Oshkosh Fire Department as engineer of a steam fire engine, and under the administration of Chief Weisbrod was promoted to second assistant chief and in 1884 to assistant chief of the department. For the past fifteen years he has also been superintendent of the fire alarm system, and he is now the oldest continuous member of the fire department under pay.

Mr. Roche has been twice married, first time in Oshkosh in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth O'Leary, who bore him three children, all yet living, as follows: William, a resident of Phillips, Wisconsin; Gertrude Elizabeth, a teacher in the public schools of Oconto, Wisconsin, and Beatrice Mary, at home. In 1883 our subject wedded Miss Dorothy Schultz, by whom he has one child named Dorothy Ellen. Mr. Roche is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of John Scott Post, No. 241, G. A. R.

Gilbert Wheeler Roe, who for more than two score years was prominent among the successful financiers and business men of Oshkosh, was born at Warwick, Orange county, New York, August 25, 1823, to Joseph and Harriet (Wheeler) Roe, the father being engaged in mercantile business there.

As a boy he attended the common schools of his native place, was also for several months a pupil at the Warwick Academy, and later with a class of young men studied two years under the preceptorship of Prof. John K. Joline. When fourteen years old he took a position in his father's store, in which was maintained a public library of several hundred volumes, and this he used to good advantage in storing his receptive mind with much valuable information. That business sagacity which characterized Mr. Roe throughout his life manifested itself while he was yet a boy and, leaving his father's employ, he opened a store in the same

line of trade on his own account at Edenville, New York, and carried it on successfully some three years. Finding this line of business not entirely to his liking, young Roe in 1851 disposed of his store and accepted a position offered him as teller in the Chester Bank, of Chester, New York, which he filled with marked ability some six years. Opportunities for promotion were limited and, with a view of widening his field of action, he in 1857, with Mr. Thomas Reeve, a friend, went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and under the firm name of Reeve & Roe engaged in private banking. The business was carried on successfully through the financial crisis that swept over the country that year, and in November, 1858, the institution was closed out and Messrs. Reeve & Roe moved to Oshkosh and purchased what was then known as the Commercial Bank, of Oshkosh, but which later became the Commercial National Bank, of Oshkosh, its location being at the corner of Main and High streets. Here Mr. Roe served as cashier of this bank twenty-two years, was twelve years vice-president, and then until 1900 was its president, his banking experience covering a period of nearly half a century. During these years there were numerous financial crises, but through all Mr. Roe passed unscathed and always everywhere was known for his conservatism in financial matters and honored for his promptness and business integrity. Outside of his banking interests Mr. Roe was a large investor in timber and farm lands in Arkansas, Georgia and Wisconsin, besides owning large tracts of cypress timber in Florida, and at one time was vice-president of the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Company, which owned 200,000,000 feet of standing timber on the upper peninsula of Michigan. Mr. Roe was largely instrumental in running an extension of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from Ripon to Oshkosh, resulting in great benefit to Oshkosh in the reduction of freight rates, and in 1880 he was identified with other public spirited citizens in securing to the city the water and sewage systems that have since been in use. Mr. Roe was identified with others in erecting the Athearn Hotel, and at the time of his decease was president of the Columbia Hotel Company, owning the hotel of that name, one of the leading and best equipped in the state.

He was a man of public spiritedness, sound judgment and clear foresight, and was always ready to do his part in furthering any project looking to the betterment of his city and community. In politics Mr. Roe was originally a Whig, but on the

organization of the Republican party in 1856 became identified with it and throughout his after life was a firm supporter of its principles. He was in no sense a politician, and only once when a young man filled a public office, being then town collector of his native place. At the same time he took an active interest in public affairs.

Mr. Roe was fond of travel and, aside from visiting all the principal places of interest in this country, traveled extensively in foreign lands, his last trip extending over a period of five months and included travels in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, Turkey, Greece and Russia. Deeply engrossed in his business, he had little time for social engagements. He was distinctly a business man, prompt, energetic, upright and reliable. He was a true friend, and those intimately associated with him can best testify of his kindness of heart and sincerity of life. Mr. Roe was a man of deep religious convictions and was a regular attendant at the services of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh.

In 1856 Mr. Roe married Miss Elizabeth C. Clark, a daughter of Judge Hulet and Emeline (Greenleaf) Clark, of Orange county, New York. Of two children born to them, William Joseph lives in Oshkosh, and Elizabeth Wheeler is married to Dr. Arthur J. Burgess and resides in Milwaukee. Mr. Roe's death occurred on Wednesday, January 31, 1902, at the home of his daughter in Milwaukee, whither he had gone to spend the Christmas holidays. His illness was of short duration, and his unexpected demise came as a great shock to his hosts of friends and acquaintances in Oshkosh and to all who knew him and who realized that in his going the city had lost one of its best and foremost citizens.

Humphrey C. Rogers is one of the substantial farmers of Oshkosh township, who from a small beginning has worked himself up to a position of independence and influence. His parents were Commodore and Adelia (Spore) Rogers. The former came from the state of Pennsylvania and the latter from Canada to Ohio, where they were married on May 10, 1845, and made their home at Bucyrus, in Crawford county, where Humphrey C. was born on November 11, 1849. The other children were Orilla Z. and Charles S. Our subject's people originally came from near Culpeper Court House, Virginia. In 1854 they decided to migrate to Wisconsin and, loading their personal effects into a lumber wagon, they left Bucyrus and started on their long over-

land journey. On October 20 of that year they arrived in Winnebago county and located in Oshkosh township on the farm now owned by their son, Humphrey. Here they farmed and made their home till 1893, when the father retired from active business and died November 29, 1894. The mother is still (1908) living with members of the family in Oshkosh.

In 1871 Mr. Humphrey C. Rogers was married to Miss Lizzie A. Winter, daughter of Willard and Anna (Rolinds) Winter, both natives of New Hampshire and who in 1866 came to Wisconsin. He was a carpenter by trade and followed his chosen occupation in the city of Oshkosh, where they resided until the Phillips fire in Oshkosh, from the effects of which Mr. Winter died.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have an interesting family of four children, viz.: Earl C., who is now deceased; Ora A., a dress-maker in Seattle, Washington; Clyde W., who is an employe of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and Edith, who is a trained nurse and resides in Seattle, Washington, married to Frank Jordan, a business man of Seattle, Washington.

The farm of Mr. Rogers contains 131 acres of well-improved land, bordering on the south by the Oshkosh Cemetery and the Fox river, and is equipped with modern labor-saving devices which go to make up a model country home. In addition to his general farming Mr. Rogers carries on quite an extensive dairy business and also raises some fine blooded stock. Mr. Rogers received his education in the common schools and began life as a railroad man, following this occupation for some seventeen years, then returned to the homestead and has since been successfully engaged in farming. In politics he is a Republican and, outside of some minor offices, has never sought political preferment.

Fraternally he is a member of the Forest City Lodge, No. 46, Knights of Pythias.

M. A. Rolph. No history of Winnebago county would be complete without some mention of Mr. M. A. Rolph, who is of the third generation of the hardy pioneers of that name who have spent their lives in developing the resources of this beautiful county. He was born in Utica township on January 19, 1862, the son of A. L. and Samantha (Rogers) Rolph, natives of New York state. They came to Wisconsin in an early day and were pioneers of this county, settling on a farm in Utica township, where the father followed farming all his life. He was prosperous in his chosen occupation, prominent in the community where

he resided and withal a high-minded, public-spirited citizen. His death occurred in 1893 at the age of 66 years. The mother is still living and at this time (1908) resides in the state of Oregon with her daughter. The family consisted of four children—Mary H., M. A., S. P. and Zilla.

John Rolph, grandfather of our subject, was the first of the family to arrive in Wisconsin, coming overland from Illinois with an ox team and driving his stock, consisting of cattle and hogs, with him.

Mr. M. A. Rolph was raised on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools, working on the farm until he attained his majority. He now has a farm of 140 acres, all of which, excepting about thirty acres, is in a high state of cultivation and improved with a good residence, barns and outbuildings. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of fifteen milch cows, and makes a grand success of the whole business.

Mr. Rolph is a Republican in political sentiment and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He is at present chairman of the town board, has been a director on the school board for several years and a member of the county board for three years. Fraternally he is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion is a Catholic. In 1882 he married Miss Mary Clancy, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Morarity) Clancy, who were natives of Ireland and old settlers of Winnebago county. He died at Omro in 1896, aged 60 years, and Mrs. Clancy died in Oshkosh in 1904, aged 68 years. Mr. and Mrs. Rolph have an interesting family of nine children, viz.: Robert, lives in North Dakota and follows farming; Margaret, married Robert Wand, a farmer, and lives in North Dakota; Fred, Ada and Herbert, twins; Samantha, Leeland, Ruth and Cecelia, all of whom reside with their parents in their beautiful country home.

Josiah H. Root, who resided on his farm in Nepeuskun township, Winnebago county, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on September 26, 1833. His parents, Ira and Sally (Morse) Root, were natives of Connecticut, and both families were descendants from colonial ancestry. Ira Root, father of our subject, followed the occupation of a mechanic during his long life, which he spent in Connecticut, where both the father and the mother died, leaving the heritage of an honored name. They had a family of eleven children, only two of whom are now

(1908) living, Josiah being the seventh son. Mr. J. M. Root died March 21, 1908, and was mourned by his family and his large circle of friends.

After spending the first thirteen years of his life in Connecticut receiving what education the limited facilities of those days afforded, he came west as far as Ohio in 1846, where he had relatives, and here he remained some eight years. He then moved to Indiana, where in 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth E. Ripley, daughter of David and Christiana (Garus) Ripley. Shortly after their marriage they returned to Ohio, where Mr. Root engaged in business on his own account for a short time and, becoming enthused at the wonderful stories told of the opportunities open in the West to young people, they decided to brave the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country and in 1856 came to Wisconsin, first locating in Dartford, Green Lake county. They purchased a farm, which had formerly been owned by Judge Pulling, and here remained until 1875, when they disposed of their interests, came to Winnebago county and purchased the farm in section 7, Nepeuskun township, and here made a permanent home, Mr. Root carrying on general farming. His son, John, has for a few years past, however, taken active charge of the farm, consisting of 162 acres, and in addition to the general farm work he carries on quite an extensive dairy business, of which he makes a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Root have had a family of interesting children, viz.: Mary Jane, who married Mr. Samuel Corbett and lives in North Dakota; Florette, deceased, and John, mentioned above. Sarah Ann deceased.

In 1864 Mr. Root enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Cobb commanding, being mustered into the service at Milwaukee. He went to Tennessee and was assigned to the Twentieth Army Corps, under General Sherman, and was stationed at Johnsonville. They were driven out of this place by General Forest, and twenty-three barges loaded with government stores and the depot were burned. After the evacuation of this place they went to Clarksville and on to Nashville, where in June, 1865, he was honorably discharged, mustered out and returned North to his home.

Mr. Root had always taken an active interest in public affairs and was always ready to lend his moral influence and financial aid to any worthy enterprise tending to the betterment of the community. He was active in the Masonic order, served as treas-

urer in the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery, and for thirty years had been an active member in this organization. He was also a member of the John H. Williams Grand Army Post, No. 4, which is the oldest post in the United States.

In 1905, after fifty years of married life, Mr. and Mrs. Root celebrated their golden wedding, which was indeed a happy event.

Joel W. Ross, of Oshkosh township, is a native son, born on June 6, 1870. His parents were John and Marila (Shelton) Ross, both natives of Ohio. His grandfather, Robert Ross, was born in Scotland and was the pioneer of the family in Wisconsin. He came first to Canada and from there to Ohio, and later in 1845 they removed to Wisconsin and purchased and lived the balance of his life on what is now known as the old Ross homestead, which our subject, Joel, now owns and where he resides. His ancestors were among the best pioneer families in this section of the country, thrifty and progressive and true representatives of that sturdy race from which they sprang. Our subject's grandfather on his mother's side was Jeremiah Shelton. He was a native of New York state and first came to Wisconsin in 1845 and bought a farm in Nekimi township, improved it and made a home, where he reared a family of ten children, Mrs. Ross, the mother of our subject, being the third child. She is still living at this date (1908) and is eighty years of age and enjoying good health. She is the mother of five children, all living—Eliza, wife of Ambrose Sweet, of Oshkosh; Edward; Zelia, now Mrs. Abner Farrow; R. J., a farmer, and J. W., our subject, the youngest of the family.

He received a good common school education, and since 1893 devoted his time to carrying on and managing the home place, which contains 160 acres of well cultivated land with a fine grove of hickory trees. His residence is modern and up-to-date and his outbuildings are large and commodious. He also has a large orchard. In addition to his general farming Mr. Ross carries on quite an extensive dairy business from a fine herd of Guernsey cows.

Mr. Ross is highly esteemed in his community and is recognized as one of the most thrifty farmers in the business.

On March 1, 1893, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Catherine King, daughter of Balister King, a native of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have a family of four children—Hazel, Elmer, Nile and Nina.

Lyman O. Rumery, who was born at Calais, in the state of Maine, on April 28, 1827, is the oldest of a family of ten children born to Robert E. and Martha (Lamb) Rumery, both natives of Biddeford, Maine, and who passed their early lives in the Pine Tree State and later settled in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where they died. The father was a farmer and lumberman and a man of intense energy and strong character. Their other children were named, respectively, John P., Robert, Eugene, William, Betsey, Martha, Sarah, Georgia and Belle, all of whom are now (1907) living.

Lyman O. had but limited educational privileges in his youth, being obliged to work with his father in the lumber business. At the age of twenty-seven he began the lumber business on his own account in his home town, but came West in 1854 and settled at Oshkosh, which was then but sparsely settled. Here he was in the lumber trade alone for some years, but in 1878 associated himself with Messrs. Kellogg & McKoy under the firm name of Kellogg, Rumery & McKoy, which relationship was continued for twenty-five years, when it was dissolved by the death of the senior and junior partners. Mr. Rumery then formed a partnership with Mr. John Loper under the firm name of Loper & Rumery, and carried on an extensive lumbering trade in northern Minnesota and also in Canada. After the dissolution of his first partnership Mr. Rumery became interested in the cattle business in Texas and has continued this in connection with his other business affairs, having large interests in a cattle ranch in what was formerly known as Tom Green county, Texas, but divided into Regan and Iron counties. In his lumbering business Mr. Rumery has for many years been at the head, also being president of the Wolf River Boom Company, which grew out of a company organized many years ago by Mr. J. C. Lewis and others and which later passed to the ownership of Mr. J. H. Weed, who in 1864 made a cut from Wolf river to Bay Boom, in Lake Poygan, a distance of half a mile, thus shortening the distance between those points some nine miles. The Wolf River Boom Company proper was organized in 1864 with a capital of \$50,000, and though ably officered, its affairs did not prosper and in 1871, owing to dissensions among its members, it was forced into bankruptcy. Out of this a new organization was formed with Mr. Rumery as manager. The wisdom of this choice is best evidenced by the fact that in 1872 all outstanding obligations of the bankrupt concern were paid and 200,000,000 feet of logs handled, em-

ploying 400 men. Under Mr. Rumery's good management as president and treasurer the company was put on a solid financial basis and has continued one of the sound, reliable and prosperous business concerns of the state.

In 1878, in company with Mr. Simon Root, Mr. Rumery went to Oconto, where they secured seventeen trout, which they carried to the Evergreen, a tributary of Wolf river, and planted there. From this beginning, small as it may seem, that stream and its tributaries have become noted as the finest fishing localities in Wisconsin.

On December 9, 1851, Mr. Rumery married Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of James and Susan Hill Smith, then of Baileyville, Maine, but natives of Ireland. The father was a shipbuilder and a man finely educated and influential in his community. Mrs. Rumery died in 1904. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumery the eldest, John P., lives in Chicago; Carrie resides at home; Lydia is married to Mr. J. Howard Clement and lives in Milwaukee; Josephine is the wife of Mr. L. H. Gunnell, of New York, while Lyman O., Jr., Susan and Daisy live at home with their father.

Richard Chauncey Russell, banker, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, April 22, 1828, and is the son of Alvin Russell, who in early life was a prosperous manufacturer of carriages in Sunderland. The family to which he belongs is one which has been prominently identified with the history of New England since the beginning of the colonial period. The immigrant ancestor, Richard Russell, who was born in Herfordshire, England, in 1612, settled in Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1640, and died there in 1674. He served many years as a member of the colonial house of representatives in Massachusetts and was speaker of the house during a considerable portion of the time he was a member of that body. He served as treasurer of the colony from 1644 to 1674, and his son, James, distinguished also as a jurist, succeeded him as custodian of the colonial funds. Chambers Russell, whose name is a most familiar one in the history of New England jurisprudence, and Gen. David A. Russell, of New York, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and also in the War of the Rebellion, were illustrious members of the same family. Closely allied with the Russell family was the Chauncey family, of colonial fame, and one of the ancestors of Richard C. Russell was Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College, who was born in England in 1592. He was edu-

cated at the University of Cambridge and became professor of Greek and later of Hebrew in that famous institution of learning. His Puritan tendencies involved him in a controversy with the ecclesiastical authorities of the university and in 1638 he came to America. For a time he was pastor of the church at Plymouth and succeeded Henry Dunster as president of Harvard College in 1654, retaining that position to the end of his life. He had six sons, all of whom were educated at Harvard and all of whom became noted ministers of the gospel.

Coming of these antecedents, Richard C. Russell was endowed with force of character and vigorous mentality as a rightful heritage and, although thrown upon his own resources in early life, he has been signally successful as a financier and man of affairs. He was but 9 years of age when the financial panic, which convulsed the business of the country in 1837, overwhelmed his father with disaster and made it necessary for the members of his family, as far as possible, to earn their own living. At ten years of age he was sent to Amherst, where an opportunity was offered him to attend the academy and pay his way by working on a farm when not in school. For six years he divided his time between the farm and the academy and completed the academic course of study. After that, while employed on a farm and in other capacities, he attended lectures for three years in Amherst College and rounded out a good education, although he was unable to complete a full collegiate course.

His first business venture was in general merchandising at Amherst, in which he met with fair success until failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate. To regain his health he traveled somewhat extensively through the western and southern states and in the course of his travels visited Oshkosh for the first time in 1856. He returned to Boston in the fall of that year and was offered a partnership in a Boston importing house, but found himself unable to retain this connection on account of the condition of his health. In the spring of 1857 he again came West, and after visiting Chicago and other cities concluded to locate in Minneapolis, then just beginning to attract attention and immigration. He arranged to start a small banking house there, but was disappointed by those who had agreed to join him in the enterprise, and after a time returned to Oshkosh, where some of his eastern friends had previously settled. Engaging in business there as a grain

shipper, he opened the first grain warehouse established in that city in 1858, and soon built up a prosperous and profitable business. He was engaged in the grain trade until 1865 and in the meantime served two years as superintendent of public instruction in Oshkosh. The interest which he took in the educational affairs of the city at that time was of far-reaching importance, inasmuch as he introduced eastern methods into the schools, graded them and laid the foundation of the present admirable system.

In 1866 after a short period of rest from business, which had been rendered necessary by ill health, he became interested in the lumber trade at Manistee, Michigan, and continued in this business two years. Disposing of his lumber interests at the end of that time, he engaged in the business for which he had always had a predilection and in which he has since been so eminently successful. He began business as a private banker in Oshkosh in 1869 and two years later, in company with the late D. L. Libbey and others, organized the Union National Bank, of which he became cashier. For eighteen years he continued to be the executive officer and manager of an institution which has always stood high among the banks of Wisconsin, and it was not until 1889 that he requested to be relieved of the cares and responsibilities of the position. While identified with this important enterprise he has also been conspicuous in many others and in 1887 was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Menasha, of which he became president. He was one of the organizers also of the German National Bank of Oshkosh in 1890, became president of the bank and retained that position until 1898. He is president also of the Citizens' National Bank, of Stevens Point; vice-president of the Wisconsin River Paper & Pulp Company and vice-president of the Foote-Cornish Milling Company. In the Plover Paper Company, another important manufacturing enterprise of the Fox river valley, he is interested as a shareholder, and his investments have extended into other fields. The Alamo Land & Improvement Company, of San Antonio, Texas; the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company, of the same city, and the Fronteriza Silver Mining & Milling Company, of Mexico, are among the more important enterprises in which he has become interested and to which he has given a share of his attention in later years. As a business man and financier he has been conspicuous among his contemporaries in the same field of activity for nearly forty

years, and he shares with them the honor of having contributed largely to the upbuilding of the city of Oshkosh and neighboring towns.

A member of the Whig party in early life, Mr. Rusesll was a delegate to the state convention of his party in Massachusetts in 1851. He took an active interest in politics in his young manhood, and when the Republican party was organized he became a staunch adherent of that political faith. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of a family of ardent unionists who contributed nobly to the maintenance of the Union. Four of his brothers entered the Union army and he himself enlisted as a private, but the delicate condition of his health prevented him from passing the required military examination. Deprived of the privilege of becoming an active participant in the armed struggle to put down rebellion, he became an earnest, enthusiastic and effective promoter of all movements designed to aid and encourage those who were in the field, to fill up the depleted ranks of our armies and provide for the support of those dependent upon the men bearing arms. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1864 and 1865 and later was offered numerous official positions, which he uniformly declined, preferring to give undivided attention to his incorporate business interests. He became a member of the Congregational Church while residing at Amherst and has ever since been a prominent churchman of that denomination. He was married in 1858 to Miss Maggie Rierdon, of Oshkosh, and two of three children born of this union are now living.

Clark E. Sargent, M. D., of Oshkosh, is the son of Oliver D. and Ellen M. (Taylor) Sargent, born, respectively, in New York and Vermont.

Clark E., the third child of a family of five, all of whom are living, was born in the town of Freedom, in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, where the father carried on the business of a cooper, cabinet maker and farmer. He died in 1906 at the age of 65 years, and is survived by his widow.

Dr. Sargent was born December 17, 1867. He received a good education in the public and high schools of Appleton, Wisconsin, and later took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in the class of 1895. Dr. Sargent began the practice of his profession in Pulcifer, Shawano county, Wisconsin, but soon removed to Fessenden, Wells county, North Dakota, where he practiced medicine five

years, during which time he was railroad surgeon, county physician, insane commissioner and coroner. In 1900 he located at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he has met with excellent success as a practitioner and is highly regarded as a citizen.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, state, county and Fox River Valley medical societies and the Oshkosh Medical Club. He is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, including the I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., M. W. A., Eagles, Mystic Workers of the World, Elks, Modern Brotherhood of America, F. R. A., E. F. U., of Neenah Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Oshkosh Yacht Club.

In 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss Geniveve M. Clark, daughter of John and Elizabeth Clark, of Nekimi, Wisconsin, and they have two children—Duane C. and Varena C.

Edgar P. Sawyer. Succeeding his father in a large measure in the conduct and management of a vast business and in the care and conservation of important interests, Edgar P. Sawyer was called upon to shoulder grave responsibilities in his young manhood. To lay the foundation of a fortune, to set in motion the wheels of industry, to establish the agencies which promote progress and development, requires one kind of genius. To properly care for a fortune already acquired, to add to its legitimate increment and to keep the wheels of industry turning requires another kind of genius. For the pioneers and self-made men of the Northwest the general public of a region which esteems pluck, energy and that kind of ability which leaps to success over great obstacles, has always had a profound admiration. In the sons of those men the same public always feels a peculiar interest and always notes with pleasure the fact that an honored and useful citizen commits to safe hands the interests in which he has been identified.

Edgar Philetus Sawyer, eldest and only surviving son of Senator Philetus Sawyer, of whose distinguished career extended mention has been made in these pages, was born December 4, 1842, in Crown Point, Essex county, New York. He was but five years of age when his father came to Wisconsin, and by education, training and experience he is therefore in the full sense of the word "a western man." He was seven years old when his father settled in Oshkosh, then a typical frontier settlement, and his environments in early youth were of the primitive pioneer character. It was several years before any unusual degree of prosperity attended his father's ventures,

and he grew up to manhood without advantages greater than those of the average Wisconsin youth of that period. His industrial and economic training was in some respects not unlike that which his father had himself received, and the same practical ideas of the duties and responsibilities of life took form as a result of parental teaching and discipline. He was fitted for a business career by a course of study which was completed in the Oshkosh High School and followed by a course in the Milwaukee Business College, and at an early age became associated with his father, whose operations as a lumber manufacturer was beginning to assume considerable proportion. His prompt and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to him in this connection soon established the confidence of the firm in which his father was then a partner, in his aptitude for business, and before he was twenty-one years of age he had become an important factor in the conduct and management of a rapidly growing enterprise.

In 1862 Senator Sawyer purchased the interests of his partner in the mill which he had established at Oshkosh, and in the spring of 1864 Edgar P. Sawyer became his partner in the business, which at that time entered upon an era of remarkable prosperity. Gradually the senior member of the firm shifted to the shoulders of his son a large share of the cares and responsibilities of a business which was constantly increasing in magnitude, and it was the tact, ability and good judgment which the son evinced in the conduct of affairs which made the elder Sawyer content to divert his attention from his private business to enter public life.

From the time that Senator Sawyer entered public life as a member of the house of representatives up to the close of his career as a United States senator, he was always the faithful servant of his constituents. Their interests and the business of legislation received always his first consideration and for nearly twenty-five years engrossed almost his entire attention. During that time the business of P. Sawyer & Son reached the greatest magnitude and assumed its largest proportions. With its increasing ramifications and multiplicity of details the burden of responsibilities increased and those rested mainly upon the shoulders of Edgar P. Sawyer. New enterprises were started and large investments made under his direction and supervision, and for many years he was the general manager and executive head of the business which his father established and which

continued to grow and expand under his management. It may with perfect propriety be said, therefore, that while Senator Sawyer laid the foundation of the handsome fortune which has accrued as a result of the operations of this firm, his son has had a large share in the development of the superstructure. Entering fully into the plans and purposes of his father, he has evinced the same genius for organization, the same keen insight into trade conditions and the same comprehensive grasp of commercial problems. Energy, forcefulness and executive ability have been hardly less prominent traits of his character than of his father's, and the rugged honesty of the father has been handed down to the son.

The enervating effects of wealth are not apparent in this succession. Vigor of mind and body has been transmitted without impairment, and Edgar P. Sawyer is in all respects the plain, matter-of-fact, sagacious man of affairs that one who studied the character of Philetus Sawyer might reasonably expect to find in his son. Outside of his "lumbering" operations he has become largely interested in other enterprises and for several years has been vice-president of the National Bank of Oshkosh and is a director and stockholder in other similar institutions.

A man of broad liberality and generous impulses, he has done much for the betterment and upbuilding of the city in which he has lived since early childhood, and few citizens of that city enjoy a larger share of popular esteem and good will. In full accord with the principles and purposes of the Republican party, he has never sought or consented to accept any kind of political preferment. He has interested himself actively in promoting the fortunes of his party and contributing to its success, but has shown no fondness for either the honors or emoluments of office.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary E. Jewell, of Oshkosh, a daughter of Hon. Henry C. Jewell, who served with distinction in the legislature of Wisconsin and as mayor of Oshkosh. A man of domestic tastes, Mr. Sawyer has seemed to find the chief happiness of life in his home. Literature and travel have occupied a large share of his leisure time, and those brought in contact with him find him a man of broad intelligence and charming cordiality of manner. One son and one daughter are the only children of Mr. Sawyer, the daughter being now the wife of Mr. C. C. Chase, of Oshkosh, who is the business manager of the Banderob, Chase Company, in which Edgar P. Saw-

yer is a stockholder and Mr. Banderob is president. Mr. Chase is secretary and vice-president, and E. P. Sawyer is treasurer. The son, Philetus Horace, is named for his grandfather, and is secretary and treasurer of Edward P. Sawyer & Son, Ltd., secretary and treasurer of the Oshkosh Gas Light Company, and is president of the Sawyer Cattle Company. The Sawyer Cattle Company is the owner of an extensive cattle ranch in Irion and Reagan counties, Texas, a ranch embracing about 160,000 acres of fine grazing land, and is stocked with 10,000 head of cattle.

Edgar P. Sawyer has been president of the old National Bank, of Oshkosh, ever since its reorganization.

Mrs. Mary Eleanor Jewell Sawyer was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, in the year 1842. Her parents migrated to Wisconsin the following year and settled in Marquette county. This county comprised what is now known as Marquette and Green Lake counties and contained only eleven families within its borders. Here for five years was her home, and in 1848 her father removed to the then thriving little village of Algoma, now a part of Oshkosh, where she continued to reside until her marriage in 1864.

The old house where she dwelt, built in 1854, still stands in patriarchal dignity, facing the Main street, redolent with memories of a happy family life and an open-handed hospitality, indicative of the Western spirit of those early days.

Mrs. Sawyer pursued her education under difficulties and through devious methods, as the schools of the new state were then in their infancy. Dividing her childish days between a "select school for girls" and when that failed the "district school," where everything might be learned except what was most needed, she absorbed a variety of knowledge of uncertain value.

Fortunately, this desultory education was supplemented by the instruction of a rarely gifted mother, who brought from her New England home many wise and useful ideas. At the age of 14 she was placed in the preparatory department of the Milwaukee Female College, known now under the title of Milwaukee Downer College. Ill health prevented her completing the course, however, and later she became a student at Ripon College. The intervening period was filled in by studying under her mother's supervision and special tutors.

In October, 1864, her marriage to Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer, then residing in Fond du Lac, took place. There were spent six

happy years, after which they returned to Oshkosh to make a home near their parents and among old friends.

Their oldest child, Maria Melvina, the wife of Charles Curry Chase, was born in Fond du Lac. They made their home with her parents until the year 1903. Philetus Horace Sawyer, born in Oshkosh in 1873, also remained with his parents until the fall of 1907, when he removed his family to his new residence on adjoining ground.

Senator Philetus Sawyer resided with his son most of the time after the death of his wife in 1888, and died there in 1900.

This many-sided family filled the old house to the brim and entailed many responsibilities upon its head. Having come, however, through a long line of New England housekeepers, she carried the burden lightly, and whatever else may have been lacking, the essential element of a happy home harmony ever prevailed. This was not due to the tact of the housekeeper altogether, but by the bonds of affection, unusually strong, by which the family ties were knit together.

In 1890 Mrs. Sawyer became the president of the reorganized Florists' Society under the title of "The Oshkosh Florists' Club." This club was composed of florists, commercial and private, of Oshkosh and the surrounding cities, and such women as were interested in its welfare. For several years the work was carried on most successfully, an annual flower show being held in November. Chicago and Milwaukee florists and many of the large commercial growers of the country exhibited at these shows. Premiums were offered, and the financial side of the show rested entirely in the hands of the ladies of the organization. It was the week of the year in Oshkosh and drew many strangers to the city. "Nothing can take the place of the flower show as an educational factor for the young," said the late President Albee, of the Oshkosh Normal School, to the president of the Florists' Club.

Mrs. Sawyer's conservatories were rilled of their beauties, and rare palms and exquisite ferns, with plants of high degree and lineage old, lent their charms to grace the occasion.

In 1893 Mrs. Sawyer was appointed regent by the state regent of the D. A. R., and commissioned to organize a chapter.

The Oshkosh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with its membership of between one and two hundred, is the result. "She is a charter member of the society of Colonial Dames, and last, but not least, is a charter member of the Order

of the Crown of America, the only order in America that Queen Alexandra recognizes, and whose members may be admitted to the British court. Mrs. Sawyer is entitled to membership in the order by the fact that she is a lineal descendant of Charlemagne and of Alfred the Great."

In 1895 the influence of the club movement among women began to make itself felt in Oshkosh, and the members of the study classes of the city, of which there were several, came together to organize a Women's Club. This they were successful in doing, and Mrs. Sawyer was unanimously chosen to stand at its head. For three years, the time limit in the constitution, she served as president of this organization, the club continuing to increase in membership and influence. At the expiration of two years she again served three terms.

She had been holding minor offices in the State Federation of Women's Clubs since its organization, and in 1904 was made its president for the term of two years.

Mrs. Sawyer is affiliated with a number of national organizations. As a member of the American Civic Association she has been brought in touch with many questions of vital interest to the nation.

Forestry is especially interesting to her. She is a member of the Consumers' League and in active sympathy with its purposes and efforts.

Home economics and kindred subjects have had her strongest support and interest.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, with its auxiliaries, "The Old Ladies' Home" and the "Visiting Nurses' Association," are among her varied interests in her home city.

Mrs. Sawyer comes from old Puritan stock and finds that her preferences still cling to the church of her ancestors. She is a member of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer. When the history of the first half century of Wisconsin's existence as a state shall be written by an impartial historian, when the acts of those who have been part and parcel of that history shall be carefully weighed and impartial judgment rendered thereon, then will it appear as an indisputable fact that among all those who have contributed to the upbuilding and development of a magnificent commonwealth there has been no more loyal citizen; no more faithful and efficient public servant, no more unselfish and patriotic champion of the rights and interests of the people than Philetus Saw-

yer, who for a quarter of a century was one of the state's representatives in the national legislature.

A conspicuous figure in American politics, he was always in the broadest sense of the word a commoner in politics. Having sprung from the plain people, as Lincoln termed "the masses," he never ceased to be one of them, and there have been few more identified with national legislation within the past fifty years who have been more thoroughly in sympathy with their aims, purposes and aspirations. His sympathy was not that of the visionary theories, but the warm, earnest, heartfelt sympathy of one who himself toiled with the toilers, who himself practiced all the economies which the masses of the people find it necessary to practice, and who himself gathered the fruits of industry and honest effort.

Many sketches of the life of Philetus Sawyer have been written and many tributes have been paid to his worth as a man and citizen of Wisconsin, but that which gives the best insight of his character and the most complete record of his achievements in public and private life was written some years since by a fellow townsman who has known him from early childhood. From this account of his life we learn that he was born September 22, 1816, in Rutland county, Vermont, and was one of a family of nine children. His father was a farmer and blacksmith who removed from Vermont to New York state and settled at Crown Point, in Essex county, when his son was one year old. The older Sawyer became embarrassed and, in fact, impoverished by signing notes with others, and his scanty means made it necessary for his sons as they grew to manhood to contribute to the full extent of their ability to the support of the family. At a very early age the young Philetus was called upon to shoulder his share of these burdens, and the summer preceding his fourteenth birthday he was "hired out" regularly as a farm laborer, receiving as compensation for his work \$6 per month. In common with other farmers' sons in that region in which he was brought up, where continuous toil was the price of a fairly comfortable existence, his educational advantages were limited to attendance in the common school during the winter months of each year until he was seventeen years of age. After that he attended an academy one or two terms and gathered the knowledge which became useful to him in the school of experience. Nature had, however, been kind to him, and he

was endowed with a vigorous intellect and a strong self-reliant nature.

Says the writer of the sketch of Mr. Sawyer's life, previously alluded to: "It was a wild, and with exceptional small areas of land here and there, a barren and sterile region, in which he grew up to manhood.

But nature, which yielded subsistence only to persistent toil, was in another respect more beautiful. The salubrious atmosphere of a mountainous region was conducive to health. The character of men is effected by the natural aspects of the country in which they are reared. The mention of his native land will bring light to the eyes of the hardy Switzer, or Scotch Highlander, which it will not bring to that of the immigrant from the fertile plains of Pomerania or the dyke-protected fields of Holland."

So the region in which Mr. Sawyer's youth was spent produced robust men and women—robust both physically and mentally. When he reached the age of seventeen, he was a strong, vigorous youth, eager to commence the work of making his own way in the world. The legal proposition that the father is entitled to the services of his minor children, was one of constant practical application in those days, and so when he sought to become master of his own time, it was necessary to make a bargain with his father. Borrowing \$100 from an elder brother, he paid it to his father for freedom from the obligation to serve him for the next four years, and thus began life on his own account.

In the pine woods of the Adirondack region, the business of cutting lumber was at that time carried on after a primitive fashion, and Mr. Sawyer had acquired some knowledge of the business which brought him a fortune in later years. Beginning work in one of the old-fashioned sawmills, which had a capacity for cutting 2,000 or 3,000 feet of lumber per day, he made good use of his brains as well as his muscle, and was soon operating the mill under contract, sawing lumber "by the thousand" as a lumberman would say. His ambition in those days was that of every right-minded, able-bodied young man to acquire a competency which would enable him to properly educate and provide for his family, and to spend the later years of his life surrounded by the comforts and some of the luxuries which contribute to an enjoyable existence. For some years, however, his progress towards a realization of this modest ambition was not rapid.

Fourteen years after he had purchased his time from his father—when he was thirty-one years of age, the aggregate of his accumulation was but little over \$2,000. He had been married in 1841 to Miss Melvina M. Hadley, a worthy young woman who had grown up in a town adjoining the one in which he had himself grown up, and his family at this time consisted of his wife and two sons.

Without great expectations as to fame or fortune, but in the hope and belief that he might materially improve his condition, he became a part of the tidal wave of immigration then flowing from the east to the west, and the Fall of 1847 found him among the pioneers of Wisconsin.

In this connection an incident of this leave-taking of New York State, and what came of it in later years, is of interest. When he was about to say "Good-bye" to an elder brother, who lived and died a farmer on the Ticonderoga Flats, the brother asked him how much money he had. He answered that he had \$2,000 sewed in his belt, and counted out \$199 more, which he had in his pocket. Handing him a dollar his brother remarked: "Now, remember that when you started for the west you had just twenty-two hundred dollars."

Not many years ago, when the brother had become an old man, and he had accumulated both riches and honors, he was visiting his old home and his brother. Finding the brother apparently somewhat depressed, he inquired if he was in debt, and drew from him the somewhat reluctant admission that he owed about twelve hundred dollars, which, owing to his advanced age and the diminished profits of farming, was a source of uneasiness and worryment to him. Ascertaining the names of the creditors, Mr. Sawyer quietly went around among them the next day, bought up the outstanding obligations and turned them over to his brother with the remark that he wanted to pay an old debt. The brother, somewhat mystified, inquired, "What debts?" "Do you remember," said Mr. Sawyer, "of giving me a dollar when I started for the west? This is that dollar with the accumulations. I have made about that amount with it." "Ah," said the brother, appreciating the humor as well as the sentiment of the incident, "I wish I had given you ten or fifteen dollars more."

Upon his removal to Wisconsin, Mr. Sawyer settled upon a farm in Fond du Lac county. Brought up on a farm, he was thoroughly in love with rural environments and occupations,

and his chief ambition at that time was to be the owner of a good farm, well improved and well stocked, which should yield him a comfortable livelihood. He was not ambitious to become a leader of men, but sought simply to be a modest factor in the development of the new country, with which he had become identified while providing for the comfort of himself and family.

Circumstances, however, soon changed the course of his life. Short crops for two seasons caused his farming operations to prove unremunerative, and this caused him to study other resources of the country which it was possible might better reward his labor. The great pineries of the Wolf river region seemed to him to hold out tempting inducements to lumbermen. The market for lumber was only a local one, to be sure, because there were no railroads in Wisconsin at that time. But the country was rapidly filling up with settlers, and there was a constantly increasing demand for lumber to make needed improvements. Believing that the business of manufacturing lumber must therefore become profitable if properly conducted, he sold his farm and removed to the village of Algoma—now the city of Oshkosh—where he began a phenomenally successful career as a lumberman. Obtaining control of a mill in the village, which had nearly or quite ruined its owner, he operated it successfully during the season of 1850, under a contract arrangement, and then operated it alone under a rental arrangement until 1853.

At that time he formed a partnership with Messrs. Brand & Olcott, manufacturers and dealers of lumber in Fond du Lac, which was then the center of trade for a large area of country, and the most thriving town in northern Wisconsin. The new firm purchased the mill which Mr. Sawyer had been operating, which was soon improved and rebuilt, and their product found an outlet to somewhat distant markets, with Fond du Lac as a distributing point.

The history of the lumbering enterprise of that period is by no means a record of uniformly successful ventures. Oshkosh and Fond du Lac were the graveyards of many ambitious attempts to build up fortunes in this business, but Mr. Sawyer succeeded where others failed. Mr. Olcott retired from the firm in 1856, and in 1862 Mr. Sawyer purchased the interest of his remaining partner, Mr. Brand. That the business had been sagaciously and profitably conducted is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Sawyer paid Mr. Brand for his interest something like

\$70,000 more than his original investment. The following year Edgar P. Sawyer became partner of the firm which became known all over the United States for the magnitude and success of its operations in the lumber industry, "P. Sawyer & Son."

As Mr. Sawyer accumulated surplus wealth, it was natural that he should make extensive investments in the pine lands of Wisconsin, and it is probably true that a large proportion of his ample fortune resulted from these investments. It should, however, be borne in mind that he was much more than a successful investor. He was himself a practical lumberman, and one of the founders of the great lumber industry of the northwest. He was for many years the employer of vast numbers of laborers who profited by his genius and enterprise. He was a pioneer in fields which others feared to enter, and the results have shown the extent of his sagacity, the keenness of his perceptions, and what may be termed his acumen as a business man.

While still retaining a connection with the business of his earlier life as a stockholder in mills on the Menominee river, and elsewhere, and in extensive lumber yards in Chicago, he was not idle in other fields of enterprise. Since the National Bank of Oshkosh was founded he was one of the principal stockholders of that admirably conducted monetary institution of which he was also a leading official. He was also interested in a similar capacity in other financial institutions, both in Oshkosh and elsewhere, and in the upbuilding of the city and state of which he had so long been a citizen, he was a potent factor, aside from the valuable services which he rendered both as Senator and Representative in Congress.

Breadth, liberality, public spirit and fair dealing were distinguishing characteristics of all his business operations. A unique illustration of this spirit of fairness may be cited in a history of his connection with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway enterprise. In company with some New York and Chicago capitalists, he purchased, in 1876, the West Wisconsin Railway, and the reorganized corporation purchased the Northern Wisconsin Railway, of which he was made president. At a later date they purchased the St. Paul & Sioux City lines, and consolidated four weak corporations into one strong one, known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company. Of this company Mr. Sawyer was for several years vice-president, director and member of the executive committee. When the Northern Wisconsin Railway was purchased

Mr. Sawyer became cognizant of the fact that three towns on the line had issued bonds, aggregating in amount \$25,000, to aid the construction of the road, in exchange for which they had received the same amount of worthless stock in the old corporation. The burden of meeting this bonded indebtedness weighed heavily upon these backwoods towns until Mr. Sawyer, in a spirit of generosity unique to the history of railroad operations, purchased and surrendered the bonds to the makers. That a spirit of perfect fairness characterized him in all his business affairs is abundantly illustrated in the fact that he was never individually a party to a lawsuit. It is a well known fact that "logging contracts," as they were termed, and "sawing contracts" have been prolific sources of litigation; but in making scores of such contracts, Mr. Sawyer had no controversies to settle in the courts. His judgments of men were accurate, and those with whom he made contracts seldom tried to defraud him, while, on the other hand, his rigid honesty and conscientious regard for every obligation prevented them from having any cause of complaint against him.

Mr. Sawyer's public life began in 1857, when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Wisconsin. Originally a Democrat of "free-soil" proclivities, he became a member of the Republican party soon after its organization, and his first election to office was on the Republican ticket. Absorbed in private business which demanded close attention, he declined further political preferment, after his election to the legislature in 1857, until the fall of 1860, when he was again elected a member of the General Assembly on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln as candidate for the presidency. The session of the legislature following the election was one of the most important in the history of the state. Opposition to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, during the years immediately preceding, had committed the state and the Republican party to a considerable extent to the pernicious doctrine that a state could nullify laws passed by the National Congress. Now, however, that the Republican party was about to assume control of the national government, Wisconsin, along with other northern states, was called upon to combat this doctrine and stand for the sovereignty of the nation as against the sovereignty of the state. A United States Senator was to be elected, and it was important that he should be a man whose attitude on this proposition should have been consistent with

the stand which he would be compelled to take in the crisis at hand. Judge Timothy O. Howe was the candidate of those who took this view of the situation, and with all the ardor of an energetic and forceful nature, Mr. Sawyer threw himself into the contest in his behalf. It is the testimony of those who participated in that memorable contest that his tact, diplomacy and organizing ability contributed more to the election of Judge Howe than the efforts of any other member of the legislature, and it became evident that as a leader of men and an organizer of political movements, he was destined to become a power in the state.

In 1863 and 1864 he served as mayor of Oshkosh, and so great was the confidence of the public in his integrity and business ability that during his term of service as mayor he was given, by unanimous vote of the city council, full power to compromise and settle an outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city, amounting to \$150,000. Of this indebtedness, which was incurred to aid the construction of railroads, he compromised almost the entire amount, upon terms so favorable as to give general satisfaction, and in meeting the emergencies of the war period; he was also prompt, efficient and patriotic. In 1864 he became the Republican nominee for Congress in the Oshkosh district, and, notwithstanding the fact that his Democratic opponent was a man of character and ability, and the further fact that the Democratic party had carried the district by 1,000 majority at the election two years before, Mr. Sawyer was elected by a majority of about 3,000. Entering the Congress that came into existence with the second inauguration of President Lincoln, he became a participant in the great work of reconstructing the governments of the Southern States, of discharging the obligations incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and in restoring all the processes of civil government. For ten years he was kept in the House of Representatives by successive re-elections, and few members of that body have ever been able to bring to the support of any measure in which they took a special interest, stronger or more influential friends and supporters.

James G. Blaine, whose judgments of his contemporaries in public life seem to have been more accurate and less prejudiced than those of any one who wrote of such contemporaries, said of him, in his "Twenty Years of Congress": "It is easy to supply superlatives in eulogy of popular favorites, but in modest

phrases, Mr. Sawyer deserves to be ranked among the best of men, honest, industrious, generous, true to every tie, and to every obligation of life. He remained ten years in the House with constantly increasing influence, and was afterward promoted to the Senate."

His splendid common sense, broad capacity as a man of affairs and comprehensive grasp of the commercial and economic problems with which Congress was called upon to deal, commended him to men who filled a large space in the public estimation as statesmen and leaders, and made him their trusted counselor and advisor in formulating governmental policies. No man ever had to greater extent the confidence of his colleagues in the House. He made no long speeches upon the floor. When he rose in his place it was to make a plain, business-like statement, or a motion relating to a pending proposition, and what he said commanded attention. In his intercourse with members, he was frank, generous, thoroughly honest and sincere, and his personal popularity and influence were remarkably great.

During a considerable portion of his term of service in the lower branch of Congress, he was acting chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and thrice he relinquished his claims to the chairmanship to promote harmony and good feeling among ambitious aspirants for committee honors. During his last term he stood next to William A. Wheeler, after Vice-President of the United States, on this committee, and at the same time was chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Refusing to stand as a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1874, he retired to private life, and at that time did not expect to again enter the national legislature. In 1880, however, at the solicitation of his friends throughout the state, and somewhat against his own inclination, he became a candidate for the Senatorship, to succeed Hon. Angus Cameron, and at the ensuing session of the legislature he was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1881. In 1887 he was re-elected without opposition in his own party, retiring from the Senate in 1893, at the end of twelve years of faithful and efficient service.

When Mr. Sawyer entered the Senate as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, he met many of his old friends and colleagues in the House, and he soon acquired the same standing and influence among his associates in the Senate that he had so long enjoyed in the lower branch of Congress. His generous impulses brought him friends, and his industry, his conscientious

discharge of every duty and his business-like methods inspired confidence. These friendships and confidences were not limited to members of his own party; Democrats and Republicans alike trusted him and honored his sterling integrity. The feeling of the Senators toward him was illustrated on one occasion, when a private pension bill was under consideration. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, called for the reading of the Pension Committee's report on the bill, but upon the assurance of Senator Sawyer that he had personally examined the bill and found it all right, the Senator from Kentucky withdrew his request for the reading of the report, declaring himself satisfied with the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin. Such manifestations of confidence are not given to political opponents in Congress without good reason.

In securing to the patriots who fought to preserve the Union, some measure of reward for the sacrifices, some compensation for their services, in the form of pensions, no Senator or member of Congress has been more active than was Senator Sawyer. Always ready to assist those whom he thought entitled to the bounty of the government, he gave up much of his time to the consideration of their cases and the presentation of their claims. Faithful and attentive as he was to his duties as a legislator, he found time to look after the interests of the humblest of his constituents who needed his aid, and their communications to him always received respectful consideration and answers. In the Forty-ninth Congress it was said that he reported more bills from his committees than any other member of the Senate had ever reported in his whole Senatorial career, and his reports were not often questioned. The records show that he reported in all over 2,000 bills, not one of which was defeated in the Senate, and all but twelve of which passed the Senate—the twelve bills not passed not being reached on the Senate calendar. It was a remarkable fact also that of more than 5,000 nominations of government officials which he reported to the Senate, not one failed of confirmation.

While in the Senate, he was an active and influential member of the Committee on Pensions after 1886. He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congress, and during the closing years of his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It was while serving as chairman of the last named committee that he rendered a signal service to the country, in

carrying through the Senate the measure which throttled the infamous Louisiana Lottery Company, by prohibiting it from carrying on its business through the United States mails. The struggle to overthrow this vicious corporation, which had grown enormously rich on its ill-gotten gains, was one which will always constitute an interesting chapter in the history of the national legislation, and to Senator Sawyer belongs a larger share of credit than to any other member of Congress, for the victory which was finally won.

He retired from the Senate, as he had retired from the House of Representatives, enjoying a large measure of the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and honored and respected most of all in his own state, where he had been best and longest known.

"The private and domestic life of Senator Sawyer," says the biographer from whom the writer has quoted liberally in the preparation of this sketch, "was a singularly happy one until disease laid its hand upon the faithful partner of his days of humble effort and eminent success. On the 21st day of May, 1888, forty-seven years after their marriage, Mrs. Sawyer died, after a lingering illness of several years, and this sketch would be incomplete without a passing tribute to the memory of a woman who lives in the hearts and the grateful memory of the humble poor, as well as the more prosperous rich. A nature always kind and benevolent made her from her early days the willing almoner of her husband's bounties. With sympathetic and unostentatious charity, she gave with a liberal and generous hand to ameliorate the sufferings and relieve the necessities of the unfortunate, and always without any air of patronizing condescension to blunt their sense of gratitude, or display to call attention to their wants or her own benevolence, and always with the knowledge that her own good judgment and wise discretion were the only measure and limitation of her charities which he would require. And when she was stricken with disease there were many sorrowing hearts, and when she died there were many sincere mourners besides those of her own kindred and household, and among many who never needed her charity also, for of both her and her husband it should be said, the friends of their younger days who were less fortunate, continued the friends of their days of prosperity, and the genial hospitality of their house was as unostentatious as her charities, and as cordial and unaffected when surrounded with the elegancies and luxuries of life as when dispensed amid more humble surround-

ings. When Mrs. Sawyer died, a good woman, a lady in the best sense, by every impulse in her nature, passed from earth.

"They buried an infant son soon after they removed to Wisconsin, and a few years later an infant daughter. Besides his son, Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer, there is one daughter living—Mrs. W. O. Goodman, of Chicago, Illinois. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Howard G. White, died in Washington in 1896. For the benefit of each of these children, he made investments some years ago, which would secure to each a comfortable and ample income beyond contingencies."

The death of Mr. Sawyer, which occurred on March 29, 1900, was mourned by the citizens as a public calamity.

John E. Schein, M. D., ranks among the younger class of enterprising, energetic and progressive professional men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was born in the town of Springprairie, Walworth county, on November 19, 1872, and is the third of a family of seven children born to Conrad and Elizabeth (Miller) Schein. His parents immigrated from Germany, their native home, more than fifty years ago. They were married at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Then, moving to the town of Springprairie, Walworth county, Wisconsin. At the opening of the Civil War the father, eighteen years of age, enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. On his return from the war he married, and then moved to Walworth county on a farm, and thence to Oshkosh, in 1878, where his health failed and he died in 1882. His widow survived him twenty-three years and died on December 23, 1905.

John E. attended the public and high schools of Oshkosh, but the death of his father, when he was but ten years old, made it necessary for him to leave school at an early age and help support the family. Ready to turn his hand to any honorable employment, not afraid of work, he was engaged for a time in the pine lumber regions driving a team; he also learned telegraphy and became car accountant and later train dispatcher for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company of Oshkosh, holding the last named position nine years. Having determined to fit himself for the practice of medicine, he pursued a course of study at the Milwaukee Medical College, and was graduated there with the class of 1904, and in June of that year opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession at Oshkosh.

In his practice Dr. Schein has been very successful, and has acquired a constantly growing reputation of being a careful and

conscientious practitioner, his practice being general in character. He is a member of the Winnebago County Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the Oshkosh Medical Club.

On July 27, 1904, Dr. Schein married Miss Laura Marie, a daughter of Mr. Christian Phillipson, of Oshkosh, a woman eminently fitted to worthily fill the place of companion and helpmeet to her worthy husband. Mr. and Mrs. Schein have one child named Norman Conrad.

John Schindler, a resident of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, nearly half a century, has witnessed wonderful changes, and belongs to that class of sturdy men to whose industry is largely due the remarkable transformation that has been wrought.

A native of Hungary, he was born April 5, 1841, and is a son of Gregory and Rosena Schindler, who came from Hungary, their native land, in July, 1858, reaching New York after an ocean voyage of seventy-three days. The father was a farmer in Hungary, but on coming to Menasha, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, worked as a day laborer. He soon went to Appleton, and a little later bought five acres of land, which is now (1908) inside the city limits. In March, 1862, he went to Black Creek township, Outagannie county, and after spending a short time on eighty acres of land he bought there, returned to Appleton. Thence, a year later, he moved onto a leased farm in Calumet county and lived there till the spring of 1866, when he purchased a quarter section of wild land in Section 1, Menasha township. This he cleared and subdued and brought under cultivation, and here the log cabin was built about fifteen years before, and fifteen acres cleared, and a growing orchard planted. Here he lived until his decease in 1882, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a progressive man of his day and by his own efforts rose from comparative obscurity to a place of influence in the community. His wife died in 1876. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church at Menasha and their bodies are interred in the Catholic cemetery there. They reared a family of five children.

John attended school in his native land and finished his schooling after coming to this country. He grew up at home and remained on the homestead till his father's decease. Since then he has improved and farmed eighty acres deeded to him by his father (formerly a part of the home farm) and being in Section 1, Menasha township. All of the present improvements were made by him and comprise a substantial frame dwelling

house, good grain and stock barns and other buildings, and all the accessories and appurtenances of an up-to-date model farm.

Mr. Schindler belongs to the Catholic church at Appleton. He is independent in political matters and has served a number of years as supervisor and school trustee.

In 1879 Mr. Schindler married Miss Threesca Lang, who was born in Hungary, and in 1857, when five years old, was brought to this country by her parents, Anthony and Mary Lang. They lived in Menasha two years; thence went to Appleton, and from there moved onto a farm in Harrison township, where they lived one year, and then moved into the log house on our subject's farm, where the father died in April, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Schindler have had five children, named, respectively, John, Gregory, James, Joseph, Mary, Simon B.

Henry P. Schmitt is the second child of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living, born to John and Susan Schmitt, who came from Germany and settled on a farm in Nekimi township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and there passed their lives. Henry P. was born in Germany on May 24, 1840, and came to the United States with his parents, having acquired his education in the country schools of his native place.

After settling in Winnebago county he worked on the farm and through the winter months was employed in the pineries of Northern Michigan, until 1867, when he took up his residence in Oshkosh, where for a time he was engaged in the saloon business.

In 1882 Mr. Schmitt, associated with his brother Casper, purchased a flouring mill plant, in South Oshkosh and erected a stone grist mill, which he successfully conducted under the firm name of H. P. Schmitt & Company, until his death, which occurred on September 22, 1900. Since his decease the business has been continued under the same name, his widow, a woman of fine business ability, retaining the interest formerly owned by her husband. Mr. Schmitt was a man of strict integrity, just in all his affairs, and widely known and universally esteemed for manly character.

He was a man of great activity, and was identified with numerous public, social and benevolent organizations, and at one time represented the Second ward of Oshkosh in the city council, being a life-long Democrat. He was a member of the Sons of Herman, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belonged

to Turner Halle and other local societies. Mr. Schmitt was one of the first volunteer firemen in Oshkosh, and was the first chief of the fire department, which position he held for ten or more years.

In 1867 Mr. Schmitt married Miss Agnes, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth C. (Loeal) Schnell, who came from Germany, their native land, in 1855 and settled on a farm in Black Wolf township, Winnebago county, and there reared their family and passed their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt had one child, viz: Elizabeth L., widow of Mr. Charles Horn, who now lives with her widowed mother in her home at No. 158 Otter street, Oshkosh.

Henry P. Schneider is the youngest of three sons born to Jacob and Isabella (Schmidt) Schneider, who emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1858, stopping at first in Chicago, but soon settling on a farm in Nekimi township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where they reared their family, enduring the hardships incident to making a home in a wild and sparsely settled country. Both are now deceased. Of their other sons, Valentine lives in Omro township, and John is a resident of the city of Oshkosh.

Henry P. was born in Germany in 1845, and was thirteen years old when the family came to this country. He spent his early manhood on the home farm, but in 1884 went to Oshkosh, where he engaged in the saloon business for a time, but a little later turned his attention to milling, and in 188— became part owner and manager of the plant and business of H. P. Schneider & Company, manufacturing superior brands of flour, feed and meal. The present mill, a substantial stone structure, was built in 1883.

Mr. Schneider is a thorough business man and devotes his attention closely to his own affairs and has achieved financial success, and with his family lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of his years of industry. He is identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Oshkosh.

In 1869 Mr. Schneider married Miss Birdie, daughter of Mr. Frederick Morse, of Black Wolf township, Winnebago county. Of four children born to them, Elizabeth, the eldest, now deceased, was married to Mr. John Barthels; Henry, lives in Oshkosh; Ida is the wife of Mr. Albert Pittelkow, of Oshkosh, and Edwin, the youngest, is in business with his father. He married Miss Harriet Gebauer.

Louis Schneider, an influential citizen and substantial business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Germany in 1847. He is the youngest of a family of five children born to John and Mary Schneider, who emigrated from the fatherland in 1858 and settled on a farm in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where they made their home and reared their family and where they died—he at the age of sixty and she at the age of seventy-five years. Of their other children, the eldest, Catherine, is married to Mr. Joseph Wuest, of Fond du Lac county. Peter, the second child, and John the third, also live in Fond du Lac county, and Elizabeth, the fourth child, is deceased.

Louis passed his boyhood on the farm and went to the district schools; he was also employed for a time at Lake Superior, and thence removed to Oshkosh, where he was employed in various capacities for a period of twenty years, by the firm of Philetus Sawyer & Company. He was also for a time engaged in manufacturing straw covers for protecting bottles, in which he is now engaged.

In 1905 Mr. Schneider opened an office and yards at the corner of Pearl street and New York avenue, Oshkosh, and engaged in the wood and coal trade, which has since occupied his attention. As a business man he is known for his promptness, and in all his affairs is honored and esteemed for his fair, honorable and straight methods and dealing.

Mr. Schneider takes a commendable interest in public and political affairs, and is in sympathy with whatever relates to the moral and material betterment of the community. He was for four years a member of the city council, representing the Twelfth ward of his city. In political sentiment, he is a Republican.

In 1878 Mr. Schneider married Miss Mary, daughter of James and Ellen Mathews, of Oshkosh, and natives of New Jersey and Ireland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have six children, viz: Mary Anna; Erna, who is married to Mr. Francis M. Spellman, of Green Bay; John M., who lives in Oshkosh; Nia S.; Agnes Ruth and Louis H., are living at home with their parents.

Godfrey C. Scholz, son of Gottlieb and Carolina (Schroeder) Scholz, who were natives of Germany and came after their marriage to this country in 1856, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Mr. Scholz was engaged in the business of shoemaking, was born in Milwaukee in 1867. His father served his adopted country for three and a half years during the Civil War.

Young Mr. Scholz gained his education in the country schools,

pursuing his studies evenings, and early developed a decided musical ability, and is an excellent musician and vocalist. He was reared on a farm and learned the cabinet trade with his brother, T. C. Scholz, at Appleton. At the age of twenty he engaged as a cabinet maker at Oshkosh, continuing for two years. He was then employed by the Radford Sash, Door & Blind Company as a carver for two years; next he was employed for four years by McCorison in the furniture business; then with C. L. Fell he purchased the art business of G. G. Lewis, the firm being Fell & Scholz. After continuing this for eleven years he bought out Messrs. Daugherty & McCormack. Upon closing this deal, he went to Chicago, where he studied in the school of undertaking and embalming, graduating in March, 1906. He then continued the work of undertaking and embalming, carrying with it a large stock of furniture. In this business he has been very successful, being admirably qualified for managing it. His business house is located at the corner of Ninth and Oregon street, the floor space of which he has doubled since he purchased it.

Mr. Scholz is a member of the German Brotherhood, which he helped to organize in 1895.

In 1890 he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of John Ginter, of Reedsville, Wisconsin. They have three children—Arthur E. H., Cora E. S., and Alta A. M.

Charles Schultz, mayor of the city of Neenah, and an extensive cigar manufacturer of the city, was born at Harrison, Ohio, on January 18, 1858. He obtained a good education in the place of his nativity. At the age of eighteen he left home and worked in various places as a cigar maker until 1885, when he settled in Neenah, where he has since continued to reside. For five years he was in the employ of George Smith, a cigar manufacturer of Neenah, at the expiration of which time he engaged in the business of manufacturing cigars on his own account, which he still conducts. His factory is at No. 109 South Commercial street, where he employs an average of five hands, and makes a specialty of high grade cigars chiefly for the local trade, which he has largely supplied for many years.

Mr. Schultz has always been a Democrat and has taken an active part in local politics. In 1898 he was supervisor of the Second ward of Neenah, and during the two following years served the same ward as alderman. During his term the present sewer system was adopted and construction commenced. The

franchise was also granted to the Winnebago Traction Company.

In April, 1902, Mr. Schultz was elected mayor of the city of Neenah, and was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906. During his incumbency of the office, decided civic progress has been made, including an expenditure of about \$75,000 on new sewerage and \$20,000 in new water mains.

Mayor Schultz was largely instrumental in moving the city to construct its own cement sidewalks and macadamized streets, and also a new \$80,000 high school building. He is quite prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, the Eagles, the Sons of Herman, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah.

Mr. Schultz was married May 12, 1887, to Miss Katie Haag, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1881. They have one child—Clarence, eighteen years of age, who was born at Neenah.

Marshall J. Scott, a sturdy and substantial farmer, who has spent nearly all his life in Neenah township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, has not only witnessed the transformation of his section from a comparative wilderness to its present condition of rich, fruitful farms, but also has done his full share in bringing about the wonderful changes that have been wrought.

Born in Canada, February 4, 1851, he came to Menasha township when eight years old with his parents, Rutherford and Adeline (Young) Scott, both natives of Clarenceville, Canada, where they passed their early lives and were married. Coming hither in 1859, the father bought the farm now owned by our subject, comprising 150 acres in Section 13, Menasha township, which was then partially improved.

Here he lived, devoting himself to general farming and raising stock, and passed his life, his death occurring in April, 1883, when he was fifty-eight years old. He was a good man, known for his uprightness and probity of character and all who knew him honored and respected him. He was a Republican in politics and a generous supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow, who still survives, lives on the family homestead with her son, and was seventy-two years of age November 16, 1907. Of seven children born to them three are now (1908) living.

Marshall J. acquired his education in the district schools of Menasha township, and has passed his life on the home farm,



W. C. RICH.

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which came into his possession by purchase after the decease of his father, and where he devotes himself to dairying and stock raising, in addition to general farming. Mr. Scott is a man who is esteemed by his neighbors, and all who know him, for his sturdy manliness and sterling worth, and none is more ready than he to give help to others in time of need, or more appreciative of kindness and favors received. He is a Republican in politics, but has neither sought nor cared for official position, and, like his father and mother, is an earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Seatoft, one of the pioners of Neenah, to which place he came more than half a century ago, and still remains one of its most active, enterprising, highly respected and altogether valuable citizens. Mr. Seatoft was born in Denmark on May 20, 1828, receiving a good education in his native place. While yet a young man he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York on New Year's Day, 1855. He came directly to Wisconsin, and served for a time as clerk in a Milwaukee dry goods store. Later he worked for a few months in a grocery store at Racine, after which he went to Neenah, arriving there in 1856. He soon engaged in general merchandizing there, the firm being Seatoft & Miller. After a few years of successful business, Mr. Seatoft sold out to his partner, and purchased a 100 acre tract of wood land in Clayton township. This farm he cleared, put under cultivation and still owns. This he carries on himself, employing men to do the farm work, stockraising and dairying, keeping a herd of about thirty cows. After a few years of activity on the farm, he resumed his present business, that of a general hardware merchant. He erected a large brick store building at No. 126 West Wisconsin avenue, which he occupies with a full line of hardware. He is the oldest merchant now in active business in the city of Neenah.

Mr. Seatoft has always taken an interest in politics, being an ardent Republican. He has been assessor of the city for a number of years. Though nearly fourscore years of age, Mr. Seatoft is one of the most active business men of Neenah, which contains a no more public-spirited or more highly respected citizen.

Carl A. Seemann, who ranks among the influential and successful medical practitioners of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born on a farm in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1868, and is the sixth child of a family of seven children born to Hans and Maria (Petersen) Seemann. The parents came from Germany, their native land.

about 1845 and settled on a farm in Clinton county, Iowa, where they reared their family and passed their lives. Both are now deceased. Of their other children, Wm. O. is a practicing physician at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Fred A. is practicing medicine at Sioux City, Iowa, and Henry is established in medical practice at Rocklin, South Dakota.

Carl A. passed his boyhood on the farm and attended the district school, acquiring the ordinary common school education and having the experiences common to the western farmer boy. Later he attended the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and supplemented his studies there with a course of study at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Soon thereafter, Dr. Seemann began the practice of his profession at Dubuque, Iowa, associated with his brother Fred A. Seemann; but after six months he went to Freeport, Illinois, and there engaged in practice four years, removing thence to Oshkosh in 1903. Dr. Seemann gives his attention especially to the treatment of chronic diseases and to office practice and consultations with gratifying success both to himself and to his large and constantly growing clientele. He is a man of pleasing personality, of genial, social temperament, optimistic, hopeful, a lover of good comradeship and fond of good cheer, and withal domestic in his tastes and a lover of home. In 1900 Dr. Seemann married Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. Charles Appel of Dubuque, Iowa, a woman, whose native endowments and cultured tastes, together with her domestic virtues, make her a worthy helpmeet of her worthy husband. They have three children, named, respectively, Marcella, Gladys and Dorothy.

D. M. Shea, of Utica township, is another one of the prosperous and thrifty farmers of Winnebago county. He was born here on April 12, 1861, on the same farm which he now owns. His parents were Jeremiah and Mary (Joy) Shea, both natives of old Ireland. They came to the United States in 1853, and settled first in Massachusetts, where they lived for about four years, and becoming interested in the possible fortunes to be made in Wisconsin, emigrated here in 1857, and purchased the farm on which our subject now lives. They made this their homestead for life, improving it from a practical wilderness to a highly cultivated farm, improved with a commodious dwelling house and outbuildings to correspond, and farmed it successfully for many years. Mr. Shea's death occurred in December,

1902. Mrs. Shea still (1898) survives, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. James H. Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Shea had a family of three children, viz: John, is a traveling salesman and lives in Oshkosh; D. M., our subject, and Ella, Mrs. James H. Sullivan. They live on a farm in Utica township.

In 1886 Mr. Shea, Jr., subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Rose Morrow, daughter of James and Rosa (Keogh) Morrow. They were also natives of Ireland, and old settlers of Rushford township. They came to America in ——. Mr. and Mrs. Shea have four children, viz: Grace E., a teacher in Oakwood; Jerry F., James E., and Rosa M., all living at home.

Mr. Shea has 154½ acres of land in his farm, of which 110 acres is under cultivation and well improved. In addition to his general farming, he carries on quite an extensive dairy business and stock raising, and by his shrewd and economical management since he purchased the farm he has made it one of the most modern and model country homes in the county. Politically Mr. Shea at one time favored the Democratic party, but for the past twelve years he has voted for the Republican candidates, believing them to be generally the right parties for the offices sought. He now holds the office of county supervisor of assessments, to which he was elected in November, 1901, and at that time resigned the office of Town Clerk, which he had held for five years previous, and was a director in the Utica Fire Insurance Company for some four years. Among the fraternal orders of which Mr. Shea is member are the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Oshkosh Lodge No. 292; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Reserve Association.

S. A. Shufelt, of Poygan township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, a successful business man, veteran of the civil war, and one who has helped to make the homes of the state, and the laws to govern them, was born in Franklin, Franklin county, Vermont, on April 19, 1824, the son of Frederick and Emily (Tallman) Shufelt, both natives of Canada. George Shufelt, the grandfather, came from Cloverick, Holland, and his great grandfather, Phillip, emigrated to New York State 200 years ago, as a member of a colony who organized a settlement named "Cloverick," but for some reason not known to the writer, the colony removed to Canada, where they established a new settlement and named it "Pigeon Hill." Here there are many relatives

of the family still living, with whom our subject maintains a correspondence.

Our subject's parents left the colony in Canada in 1824 and removed to Vermont, settling at Franklin, and in 1854 the family removed to Wisconsin and located on the farm now owned by Mr. M. P. Broderick, in Section 25, Poygan township. The father spent his life here and died at the age of seventy-two years, on January —, 1868. The mother died in 1871, aged sixty-five years. They were thrifty and enterprising people, and represented the best class of pioneer citizens, who devoted their lives to building up the country and adding to its taxable wealth. They reared a family of nine children—three of whom are now living; Mr. Shufelt, our subject, being the oldest.

He received his education in the Vermont schools, and upon his arrival in Wisconsin with his family bought a farm adjoining his father's, which at that time was covered with dense timber which he has since cleared and made into one of the finest farms of its size in the county. It comprises 110 acres, and is a beautiful piece of land, well drained, finely improved and kept in the best of order, and makes a model home.

In his early life Mr. Shufelt learned the mason's trade and followed it for twenty-two years, in the meantime looking after his farm interests.

On January 19, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This was during the draft, but he was accepted as a volunteer after having been twice before rejected on account of rheumatism. He was mustered in at Fort Howard and sent to the front under Colonel Richardson, and was assigned to General Grant's command, and kept on duty at Petersburg until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his Wisconsin home to again take up the duties of the American soldier citizen.

Mr. Shufelt has always taken an active interest in public affairs, both local and national, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and has missed but one vote for President since 1845, and that was while in the army. He has held many school and township offices, and in 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the state legislature. He is a charter member of the J. F. Sawyer, G. A. R. Post.

On February 1, 1853, Mr. Shufelt was married to Miss Mary Condon, a native of Canada. Mrs. Shufelt comes of a highly respected family and is a lady of noble character, with a wide

circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Shufelt have one daughter—Percis, now the wife of Mr. Joseph Alger, and lives in the township of Rushford, Wisconsin.

Eber L. Simpson, a self-made man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Clinton county, New York, on August 8, 1863, and is the oldest of three children born to John Langdon and Mary (Terrill) Simpson, natives of Vermont and Canada, respectively. The parents settled at Eureka, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1865, and the father, a ship carpenter by occupation, and assisted in building many boats such as the "City of Berlin," "Montello" and others of that class. He died in 1873 at the age of fifty-six years, his widow surviving till 1892.

Eber L. attended the public schools until his tenth year, but after the death of his father, lived with a Mr. George Rounds about a year, and in 1875, being then twelve years of age, entered the employ of Messrs. Bennett & Wilson, grocers of Oshkosh, and also for a time sold papers on the street. Soon after this he went to Depere, Wisconsin, where he learned and worked at the blacksmith's trade three years, then until he was seventeen worked in a woodenware factory and during the next four years was employed in a shingle mill. On attaining his majority, young Simpson returned to Oshkosh, and for ten years was connected with the fire department, as a pipe man. After that he was for four years proprietor of the "Magnolia" saloon, at No. 16 South Main street, then sold out, and with Mr. Joseph Koplitz, under the firm name of Simpson & Koplitz, bought the place at No. 74 Main street, which they conducted until 1904. Mr. Simpson then sold his interest to his partner, and until January 1, 1904, was engaged in the real estate business with Mr. George Sarad under the name of Sarad & Simpson.

Ever since making his home in Oshkosh, Mr. Simpson has been more or less active in political matters and has taken a leading part in the councils and affairs of the Republican party, having served on the various committees of his ward and county, the State Central Committee, etc., and three times served as a delegate to the state convention. In 1895 he was elected alderman from the Ninth ward, re-elected in the spring of 1896, and in 1900 was again elected for a term of four years, but resigned to assume the duties of the office of sheriff of Winnebago county, to which he was elected in November, 1904, by the largest majority ever received by a Republican candidate for that office.

in the county. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed his partnership relations with Mr. Koplitz.

Mr. Simpson is a man of fine social qualities, generous, kind-hearted and genial and popular in the circles in which he moves. He is domestic in his tastes and delights in nothing more than in his home and family. He is identified with numerous fraternal and social organizations, being a member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Eagles, and also being connected with the Oshkosh Power Boat Club, Oshkosh Shooting Club, Badger Club and the Winnebago Gun Club.

In 1889 Mr. Simpson married Miss Meta, daughter of the late Senator Christian Sarau, of Oshkosh, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and they have five children, named respectively Meta L., George L., Florence E., Eber E. and Jenette Irene.

Hiram Smith, of Neenah, banker and manufacturer, was born on a farm in Otsego county, New York, September 10, 1829, son of John Smith, who was the son of David Smith. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Birdsall. Hiram Smith was, during his early life, engaged on the farm when not attending school, and was educated in the Literary Institute of Franklin, New York. Arriving in Neenah as a pioneer in 1854, he entered into the mercantile business with his brother, Edward Smith, in the old corner brick store building erected by him in 1850, and still standing. The following year he joined with Mr. D. C. Van Ostrand in a general store, the beginning of a successful partnership which lasted until his death, excepting the years between 1858 and 1865, when Mr. Van Ostrand was out of business.

In the erection of the pioneer paper mill in Neenah, the old red frame mill that stood on the site of the old government sawmill at the end of the mission race, in 1866, Mr. Smith took an active part as a stockholder and the secretary and treasurer of the company. The mill was once rented for the amount it cost to erect. The third year the mill was taken over by Smith & Van Ostrand, who had secured all the stock, and operated it until it was sold to Kimberly, Clark & Company in 1874. This famous old red mill is described in another place, and was the origin of success in paper making in Wisconsin— an industry that now ranks the state second in the Union.

The year previous, the firm of Smith & Van Ostrand, and

H. P. Leavens, had purchased the stove foundry at the head of little Lake Butte des Morts, founded by Moore & Wells in 1858, and now principally owned by Mr. George Bergstrom, it also having developed into a great enterprise.

During their ownership of this property they also controlled the hardware business on Main street, which they disposed of to Mr. W. P. Peckham, in 1875. This store is still conducted. There was the magic of Aladdin's lamp connected with the old hardware store, for more men who afterwards became millionaires and leaders in business circles, have sold pots and kettles over its counters, than any other place in the state can boast of. This year Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. D. C. Van Ostrand and George Harlow, made a journey to California.

About this period, Smith and Van Ostrand opened on Commercial (then Cedar) street, a loan and brokerage office, which, in a few years they joined in the organization of the founding of the Manufacturers' Bank, now the National Manufacturers' Bank, of which Mr. Hiram Smith was president, until his death, and Mr. D. C. Van Ostrand, vice-president.

Mr. Smith was married in 1856 to Miss Vesta H. Olmstead. Two daughters were born to them—Mrs. George Porter, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Miss Hattie married Mr. Ben Reed, of Oshkosh. The mother still resides at the beautiful old homestead on Main street, Neenah. Both daughters are graduates of Elmira College, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Smith died on January 4, 1900, and was buried from his old home, Rev. J. E. Chapin conducting the service, and the music was furnished by the church choir. The funeral was largely attended and all the pioneers were present. The pallbearers were S. M. Hay, of Oshkosh, D. W. Barnes, Moses Bollstein and William Kellett, Frank C. Shattuck and J. B. Morgan.

Mr. Smith assisted in the founding of three important enterprises—the paper industry of Wisconsin, the Neenah Stove Works and the Manufacturer's Bank. The "Press" said of him that "He was a man who, by force of character and directness of purpose, commanded the respect of all who knew him."

Michael E. Sorley was born in Norway, on December 3, 1834, and came to this country in 1846 with his father, the late E. M. Sorley. They remained for four years in Milwaukee, where they first located; then removed to Port Washington, where they

remained four years, from there to Racine for a short time, and in 1855 came to Neenah, Wisconsin. The father was a painter by trade and followed that occupation until his death, on September 4, 1868.

Mr. Sorley, Jr., received his primary education in his native country, and likewise attended school in Racine and Neenah; he had learned the painter's trade of his father and followed that business after settling in Neenah, until he retired from active work in 1894. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was village trustee the year that Neenah was incorporated as a city, 1873; served two years as alderman, and four years as assessor of the city of Neenah. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in religion he is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church of Neenah, and was one of the charter members of the church association. He was also for some time one of the trustees of the church, and likewise its treasurer.

In 1857 Mr. Sorley was married to Miss Emily, daughter of Christian and Anna Ruger. Like her parents, Mrs. Sorley was born in Norway, and came to this country with them when a child. Her parents were early settlers of Neenah, where they resided until their death. Her father died on October 1, 1874, and her mother on December 24, 1880. Mrs. Sorley is also a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorley are the parents of seven children, all born in Neenah, and six of whom are now (1908) living, viz: Emil, Caroline, August, Helen, Frank, Anna and Martin. Emil Sorley is a druggist at Tigerton, Wisconsin; he married Miss Mary Vining; they have three children—Stanley, Walter and Caroline. Caroline Sorley, now the wife of Gunther Carlberg, of Boulder, Colorado; eleven children have been born to them—Earnest, William, Bessie, Edward, Norman, Gunther, Jr., Margaret, Frank, Emily, Lucille and Dorothy.

August Sorley resides in Neenah, a painter by trade. Helen, now the wife of William A. Engel, resides at Fredericktown, Missouri. They have one son, William. Mr. Engel is a station agent at that place. Frank died at the age of twenty-three at Spanish Fork, Utah, where he was engaged in the drug business. Anna is the wife of George Kuhefuss, of Boulder, Colorado, bookkeeper in the First National Bank there. They have three children—Mildred, Helen and Elizabeth. Martin resides

in Splitrock, Wisconsin, engaged in general merchandising. He married Miss Mary Ennis. They have two children, Catherine and Frank.

William Spikes was born in Londonderry, Ireland, March 17, 1832, and died December 6, 1903, at Oshkosh, Wis. He was the son of James and Margaret (Campbell) Spikes. Between the ages of nine and twelve years, he attended school, and in 1849, at the age of seventeen years, he came to America an orphan, being accompanied by his sister. Between the years 1849 and 1854, he resided in Boston, Mass., and learned during that period the trade of cabinet maker and upholsterer. In 1854 he went to St. Jonesbury, Vt., and followed his trade until the fall of 1855, when he came west to Wisconsin. He reached Oshkosh December 1, and taking up his permanent residence, continued here.

After reaching this city he worked at his trade until January 1, 1862, when he responded to his country's call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company B, Third regiment, of Wisconsin cavalry, as a private. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of quartermaster sergeant, and served in that capacity until his promotion to the rank of orderly sergeant in 1864. In the latter rank he served until February 17, 1865, when he was mustered out of service at Madison, receiving an honorable discharge. The scenes of his campaigning were chiefly on the frontier of Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, and in the various engagements in which he participated, he was noted for bravery and meritorious conduct.

On leaving the service Mr. Spikes returned to Oshkosh and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, to which he gave his entire time and attention, and by strict methods met with gratifying success. For several years he was in co-partnership with Joseph Stringham, doing business under the firm name of William Spikes & Co.

Mr. Spikes was married in Boston, Mass., in 1849, to Matilda Taggart, who was also a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Mrs. Spikes died on December 7, 1886, and on October 26, 1887, he was married to Mrs. Lucy C. Griffin, who died on February 3, 1888. The first marriage of Mr. Spikes resulted in the birth of an only daughter, who is now Mrs. Eliza J. Tucker, wife of Henry Tucker. By a former marriage with Robert McDonald, Mrs. Tucker is the mother of two children: Maude and William.

John F. Stanhilber, a well-known lumberman of Oshkosh, having followed that business for more than thirty years, is well deserving of special mention in the history of Winnebago county. He was born in Evans Mills, Jefferson county, New York, April 12, 1839, and died in Oshkosh on August 26, 1896, where he had resided for many years. At the age of 23 he came to this city and engaged as a bookkeeper for the lumber firm of Ripley & Mead and remained in that position for about twenty years, or until Ripley & Mead retired and the firm became Stanhilber, Amos & Co. In 1895 he withdrew from the company and from active business and spent some time in traveling in the East and visiting relatives. The only break in the continuity of his residence here was two years—1868 and 1869—spent at Minier, Illinois, in the mercantile business.

On January 4, 1872, Mr. Stanhilber was married to Miss Julia Mead, daughter of J. L. Mead, one of his employers. Mrs. Stanhilber and one son, Fred, survive him.

On his twenty-first birthday Mr. Stanhilber became a member of the Masonic lodge and at the time of his death was a member of the Oshkosh Lodge, No. 27, A. F. and A. M. under whose auspices the funeral was conducted. He was a man of strong domestic attachments and a companionable disposition—in short, he was a most upright and highly respected citizen, well liked by all who knew him and had no enemies. In all his long business dealings he was the embodiment of honesty and fairness and honorable to the extent of self-sacrifice in every relation of life. As a neighbor and good citizen he was greatly missed and by a devoted family sincerely mourned.

Ernest F. Steude, wholesale and retail furrier of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and one of the substantial business men of the city, was born in Germany on, 18—.

Mr. Steude came to Oshkosh in 187. . . and engaged in a modest way in the buying and selling of furs, and by strict attention to the markets, and upright and honorable dealing, he has built up a large and steadily increasing trade, which extends over a great portion of the West.

In 1877 Mr. Steude was married to Miss Sarah Keil, of Aurora, Illinois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keil. Mr. Steude and his estimable wife have an interesting family of seven children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

In 1896 Mr. Steude reorganized and enlarged his business and associated with himself his sons Otto G. and William F. in the

Steude Fur Company, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of fur products. Mr. Steude has been a valuable addition to Oshkosh business circles and has accomplished great results in making Oshkosh a central market for his valuable commodity. His trade has grown from a small beginning until at the present time they give constant employment to twenty-five people.

Otto G. Steude, eldest son of Ernest F. and Sarah (Keil) Steude, received his education in the public schools of Chicago, and first engaged in the fur business in the last named city in 1894. He is an active and enterprising young business man, and is manager of the wholesale and retail department of the Ernest F. Steude & Sons Fur Company, his brother William being also a member of the firm.

Among the social organizations of which Otto G. is a member may be mentioned the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In August, 1904, he was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of William Zastrow, of Oshkosh. They are the parents of two children, Harold E. F. and Ralph W.

Merton R. Streeter, M. D., a leading physician of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, his native place, was born on February 14, 1866, the second of five children, three of whom survive, born to George B. and Adeline C. (Reynolds) Streeter. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native city, finishing with the class of 1883, and then attended the Oshkosh Business College. After deciding to enter the medical profession he pursued a course of study at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated with the class of 1889. Going to Washington on the Pacific coast, he remained there some six years, but in 1895 returned to Oshkosh, where he has since devoted himself uninterruptedly to the practice of his profession. For three years Dr. Streeter was associated with Dr. Thomas P. Russell, under the firm name of Russell & Streeter, but with that exception has carried on his practice, general in character, in his own name.

Dr. Streeter is known for his carefulness and conscientiousness, and these, combined with his thorough knowledge of medical science and his practical skill, have won for him well-merited and gratifying success. He is a member of the American Medical Association and also belongs to the Fox River Valley Medical Association and is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George B. Streeter, father of Dr. Streeter, was born at Whitefield, New Hampshire, in January, 1831, and is a son of Ezekiel and Tryphena (Savage) Streeter, who were natives of Massachusetts and who settled in Wisconsin in 1855, engaging in farming near Oshkosh and other towns in Waupaca county. The father, who was born October 20, in 1799, died in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. George B. had but limited educational advantages in his boyhood, his time being spent in the lumbering camps in New Hampshire. In 1855 he joined his father, who had preceded him to Oshkosh, and since that time has made that city his home. During the first years of his residence here he was employed by various parties engaged in the lumbering business; conducted logging camps on Wolf river and later was engaged in buying and selling logs.

On June 19, 1861, Mr. Streeter married Miss Adeline C. Reynolds, daughter of Nathaniel Reynolds, of Greenfield, New Hampshire. Of five children born to them Edward W., Merton R. and Estella C. are living; those deceased are Ben C., who was drowned in Lake Winnebago, and who was twenty years of age and a graduate of the State Normal School, and one died in infancy.

Charles F. Stroud, born March 17, 1858; died January 1, 1902. When man cultivates all the best attributes of human nature, and then, with the utmost energy, applies his acquired capabilities in the great cause of human progress, he may rightfully be termed a successful man.

To speak his name to one who knew him will be to impel a spontaneous eulogy of his many qualities, and in this he has erected in the hearts of his fellow men a lasting monument to his memory.

Such a man was Charles F. Stroud, the subject of this sketch.

Upright in his character, strong in his friendships, genial socially, always ready to give from his store of wealth and knowledge to those less fortunate than himself, his splendid qualities made for him a host of life-long friends, and made certain also the success of any business he undertook.

Mr. Stroud was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, March 17, 1858, and made that city his home all his life. When a youth he was employed by his brother, George F. Stroud, in the paint and oil business, and after the death of the latter he formed a partnership with Harry E. Thomson, and, as the senior member of the firm of Stroud & Thomson, he fostered and extended the business

until it became as widely and favorably known as any of its kind in the state.

He was an enthusiastic musician of marked ability, a charter member of the Arion Orchestra, and for a long time its director, and to his zeal and efforts more than any other man is due the continued prominence of this organization.

He was a member of the Centennial Lodge of Masons, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen, Stationary Engineers and was cornetist of the vested choir of Trinity Episcopal Church.

He is survived by his widow, Clare E. Stroud, who is senior member of the firm of Stroud & Co. (successors to Stroud & Thomson), one son, Charles, and three daughters, Helen, Annie and Laura, to whom he left the tender memories of a kind, loving and provident husband and father.

Carl E. Stubenvoll, M. D., a well-known physician of Oshkosh, was born in Germany on January 1, 1867. He was the son of Carl and Eliza (Vandascher) Stubenvoll, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States and located in New York State in 1884, where Mr. Stubenvoll, Sr., died at the age of forty-six years. Mrs. Stubenvoll died there also at the age of twenty-eight years.

Our subject received his primary schooling in the common schools of his native town in Germany, graduating from the famous university at Heidelberg in the class of 1892. Upon leaving college he came to this country to visit relatives in Wisconsin, and was so well pleased with the country and its prospects that he decided to remain and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, first in Racine, Wisconsin, removing two years later to Tigerton, where he remained from 1894 to 1904, then moved to Oshkosh and began practice. Dr. Stubenvoll became associated with the German-American Hospital of Oshkosh in 1907, and at this time (1908) he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Winnebago County Medical Society and the Oshkosh Medical Club. He enjoys his full share of practice and is one of the thriving physicians of the city.

In 1893 Dr. Stubenvoll was married to Miss Carrie Rodenback, of Caledonia, Racine county, Wisconsin. They have three children, viz.: Hugo K., Charlotte L. and Harvey C. Stubenvoll.

Edgar William Swank, a leading educator and progressive citizen of Oshkosh, was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, on August 12, 1871. His parents were William, a native of Indi-

ana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and Mary Jane (Weaver) Swank, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1870 they removed to Montgomery county, Missouri, where the father is now a prosperous farmer. The son, Edgar William, spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and received his primary education in the rural schools of that county, after which he attended the Montgomery City high school. This he supplemented with a course of study at the Normal School at Chillicothe, Missouri, and finished his school life at the Southwestern Business College of St. Louis, and after completing his studies here he spent some time in St. Louis employed at office work, after which he taught one term in St. Alban's Military Academy at Knoxville, Illinois. In 1902 Mr. Swank was called to a position as instructor in the Williams' Business College at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, at which he was engaged for three years, and in 1905 in connection with Mr. W. D. McDaniels purchased the Oshkosh Business College, which had formerly been conducted by Mr. W. W. Daggett. Under the management of Messrs. McDaniels and Swank the institution, which is the second oldest business college in Wisconsin, having been established in 1867, took on new life and entered upon a career even more prosperous than that which had before attended it. The school was equipped with modern appliances, new furniture and furnishings throughout were supplied and new and improved methods of teaching introduced—Mr. Swank taking charge of the commercial department and Mr. McDaniels acting as manager and looking after the correspondence department.

Mr. Swank is a born teacher, thoroughly fitted for his work by years of careful study and practical experience, possessing the happy faculty of imparting to others in a clear and convincing manner his own ideas and information. He is a man of pleasing personality and presence, and readily wins the confidence and respect not only of his scholars but also all who come within the range of his influence. He is the author of a textbook on bookkeeping called "Modern Methods of Bookkeeping," which is now being published.

Mr. Swank is connected with the Wisconsin Business Educators' Association and takes an active part in its deliberations and work. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Baptist church.

In 1892 Mr. Swank married Miss Emma Christina Humburg, of Case, Warren county, Missouri, a woman in all respects a

worthy helpmeet of her worthy husband. They have one child, named Dorothy Lucile.

Charles M. Taylor, whose successful work in the line of his profession has brought him into more than local prominence, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on March 1, 1860. He is the second child of a family of six children born to Ozro C. and Helen C. (Carr) Taylor, both natives of St. Lawrence county, New York. The father, who was by occupation a trainer and doctor of horses, died in 1889 at the age of fifty-three years. The mother still survives.

Charles M. acquired a good English education in the common schools and the high school at West Union, Iowa, and afterwards pursued a course of study in the veterinary department of Iowa State College, at Ames, where he was graduated with the class of 1891.

He began his professional work at Walker, Iowa, soon after his graduation, but a little later removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he practiced until 1902. Since that time Dr. Taylor has been established at Oshkosh, where he has been eminently successful and won for himself a wide reputation by his scientific and skillful treatment of the diseases and ailments of horses and other dumb animals.

Dr. Taylor is an enthusiast in his work, and follows his profession from love of it, and brings to his practice the results of years of careful and conscientious study and a wide range of varied and practical experiences. He is a man who not only has progressive ideas and theories, but also applies his theories in a most practical way, using the most approved methods of treatment and operation known to his profession. Several up-to-date surgical and dental instruments now used in the profession are the result of his practical, inventive genius. Dr. Taylor, in his practice, applies to the members of the animal kingdom, all the laws of therapeutics and hygiene used in the treatment of man's ailment and thus eliminates the suffering and pain of the dumb animal caused by the harsh remedies and harsher administration under the old-time methods.

On October 6, 1892, Dr. Taylor married Miss Belle L., daughter of Mr. Edward Berry, of Racine, Wisconsin. They have four surviving children, named respectively Charles M., Jr., Urban R., Belle L. and Edwin C., and two, viz., Leon and Richard, are deceased.

W. H. Tenant, a pioneer and successful farmer of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on April 1, 1838, the son of John and Martha (Beswick) Tenant. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of New York State. The father first came to Canada when quite young and remained there for one year, when he removed to St. Lawrence county and lived there until 1854, then brought his family to Waukau, Wisconsin, where they lived until the death of his wife, mother of our subject, in 1874, at the age of sixty years. He then made his home with W. H. until his death, in 1899, at the age of eighty-six years.

They had a family of seven sons and one daughter; five sons are now living. They were people of thrift and ambition and did their full share in developing and building up their adopted country, and this brief mention of their lives is but a mere testimonial of two brave hearts who spent their best efforts to make this county the abode of their descendants.

Our subject, W. H., was the eldest of the family, and spent his boyhood days in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he obtained a common school education. After coming to Wisconsin, he learned the miller's trade, which he followed for twelve years in Waukau. He then purchased his present farm in section five, Rushford township, which he has made into a beautiful home. Though not possessed of a robust constitution, he is not lacking in energy and for many years was engaged in the bee culture, only on account of his health, keeping a large number of swarms, at which he was also successful.

Mr. Tenant was married on July 1, 1863, to Miss Esther Lannin, a native of Ireland. They have reared a family of six children, viz.: William G., the eldest; Clark H., lives in Milwaukee; Alice, lives at home; Ida., now Mrs. George Kunze, of Wyandotte, Michigan; Dora and Albert, both living at home.

W. G. Tenant is the son of W. H. and Esther (Lannin) Tenant. He was born in Waukau, Wisconsin, April 9, 1864, and when he was two years old his parents removed to their present home. He received his education in the public schools, and owing to the ill health of his father he at an early age took charge of the farm, and success attended his efforts from the beginning. He now owns the farm adjoining that of his father, and the two are operated as one farm. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, highly respected in the community, and is a worthy son of a worthy sire. In connection with their general farm-

ing they have of late years given special attention to dairying, and have a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows from registered sires. For the year 1906 Mr. Tenant's records show an average of 338 pounds of butter per head for the twenty cows—one two-year-old making 463 pounds—her milk weighing 7,638 pounds. The farm is in a high state of cultivation with a modern residence, barns and silo, with gasoline engines and other labor-saving devices. The residence is equipped with running water and acetylene gas for illuminating—in short, his home is one of the most modern places in Winnebago county.

For twelve years Mr. Tenant has served as an officer on the school board and five years on the town board. He is a charter member of the Poygan and Rushford Grange, and an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Termaat & Monahan Company, organized in 1903 by John D. Termaat and Louis J. Monahan, ranks among the prosperous industrial enterprises of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Its plant is located at Nos. 34 and 36 River street, and with its machine shop, foundry, testing room, office, docks, etc., covers an area of 100x300 feet. Since its organization it has built some 2,000 engines, all reversible and on the two-cycle principle, and ranging from one-half to 100 horsepower. The company has built a number of engines, especially adapted to speed boats, such as the "Cito," "Black Beauty" and "Alamo," the last named being of 140 horsepower.

Mr. John D. Termaat, who is at the head of this company, was born in Holland, January 12, 1867.

He acquired a common school education in his native country and at Cedar Grove, Wisconsin, whither he came in 1884, and engaged in farming. Later he turned his attention to the photographic art, and in 1893 took up his residence in Oshkosh and continued in that line ten years, when in 1903 he became associated with Mr. Monahan in their manufacturing enterprise. In 1900 Mr. Termaat married Miss Minnie Depping, of Franklin, Wisconsin.

Mr. Louis J. Monahan, a native of Oshkosh, was born August 9, 1874, and is a son of John and Mary (Farrell) Monahan, natives of St. Johns, New Brunswick. They settled in Oshkosh in 1840 and the father was a pioneer lumberman in the North woods along the Wolf river. He died in 1896 at the age of 70 years. The mother still survives.

After closing his school days in the public schools Louis J. be-

came a machinist and pattern maker, and in 1892 formed with Mr. John D. Termaat a partnership and engaged in the manufacture of gas and gasoline engines. This business was sold to the Western Malleable & Grey Iron Company, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Monahan turned his attention to manufacturing spinning machines for the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company, in which he continued till the organization of the Termaat & Monahan Company in 1903. Associated with this company as its secretary is **Mr. Mahlon L. Cottrill**, also a native of Oshkosh. He was born February 8, 1855, to Lyman H. and Sarah (Keyes) Cottrill, who removed from Montpelier, Vermont, their native place, about 1855 and settled at Oshkosh, where the father was for a time engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1861 he removed to Kansas City and was there interested in the overland Santa Fe and Denver stage line for a number of years. In 1877 he went to California and there died the same year. His wife died in 1863 at the age of 35 years.

After the decease of his father Mahlon L. returned to Oshkosh, making his home with Mr. Edward Eastman and attending school. Later he studied at Beaver Dam Academy. Having early learned telegraphy, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as station agent at Horicon Junction, whence after a period of eighteen years' service the company transferred him to a similar position at Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1904 he retired from the company's service to assume the duties of his present position. Mr. Cottrill is prominently connected with the Masonic order, being a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 205, of Oshkosh, and having served as past master and past high priest in the chapter and captain general in the commandery. He is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1880 Mr. Cottrill married Miss Retta, daughter of Mr. Frank Griswold, an influential citizen of Horicon. They have two children, named, respectively, Marian E. and Catherine E.

Leonard H. Thompson is the second child of a family of six children born to Judson and Lydia M. (Berry) Thompson, early settlers of Clayton township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Their other children were Nathan, who died September 2, 1854, aged four years and two months; J. Judson, a practicing physician in Chicago; Francis Cyrus, a farmer in Antigo, Wisconsin; Elmer E., a farmer on the family homestead, and a daughter who died in infancy, unnamed. The father was born in Onondaga

county, New York, December 10, 1825, and there educated in the public schools. He came to Wisconsin in 1845 and in 1846 bought the first eighty acres of land purchased in Clayton township, Winnebago county, to which he added forty acres at a later date.

In 1868 he moved to Hortonville, in Outagamie county, and spent five years there in a general merchandising business. He then returned to his farm in Clayton township and lived there with his family till his decease, May 19, 1902, at the age of 76 years. Besides farming he carried on blacksmithing at "Thompson's Corners," so called in honor of him and his brother, who lived there, and he made the first breaking plow used in Clayton township.

He was a man of commanding influence in the community and was honored and esteemed by everybody, and for some years was justice of the peace. He was an honored member of the Allenville Freewill Baptist Church, as was also his wife, whom he married in 1849. She was born in the state of Maine, September 30, 1834, and was a daughter of Nathan Berry, who came to Clayton township among the early settlers and was a farmer there many years, and moved thence to Houston county, Minnesota, where he died. Our subject's mother died August 15, 1880.

Leonard H. attended the district schools of Clayton township and worked on the home farm until he was 23 years old. He then bought a partially improved farm of 120 acres in section 20, Clayton township, and there engaged in general farming and dairying with success thirteen years. Mr. Thompson added many improvements and modern conveniences, making his one of the model farms of the county.

In 1890 Mr. Thompson traded this farm for 100 and one-half acres of improved land in Neenah township, his present home, where he has spared neither time nor money, in making of it one of the most attractive and desirable dairy farms in the county and where he carries on dairying on an extensive scale. Mr. Thompson is an active man of affairs outside of his regular business. He is a Republican in politics; has served two terms as assessor of Clayton township, also two terms as township treasurer; was two years side supervisor of Neenah township, and for three years last past has been township assessor, and since 1876 with his wife has been identified with the Allenville Freewill Baptist Church.

On March 25, 1875, Mr. Thompson married Miss Susan M., daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Benedict) Tipler, early set-

tlers of Clayton township. Mrs. Thompson was born September 5, 1857, in Clayton township and there went to school with her husband when they were children. She was a woman of noble Christian character, a loving wife and indulgent mother, and was beloved by all for her many womanly virtues. She died on August 18, 1902, at the family home, and her body was laid to rest in Clayton cemetery.

Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mabel Grace, the eldest, is married to Mr. Walter H. Pearson, a farmer on the home place, and they have two children, Irwin and Harold. William J., the second child, born November 14, 1878, died November 7, 1883. Cyrus, born December 25, 1882, lives on a part of the home farm, engaged in farming, and also has a sand quarry on the place. He married Miss Lulu Jones, who was born at Neenah, a daughter of William and Anna Jones, the father being chief of police of that city. Sarah, the fourth child, is married to Mr. Joseph Parmenter, of Neenah, and has one child, viz.: Chester L. Edith was born October 8, 1890, and died December 27, 1890. One child died in infancy, unnamed, October 19, 1889.

C. W. Thrall, one of the early pioneer settlers and today one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Winnebago county, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, on November 25, 1818, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Ayres) Thrall, natives of New England. His grandfather, also John Thrall, was a descendant of the old Dutch family of that name, who came to America in the seventeenth century and settled in New England. In 1837 during Mr. Thrall's youth he worked at various occupations in both Pennsylvania and Ohio for some seven years and then decided to try farming. He rented a farm in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his parents and family joined him in 1844, coming here from St. Lawrence county, New York. They remained here for only eighteen months, however, having become interested in the new then territory of Wisconsin and the many advantages it held out to pioneers. They decided to brave the hardships incident to the settling of a new country and on May 5, 1846, gathered together their belongings and started for the West. They arrived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on June 9 of the same year and settled on the present farm in section 28, Utica township, where Mr. Thrall has since resided. His farm of over 200 acres is in a high state of cultivation, improved with a large new commodious and modern residence, barns and other outbuildings, and the place is equipped

with modern labor-saving devices which go to make this one of the most beautiful country homes in the county, and it is under the active management of his son, John W.

Mr. Thrall has always taken an active interest in public matters, and any movement toward the betterment of the public has always received his sanction and support. For ten years he held the office of assessor, and during the war days he was enrolling officer for his district. He has always contributed freely to the support of the church, although not a member himself. At this time (1908) he is hale and hearty at the age of 90 years, and during the year 1907 he was proffered the office of justice of the peace and also the chairmanship of the town board, both of which he declined to accept. He has indeed served his town and county well and has ever been one of its foremost, honorable and respected citizens.

Mr. Thrall married Miss Frances McKee on June 2, 1853. She was the daughter of the Rev. Hiram McKee, a prominent minister and strong abolitionist of Champlain, New York. They reared a family of eight children, viz.: Hiram Wallace, Ella (now deceased), Mabel, Mary E., Hattie M., Charles M., Doretta F., Martha M. (deceased), Cyrus A. and Nettie H.

Mrs. Thrall died February 7, 1870. Mr. Thrall married Margaret J. Roberts, November 14, 1878, and by this marriage has two children—Myrtie Rebecca and John Wells.

Gerrit T. Thorn, who ranks among the progressive, wideawake and successful lawyers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Fond du Lac, where he was born April 3, 1870, being the fifth of a family of eight children, five of whom are now (1907) living. His father, Gerrit T. Thorn, removed from Onondaga county, New York, to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1854, where he taught school a number of years. Thence he moved to Dodge county, where he was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. He practiced his profession there and in various other towns, also in Oshkosh, and spent his later years at New London, where he died in the year 1900 at the age of 67 years. He was a man of strong character, high-minded, upright and honorable in all his methods and dealings, and one of the widely known lawyers of the state. In politics he was a Democrat and served in both the senate and general assembly of Wisconsin. His widow, who is a niece of former Chief Justice Orton, of Wisconsin, was Elizabeth Clark and was born in Maryland, and now lives in the city of Oshkosh.

Our subject supplemented his public school education by courses of study at the Oshkosh Normal School and Lawrence University, and for several years after finishing his studies in school he followed civil engineering, being assistant city engineer in the city of Oshkosh for a time. In 1896 he was graduated from the law department of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, and the next year pursued a post-graduate course in the law department of the Lake Forest University at Chicago. After his admission to the bar he practiced his profession several years in Waupaca and Dodge counties, thence went to Green Lake county and practiced, after which he spent two years at Appleton, and in 1903 opened an office at Oshkosh, devoting himself to the general practice of the law, making the collecting of judgments a specialty.

Mr. Thorn is a man of ripe scholarship, an able lawyer with high ideals and progressive ideas, and follows his profession from love of it and, needless to say, is successful. Mr. Thorn is an independent thinker, and in all that he does is guided by high motives and actuated by a desire to do what is right. He is a Social-Democrat in politics, and at Horicon, Wisconsin, served as city attorney.

On November 9, 1899, he married Miss Margaret J., daughter of Isaac C. Alden, a resident of Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wisconsin.

George F. Thompson, a native of Jefferson county, New York, was born February 7, 1844, and is a son of Jonathan and Electa (Runnalls) Thompson, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Scotland. The father was a tanner and shoemaker in Jefferson county, New York, but after settling at Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1856 he engaged in no regular occupation. He lived to the age of 87 years and died in 1881 in Jefferson county, New York, where the mother died in 1847. After leaving the public schools of Neenah, George F. worked there in different mills and learned the miller's trade, which he followed a number of years, but was obliged to abandon on account of ill health. He also in his early life for several years navigated the Winnebago, Wolf and Fox rivers and their tributaries as captain of both passenger and freight boats.

After the opening of the Civil War on August 20, 1862, he entered the army as a member of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment participated in the battle of Prairieville, October 9, 1862, and several

sharp skirmishes, but in 1863 he was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, on account of ill health. On August 20, 1864, he re-enlisted, entering the navy, and served till the close of the war, being stationed on the lower Mississippi. Wounded by a bullet, which he still carries in his left knee, Mr. Thompson was for a time in a hospital, whence he was transferred to the hospital boat "Red Rover," and discharged July 31, 1865.

Mr. Thompson has been somewhat active in local political affairs, being a Republican in political sentiment, and served four years as alderman and six years as deputy sheriff and for two years was chief of police of Neenah. He is identified with various organizations, being a charter member of H. J. Lewis Post, No. 129, Neenah, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On January 26, 1868, Mr. Thompson married Miss Eliza Richards, who was born at Lansing, Michigan, August 23, 1842, to Samuel G. and Hannah (Keller) Richards. Her father, a native of Warsaw, New York, was a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked both in his native place and in Michigan, whence he moved to Neenah, settling there April 20, 1846. During the first two years he carried the mails on horseback from Neenah to Green Bay, after which he followed his trade, his shops being located at the foot of Lake Winnebago, then the site of the town. He died in Minnesota, September 7, 1880, at the age of 76, and was buried there. His widow survived till February 8, 1905, and her body was interred at Neenah.

Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Jessie, the eldest, is the wife of Mr. Thomas Cauley, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. They have three children, viz.: Grace, Bernice and Marie. The second child, Samuel G., a tinner and plumber by trade, is single and lives at Neenah. Eugene, the third child, is engaged in the wholesale cheese business at Neenah. He married Miss Amanda Engle and they have two children, named, respectively, Earl and Helen. The fourth child, Grace, is married to Mr. Frederick Sansom, city passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, at Milwaukee. Pearl is a bookkeeper and lives at home. The youngest child, Earl, died on May 9, 1888, aged 4 years and 10 months, and is buried at Neenah.

Robert Tipler, a self-made man and substantial citizen of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 21, 1837. When fourteen years old, accompanying his grandparents, he came to the United States and a year later

started life on his own account, working one year for William Tipler, with whom he lived in Clayton township, Winnebago county. Receiving for his services \$5 in money, he put it with an equal amount he had saved in England and bought himself some clothes, and then went to school during a winter, working for his board. The next summer he earned \$25, with which he bought a new supply of clothing and again went to school and thus, alternating between working summers and going to school winters, he gained his education.

From his eighteenth to his twenty-fifth year Mr. Tipler spent the summers farming and during winter months worked in the lumber regions in the woods. In this way he got his start and with the money he was able to save he bought forty acres of land in section 33, Clayton township, to which he afterward added ten acres, and besides bought forty acres in section 29, and here he has made his home and carried on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Tipler has witnessed the development of Winnebago county from a sparsely settled prairie to a populous and wealthy farming community, the city of Oshkosh itself, across the site of which he passed on foot when he first settled in the county, having but a single house, and he has done his full share in bringing about the wonderful changes that have been wrought.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or cared for official position.

In 1865 he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Jacob A. and Christiana Raught, natives of New York state. They settled at Menasha, Wisconsin, when Mrs. Tipler, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, was two years old, but later moved to Winneconne. The father was a carpenter by trade. He died in Marquette county, Wisconsin, at the age of 79 years, his wife having died many years before at the age of forty-four.

Mr. and Mrs. Tipler have three children, viz.: Sarah, who is married to Mr. Lester C. Cleveland, a lumber dealer, of Antigo, Wisconsin. They have two children, named, respectively, George and Imogene. The second child, Phoebe, is the wife of Mr. David Miracle, a farmer of Vineland township, Winnebago county. They have four surviving children, viz.: Warren, Alfred, Clifford and Gordon.

The youngest child, Taisy, is married to Mr. Charles W. Becker, a farmer of Clayton township, and they have two children, named, respectively, Dorothy and Beulah.



C. L. RICH.

Allen A. Tipler, a native son of Wisconsin, was born November 29, 1853, in Clayton township, Winnebago county, and is the second child of a family of six children born to William and Sarah (Benedict) Tipler, natives of Lincolnshire, England, and of Ohio, respectively. Their other children were: Mary Ann, now the wife of Edward Emmons, of Neenah township; William, who lives in Minnesota; Cyrus, who died, aged 38 years; Ward H., who resides in Kansas, and Susan, who died in September, 1902, the wife of Mr. L. H. Thompson, of Neenah township. All of the children were born at the family homestead in Clayton township and educated in the district schools there.

Our subject's father came to this country when a young man and settled in Clayton township on eighty acres of land, being a part of the farm now owned by Mr. Niels Jenson, and later added to it another eighty acres of wild land, which he subduced and improved and on which he lived many years, engaged extensively in stock raising and general farming. Later he bought an interest in the A. W. Patter flouring mill at Neenah, of which he afterward became sole owner, and conducted that business three years. Selling the mill to Mr. Charles Howard, he bought a partially improved farm of 163 acres in Neenah township, which he converted into a modern farm, adding new buildings and other modern improvements and equipments. He lived here and carried on farming until his decease; at the age of 75 years. He was a man of great activity and marked influence in the community, prosperous and progressive, and was held in high esteem by all. His wife, our subject's mother, was a daughter of Cyrus and Susan (Dowty) Benedict, now deceased, and who were early and prominent settlers of Vinland township. She died in June, 1903, and her body was laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery by the side of that of her husband, who died in May, 1896.

Allen A. grew to manhood in the family homestead and on attaining his majority began life on his own account, leasing the flouring mill formerly owned by his father, which in partnership with Mr. A. O. Summerton, under the firm name of Tipler & Co., he carried on one year. This partnership being dissolved, he formed another with a Mr. Butler, which lasted one year, and then the partner withdrew and Mr. Tipler and his father conducted the mill one year. Then selling his milling interests, he leased a farm in Neenah township, which he worked nine years, after which he bought his present farm of 120 acres in section 22, Clayton township, formerly owned by his father, and there

has since been continuously engaged in general farming, dairying and stock raising. Most of the improvements on his place were made by Mr. Tipler, and it is recognized as one of the model farms in that section of Winnebago county. Mr. Tipler is a Republican in politics and has served as chairman of the township board two years, and also was three years clerk of the same.

In March, 1879, Mr. Tipler married Miss Achsah A., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Washburn) Biggs, both natives of Maine, where they were married. They were early settlers and farmers at Shirland, Illinois, whence in 1857 they moved to Hortonville, Wisconsin. Here the father, who was born April 22, 1819, was engaged in the flouring mill business until his decease, June 11, 1865. The mother, born April 8, 1822, died February 12, 1884, and the bodies of both are interred at Hortonville. Of ten children born to them, nine are now (1908) living. Mr. and Mrs. Tipler have had six children, all born in Winnebago county. Of these Manford, born December 24, 1880, is a farmer in Idaho; Frank L., born April 6, 1881, married Miss Alma Pope and is engaged in the creamery business at Shell Lake, Wisconsin; Nellie, born January 28, 1883, is married to Mr. Raymond Babcock, a farmer of Clayton township; Willis, born April 22, 1890, and Perry Alfred, born March 27, 1892, lives at home, and the youngest child, unnamed, died in infancy.

David Tipler was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 10, 1848, and is the third child of a family of seven children born to David and Mary (Johnson) Tipler, both natives of the same place. Of their other children, John resides at Neenah, Wisconsin; Ann is the widow of Mr. Julius Ashby, deceased, and lives at Winneconne; William is in Minnesota and resides at Westport; George lives on the family homestead in Clayton township; Isaac lives in the township of Menasha, and the youngest died in infancy, unnamed. The father was a farmer of a large landed estate in England, and on coming to this country settled at once on forty acres, which he bought in Clayton township, in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Later he added twenty acres to his original purchase, and here he made a home for himself and his family and lived until his decease, October 4, 1897, at the age of 80 years.

He was a Republican in political sentiment, and in religious faith was affiliated with the Baptist denomination. His wife, whom he married May 15, 1845, died June 16, 1859.

After the death of his mother David, our subject, went to live

with his uncle, Isaac Tipler, and remained with him six years, after which he spent a short time in Ohio, finally returning to Clayton township and purchasing his present farm of eighty acres, where he has since been engaged in stock raising and general farming. While giving careful attention to farming interests, Mr. Tipler has also devoted much time to outside affairs, having at various times served in nearly all the local township offices, and in whatever position he has been placed has always proved himself capable and trustworthy. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

On February 1, 1882, Mr. Tipler married Miss Celia, the youngest of a family of four children born to Franklin and Cordelia (Granger) Blodgett, of Clayton township. Her father moved from Sodus, Wayne county, New York, where he was born on November 13, 1823, to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1845. In 1847 he settled on a farm in Clayton township of 160 acres and there made his home until some three years prior to his decease, which occurred at Neenah, November 8, 1898. Mrs. Blodgett, also a native of Sodus, New York, where she was born December 12, 1824, died at Neenah, January 30, 1897. Their other children were named, respectively, Ellen, Charles, now a resident of Clayton township, and George, who lives at Omro. One child born to Mr. and Mrs. Tipler died in infancy, unnamed.

Isaac Tipler, who has lived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, nearly all his life, belongs to that class of sturdy men who have had part in transforming the county from a state of wilderness to a populous community of rich, fertile and fruitful farms. A native of Lincolnshire, England, he was born June 30, 1856, and when three months old was brought to Winnebago county by his parents, David and Mary (Johnson) Tipler, more complete mention of whom appears in the sketch of David Tipler elsewhere in this work. Isaac grew to manhood on his father's farm in Clayton township, acquiring his education in the district schools at Thompson's Corners, and when 26 years of age began life on his own account. For two years he cultivated a rented farm in Menasha township, and then bought these forty acres in section 6, which he has improved with a fine, commodious farm house, good barns and other buildings, and to which he has added another tract of fifty-eight acres in the same section and forty acres in Greenville township, Outagamie county, making in all 138 acres.

Under his good management the place has been brought to a

high state of cultivation and fertility, being furnished with all the appliances and appurtenances of a model modern stock-raising, dairying and grain growing farm.

Mr. Tipler, a Republican in politics, has taken a commendable interest in local and public affairs, and during six years last past has served as chairman of the town board of Menasha. In religious matters he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Neenah. Mr. Tipler on November 9, 1882, married Miss Meribah E., daughter of Andrew J. and Eliza (Prouty) Mills, who was born in Menasha township. She acquired a good education in the local public schools and for eight years taught school, the last two years in the city of Neenah.

Her father was born in Madison county, New York, June 19, 1819, and the mother in Geauga county, Ohio, whither the father went when he was seventeen years old and engaged in farming until 1850, marrying in the meantime.

The parents at this time settled on a quarter section of land in section 6, Neenah township, Winnebago county (part of which is now the home of our subject), where they made a home and reared their family and lived till about 1872, when they left the farm and moved to Neenah, where the mother died March 16, 1903, and where the father now resides, retired from active work. Of three children born to them the eldest, Antoinette, now deceased, was married to Mr. John Law, of Vinland township, who after the decease of his wife married Alice, the second child. Their youngest child is the wife of our subject, and they have had seven children, of whom five are now (1908) living, viz.: Harry M., who was born October 27, 1883; Cora A., born February 11, 1886; Sadie A., born May 9, 1888; Mary E., born June 12, 1891, and Warren E., who was born January 6, 1894.

The sixth child, Arthur R., and the youngest, unnamed, both died in infancy.

John Harrison Townsend was another of the prosperous farmers of Winnebago county who was born in Essex county, New York state, in the town of Crown Point, on April 4, 1840, the son of John and Clarissa (Wollcott) Townsend. They came west to Wisconsin in 1840 after becoming enthused with the marvelous reports concerning the possible opportunities for fortunes here and settled in the township of Nepeuskun in August of that year. This section of Wisconsin was in those days a practical wilderness, populated principally by Indians and wild beasts, and there being no roads at that time, they migrated by way of the

Indian trails from Fond du Lac to this place and settled on a patch of land which they immediately set to work to clear and improve, and finally by hard work and perseverance they cultivated the land to a point where they were able to realize quite a comfortable livelihood and continued the occupation of farming during the remainder of their lives, and at their death they left behind a pretty little home and the good will and esteem of their neighbors. They had a family of four children, viz.: Hannah and Rosanna, both deceased; our subject, J. H., and Mary Adeline. Mr. Townsend died on January 12, 1886, and Mrs. Townsend on October 27, 1888, at the ages of 84 and 78, respectively.

Mr. Townsend, Jr., received a fair education in the district schools, working on the farm the while, and at the age of 22 years he married Miss Eliza Martin, daughter of R. K. and Mary (Bush) Martin. She was born in Morely, England, her father being of Scotch descent and her mother English. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend were married March 12, 1862, at Ripon, Wisconsin. Mr. Martin came to America from Scotland and settled on a farm near Pickett, in Nekimi township, where he followed farming as an occupation for many years. He died in Ripon township, however.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have three children, viz.: Frank, who conducts the home farm; Cora, now the wife of W. W. Noble and lives in Rushford township, and Gertrude, a student of music, living at home. Mr. Townsend's farm consists of 120 acres, all under cultivation excepting fifteen acres of timber land. He carries on general farming, and in addition to this he does quite an extensive dairy business as well as raising fine blooded stock. He keeps a large herd of Jersey and Durham milch cows, and his hogs are of the Chester White breed. He is independent in politics, always voting for the man who in his best judgment is qualified for the office sought. He has never aspired to political fame and has never held any office excepting on the school board. Here he served with satisfaction for many years. In 1863 Mr. Townsend enlisted in Company E, First Wisconsin Cavalry, participating in a number of lively battles. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and served in the battle of Holly Springs and at Memphis, Tennessee—in fact, he was a faithful servant for his country and bravely faced the enemy in various points all over the South. He received his honorable discharge in July of

1865, and returned home. He died November 12, 1907. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 251.

Mr. Townsend's life was a busy one from the beginning, and as a result of his hard work, energy and perseverance he owned one of the most beautiful country homes in the county and was considered among the most desirable citizens of his community.

William Tritt, of Poygan township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was born in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1819, son of Christian Tritt, who was a native of Germany.

William moved to Trumble county, Ohio, in 1822, from Pennsylvania, and in 1850, being attracted by the immigration to Wisconsin, he, in company with his brother-in-law, Euclid Hubbard, came to Poygan township, where for \$200 he purchased from George Rossin his squatter's right to the farm, which is still owned by him and at present occupied by his son-in-law, George Wilkinson. He made his home on his original purchase until 1904, since which time he has resided on an adjoining farm which he owns.

Mr. Tritt owned at one time 590 acres of land, but has divided part of it between his children, and now has 310 acres in his own name. He carries on general farming and dairying, at which he has been very successful during his long and useful life, and is widely known for his thrift and ambition as a financier and home builder. He has also served his country faithfully as a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company F, under Colonel Sweet, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, first going to Cincinnati, Ohio, to intercept Kirby Smith, whose army was threatening to invade the city at that time, and from then on he saw some busy times in the numerous battles that were fought by his command. Among the battles in which he participated were at Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, being taken prisoner at the latter place and confined in the prisons of Richmond, Andersonville, Florence and Gouldsborough for seventeen months, being one of the few who survived the terrible treatment and starvation to which they were subjected. His remarkable constitution, however, served him well in this hour of peril, and when rescued he was sent to St. Louis, where he remained in the hospital for some time. He was transferred from there to Benton Barracks, and then to the Marine Hospital, where he was honorably discharged from the

service on June 14, 1865. Thus Mr. Tritt's life has been a busy and eventful one of four score years and eight, and at the present writing (1908) is hale and hearty and enjoying good health. He takes a keen interest in current events, and in his younger days held many local offices of trust.

Mr. Tritt was married July 2, 1842, to Miss Julissa Hubbard, sister of Euclid Hubbard. The children of this marriage were: Zenas C. lives in Kansas; Frederica, deceased; William Lloyd is a farmer in Poygan township; Ida, now Mrs. Adelbert Safford, widow; Euclid H. lives in Omro; Adelia, now Mrs. Gibbs; Allie, now Mrs. Dexter Luce, of Oshkosh, and Elina, now Mrs. Patrick Flannagan, of Poygan township.

Of the second marriage the children were: Hiram, a farmer in Poygan township, and Florence, now Mrs. George Wilkinson, lives on the old homestead.

Alois Ulrich was the second child of a family of fifteen children, seven of whom are now (1908) living. He was born May 11, 1842, at Kissnacht, Switzerland, to Alois and Katherine (Ehrler) Ulrich, natives of Switzerland, where they spent their lives. He was educated in his native place and early in life learned the butcher's trade, which he followed in Switzerland.

When about 25 years old he came to the United States and after traveling about with a view to locating, finally settled at Neenah, Wisconsin, and opened the first meat market established there. This was situated on East Wisconsin street, and he continued in business there throughout his life, owning the building and in later years adding a wholesale department. He also established a meat market in the Russell Block, which he conducted until his decease.

Mr. Ulrich was a careful and prompt business manager, upright and honorable in all his methods and dealings, and withal prosperous and thrifty. He accumulated much property, owning at the time of his decease a number of dwelling houses in the city of Neenah besides a fine farm in Neenah township, where he raised cattle to supply his markets. He was a man who attended strictly to his own affairs, and while interested in all that related to the betterment of the city and community in which he lived, took little active part in public affairs more than to perform his duties as a good citizen. He was domestic in his tastes and loved his home, and everybody who knew him esteemed him for his upright, manly character. His death occurred on July 14, 1888, at his home in Neenah.

In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Ulrich about two years after settling in Neenah married Miss Mary, daughter of Michael and Mary (Hale) Heigl, both natives of Austria, where Mrs. Ulrich was born and whence she came to this country with her parents when five years old. She grew to womanhood on the family homestead in Neenah township, where her parents settled on coming to the United States. The father died there in the year 1900 at the age of 92 years. The mother, who survives, lives with her daughter, Mrs. John Goodwin, in Neenah. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich, seven are now living. The second child, Lucile, born April 4, 1876, after leaving the public schools of Neenah, took a commercial course at McDonald's Business College, Milwaukee, after which she was four years stenographer and bookkeeper for her uncle in that city. She was married at Stormbaugh, Michigan, to Mr. Wylie J. Rutherford. He, a native of Steelville, Missouri, was educated at Ottumwa, Iowa, whither his parents moved and where he lived a number of years. He is a man of considerable prominence, energetic and progressive. He was an organizer of the Yardmasters' Benevolent Association of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and is a prominent figure in that organization. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have a pleasant home at No. 109 East Doty street, Neenah, and are surrounded with domestic and social enjoyments. The younger of their two children, Wylie Jefferson Ulrich Rutherford, was born at Neenah, February 13, 1906.

Gottfried Ulrich, a business man of Neenah, Wisconsin, is a native of Switzerland and was born April 23, 1857, and is a son of Alois and Katherine (Ehrler) Ulrich, who were born and passed their lives in Switzerland. The father, a butcher by occupation, died at the age of 57 years, and the mother at the age of 65.

Gottfried acquired his education in his native place and June 22, 1875, came to the United States, and for nearly two years was employed in the meat market conducted by his brother, Louis, who had previously settled at Neenah. Purchasing his brother's interest, he on February 22, 1877, took the business in his own name and so continued till 1882. During that year he associated with himself Mr. F. J. Gillingham, and under the name of Ulrich & Gillingham trade was carried on for seventeen years.

On the dissolution of this copartnership, February 1, 1900, Mr. Ulrich took his sons into the business, and since that time it has been conducted under the name of G. Ulrich & Co. The business, which comprises both wholesale and retail, is carried on in a two-story brick building at No. 124 West Wisconsin avenue, which Mr. Ulrich erected in 1880 and in which he lived with his family above his market till 1893. Since that time he has occupied his commodious home which he built at No. 308 East Wisconsin avenue.

In all his affairs Mr. Ulrich has always been a hard worker, and merits the success his years of conscientious endeavor have brought. Besides the business connected with his market, Mr. Ulrich owns a farm of 285 acres in Neenah township, well improved, where he carries on general farming and stock raising.

On October 30, 1879, Mr. Ulrich married Miss Barbara, daughter of Meinrad Zentner, now living in retirement in the city of Oshkosh, but who was an early settler and for many years a prosperous farmer and influential citizen of Black Wolf township, Winnebago county. Mrs. Ulrich was born in Black Wolf township and reared and educated there. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich have six children, viz.: Lousia K. and Edward M., who are associated with their father in business, and Walter J., Meta A., Edna and Helen, all living with their parents.

Joseph Ulrich, a substantial business man of Menasha, Wisconsin, was born February 6, 1849, to Alois and Katherine (Ehler) Ulrich, natives of Switzerland, where they spent their lives, the father being a butcher by trade. Joseph came from Switzerland, his native land, in the early summer of 1875 and first settled at Neenah, Wisconsin, where he was employed for some years by his elder brother, Alois, in the meat trade. Then moving to Menasha, he opened a market on his own account and has carried it on with marked success to the present time (1908), now owning the brick building in which the business is conducted. He also owns a small farm of thirty-two acres in Menasha township, where he raises stock for his market.

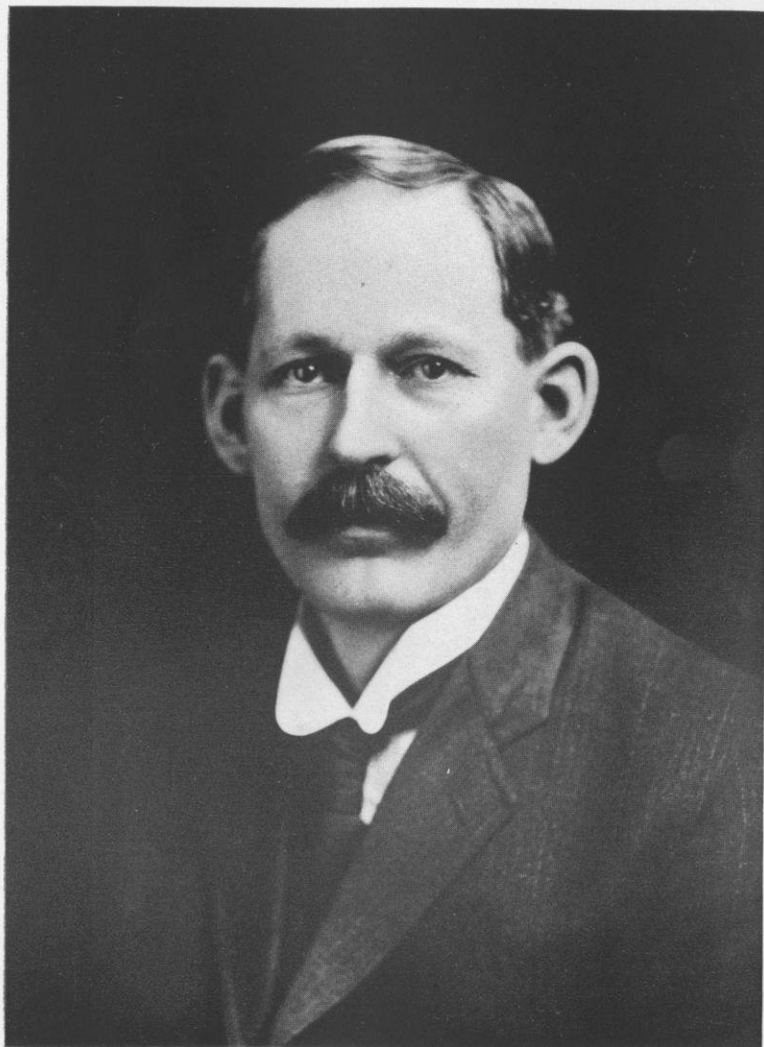
He is a man of great energy and activity and has attained his gratifying success through patient and persevering industry and upright business dealings, and merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. Mr. Ulrich is an honored member of the Catholic Church of Menasha.

In 1878 he married Miss Applonia, daughter of John and Anna (Carn) Duckart, who came from Prussia, their native land.

about 1855, and after living two years near Milwaukee, settled in Menasha and carried on his trade as a mason until his retirement from active work at the age of 70 years. The mother died in June, 1881. Mrs. Ulrich was born in Milwaukee, but has lived in Menasha since she was two years old. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich, five died in infancy. Of those surviving Alfred is associated with his father in business. He was born at Menasha, April 16, 1885, and educated at St. Mary's School there. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the German Benevolent Society of Menasha. The next surviving child, Maria B., is a graduate of St. Catherine's Academy of Racine; Carl A. is a student at St. Mary's School, Menasha, and Joseph is a bright boy of ten years.

Mr. Ulrich starting in life with no capital other than his native abilities, has by dint of patient, persistent and persevering effort attained to his present position, and it may truthfully be said of him that he is in the best sense a self-made man. He is identified with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and also a member of the German Benevolent Society of Menasha. He is a man of domestic tastes and a home lover, and with his family in their handsome home at No. 311 Tayco street, enjoys in full measure the well-merited fruits of his years of honest endeavor.

W. B. Van Kirk, of Rush Lake P. O., is one of the third generation of the family name to claim Winnebago county as their home. In 1845 his grandfather, John Van Kirk, who was a native of Oneida county, New York, came to Wisconsin, and after a short time spent in Kenosha he came to Winnebago county and purchased from the government section 17 in Nepeuskun township, where he made a home for himself and family and spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1869 at the age of 73 years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and one of the leading pioneer settlers of his time, and one of the first in the country. His family consisted of six children, of which our subject's father, Jerome Van Kirk, was the eldest, being 17 years old when the family came to Wisconsin. He remained on the old homestead until 1856, when he bought the southwest quarter of section 16, in Nepeuskun township, where he passed his life as a farmer. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Painsville, Ohio. Her maiden name was Paulina Brigham. She met her death by accident, being thrown from a vehicle by a runaway team in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk, Sr., were the parents of five children. He was a man highly esteemed for his



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manly qualities as a citizen and good neighbor, with the best interests of the community at heart. He died in 1894 at the age of 64 years.

Our subject, Mr. W. B. Van Kirk, was born on the old homestead on May 18, 1862, and while comparatively a young man, is one of the most energetic business men of the community. After completing his studies at school he immediately engaged in farming and followed that line with success until 1895, when he removed to Rush lake and became interested in the Rush Lake Produce Company, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs. They have a cold storage plant 50x50, three stories high with basement. They handle the entire supply of sixteen large creameries and during the busy season ship on an average of three carloads per week.

March 22, 1891, he was married to Miss Martha Krebs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Krebs, of Nepeuskun township. Mrs. Van Kirk died on June 25, 1895, leaving one daughter, Ruth, and Esther, now deceased.

Mr. Van Kirk was again married on December 23, 1897, to Miss Nellie L. Morrison, daughter of William Morrison, of Bridgeton, Maine, and niece of Mrs. Marshall Harres, of Oshkosh. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk have two children—Richard and Dorothy.

Fraternally Mr. Van Kirk is a Mason of the Blue Lodge.

De Witt Clinton Van Ostrand, banker and manufacturer of Neenah, was born in Liverpool, New York, about four miles from Syracuse, October 4, 1827. When he was 4 years old his father died, and his mother removed to Watertown. At 7 years of age he was taken into the family of Mr. Curtis Taylor, living on a farm near there, where he remained seven years, then becoming a member of the family of his brother at Evans Mills, New York. Here he attended the Academy of Evans Mills several years, and afterward worked for three years in a woolen mill at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. Determined to go West, he landed in Neenah in May, 1850, where he remained all his after life. He brought with him from his savings \$600 and with the companions who arrived with him, entered into the manufacture of chairs, principally Boston rockers; but the enterprise was not a success and suspended within a year. Mr. Van Ostrand then ran a Durham boat, propelled by Indians, for the carriage of freight between Grand Chute and Winnebago Rapids, on Little Lake Butte des Morts. The next season, in company with Aaron H. Cronkhite.

they obtained the portage contract for carriage of goods between the steamboat navigation at Kaukauna over the plank road to Menasha. Purchasing a stock of goods, he opened a store on Wisconsin street in 1855, but in September he bought out the interest of Mr. Edward Smith in the stock of goods of Smith Brothers, in the Smith Block, on the corner where the old building still stands in active service. This was the beginning of the half century partnership with Hiram Smith. Two years later he operated the old government mission flour mill in company with Aaron H. Cronkhite. He removed to Eldorado, Fond du Lac county, and engaged in the milling business with Mr. James K. Scribner in March, 1861, where he remained for seven years, then returned to Neenah. While at Eldorado he was elected a member of the legislature, where he had the honor of voting for the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He was renominated, but declined a second term. His partner at Eldorado was a relative, as the partners had married sisters. The old red paper mill had been erected on the site of the old government mission sawmill in 1865-66, the first paper mill in Neenah and the real pioneer of profit in paper making in Wisconsin, though the product was only 3,000 pounds in twenty-four hours, made of cotton rags, and the paper sold for 11½ cents per pound. The capital stock was \$10,000, and the members of the company Hiram and Edward Smith, Nathan Cobb, Dr. N. S. Robinson and Moses Hooper. After the successful operation for two years the Smith Brothers took over most of the stock, and Mr. Van Ostrand, returning from Eldorado, bought the interest of Mr. Edward Smith and with Hiram Smith operated the mill until they sold out all their interest in 1874 to the Kimberly & Clark Company, who had begun the making of paper in the Globe mill in 1872.

In the meantime Smith & Van Ostrand with H. P. Leavens purchased the stove works at the foot of Little Lake Butte des Morts, which had been founded by Moore Brothers & Wells in 1857. After some changes in ownership it was entirely under the control of Mr. A. K. Moore by 1870, who died in 1873, when it was taken over by this firm and operated by them until 1878, then sold to George O. Bergstrom and D. W. Bergstrom.

While they were owners of the stove works, this firm also became interested in the Magie hardware store, on Wisconsin street, from which have gone more men to become millionaires than any other place in the county. At times interests in this

old hardware establishment have been owned by Charles B. Clark, A. W. Patten, Hiram Smith and Hon. D. C. Van Ostrand. H. P. Leavens has since become an extensive flour sack manufacturer, and Pitt Peckham was a hardwareman, a stove foundryman and a member of the legislature. Henry Sherry also once had an interest in the business.

Released from all their manufacturing enterprises, the firm of Smith & Van Ostrand opened a loan office on Cedar street, now South Commercial, in the rear of the old National Bank, in 1878. Here they did business for a number of years until they led a movement in 1885 to organize the Manufacturers' Bank, of which they had the principal interest. The bank rebuilt its chambers in 1902, fitting the front with new Bedford stone pillars, and is now operated as the National Manufacturers' Bank. Mr. Van Ostrand retained the active management with Mr. Smith until a short time before his death.

Mr. Van Ostrand was elected village president of Neenah in 1859-60 and was on the school board for a number of years. In politics he was a Republican. On his death his warm personal friend, Capt. J. N. Stone, said in the "Times": "He was a man with many warm friends. His loss to Neenah is one that will be long remembered." In his later years he traveled to far away places in our own and foreign lands, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa, Mexico, Alaska and often sojourning in California. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1872 and was an active participant in all its services and a liberal donor to its resources and support. In a long, kind obituary Rev. John E. Chapin, the veteran pastor, said among many kind things that "Little can we see here the noble energies and qualities which operated behind these outlines of his history. Sober, industrious and frugal, he gradually gained in resources; but he did not advance himself by the misfortune of others. Ruled by a spirit of righteousness, he did not gain by sharp practices nor venture on wild speculation. In intellect he was one of the ablest men in the city and eminently reliable and respected."

Mr. Van Ostrand died Sunday morning, November 26, 1905. The funeral was conducted at the home by Rev. John E. Chapin and Rev. J. L. Marquis. The pallbearers were D. W. Bergstrom, S. A. Cook, D. W. Barnes, Frank C. Shattuck, George Bergstrom, S. B. Morgan, Albert Gilbert and Will Brown. His children are Mrs. Hattie Hale, of Chicago; Mrs. L. J. Pinkerton, Neenah; Mr.

Edward H. Van Ostrand, of Antigo, and De Witt Van Ostrand, of Phillips.

E. W. Viall, who for more than two score years was a leading and influential business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Lake county, Ohio, on October 7, 1834. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and later supplemented this by a course of study at Western Reserve College, in Cleveland. In 1857 Mr. Viall was clerking in a dry goods store in Cleveland, at which time another young man, James E. Kennedy, was clerking in a Cleveland grocery house. In the spring of that year, with a view to bettering their condition, the two young men resigned their positions and going to Oshkosh, Wisconsin; under the firm name of Kennedy & Viall opened a retail grocery store on the east side of Ferry street in a building which in 1858 was moved to the present site of the Commercial National Bank, where it was destroyed in the great fire of 1859. Both young men were wideawake in business affairs and Mr. Viall was an expert accountant, and their business prospered, so that in 1864 they purchased a wholesale grocery business and erected a large stone warehouse in the rear of their store and carried on an extensive and constantly growing trade some eight years. In 1872 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent and the ownership of the grocery business passed to Mr. Viall, who was also largely interested in real estate matters and held stock to the amount of \$5,000 in the First National Bank under its original organization. In 1873 the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$100,000, and Mr. Viall's interest then amounted to \$10,000, which had grown in value to \$30,000 when the bank charter expired in 1883 and he sold his interest and withdrew from the bank. But he continued in the retail and wholesale grocery trade till 1885 and then sold the business to his brother, Fred Viall.

Among other of his real estate transactions Mr. Viall after the fire in 1875 erected a fine office building, which was occupied by prominent business firms. While yet conducting his grocery business in 1884, associated with Mr. C. W. Felker, he purchased the equity of redemption of "The Times," Mr. Felker becoming editor. The paper gained a wide reputation, but proved a losing investment.

Mr. Viall was a man of genial nature, loyal to his friends, liberal with his money, sociable, companionable, a lover of good comradeship and generous to a fault, his books showing accounts

amounting to thousands of dollars made to accommodate friends that were never paid, and many of his losses in business were caused by loans made to intimate friends who were willing to impose on his liberality and good nature. His financial standing was well known and for years he was used by a coterie of lawyer friends as surety on bonds in the court presided over by Judge Pulling, his name being inserted in the bonds without question. He served as treasurer of the Agricultural Association, which had charge of the Northern State Fair at Oshkosh, for the entire life of the association, which was dissolved the day before his death.

In his earlier life Mr. Viall was a Republican in political faith, but in 1866, when Governor Randall and Senator James R. Doolittle sided with President Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial, he followed their leading and left the Republican party and ever afterward supported for office the candidate whom he thought most fit, regardless of party affiliations. Mr. Viall had no use for secret organizations, did not believe in life insurance, and cared nothing for public office, finding in his own business enough to engage his attention and gratify his ambition. He was one of the organizers of the Oshkosh Yacht Club and a charter member of the Old Settlers' Club, and probably no one connected with the earlier history of Oshkosh was more widely known than he. He was for many years a stockholder in the National Bank of Oshkosh, and at the time of his death owned stock in the German National Bank.

In 1855 Mr. Viall married Miss Mary A. Wilson, a native of Ohio and a woman of fine endowments, whose superior qualities of mind and heart attract to her the admiration of all who come within the range of her influence. Mrs. Viall with two sons, Edgar W. Viall and Frank W. Viall, survive the father, whose death occurred in 1883 at the age of 68 years.

William Walker, secretary and treasurer of the Neenah Brass Works, was born in Milwaukee, April 17, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and remained there until 1900, when he removed to Appleton, Wisconsin, where for a period of three years he was in the employ of the Appleton Screw Plate Works. In 1903 he went to Neenah, Wisconsin, where he became one of the organizers of the Neenah Brass Works. For this business Mr. Walker is admirably adapted. He learned the trade of brass molder at Milwaukee and had charge of the Milwaukee Brass & Copper Works for twenty-two and a

half years. The business of the Neenah Brass Works has prospered remarkably, the transactions of 1907 being fourfold those of the preceding year. They employ from twelve to sixteen skilled molders and machinists. They make shipments to all parts of the United States and make a specialty of railroad castings and screw plates. Their extensive and well-equipped plant is situated at Edna avenue and River street, Neenah. In 1907 they increased its capacity by a large main building of cement block construction and very attractive in appearance. The nickle and bronze plate manufactured by this company has, by reason of its superior quality, a very wide reputation and is used in all parts of the country. They also make a bronze casting of a superior kind by reason of its great acid-resisting qualities. The officers of the company are: William Nash, president; William Walker, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Harkman, manager. Mr. Walker sold his interests in the Neenah Brass Works in March 1908, and in April, 1908, began business for himself alone, and the company is known as the Twin City Brass Works.

Mr. Walker was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Wilson, a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin. They have one child, Benjamin, born October 21, 1888. He is an electrician and is located at Neenah.

William M. Walker, who resides at Winnebago Station, in Oshkosh township, is a native of New York state and the son of William and Jane (Moody) Walker. He was born at Utica, Oneida county, New York, on June 10, 1847. His parents came to the United States from England in 1842, and settled in New York, where they remained until 1853, then came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the southwest part of Winnebago county and followed their chosen profession for some twelve years, when they sold out and retired from active business. Mr. Walker died in 1901, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. The mother died in 1898, at the age of eighty-one years. They were honorable and upright citizens and highly respected by their many friends throughout the community.

William was educated in the common schools of his district, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in 1863 in Company B. Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in Company B. Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under "Pap" Thomas in the Army of the

West until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Memphis, Tennessee, and Holly Springs, Mississippi.

In 1871 he married Miss Maria Steele, daughter of Noah Levings and Maria (Vedder) Steele, who was born in New York. Noah L. Steele was born in Massachusetts, and as early as 1850 settled in Winnebago county. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children—Harry Levings and Courtland L. now live at San Francisco, California, and Eleanor resides at home, and is still a student.

Mr. Walker established the station of Winnebago in Oshkosh township, and for twenty years was ticket agent at the State Hospital, or Winnebago Station. He also filled the office of postmaster at this place during that whole period, with the exception of two years. He is an extensive holder of real estate, nearly all the properties of Winnebago Station being owned by him, besides which he owns 700 acres of timber land. For the last twelve years he has been engaged in the merchandising business, owning and conducting a store at Winnebago Station.

In politics Mr. Walker is with the Republican party, and has served some time as a director on the school board.

Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of Sheridan Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Walker is a man of pleasing address, a loyal citizen and a fine gentleman.

William P. Warwick, one of the substantial and well known business men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was born in Lumpkin county, Georgia, on December 24, 1834, and is a son of William and Susan (Teisdale) Warwick. He was thrown on his own resources early in life, being employed in different capacities on coast vessels from his fourteenth to his sixteenth year, and during the following two years finding work in New York city. In 1852, with a view of bettering his condition, he came west, and the fall of that year found him in the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin, whence he went to Waukegan, Illinois, the next spring and found employment as driver for the Wisconsin Stage Company.

Finally, in 1856, Mr. Warwick settled permanently at Oshkosh, securing employment as a clerk in the hardware store of Mr. K. M. Hutchinson, where he continued some seven years. He then, in company with Mr. Robert Paige, engaged in the implement business for eighteen months, at the end of which

time he purchased the interest of his partner, and from 1866 to 1875 conducted the implement trade in his own name, at the same time devoting considerable time and attention to the grain business. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Beach & Conlee as foreman of their lumber yard and filled that position till 1880, when he formed a copartnership with his two brothers-in-law, Orville and Darwin Beach, and under the firm name of O. Beach & Brothers conducted a successful business dealing in lumber, for three years. Selling his interest in the firm, he formed a new partnership; and under the name of Beach Brothers & Warwick engaged in the lumber and sawmill business from 1883 till 1888, during which time in June, 1887, the firm suffered the loss by fire of their sawmill. After the close of this partnership Mr. Warwick erected and carried on an extensive feed mill till 18—, the business being conducted under the name of W. P. Warwick & Company, after which he organized the Warwick & Cole Company to deal in wood, coal and grain. This firm was dissolved in January, 1907, when Mr. Warwick bought the interest of Mr. Cole and organized the Wisconsin Grain & Fuel Company, with a capital of \$30,000, of which he is now president, but is not active.

Mr. Warwick has always taken a commendable interest in public and civic affairs, and whatever tends to the betterment of material and moral interests of the community finds in him a hearty supporter. He is a Democrat in political matters and has served eleven consecutive terms as member of the county board of supervisors, and been chairman of leading committees having in charge public improvements. He is a man of generous impulses, and pleasing personality, and by his upright, manly methods in all his relations he has gained and holds the confidence and esteem of all who come within the range of his influence. His life has been a busy one, full of changes, but through all its vicissitudes he has maintained the even tenor of his way, and now in his advanced age reaps the fruits of his years of persevering, persistent and faithful work.

John West was born at Bloomington, Illinois, February 1, 1861. Mr. West's father, Samuel West, was born in England, and his mother, Emma Briggs West, was a native of New York. They moved with their family to Chicago, Illinois, in 1862, where they have since resided.

Mr. West received his education in the public schools in Chicago and took a special course in a business college. In 1879 he

engaged in the insurance business and entered the general offices of the Union Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, at Chicago. In August, 1886, he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he became connected with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Oshkosh, as assistant manager and special agent.

From 1889 to 1892 he acted as special agent and adjuster for several insurance companies. In January, 1892, he established a local fire insurance agency in the old National Bank Building at Oshkosh and represented several of the leading insurance companies, and his agency soon became one of the largest and most successful agencies in this part of Wisconsin.

In November, 1897, Mr. West's agency was consolidated with the fire insurance agency of Nevitt & Co., a firm of long standing at Oshkosh, under the firm name of West & Nevitt Company. In August, 1906, this agency was consolidated with the agency of L. S. Tuttle & Co. and the firm name was changed to West, Nevitt & Tuttle Company. It is now one of the largest local fire insurance agencies in Wisconsin. This agency represents old line companies and various auxiliaries. Mr. West is a member of the National Fire Protection Association of the United States, the British Fire Prevention Committee of England, the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, and in 1907 and 1908 was one of the vice-presidents of the Wisconsin Association of Fire Insurance Agents. For several years he was the president of the Oshkosh Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. West is connected with some of the largest manufacturing establishments in Oshkosh. He is a director of the Davis-Hansen Company, of the Oshkosh Pure Ice Company, and the Coal-Briquette Machine Company.

Mr. West has also held prominent positions in many of the organizations in the city of Oshkosh for a number of years. He has been treasurer of the First Congregational Church Society since 1897, which position he holds at present. He was the first president of the Associated Charities, a corporation organized in 1908 at Oshkosh, which position he still holds. He is prominent in society and club life and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was one of the organizers of the Elks Lodge at Oshkosh and was its first secretary. He is a member of the Oshkosh Yacht Club and was its commodore for two years, 1904 and 1905, and is now a director of said club. He was the chairman of the committee selected to purchase the site for the club house for the Yacht

Club and was a member of the building committee and took an active part in securing the erection of this fine club house on the shores of Lake Winnebago, which is one of the most elegant club houses owned by any yacht club in the United States.

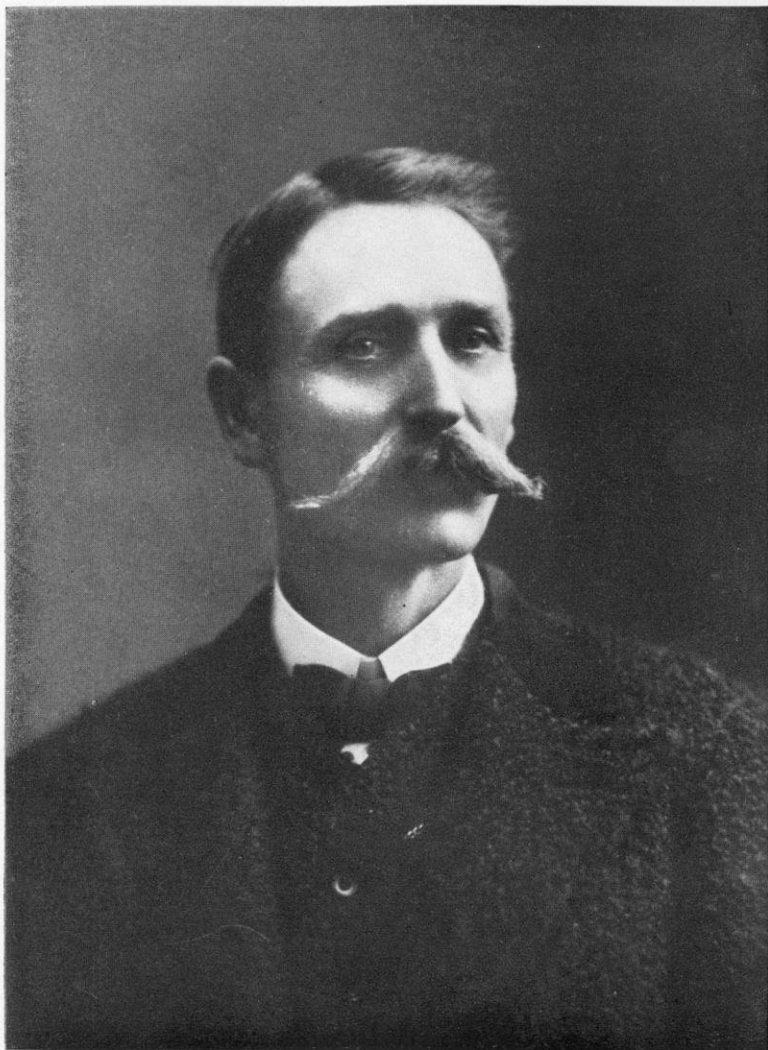
In July, 1908, Mr. West was instrumental in securing a fleet of class "C" yachts to promote yachting on Lake Winnebago and is commodore of the Stony Beach Navy, an organization affiliating with the Oshkosh Yacht Club.

Mr. West was married in October, 1893, to Myrtle B. Stewart, daughter of Freeman Stewart, of Oshkosh. They have two interesting children—Helen B. West and Catherine L. West.

Hiram Wheat Webster. In perpetuating in words more enduring than monuments of stone, the memory of men of prominence whose active and valuable lives were passed in Winnebago county, the pages of this volume would be incomplete were mention not made of the honored pioneer whose name is here recorded.

Mr. Webster was a native of New York State, born January 10, 1824, in Hampton, Washington county, and on both sides was descended from sterling old New England families and from stalwart English stock, which at an early period in the history of New England was transplanted from the mother country to Connecticut. A son of Wait and Hannah (Wheat) Webster, he was on his father's side related to Noah Webster, the learned lexicographer, and both the Websters and Wheats were settlers in Hampton, New York, grandfather Webster having immigrated here from Middletown, Conn., at an early day—the Wheats, in all probability, about the same time. Wait Webster, our subject's father, was born in Wethersfield, Hartford county, Conn., and was by occupation a farmer, and reputation a good, loyal citizen and a man of most exemplary character. His wife, Hannah (Wheat), who was born in Hampton, New York, was a woman of more than ordinary strength of mind, energetic, and possessed of much ability and superior common sense; she was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist church, charitable and benevolent in all her acts—characteristics that were liberally transmitted to her son. Both parents died on the old Wheat homestead in Washington county, New York, leaving five children—two sons, Horace and Hiram, and three daughters.

Hiram W. Webster, who was the youngest of the family, was reared on the home farm, and received his primary education at



JOACHIM G. RHYNER.

West Algoma Branch Library
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

the schools of the neighborhood, at the age of eighteen, entering the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., after which for five consecutive years he taught school in his native village. As a teacher he acquired more than average success, much of which was due to his irresistible spirit of resolution and thorough discipline, qualified with natural modesty and reserve—the attributes of a true gentleman. By the time he was twenty-three years old, he had succeeded in accumulating, by his own industry and unaided efforts, a few hundred dollars, with which sum, and with every promise of a bright future before him, he set out for the then new State of Wisconsin. He located in Oshkosh, and in course of time, having in his possession several land warrents, entered a quantity of timber covered land lying between Omro and Oshkosh, which he diligently set to work to improve; prior to this, however, he had purchased a shingle mill, and for a time—in partnership with J. B. Dean, operated same, but it unfortunately turned out a barren speculation, and he lost his entire investment. Mr. Webster then took up his residence on the land just referred to, built a frame residence thereon, and then returned to his native town in New York State, at which time he married his first wife, soon afterward bringing his young wife to her new Wisconsin home on his farm in Omro township, Winnebago county. Here he remained five years, and then moved into the village of Omro, where he continued to reside until 1884, when he visited California, and it was during his sojourn there that he was suddenly seized with pneumonia, of which he died, at Tracy, San Joaquin county, May 14, of that year, at the age of sixty years and four months, deeply lamented by his family and many friends.

During the time he was engaged in clearing his land, Mr. Webster did a considerable amount of real estate business, and within two years after coming to the state, he became largely interested in the lumber business. About the time of his first wife's death, he had purchased an interest in a steam lumber mill, which for fifteen years he successfully operated, giving employment to about forty men. During the later years of his life he dealt largely in pine and other timber land, which brought him in a liberal income, so that at his death his estate was inventoried at \$200,000. Supporting justice and assisting those in need was a natural characteristic of Mr. Webster, and conceiving the idea that a manual training school for Winnebago county would greatly aid the coming generation, as there was scarcely

a school of that kind in the northwest, some twenty-five years ago, in making his will, Mr. Webster provided for the erection and support of a manual training school in Omro, a sum of \$50,000 to be appropriated toward that enterprise. The building is now completed and has been in successful operation for the past two years, and is one of the greatest blessings of the community, and indeed a monument to the kind-hearted, generous and far-sighted man.

He was a man of good judgment, sagacious and extremely cautious in all his dealings, which made him generally successful. He was ever regardful of the feelings and opinions of others, and treated with the utmost consideration his small army of employes, by whom he was uniformly respected and beloved as a faithful friend who always rewarded conscientious service; strictly moral in his habits, and as a husband, father, friend and citizen, he was one of the best. Although not a member of any church he regularly attended the services of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches at Omro—to the former of which he bequeathed \$5,000 as a perpetual fund, the interest of which is applied exclusively to the support of the church. He was also a liberal donator to various charitable and benevolent institutions. To the village of Omro he bequeathed the sum of \$5,000, the interest thereof to go toward the support of the poor of the place. Although in his lifetime he was beset with trials, he bore them all with patience, and at his death he left as an heirloom the impress of an exemplary life whose course was illumined with the qualities of integrity, fidelity, justice and charity.

Honored with the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, Mr. Webster was on many occasions nominated and elected to offices of trust and responsibility, and for over thirty consecutive years filled some position in public affairs—from district clerk to member of the Wisconsin State Assembly, in which latter incumbency he served two terms from 1879 to 1882, inclusive, having been twice elected, first time in 1878; subsequently his friends urged him to become a candidate for State Senator, but having decided to retire from public life, he was obliged to decline the honor. He was a member of the county board as long as he would accept it.

Mr. Webster was twice married—first time in 1848, at Hampton, New York, to Miss B. J. Hudson, daughter of a prominent citizen of that locality, and by this union there were three children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest, Delphine, mar-

ried M. D. Morris, and became the mother of one son, Hiram Webster. She died in 1883 in the thirty-second year of her age. In 1870, while living at Omro, Mrs. B. J. Webster was called from earth, and October 7, 1876, Mr. Webster was married at Hampton, N. Y., to Miss Louise M. Hulett, a lady of English descent, her grandfather, Mason Hulett, being a native of England. She is a daughter of Mason and Abigail (Andrews) Hulett, the father a member of one of the oldest families of Hampton, their farm of some 360 acres almost adjoining that of the Websters. Mrs. Louise M. Hulett received her education at Miss Willard's seminary in Troy, N. Y., where she graduated at the age of nineteen. In the year of the Vienna Exposition she was one of the party of schoolmates who made an eight months' tour of Europe. Mrs. Webster is a member of the Episcopal church, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to its welfare and support.

Harry W. Weeden, a substantial and leading business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, comes of New England parentage. He was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, May 27, 1864, and is the second child of a family of six children born to George W. and Amelia (Willard) Weeden, natives of Vermont and Augusta, Maine, respectively. The father, a man of commanding influence in his community, a lawyer by profession, was for many years county judge of Sheboygan county, and also served as superintendent of schools.

Harry W. acquired a good English education in the common and high schools of his native place, and afterwards pursued a course in pharmacy at the medical department of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. During several years next following, he clerked in the drug store of Mr. F. W. Thierman, Sheboygan, and then for three years was in the employ of Mr. H. J. O'Conner, a druggist in Whitewater.

In 1894 Mr. Weeden came to Oshkosh, and for three years worked in the drug store of Mr. J. F. W. Schmidt, and then, in 1897, bought an interest in the drug business of Mr. F. H. Hull, with whom he formed a partnership under the name of Hull & Weeden. This relation was continued until 1904, when Mr. Weeden purchased his partner's interest, and assuming entire control of the business conducted it in his own name.

In April, 1906, the business was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the Weeden Drug Co., which has come to be

the largest concern in its line in the city of Oshkosh, and its modern and spacious store at No. 181 Main street is a model of elegance, neatness and convenience, and in reality one of the attractions of the street. Mr. Weeden is a thoroughly practical business man, progressive in his ideas, and in whatever he engages, brings to bear the force of a strong personality, combined with upright methods and a firm determination to succeed.

He is a man of pleasing social qualities, genial, kind-hearted and broad-minded, and takes an interest in whatever relates to the material and moral betterment of his city. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Oshkosh Yacht Club.

In 1893 Mr. Weeden married Miss Mae, daughter of the late Mr. B. J. Williams, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, a woman in every way qualified, by native endowments and cultured tastes to fill the important place she is called to occupy. Mr. and Mrs. Weeden have one child, Mildred J. Weeden.

Jacob Weinman, who was born in Erie county, New York, September 8, 1846, is the third child of a family of thirteen children born to Jacob and Katherine (Bleum) Weinman, the former born in 1811 in Baden, and the latter in 1824, in Bavaria, Germany. The father came to the United States in 1834, being six weeks on the ocean, and settled in Erie county, New York, where after working for a time on the Erie canal and on different farms, he bought a small place in Clarence township. Thither the mother came in 1838, with her parents, who settled on a farm in Erie county, and spent their lives there.

Our subject's parents were married in Erie county, and five children were born to them there. About 1852 they moved to Menasha, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where the father worked a short time as a day laborer and then bought eighty acres of wild government land in Section 8, Neenah township, where he made a home for himself and family and engaged in general farming and stock raising, and where he lived until his decease in 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church of Menasha. The mother, also a Roman Catholic, died on May 20, 1905, and her body was laid to rest by the side of that of her husband in the Catholic cemetery at Neenah.

Their children born in Erie county, New York, were: Katherine, who is the wife of William Jones, of Oshkosh; Christian, who died in the army during the Civil War; Jacob, our subject;

Henry, now deceased, and Julia, who is married to Mr. S. E. Ransom. Those born in Winnebago county were: Paulina, who died, the wife of Mr. Levi Strate, of Neenah township; Caroline, who is married to Mr. Benjamin Watherhouse, of Minnesota; Roselia, wife of William Waite, of Minnesota; John who resides in Neenah; Mary, who is unmarried, and Margaret, Regina and Christian E., all now deceased.

Our subject first attended school in his native place. He grew to manhood on the family homestead, and after the death of his father came into possession of the home farm, adding to it twenty acres in Neenah township. All of the present improvements were made by him, comprising, in place of the original log house, a medium-sized dwelling house, besides hay and stock barns, and all the conveniences and equipments of an up-to-date model farm, designed for stock raising, dairying and general farming. Mr. Weinman has given close attention to his farming operations and is counted one of the prosperous and successful men of the community. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought or cared for public office, and with his family is connected with the Menasha Catholic church.

On November 23, 1885, he married Miss Rosa Yost, who was born at Winneconne on April 30, 1862, to Peter and Gertrude (Kirsch) Yost, who were married in Germany, their native land, and came to the United States about 1849 and settled on a farm in Winneconne township, where they passed their lives. Both are now deceased, and their bodies are interred in the cemetery at Winneconne. The mother was born October 21, 1824. The Yost homestead, where Mrs. Weinman lived until her marriage, is now in the possession of a brother of Mrs. Weinman.

Mr. and Mrs. Weinman have seven children, all born in Neenah township. They are Katherine J., born February 27, 1886, now a teacher in the district schools of Neenah; Peter, who was born March 27, 1887, and lives at home; Gertrude Regina, born June 15, 1890, now attending the Neenah high school; George, born January 10, 1893; Margaret A., born August 17, 1895, now attending the Parochial school at Menasha; Bernard, born February 7, 1900, and Philip, born April 9, 1903.

Edward W. Weisbrod. No native born citizen of the United States ever served his country more loyally or the city where he resided more faithfully than did Captain R. J. Weisbrod, father of the subject of this sketch, Edward W. Weisbrod.

Captain Weisbrod was a native of Siminera, Prussia, near Bin-

gen-on-the-Rhine, where he was born in 1829, and in 1865 was married to Miss Saplina S. (Arnold), who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. They located in Oshkosh in 1853, and in 1861, April 23, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth New York Cavalry. On September 4, 1862, he accepted the second lieutenancy of Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry, with which company he served until the close of the war. He was promoted to first lieutenant during the service, and also served as captain and participated in some twenty-eight battles, including Bull Run, Antietam, Missionary Ridge and others of note. He also accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

Captain Weisbrod was long a prominent figure in the city of Oshkosh, where he was known and respected by all. He was chief of the fire department from 1879 to 1885, and chief of police from 1887 until his death in 1892. His widow still survives him.

Edward W. Weisbrod was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on December 3, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of the city and in the Oshkosh Business College. His first employment after leaving school was with the F. B. Claggett Drug Company; later he was with the jewelry firm of Birley & Son.

After reading law in the office of Hooper & Hooper, in 1889 he entered the real estate, loan and insurance business, and since that time has conducted an office at No. 59 Main street. He has been quite active and successful in the real estate field, his chief line being buying, platting and developing land and selling lots to working men.

Mr. Weisbrod is a member of the civil service commission of the police and fire board of the city; has been for eight years alderman of the Eleventh ward. He is a member of the Oshkosh B. P. O. E., 292, captain uniform rank George H. Pratt Company, K. of P., No. 14, Wisconsin Brigade; Oshkosh Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias; Oshkosh Yacht Club, W. O. W. No. 56, and the Oshkosh Driving Club.

Mr. Weisbrod was married in 1896 to Louise A. Gustavus, of Oshkosh. They have one child, Edna L.

Philander A. Wheeler, M. D., a prominent physician of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is a native of Canada, and was born May 7, 1847, the son of Palmer and Sarah (Chilton) Wheeler, the former being of English, and the latter of Scotch ancestry.

Philander A. spent his youth in his native place, where he re-

ceived a good academic education. When he was sixteen years old he went to Vermont, and there taught school four terms, two of them being in graded schools.

At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1872. Three months later he entered the hospital at Montreal and there spent six months taking instruction in clinics, after which he opened an office at Alburgh Center, Vermont, and there built up a successful and remunerative practice and carried it on some nine years.

In 1884 Dr. Wheeler came to Oshkosh, Wis., and practiced his profession, and invested in a farm of 240 acres at Omro, in Winnebago county, at the same time continuing the practice of his profession, and also in the meantime becoming president of the National Bank of Omro. In 1904 he again took up his residence in Oshkosh and has there continued his professional work with eminent success. Dr. Wheeler is a man of intense energy and activity and devotes much time to affairs outside his regular professional duties. He is a member of the Oshkosh Medical Club, is connected with the Winnebago Medical Society and the American Medical Society; also State Medical Society.

He was six years Master of the Masonic Lodge at Alburgh Center, four years High Priest of the Chapter, and two years District Deputy Grand Master, and also two years Worthy Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars. In political sentiment Dr. Wheeler is a Democrat. While being in Vermont he was six years superintendent of the town of Alburgh, chairman of the board of education two years and also two years register of probate.

On June 21, 1869, Dr. Wheeler married Miss Anna, daughter of John M. and Melissa (Washburn) Soules, who was born in 1850 and died in 1895. Of three children born to them, John died February 13, 1884, at the age of nine years. Mabel M. was educated in music at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and after teaching music two years, married Dr. C. F. Hurlbut, of Omro, Wis. William P. was educated in the Oshkosh common and high schools, and at the University of Wisconsin, later was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee with the class of 1907, and is now a practicing physician at Oshkosh.

On June 30, 1897, Dr. Wheeler married Mary L. Bush, of Clar-

enceville, Canada, and by her has one child named Leo Alexander Wheeler.

George Albert Whiting, who has been conspicuous among the manufacturers of the northwest for his organizing capacity, and for the successful inauguration of many important enterprises, was born in the town of Gilboa, Schoharie county, New York, June 6, 1849. He is the son of Charles and Catherine (Efner) Whiting, both natives of Gilboa, the father being descended from an English immigrant ancestor, and the mother from one of the German colonists of New York.

Charles Whiting, a prosperous farmer and mechanic, removed from New York to Wisconsin, in 1854, and settled in Ripon, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife died in Ripon in 1893 at the age of ninety years, and it is of interest to note the fact that George A. Whiting comes of a family remarkable for longevity. His grandfather on the maternal side reached the advanced age of ninety-six years, and his grandmother on the paternal side, the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. His grandfather, Colonel Valentine Efner, who married a cousin of General Zachary Taylor, commanded a regiment of United States troops in the war of 1812, and afterwards served with distinction as a member of Congress from New York State.

Coming of this ancestry, George A. Whiting inherited a large share of physical and mental vigor and his environments in early life were of that character which contributes to the fullest extent to the development of vigorous manhood. After attending the common schools of Ripon and Ripon College two years, and then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a full course in Eastman's Business College, his design and purpose being to thoroughly fit himself for a business career.

After completing his education he returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1865, in the fall of that year went to Neenah, where he became an employe of Pettibone & Jones, dry goods merchants. After being engaged four years in the capacity of salesman in this dry goods establishment, he then went with the Harris Manufacturing Company, of Janesville, Wisconsin, with which he was connected two years. In 1871 he returned to Neenah and originated the enterprise which later developed into the Kimberly & Clark Company, now one of the most notable corporations in the West. His connection with this enterprise ceased at the end of a few months, and after that he was again

employed up to 1875 as a traveling salesman. At that time he became connected with the Winnebago Paper Mills as secretary and active manager, continuing in this capacity about six years and becoming thoroughly conversant with all the details of the paper manufacturing business.

Severing his connection with the Winnebago Paper Mills in 1881, he associated himself with Mr. William Gilbert, of Chicago, and built a paper mill in Menasha, which was operated under the firm name of Gilbert & Whiting until 1886, when he purchased his partner's interests. This enterprise he conducted with marked success until 1888, when a disastrous fire, accompanied by a fatal explosion, destroyed the plant and brought sorrow to many of the people of Menasha. At that time fifteen residents of Menasha were killed, and something like seventy more were injured by the explosion of the rotary bleach in the factory. As soon as he recovered from the shock of the disaster, Mr. Whiting rebuilt the factory upon an enlarged and improved plan, and has continued to operate it up to its full capacity. Having made a splendid success of this enterprise, he became identified with others of a similar nature, organizing in 1889 the Centralia Pulp & Water Power Company of Centralia, Wisconsin. He became president of the company, and the mill and water power were constructed and put in operation under his direction and supervision, after which he sold his interest in the establishment, and the same year inaugurated another manufacturing enterprise of large proportions. Acquiring the water right for about three miles of the Wisconsin river, taking in three water power plants, having a combined fall of thirty-seven feet and about 10,000 horse power, he organized the Wisconsin River Paper & Pulp Company, with a capital of \$250,000 of which he became president, and in which he has since retained a controlling interest. As president of this corporation he has given his personal attention to its conduct and management, and has built up a manufacturing plant which has a capacity of fifty tons of paper and fifty tons of pulp per day. A village of considerable proportions which has grown up around the mills has taken the name of Whiting in honor of the founder and promoter of the enterprise which has brought it into existence. In 1893, Mr. Whiting organized the Plover Paper Company, building a mill at Whiting for the manufacture of writing paper, which was the first mill of this kind built on the Wisconsin river, with a capacity of twenty tons. It is said to

be one of the best equipped and also one of the largest mills of the kind in the United States, and was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Whiting, who has occupied the position of president and general manager of the company since its organization.

Active as he has been in building up manufacturing enterprises and industries, Mr. Whiting's activity has not been confined to that field. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Menasha, and for some time was a stockholder in and director of that institution. In 1892 he organized the Citizens' National Bank of Stevens Point, of which he has since been a director, and has been a moving spirit in promoting the growth and development of many other enterprises of less consequence and importance.

A typical western man of affairs, while controlling large interests and carrying important responsibilities, he has still found time to give to the public business of the community with which he has been identified, having served as a member of the board of aldermen of Neenah three terms, also as mayor of the city two terms. While he has never sought any kind of political preferment, he has interested himself actively in promoting the success of the Republican party, with the principles and policies of which organization he is in full sympathy. He was appointed colonel on Governor Scofield's staff, was delegate to the Republican national convention in 1904, and was a delegate to President Roosevelt's conference for the preservation of natural resources, held at the White House, Washington, May 13 to 15, inclusive, 1908. He was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, and has been its president since. He has been prominent for many years as a member of the Masonic fraternity, being at the present time one of the comparatively small number of thirty-second degree Masons in Wisconsin.

He was married in 1870 to Miss Edna F. Babcock, a native of Westford, Vermont, and the daughter of Rev. O. W. Babcock, who was for many years pastor of the churches of Neenah. They have one adopted son.

Charles H. Williams, junior member of the law firm of William & Williams, of Oshkosh, was born in Columbus, Wis., April 17, 1873, and is the youngest of three sons born to John and Martha (Smith) Williams, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of New York State. The father settled at Columbus, Wis., in 1858, where the mother had lived since 1843, being among

the early settlers of that town. The father is a druggist, was engaged in business at Columbus forty years, and still resides there. His wife died in 1892, at the age of fifty-one years. He remarried Stella C. Burrington in 1897.

Charles H., with his brother, had good school privileges in the common schools of Columbus. He afterward fitted for college in the preparatory school at Ripon, and in 1889 entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then entered the law department of the same institution, which he attended one year, but the death of his brother, Sidney H., who was connected with the drug store at Columbus, necessitated his going thither to take charge of the store, so that he was obliged to defer entering on the practice of his profession until near the end of 1901. In December of that year he passed the State Bar examinations, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, and at once began his practice as junior partner with his elder brother George E., the firm being known as Williams & Williams.

Mr. Williams is a man of ripe scholarship, well grounded in the fundamental principles of the law with ability to apply them in practice, and both as an office counselor and practitioner, in court has won most gratifying success. He is a Republican in politics, but has given no time to political affairs, finding in his professional work sufficient to occupy his entire attention. He is highly esteemed for his manly qualities, and by none more than by those intimately associated with him who know him best. He is an active member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias.

George E. Williams, a well known lawyer of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a native of Columbus, where he was born on June 28, 1870. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, then prepared for college at Ripon, and in 1893 was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Two years later he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the law department of the same institution, then spent one year in the office of Mr. John W. Leary, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Williams began his law practice in Milwaukee, but in 1896 opened an office at Oshkosh with Mr. M. K. Reilly, under the firm name of Williams & Reilly. Two years later they opened a branch office at Fond du Lac, and conducted their practice at both places for six years. In 1904 Mr. Williams associated with himself as junior partner his brother, Charles H.,

under the name of Williams & Williams, which still continues (1908). While the practice of the firm is general in character, Mr. Williams makes a specialty of corporation and real estate litigation, and has also become widely known as an able, skillful and successful practitioner in criminal practice through his connection with numerous important cases of note, such as the "Casey murder trial," growing out of the woodworker's strike, in which he represented the defendant; the "Wightman case," the "Lonergan case," and other noted criminal cases he has also been connected with numerous important civil cases of more than ordinary interest. As a counselor Mr. Williams is safe and reliable, while his arguments before court or jury are clear, forceful and convincing, and he has the confidence and esteem of both his professional brethren and the laity.

Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics, but in local elections regards the fitness of the candidates rather than party. He is a man of fine personality and social instincts, and loves comradeship and social good cheer. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a number of other Orders, and also belongs to the Oshkosh Yacht and other social clubs, and for eight years has been secretary of the Candle Light Club.

In 1898 Mr. Williams married Miss Edith, daughter of Eugene and Hattie (Tyng) Griswold, of Columbus, her mother being a poetess of considerable note.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have four children, named, respectively, Ada Griswold, Eugene Griswold, Margaret Haynes, and Elenore Tyng Williams.

Humphrey L. Williams was born in Nekimi township, where he still resides, on September 17, 1863, the son of Edward Williams, who was born in Wales in 1825, and Elizabeth (Lewis) Williams, born also in Wales, in 1822. His parents came to America in 1845, and located in New York State for a time, and hearing the marvelous stories told of the opportunities for a fortune open to young people of their energy and ambition, decided to brave the hardships incident to settling up a new country, and landed in Nekimi township, Winnebago county, on September —, 1848, where they immediately took up a claim and set out to make their fortune. Mr. Williams followed the occupation of farming the remainder of his life, experiencing the usual difficulties of the pioneer. In 1899, however, they sold the old homestead and moved to Fond du Lac county, where they remained with their family for four years, when their son,

Humphrey L., purchased his present farm, called the old Tom Thomas place, in Section 21, in Nekimi township, since which time they have made their home with him. Mr. Williams retired from all active work in 1900. He is now (1908) some eighty-three years of age, and Mrs. Williams is eighty-six, both enjoying good health, having sailed the stream of life together for over fifty-five years, and are now reaping the harvest of their labors.

They were the parents of four children, three of whom are now (1908) living, viz: Sarah, married Wm. R. Williams, and John, Humphrey L., the youngest of the children.

He attended the district schools of his neighborhood when he could be spared from the farm duties, and acquired a fair education, and after completing it, he continued on the old homestead until he purchased his present one. In March, 1892, he was married to Miss Annie Morgan, daughter of William and Gwenn (Owen) Morgan, who were pioneers of Fond du Lac county, and highly respected people of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have seven children, viz.: Bessie, Morgan, Edward, Thomas, Gwenn, Humphrey and Anita.

Mr. Williams' farm contains over 200 acres of finely improved land, and in addition to his general farming and stock raising he carries on quite an extensive dairy business, of which he makes a success. His farm is highly improved by cultivation and large modern buildings, making it a very beautiful country home. He has always been interested in the affairs of his community, and for some time served as chairman of the town board, and also as supervisor; he was elected to the board in 1907, and always votes for the man who he thinks is best capable to fill the office. He is bright, energetic and highly esteemed by his neighbors.

John E. Williams, whose straightforward, upright and honorable methods have won for him among his professional associates and others, the soubriquet "Honest John," is a native son of Oshkosh. His parents, Robert and Jane (Jones) Williams, who were married in Wales, their native land, came to the United States and settled at Oshkosh in 1849, where the father was engaged in the butcher's trade, and afterwards moved to Algoma township and settled on a farm, where our subject was born, and still later moved to Berlin, Wisconsin.

John E. attended the public schools of Berlin during his early boyhood, but at the age of sixteen years was not only thrown

upon his own resources, but also became the sole support of his invalid parents.

While at Berlin, Wisconsin, he was there variously employed, turning his hand to any manual labor by which he could earn an honest dollar, working in a sawmill, hauling wood, etc. Always on the alert, watching for a chance to better his condition, he, a little later, began to operate roller skating rinks, and was then engaged at Berlin, Appleton and Ripon, and also billed shows of different kinds, and became manager of the Oshkosh Grand Opera House. This institution was first opened on August 8, 1883, under the management of Jacob Litt and Mr. R. L. Marsh, and being owned by the Oshkosh Opera House Company, comprising S. M. Hay, president; Robert Campbell, vice-president; H. B. Jackson, secretary, and G. W. Roe, treasurer. The Oshkosh Opera House, then one of the best in the second city of Wisconsin, was dedicated with the opening play, "The Bohemian Girl," which was presented by Mr. C. D. Hess Acme Opera Company. In 1890 Mr. Williams leased this house and became its manager, and three years later purchased it, and since that time has been its owner and manager. Having spent practically all his life since attaining his manhood in the theatrical line, Mr. Williams has gained from his years of practical experience, a thorough knowledge and mastery of his business. With a genius for his line of work, clear foresight, good judgment and indomitable will and untiring energy, he has labored to raise the standing of his playhouse, with the happy and satisfactory result that it has come to be one of the most substantial and popular institutions of the city of Oshkosh or the surrounding country.

In the matter of the elevation of theatrical standards, Mr. Williams has been a benefactor to the community in which he has lived so many years, and whose respect and esteem he emphatically enjoys. When he assumed the management of the Grand Opera House, Oshkosh as a "show town" was considerably below par. Loose and reckless management upon the part of his predecessors had left as a heritage a burden of ill will which had to be shouldered away.

The effect of Mr. Williams' patient, intelligent and conscientious labors has been that Oshkosh is now known among the theatrical profession—and generally—as the "best one night stand town" in the United States. As a result of this, the Grand

Opera House is able to secure attractions that would not consider propositions from other cities of the size of Oshkosh.

Mr. Williams is ever abreast of the times and progress in his profession. He is constantly improving his opera house and enlarging its facilities. The care and comfort of his patrons are ever considered. In the matter of fire curtains and fire escapes Mr. Williams was the pioneer in this part of the country. The interior of his opera house has always been maintained in a manner most inviting and artistic, and everything about the playhouse is fully up to metropolitan standards.

In all his business relations Mr. Williams is known for his honesty of purpose and fair dealing, and this, combined with his pleasing personality, courteous manner and kindness of heart, as well as his superior ability and fitness for the work to which he has devoted his life, have won for him a reputation among members of the theatrical profession and among the people of his city of which he may justly be proud.

William C. Wing, president of the Wing Company, a strong and well known Insurance organization, of Neenah, Wisconsin, was born in that city February 7, 1876. His father, Elmer A. Wing, and his mother, Catherine (Evans) Wing, came to Neenah at an early date. Like his son, Mr. Wing was a native of Wisconsin for many years, and until the time of his death, at the age of forty-three, Mr. Wing was the owner of the street sprinkling business in Neenah. His widow is still living and resides in Neenah.

After acquiring a good education, Mr. William C. Wing entered the First National Bank at Neenah, as clerk and collector, also managing the business of his father. After acquiring a valuable business experience in the bank, he entered the employ of the Gilbert Paper Company of Menasha, Wisconsin, as book-keeper and stenographer. He remained in this position for several years until, in 1898, he engaged in the insurance business at Neenah, organizing the "Wing Company." Of this corporation J. A. Kimberly, Jr., was the first president, Mr. Wing being secretary and treasurer. After filling these positions for some years, he purchased the interest of Mr. Kimberly, and succeeded him as president of the company, which position he still holds. The entire stock of the Wing Company is now owned by Mr. Wing, his mother and his wife. The company represents a large line of fire insurance companies, all of which honorably met their losses in the great conflagrations of Boston, Chicago, Baltimore

and San Francisco, and are among the most substantial in all the world. It is to this conservative policy on the part of Mr. Wing that the remarkable success of the Wing Company must largely be ascribed.

Mr. Wing is very popular and regarded as one of the leading citizens of Neenah. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is and for the past eight years has been a member of the public library commission, and is likewise one of the directors of the Neenah Auditorium Company. Having disposed of his insurance business, Mr. Wing is now engaged in the lumber business in the South.

James Melville Wolverton is one of the wideawake, popular and progressive business men of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was born on December 8, 1859. His parents, Martin and Eliza Wolverton, moved from New York, their native state, and settled in Oshkosh in 1857.

James M. was educated in the public schools of his native town, and began business for himself as a driver for the American Express Company at Oshkosh, in 1879, and continued in that capacity till 1892, when he was given a clerkship in the office of the company. Five years later, in 1897, he was again promoted by being made head agent, and still holds that position, and such has been the growth of the company's business during the ten years under Mr. Wolverton's management of the office that the office force, which numbered four men in 1897, has been increased to nine employees in 1908.

Besides the agency of the American Express Company, Mr. Wolverton also has the agency of the National Express Company, the business of the two companies being conducted in the same office.

The success that has attended Mr. Wolverton is the result of his straightforward, upright and manly methods, and his persevering industry, and clearly illustrates what one may accomplish by persistently, patiently and faithfully following the line of duty in any honest calling.

Mr. Wolverton is a man of pleasing personality, a lover of good cheer, and in sympathy with whatever tends to the moral or material betterment of his fellows. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Reserve.

In 1881 Mr. Wolverton married Miss Mary E., daughter of T. H. and Mary Farrow, of Oshkosh. They have an interesting family of six children, named, respectively, Frank, Lavurna, Fred M., Earl, Robert and Marion, and live in a pleasant home in the midst of domestic comforts and social enjoyments, respected and esteemed by all who know them.

Delford Wood was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, September 14, 1857. His parents, Roderick K. and Eliza (Reynolds) Wood, were natives of Connecticut, and New York respectively. They came to Wisconsin and Winnebago county in 184—, and purchased the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Here they made their home, reared their family, and followed the busy life of farmers until the death of the father, which occurred in 1888, aged eighty-eight years. He was a chairman of the town board for several years, was a successful farmer, a liberal, broad-minded, public-spirited, and influential citizen, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Two children were born to them, Angeline, who is deceased, and Delford; Sarah, now Mrs. Albert Chase, whose home is in Missouri, was a child by Mrs. Wood's first husband, Mr. Bedient, who died three years previous to her second marriage. The mother of Mr. Wood was a kind-hearted, charitable lady, with many domestic virtues, and popular in the community.

Delford attended the district schools of his native township, and finished his education in the high school at Oshkosh, and later took a course of instructions in an Oshkosh business college.

After completing his studies, he returned to the home farm, and commenced completing the improvements started by his father. He has a well cultivated farm of 160 acres, containing a fine grove of black oak and elm trees. He has a commodious and modern residence, large barns, and other outbuildings, and the place is equipped with all the necessary modern machinery and appliances that go to make an up-to-date farm home. He carries on general farming and dairying, having always on hand a herd of blooded Durham cattle. He also takes an interest in horticulture and has a fine apple and cherry orchard.

Besides being a member of the school board, Mr. Wood, though taking an interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the public, has preferred spending his time in the improvement of his farm, rather than that of seeking or holding of office. He is a thrifty progressive and up-to-date farmer, and is one

of the prosperous and most influential citizens of Algoma township.

William Wallace Wright. On March 29, 1841, after a lingering illness, occurred the death of George Frederick Wright, justice of the peace of the city of Oshkosh. During his illness his devoted attendant was his son, William Wallace Wright, who, for the last two weeks of his father's life, never left his bedside except for short intervals of rest. This devotion to his father was the keynote to Mr. Wright's character. Devotion to those left dependent upon him, energetic in promoting the growth of the little city of his adoption, generous to a fault, and to those who were needy and in distress, he was ever ready to lend his counsel and aid. These were the qualities, together with a true, loving, Christian spirit that helped to form the beautiful character of one who through life was loved and respected by all, and during his declining years was lovingly spoken of as "the Father of Oshkosh."

While Oshkosh was in its infancy, Mr. Wright was most instrumental in promoting its interests and growth, often opening his home to the strangers within its gates and making generous offers to young men from the east as an inducement for them to locate here and make this new country's interests their own. In many instances he offered them village lots at ridiculously low prices, and in one instance he sold ten acres of land in what would now be the heart of the city for \$5 an acre.

Being of a naturally retiring disposition, he never sought publicity of any kind, and only held few public offices. He served for some time as county treasurer, and was a member of the common council, acting as alderman for a number of years. He was also one of the trustees of the Lawrence University, in which capacity he served for a great many years. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and was a most zealous worker in it, promoting its welfare in all ways possible. He presented the church with a deed to the lot on which the Presbyterian church is now located, and gave generous donations of money toward the erection of the church which was built soon after. He also erected a house and gave the use of it for many years as a parsonage.

For seven years after the church was finished he paid for a janitor, and furnished fuel for the heating of it, and for twenty years he acted as choirmaster in the church, paying the organist and furnishing all books from his own private funds.

He and his most estimable wife opened wide the doors of their home for all, especially the Methodist ministers, and they often came with their whole families, staying for weeks at a time. At the time when reverses visited him, one of his pessimistic friends made the trite remark that Mr. Wright had become impoverished through supporting the Methodist church and its ministers. However, it all goes to show that whatever the financial result might be to him, he worked for the good of the cause and not for personal glory.

During the Civil War there were many appeals to him for assistance by those in distress, and such appeals were never made in vain. But in many instances undue advantage was taken of his kindness and generosity, and as a result he was obliged to face financial disaster. It was about this time (1866) that he removed with his family to his farm south of the city, called Wright's Point, but later known as Stony Beach.

At the time of Mr. Wright's father's death, the family was living together in the old log house, situated on the site of what is now known as the Pratt House, on Algoma street, the street then being only an Indian trail. Some time during the year 1844 Mr. Wright built a small frame house across the trail on the site now occupied by Dr. G. M. Steele, and he and his wife occupied that as their home, making additions from time to time as necessity demanded. It was from this home that they removed to Stony Beach, where Mr. Wright carried on farming on a small scale until the year 1889, when he retired from active life, and again took up his residence in the city, living on Washington street, where he lived during the winters; but spent his summers at his summer home at Stony Beach.

During the spring and summer of 1901 Mr. Wright suffered a severe illness, and for months his life was despaired of, but he eventually recovered and was spared to his family for two years longer.

Always fond of reading, the latter years of his life were devoted to his books, and being an authority on the early settlement of Oshkosh, he was often asked to contribute articles on his early recollections to the Oshkosh and Milwaukee papers, which he frequently did. These articles have been preserved by his family and are considered of inestimable value by them.

The proverb, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," etc., proved true in the case of Mr. Wright, for the devotion displayed by him to his father was returned to him by his wife and children; for

during his last illness, which was of several months' duration, his wife and children were constantly by his bedside, allowing nothing to be done for him by the hands of strangers.

Everything that tender hands and loving hearts could do, was done to alleviate the suffering of his last hours; and the sweet counsel and loving words spoken by him to them during his last days will ever be cherished by them as one of the most blessed memories of their lives.

On March 24, 1903, just sixty-two years after the death of his father, William Wallace Wright, at the age of eighty-four years, passed into the great unknown, rich in all that goes to make one fit for the life to come. Always a devoted Christian, a kind and loving husband and father, thoughtful and generous to all, trusting every man as a brother, and never failing in assisting those less fortunate than himself, his life was one long example of faith, hope and love, well worthy of imitation.

Henry P. Zellmer, of Omro, was born in Winchester township on March 29, 1864. His parents were Gottfried and Caroline (Diedrich) Zellmer, both natives of Germany. They came to America in 18— and settled in Winchester township, where they began the life of Wisconsin farmers. They toiled hard in the honest endeavor to build them a home and suffered many privations at first, but were successful in the end, passing away at the close of a busy and well spent life, honored and respected by all who knew them. Mr. Zellmer died in 1877, and Mrs. Zellmer in 1893. They had a family of nine children, of which six are living at this time.

Henry P. was the eighth child in the family and received a good common school education and made farming his occupation. He remained at home until twenty years of age, and then came to Omro and bought the place he now owns. It contains sixty-five acres, all under cultivation. He purchased the farm in 1886 and has been constantly adding to the improvements until he now has one of the model homes in the county. His house and barns are well built and modern in construction, and in addition to his general farming, he carries on considerable of a dairy business from a fine herd of Jersey cows, and his silo for winter fodder is always well filled.

Mr. Zellmer is a man of thrift and ability and has made a grand success of the farming business since he began, as well as gaining and retaining the good will of his fellow men. He is a Republican in politics and for three years has been supervisor of

Omro township. He has also served on the school board for a number of terms.

His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran church, of which he and Mrs. Zellmar are members.

On October 26, 1892, Mr. Zellmer was married to Miss Adah Belle Moore, daughter of Asher and Martha Moore. Her parents are old settlers of the county and highly respected citizens. Mr. Moore is a blacksmith by trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Zellmer are the parents of five children—Mildred, Rosie, Irvin, Irene and Carl, all living at home.

Louis Zellmer, who was for more than half a century a resident of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, was an active and useful citizen and did his full share in developing the material resources of the county and helping in its transformation from a wilderness to its present high place among the rich fruitful and populous counties of the state. A native of Germany, he was born February 5, 1847. When he was nine years old his parents, Gottfried and Caroline (Diedrich) Zellmer, came to this country from Germany, their native land, and settled in Winnebago county, the father purchasing forty acres of land in Section 19, Winchester township. This he subdued and brought under cultivation, and here they made their home and passed their lives, the father attaining the age of sixty-seven years. They were quiet, home people and devoted members of the German Lutheran church, and their bodies were laid to rest in the Lutheran cemetery at Winchester.

Louis attended school at Winchester, and when a lad was there confirmed in the Lutheran church. After his parents' decease, he came into possession of the home farm, to which he added other acres from time to time, till he owned 256 acres in Winchester township, besides forty acres of timber land in Caledonia township, Waupaca county.

Mr. Zellmer was an energetic, enterprising and progressive man and took pride in making his farm one of the finest in the county. And besides a handsome brick dwelling house, he erected substantial barns, one 120, and another 80 feet in length, and other outbuildings, and added all the needed appliances and conveniences of an up-to-date model farm. He carried on general farming and made a specialty of dairying, having a splendid herd of milch cows.

A Republican in politics, he never cared for official position, preferring the independence and quiet of his simple home and

farm life. He was a devoted husband and an indulgent father, and a good neighbor. He was domestic in his tastes and loved his home, and all who knew him respected him for his manly character and goodness of heart, and his death, which occurred April 22, 1907, was universally mourned as that of a useful citizen and good man.

On November 7, 1872, Mr. Zellmer married Miss Mary Mellenthin, who was born in Germany, and came to this country when twenty years of age. Two years afterward, her parents, William and Amelia (Jorgos) Mellenthin, came from Germany, their native land, and settled in Wisconsin, where the father died one year later. The mother, who still survives at the age of eighty-seven years, lives with her daughter in Caledonia township, Waupaca county. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Zellmer, six are now (1908) living, to wit: Agnes, the wife of Herman Linstadt, a farmer of Winchester township, who has three children, viz.: Charles, Brunilda, Arthur and Martha; Anna, who is married to Otto Moeser, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, and has two children, Marshall and Ruth; Henry, who carries on the home farm, and Alma and Marie, who live at home. The five deceased were Emma, Alvina, William and a pair of twins who died in infancy, unnamed.

LXXI.

PRESS OF OSHKOSH.

By

Charles Barber.

[Through no fault of the author or editors, the following article arrived too late to be inserted in its regular order, but rather than leave it out entirely, we insert it here.—PUBLISHERS.]

No history of Winnebago county would be complete without at least some reference to the press of Oshkosh. First and foremost is the Oshkosh Northwestern, and it is a fact that the first newspaper ever started in Oshkosh exists in its lineal descendency down to the present time. The Oshkosh Northwestern is the direct lineal outgrowth of the Oshkosh True Democrat, established in 1849. A historian of Oshkosh states that the antiquated material of the True Democrat was burned in the Northwestern office in the great fire of April 28, 1875. The first number of the Oshkosh True Democrat, which was a Free Soil paper, appeared on February 9, 1849, bearing the names of Densmore and Cooley, publishers, and James Densmore, editor. After some vicissitudes it became republican in politics and in 1857 was run by Charles G. Finney and Charles W. Felker, afterwards one of the leading lawyers of our city. In 1858 Mr. Felker disposed of his interest to B. F. Davis, and the firm then became Finney & Davis. On July 21, 1860, George Gary became sole proprietor of the paper and conducted it until October 3d following, when he sold to Nevitt & Pike, proprietors of a new paper called The Northwestern, started the Spring previous. The two papers were consolidated under the title of Northwestern.

On August 12, 1864, the Oshkosh Courier, then conducted by Morley & Davis, was merged and consolidated with the Northwestern, and a new firm was formed. Nevitt & Co. withdrew and Morley and Davis remained, taking in George Gary with them, forming a firm named Gary, Morley & Davis, which continued until November of that year. In March, 1866, Mr. Gary

sold out to C. G. Finney, Jr., and the firm became Finney & Davis. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Finney sold out to Mr. Davis, who conducted it with John Hicks as local editor until October 13, 1870, when Mr. Hicks and Thomas S. Allen, of Madison, whose term of secretary of state had expired the January previous, bought out the concern.

In April, 1873, the Northwestern absorbed the Oshkosh Journal, then published by Rounds & Morley. The Northwestern, the consolidation and embodiment of four of the leading newspapers started in Oshkosh. Later General Allen retired from the paper, and with Mr. Julius Weidner formed the firm of Allen & Weidner, publishing the Wisconsin Telegraph.

The Northwestern today is owned and published by the Hicks Printing Company. The recent history of the Northwestern can best be stated in an article which appeared in Newspaperdom February 20, 1902, and which is as follows: "From an old-fashioned drum-cylinder press turned with a crank to a double-deck perfecting press with a capacity of 12,000 sixteen pages an hour in the business life of one man is quite unusual. But this is the experience of Col. Hicks, of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern, one of the liveliest papers printed in a small town anywhere in the United States. Col. Hicks left college in 1867 to go to work on the Northwestern and he has been there ever since, excepting four years, from 1889 to 1893, when he served as United States Minister to Peru. He was present at the birth of the Daily Northwestern, January 6, 1868, and saw the paper printed on a Taylor 'country cylinder,' pushed by a stalwart Irishman, and grinding out papers at the rate of 600 per hour. Last week the Hicks Printing Company, publishers of the Northwestern, signed a contract with the Potter Printing Press Company, of Plainfield, N. J., for a fine two-deck angle-bar press with a guaranteed capacity of 12,000 ten, twelve or sixteen-page papers, or 24,000 eight-page papers an hour. Since 1894 the Northwestern has been printed on a Goss perfecting press, with a capacity of 10,000 eight-page papers an hour, but the increase in its business called for a faster machine and one which will print more pages. The Northwestern has a model plant in its own building, devoted entirely to the newspaper, with no job printing attachment. It owns its own telegraph wire, 122 miles long, connecting with the leased wire of the Associated Press at Milwaukee, and receives the leased wire service in its own office.

Besides that it has the best special service of any small paper, receiving daily telegrams from Washington and all important cities in Wisconsin. Another peculiarity of the Northwestern is that it tells the truth about its circulation and shows its books and press-room records to every advertiser who wishes to see them. The year just closed was the most successful in its history, and the increase in its circulation was so great that the new press has become an active necessity. Outside of Milwaukee it is by all means the strongest daily paper in the state and claims more circulation and almost double the advertising business of any of its contemporaries in the Wisconsin cities aside from Milwaukee. The Northwestern is printed entirely in nonpareil and minion, with eight, ten and twelve pages through the week and sixteen pages on Saturday, and, although published in a small town, it will compare favorably with many papers emanating from the large cities. It is published in the center of the finest manufacturing district in the great Northwest, including the great Fox River valley, and within a radius of twenty miles there are 100,000 people. Four great railroad lines and three important trolley lines of electric road bring this region into close connection with Oshkosh and the Northwestern reaches every part of it. The paper has its greatest strength among the working people and farmers, and among the intelligent agriculturists on twenty-nine rural delivery routes it is a welcome visitor. It shows a steady increase in circulation and its new two-deck press will enable it to largely increase its output. Col. John Hicks is the president of the Hicks Printing Company and editor of the paper. Oscar J. Hardy is the business manager. Mr. Hardy began his services with the Northwestern as a carrier boy at the age of fourteen and worked his way up by his own merits."

The Oshkosh Times was for many years the leading democratic newspaper in this part of the state. The history of this journal is about as follows: Some time in 1862 a democratic newspaper was started by A. P. Swineford, called The Review. It ran about a year, when it was discontinued. Mr. Swineford was a man of a good deal of ability, and the journal was noted for the somewhat extreme positions that it took during the war. Mr. Swineford afterwards went north and conducted The Mining Journal at Marquette, Michigan. In the summer of 1864 Mr. Robert V. Shurley purchased the material and revived the Review under

the name of the Oshkosh Democrat. Mr. Shurley was very popular and published a very interesting local paper, and was noted withal as being one of the best printers in the Northwest. He was building up a good business when his office was destroyed in May, 1866, by fire. Not being well insured he lost heavily. In the following June he revived the paper and continued its publication until the fall of 1867, when it was bought by George Hyer and D. W. Fernandez, who changed the name of the paper to The Oshkosh Times, and on October 1, 1867, the first number was issued. Mr. Hyer, who was widely known as one of the leading journalists of the West and one of the ablest writers, soon brought the paper up to a high standard and it became one of the most influential journals in this part of the state. Mr. Hyer died April 20, 1872, and in the summer of that year S. D. Carpenter, familiarly known as "Pump" Carpenter, of Madison, became associated with Mr. Fernandez, and the paper was published under the style of Carpenter & Fernandez. In the fall of that year Mr. Carpenter retired and was succeeded by Gus O'Brien, who became the editorial writer of the paper, which post he held until the summer of 1874, when his connection with it ended, and Mr. Fernandez continued the publication alone until April 28, 1875, the time of the great fire, when the office was completely destroyed. Shortly afterwards new material was obtained and the republication of the paper commenced by Mr. Fernandez and A. T. Glaze, the latter a gentleman long identified with the press of Fond du Lac and Ripon, under the firm name of Fernandez & Glaze. Mr. Glaze was afterwards succeeded by Mr. Charles Bright, and the paper continued under the name of Fernandez & Bright. About 1884 E. W. Viall and Charles W. Felker purchased the paper, Mr. Felker for some time paying special attention to its editorial work. Some years afterward Mr. Felker retired and the paper was published by Mr. Viall alone. In 1898 a corporation known as the Times Publishing Company was organized and the interests of Mr. Viall were purchased and the paper was published by that corporation until about January 1, 1905. During this interval the Times, which was a morning paper, had a wide circulation through northern Wisconsin. Charles Barber was president of the company and W. C. Jenkins treasurer and business manager, Mr. Barber giving considerable time to the editorial work. The advent of the Chicago and Milwaukee papers into northern

Wisconsin in close competition with the Times rendered the publication of this journal a losing venture, and about January 1, 1905, the paper was leased to W. C. Jenkins, who published it as an evening journal until some time in May, 1905, when it was suspended. In its palmy days it was one of the strongest democratic papers in the state.

The Wisconsin Telegraph, now an independent German weekly, is published by Allen & Weidner Company, a corporation. This paper is the successor of the *Anzeiger des Nordwesterns*, issued in May, 1852, by Charles and Elton Coleman. The paper was discontinued in the fall of 1854 and the Coleman brothers removed their office to Sioux City. In April, 1858, Messrs. Coleman and Brother returned to this city and started a paper called the *Waechter am Winnebago*, with Henry Cordier as editor. It was discontinued in October, 1860, and a monthly magazine, styled the *Deutsche Volkblaetter*, started by the same firm with Carl Rose as editor. This publication was continued until October, 1866, when it gave place to the Wisconsin Telegraph, published weekly by Coleman & Bro., with Carl Rose as editor. The Telegraph has always enjoyed a large circulation and has always been especially noted for the strong and independent tone of its articles. Upon the retirement of General Allen from the Northwestern, that gentleman associated himself with Julius Weidner, who together for many years conducted the paper under the firm name of Allen & Weidner. This firm was succeeded by the present management, The Allen & Weidner Company.

The Oshkosh Democrat, a weekly paper, Democratic in politics, is building up for itself a fine reputation, and has a large and growing circulation. It was established May 1, 1905, and is published by Vader-Moes Printing Company, composed of E. Moes, P. Moes and E. R. Vader.

There have been many other journals established in Oshkosh, but their lives have been comparatively short. The Winnebago Telegraph was started way back in 1849 by Dr. S. Henning, who sold the same to Morley & Edwards. The paper ran but a short time and was discontinued.

In 1850 the Oshkosh Delegate was started by some of the leading Whigs. The paper was conducted by N. P. Shipper, who issued but a few numbers and then turned the project over to the Hon. G. W. Washburn and W. Blodgett. These gentlemen edited the paper until it was sold to J. D. Hyman, who changed

the name to the Oshkosh Republican. Hiram Morley, well known in press circles, became its owner shortly afterwards and removed the paper to Fond du Lac. In 1861 B. F. Davis started a paper called the Oshkosh Republican, but discontinued it the following year. The Oshkosh Transcript was started in March, 1860, by Thomas A. Harney, who disposed of it the following June to John A. Ferrall. The paper ran but a short time when it became merged into the Beaver Dam Argus. The Oshkosh Journal, The Trade Reporter, the Real Estate Bulletin, and the Independent are journals that existed in our city between the years 1868 and 1874. The Greenback Standard was started in February, 1878, by Levy & Ryckman. It continued until the fall of that year, when Hiram Morley and his son Edward bought out Ryckman, and the name of the paper was changed to the Oshkosh Standard. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Levy retired from the firm and shortly afterwards E. G. Waring bought in. Morley afterwards sold out to G. S. Kaime. The paper ran until about 1884, when it was discontinued. In January, 1878, was issued the first number of a journal called the Wisconsin Monthly Pictorial with Albert Norton as publisher and Mary J. Norton as editor. Just six numbers were issued when the publication was discontinued.

The Oshkosh Enterprise and Chronicle are among the journals which sprang up and flourished in the days gone by. The Chronicle at one time promised to be a successful evening paper, but after running several years it was discontinued some time during the year 1899.

The Normal Advance and the High School Index are very credible journals, issued by the pupils of the respective institutions, namely, the Normal School and High School.

For many years, under the auspices of Rector John W. Greenwood, a church paper, known as the Kalandar, was published monthly.

At the present time there are three regular journals in our city, the Northwestern and the Oshkosh Democrat, published in English, and the Wisconsin Telegraph, published in German.

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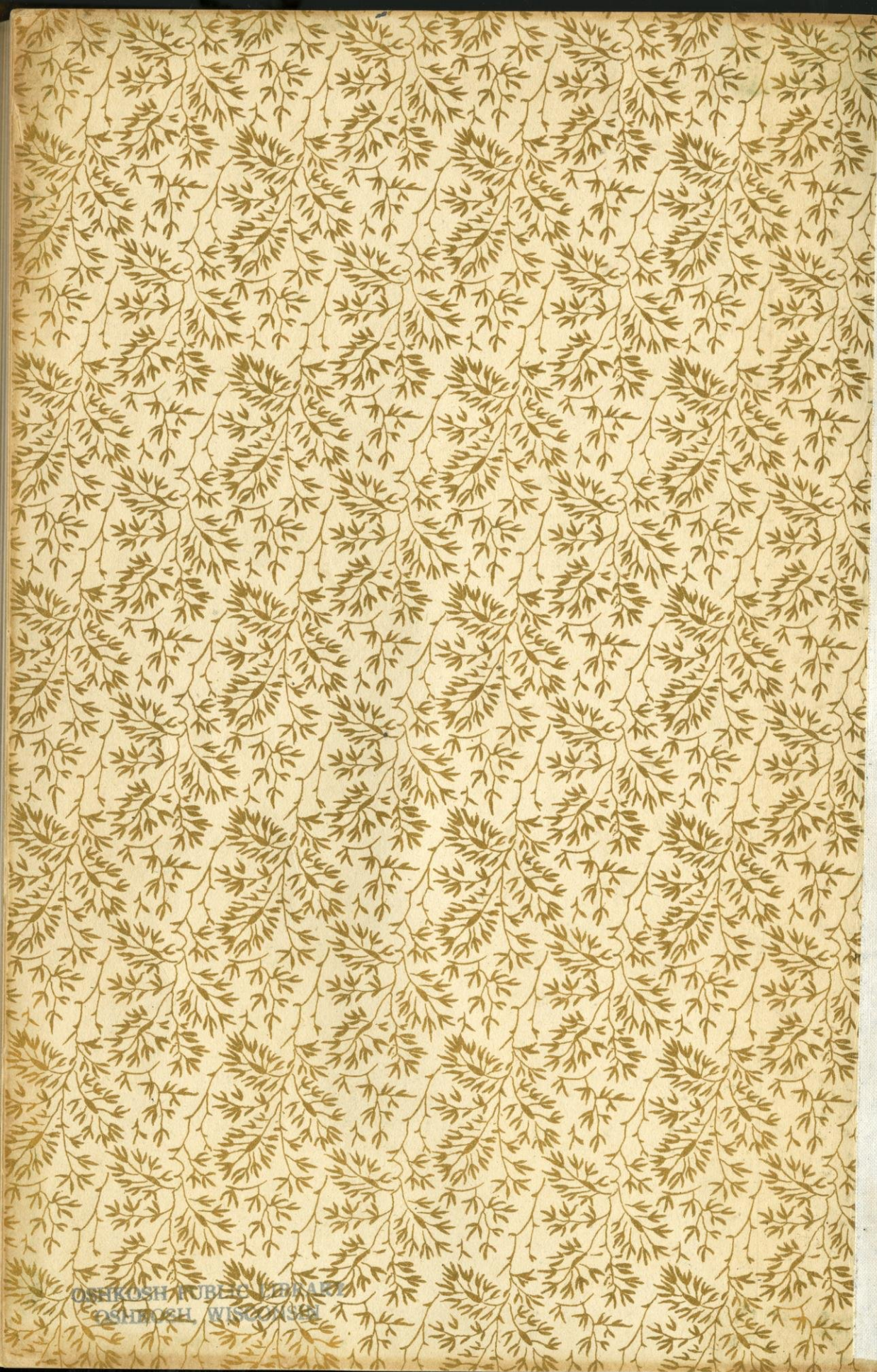
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