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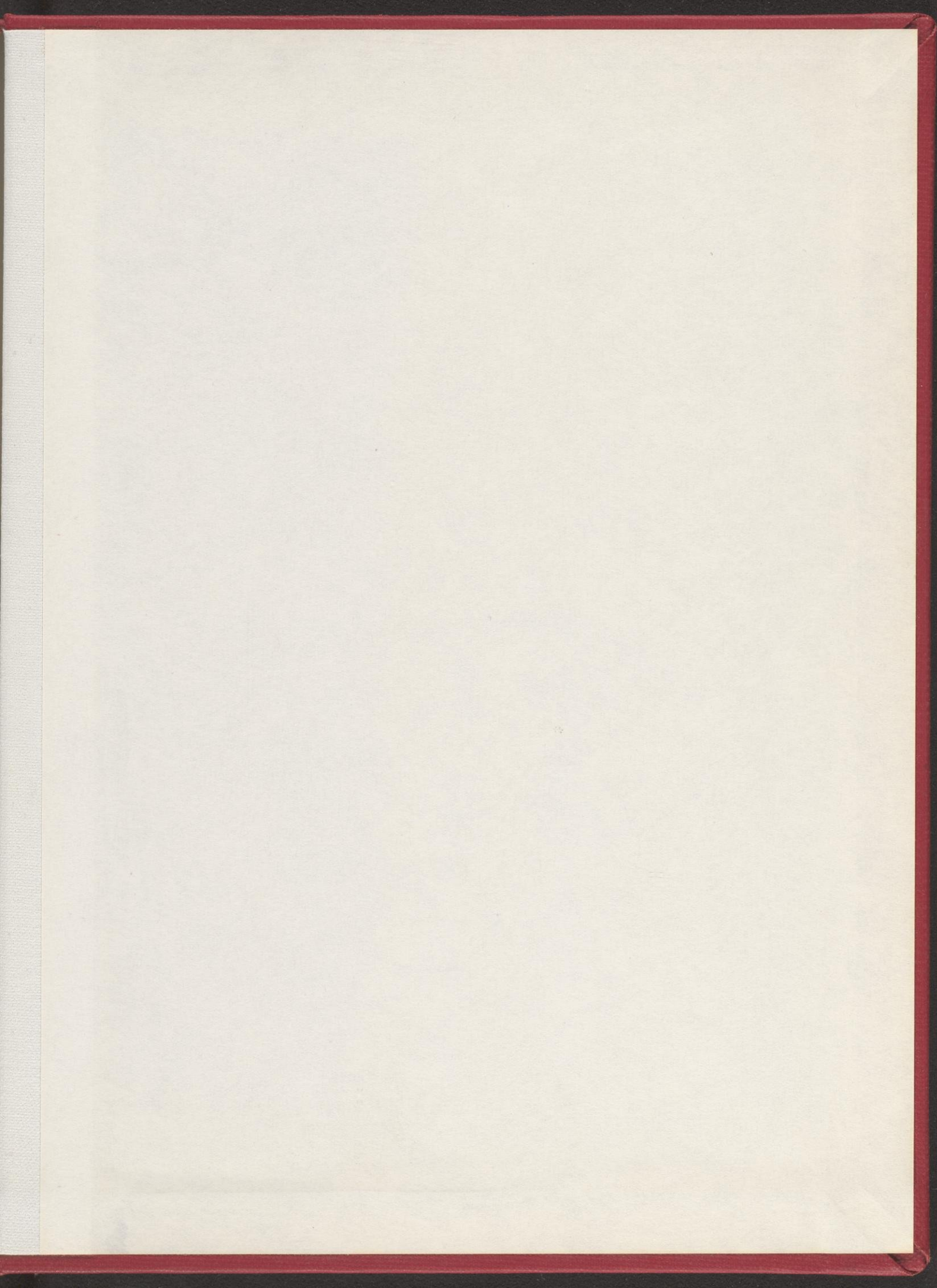
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HISTORY OF HULL

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FORWARD

This is the printed history of the Township of Hull, Marathon County. Although a lot of research and thought has been done, it is doubtful that all phases of pioneer history and activities have been covered. It may happen that someone or something important may be omitted. If this should happen, it is not intentional and we are sorry.

You will find the contents of the history of Hull Township interesting and inspirational when you read of the hardships and sacrifices of our forefathers. Their accomplishments are outstanding. We think it would be well for us of the present, and the generations of the future, to strive to preserve our unalienable Rights of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

January, 1976

470
Heckman Binding
4 Mar. 77

Prior to 1870 the territory in Northern Wisconsin was a vast wilderness, undeveloped except in the region about the rivers. In 1870 a company of speculators formed to build a railroad from Menasha through the forest region to Lake Superior, in order to claim the government land available to railroads. This was the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Between March and September 1872, the construction crew had extended the track through the forest, north and west of Stevens Point for fifty-one miles, when the work halted on account of financial difficulties -- a financial crisis in Europe and two disasters, the Boston fire and the Chicago fire in this country. For a time it looked as though the whole project would collapse, but Gardner Colby, an Eastern financier who was president of the railroad company, used extraordinary means to raise funds and keep the project going.

At the place where the work stopped, a settlement sprang up of about one hundred inhabitants. It was called Camp 51 and was later named Colby after the president of the railroad.

After railroads had penetrated the area, the population increased speedily. In fact, the first settler was actually the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It passed through a splendid timber country, and the saw mills sprang up almost simultaneously with the railroad. From the mill settlements farmers went

5-4-76 g.f.t

in east and west making farms in Clark and Marathon Counties. At Celby a farmer settlement sprang up and in the townships of Hull and Holton were the strongest farming communities in the first years, there being a large amount of government lands which was taken up by homesteaders. They had to go through the same experience as the earliest pioneers, except that they were a little nearer to a base of supplies along all the railroad stations. Otherwise their work was as hard and their distress at times was very severe. They had to cut their roads themselves, and were deprived all comforts for some years, but their compensation for braving the wilderness came sooner, because they were nearer markets and a railroad to connect them to civilization.

Then in 1873 came the organization of the Town of Hull. D.B. Hull was a farmer who lived on Section 20 and helped organize the township which was named after him.

D.B. Hull was born in New York, February 25, 1832. When he was 23 years old he left his home. His father was a farmer and wheelwright. Mr. Hull came to Wisconsin and located at Stevens Point, Portage County, where he worked in the woods and farmed till 1872. In the meantime in the year 1862, he enlisted in the third Wisconsin Cavalry, Company H. He was mustered out in 1863 and returned to Stevens Point. He then moved to

his homestead, Section 20, Town of Hull, then called Wein. He was married to Mary Christian of Clinton County, New York. He had been Chairman, Assessor and Supervisor of Township of Hull.

The first caucus was held at D.B. Hull's shanty on March 25, 1873. The ticket they were nominating consisted of the following: D.B. Hull, Chairman, Assistant Supervisors; Dan Mahoney, Clerk; J.E. Borden, Treasurer; C.R. Tayler, Assessor; E.T. Parkhill and D.L. Kean, Justices of the Peace; J. Wicker, Peter Deschamp, D.E. Pierce and H. Greenwood, Constables; and Wm. Crawford, Sealer of Weights and Measures. There were less than 20 votes cast and since there was no opposition, the caucus ticket was elected. In 1874 there was 74 votes cast.

April 1, 1873 - Minutes of First Town Meeting

First annual town meeting of the town of Hull, April 1, 1873. Proceedings were as follows:
Motion made and seconded that each voter of the town of Hull shall work or commute five additional days poll tax. Motion carried.
Motion made and seconded that the highway tax be assessed as high as the law will allow. Motion carried.
The above motion is amended so as it may be optional to the board for that amount or less. Motion carried.
Motion made and seconded that the compensation of all town officers be reduced twenty five percent. Motion Carried.

Motion made and second that a tax of one hundred (100) dollars be raised to defray town expenses for ensuing year. Motion carried.

D. Mahony
Clerk, Protem

April 30, 1873

Town board declared each and every Section line, excepting town lines to be a public highway.

Also on same day ordered that the town be equally divided into four school districts.

The strongest farm settlement was in the Town of Hull, in which was located the village of Colby and that town was the first newly organized town on the line, meaning the boundary line of the county.

By Settlers rights the Railroad had the right to select government land within 20 miles on either side of the line. All the odd numbered Sections in the present towns of Spencer, Brighton, Hull and Helton for 10 miles along the railroad lands, were left untaxed until 1880.

The first Homestead entry in the Town of Hull was made by Ebenezer Lowe on September 6, 1871 in Section 8, Township 28, Range 2, East and final proof made thereon 1873. This land is presently owned by Alphense Schraufnagel.

David B. Hull made homestead entry September 27, 1871, Section 20, Township 28, Range 2, East in the

Town of Hull, the town being given his name as the first actual settler, though the entry of Lowe precedes his by a few days.

In the year of 1976 a few farms in the Town of Hull are still being farmed by direct descendants of the early settlers. The names are as follows:

Frederick Grauman - 1877

William Grauman acquired ownership of the farm in 1898

Edwin Grauman ownership 1943

Michael Grauman ownership 1974

The Grauman farm has a continuous ownership and residency record, a father to son ownership of the original homestead.

W. J. Brill purchased this land from Nelsen in 1881. It is still in the family and is being farmed by his grandsons Joseph and Edward.

Herman Brehm acquired homestead land in 1878. In 1911 he sold to his son Gust Brehm. In 1952 Roland and Raymond Brehm purchased in partnership. In 1950 Roland purchased from Raymond his one half share. Roland and his wife, Marie, remain on the homestead farm.

Edward Brehm and wife Katherine Henkel took up a homestead South of Cherokee in 1878. Edward A. Brehm purchased 160 acres from his father in 1910. Melvin and Kenneth purchased from their father in 1941. Gerald Brehm and James Brehm, sons of Kenneth and Melvin Brehm are operating in partnership, adding acreage to their holdings.

Erhardt Fricke homestead in 1878

Edward Fricke purchased in 1901

Orville Fricke purchased in 1953

Herman Ruppert - homestead in 1885- After Herman's death, his son Edward cleared and worked with his Mother. Harold and his brother Robert operated the farm until 1954. Harold later purchased Robert's share, and continues farming as of this 1976 date.

Henry Schraufnagel purchased farmland from Emanuel Bloom in 1878. Norbert Schraufnagel purchased the farm around 1910. At this date, 1976, this farmland is still operated by Henry's grandson, Cletus Schraufnagel.

On April 15, 1874, the United States of America deeded to Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. "All of Section 3, Township 28 N., Range 2E., and other land, excepting and excluding "all mineral lands" should any such be found in the tracts embraced in the foregoing."

On December 9, 1881, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, for the sum of \$250.00 deeded to Peter Schmitt the $E\frac{1}{2}$ of $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, Township 28 North, Range 2 East, containing 80 acres."

This 80 acres was farmed by Peter Schmitt and his wife Johanna. Because of the spring fed creek, where the Indians came to get their drinking water while the land was still a forest, the farm was named "Spring Creek Farm," and was registered as such at the Marathon County Courthouse.

On November 15, 1923, Peter Schmitt deeded to his son, Alphense J. Schmitt this land. It was farmed by Alphense and his wife Gertrude until the death of Alphense in 1959.

On October 22, 1959, Gertrude Schmitt deeded this land to her son, Mark A. Schmitt and his wife, Delores L. Schmitt, and they and their children reside there at the present time. 1976

Ferdinand Kunze purchased clear title to 84 acres, section 3, Township 28, from August W. Flaig on October 11, 1888 for the sum of \$100. He farmed this land until 1923 when sons Albert and Joseph took over. In 1926 Albert bought Josephs one half share. In 1965 he sold this land to his son Donald. At this date in 1976, Donald and his wife Lucianne, still farm this land, although they live on a different farm. Alberts wife, Loretta (Ohlinger) Kunze, still lives on the home farm.

John Henkel purchased 160 acres of land in 1880, later selling to his son Charles. Charles later sold the land to his brother Gust Henkel, and moved to Colby where he purchased the city Dray line. In 1906 he sold the City Dray line and purchased 80 acres two miles from Colby. In 1938 he sold this land to his son-in-law and daughter, Marcellus and Carel, nee Henkel, Fester. As of this bicentennial date, the Festers have purchased more land and are still operating a dairy farm.

Mike Firnstahl and wife migrated to the United States from Salzburg, Austria in 1872 and settled one mile East of Colby. His son Paul purchased the original homestead in 1882. They continued to buy and add railroad land until their holdings were increased to 160 acres. Isadore Firnstahl purchased the land from his father, Paul, in 1936. As of this date, 1976, Isadore's son Paul and his wife Lorraine own this land and live there with their family.

The names of some of the early settlers that are familiar in the township today are; Brown, Kunze, Schraufnagel, Gierl, Apfelbeck, Ohlinger, Previnski, Witte, Brehm, Schulz, Smart, Fricke, Wicker, Henkel, Brill, Umhoefer, Aderhold, Firnstahl, Blanchard, Roth, Olson, Heintz, Young, Weix, Franz, Meinke, Eggebrecht, Sazama, Ruppert, and Podelvels.

The township of Hull in which the village of Colby is situated rapidly became improved and cultivated by an industrious farming population. The farming lands in this area varied in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, according to location, quality of soil, and timber.

The rich acreage of agricultural lands brought well cultivated farms, active cities and villages, untold number of mills, and factories, with happy homes crowning each hillside and vale. The immense

and almost exhaustless timber resources of pine and hardwoods of all kinds was an inheritance alone, adequate to bring wealth and capital to this community.

Settlers moved in rapidly and the Railroad lands were nearly all bought by 1876. Taking into account the Railroad, it afforded reliable facilities to the South, West and East, and in fact all parts of the country.

The early crops consisted of winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, and oats, heavy in potatoes, peas for pigs, finally going into dairying.

These pioneers made their livelihood making firewood and lumber logs. Very little dairying was done in the winter, milking cows was done in the early spring and summer.

The first town meetings seemed to do nothing more than plot out roads and school districts in the township. A record of such a meeting is as follows:

Town Meeting --June 10, 1876

Following resolutions passed, D.S. Bullock, Dept. of County Surveyor be employed to survey and put down stakes on the road through the center of the town, commencing at the S.W. corner of Section 18, town 28, Range 2, East, running East on the Section line to the East line of the town of Hull.

That jobs on said roads be let in quarter mile sections to grade, ditch, grub and cutting out of same to the lowest responsible bidder.

J.B. Wicker, Clerk

According to the records of town business of 1873, the town recorded and handled all the loans and mortgages to the homesteaders. The security offered for these chattel mortgages consisted of such things as neck yokes, harnesses and whiffeltrees, span of horses, yolk of oxen, cook stoves, household utensils, bedsteads, furniture, clocks, wash-tubs, shingle machine engine, belting and pulley, wheels, wagons and items too numerous to mention, with interest at 10 percent, per anum.

Not only were records kept of the Town meetings and chattel mortgages, but personal affidavits as well. To the reader this may seem humorus, but undoubtedly a very serious matter to the parties involved.

Affidavid of Sam Carpenter
Received for Record, Feb. 9, 1874
State of Wisconsin ss.
County of Clark

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace of the above County, Samael Carpenter, and being duly sworn, deposes and sayeth that on the night of the second of February he left his house about 12 O'clock, and at the time of leaving was perfectly sober and was not under the influence or affects of intoxicating drinks.

That having the tooth ache, he went to drug store of Wilms in Marathon County and there drank a glass of whiskey and medicine. Returned from there direct home and had a difficulty with my family which resulted in my putting them out of the house which I had premeditated doing, and said act of expulsion was the result of cool deliberation while not under the affects of intoxicating

liquors induced by immoral conduct of said wife.

Sam Carpenter

Witness - C.W. Blake

Geo. W. Hubble, J.P.

Chairman of Town of Hull

1873-1874	D. B. Hull
1875	J. C. Gotchy
1876	W.P. Peterson
1877-1878	G. W. Ghoca
1879	H. W. Blanchard
1880	J. B. Carpenter
1881-1882	G. W. Ghoca
1883-1884	H. J. Blanchard
1885-1886	H. J. Blanchard
1887-1888	Andrew Flaig
1889-1890	C. Eggebrecht
1891	C. Eggebrecht
1892-1893	Dan Mahoney
1894-1896	Carl Eggebrecht
1896-1898	J. C. Gotchy
1899-1901	Chas. Aderhold
1901-1904	Edward Brehm
1904-1906	G. W. LaFee
1906-1908	Chas. Aderhold
1908	W. J. Brill
1909-1913	Edward Brehm
1913	Nick Kanter
1914-1919	Wm. Grauman
1919-1933	Robert Hamilton
1933	Nick Kanter
1934-1938	Fred Olson
1938	Served 1½ months. John Atkins
	I. M. Firnstahl appointed to fill Atkins term.
1939	I. M. Firnstahl elected - left for Minnesota in 1939
1939-1965	Henry Aderhold appointed to fill Firnstahl term
1965-1976	Incumbent John Ohlinger

Schools in Town of Hull

By 1882 there were five schools in the Town of Hull. Pleasant Hill in Section 20, Riverside School in Section 10, Cherokee School in Section 23, Lone Pine in Section 26, and the first Graded School was built on the east side of Colby in the Town of Hull in 1874. It was a two story, two room building. It's cost was \$450,00 and the first teacher recieved a salary of \$12.00 per month. The school had neither lights or bell, the citizens had to carry their own lanterns when they held meetings or had activities in the evening. By 1879 they got the chandelier and the bell which weighed 450 pounds.

The school was built as a joint district school, including Town of Hull and Town of Colby. The Towns of Hull and Colby met in the year 1885 to organize the Colby Free High School, with the first classes to be held that year.

Cherokee School was the first to close in the late 1930's with Riverside School being the last to close in 1962. The children are now transported by bus to the Consolidated Schools of Colby, Unity and Dorchester.

Cheese Factories

Since the rich acreage of agricultural lands were being well cultivated into farm land and dairying was becoming a progressive industry, cheese factories were being built. Most milk and cheese was produced in the summer as the men took to the woods in the winter.

Eight factories were built throughout the area. They were known as Riverside Factory, Green Valley Factory, Rose Lawn, Welcome Dairy, Baumgarts Factory, Hull and Holton Co-op, Hull Co-op, and Halvorsen's Factory. As of this date, 1976, three of these are still in operation.

Welcome Dairy was constructed by Frank Gierl Jr. Other owners were Otto Grier, Joseph Sneebeck, Jerry Daughhete, Clarence Olson, Edwin Hansen, Ervin Eggebrecht. On February 23, 1961, the factory was transferred to James and Mary Lou Eggebrecht, and until the present time numerous types of cheese are being made by him with the help of his family. In the past ten years many new additions have been made including an addition to the house in 1968 and a new cheese cooler and a new cheese cutting building in 1974.

Another factory still in operation is Rose Lawn factory. In 1914 Charles Rasmusen bought the parcel of one acre of land and built the cheese factory which he operated until 1930 when it was sold to Raymond Berg and his wife. They still operate the factory with their son Warren. Ray has made cheese here for forty five years.

The third factory still in operation is the Arnold Halvorsen factory. One acre of land was purchased by E. C. Brown in 1905 and the factory was built. In 1924 it was sold to A. W. Bruss, who later sold to South Hull Co-op Dairy Association. In 1933 it was sold to Harold Klessig and his wife Olive, who in 1959 sold to the present owners, Arnold Halvorsen and wife Melba. Arnold has made many improvements and continues to operate the plant with his wife and son.

In checking a milk statement from Riverside Cheese factory for the month of September, 1922, the price of milk was \$1.90 per hundred, cheese sold for $20\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per pound, and for 4,564 pounds of milk, with a test at 3.65, price of butterfat $46\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$, a farmers check for the month was \$77.23.

Telephone Companies

At a meeting held at the residence of David Brown in the Town of Hull on June 26, 1907, a telephone company was duly organized to be known as Town Line Farmers Telephone Co. Officers were elected. Rules were established that No. 12 BB wire be used, each member furnish seventeen posts, either hemlock, balsam, or elm, and that each member pay to the treasurer six dollars before July 10, 1907.

The farmers of Towns of Hull and Holton met on the 21st day of November 1907 at the Martin Thygeson home in the Town of Hull, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a Farmers Telephone line in said Towns of Hull and Holton to be known as the Riverside Telephone Company. Officers were elected, rules made for members, to pay one dollar dues, plus a fee of five dollars per member to be paid by December 23rd 1907 for the purpose of buying poles, wire and insulators. The central office was located in Abbotsford.

After World War I, electric power lines were erected throughout the Rural Communities, and electric modernization slowly began to take place.

Saw Mills

Saw mills were built throughout the township.

Salter's Mill, south of Colby, was built and owned by R. B. Salter. A boarding house and lumber camp was built near by.

Another saw mill was built in 1860 on the east shores of the Eau Pleine River by Charles Thrum. His mill and boarding house were destroyed by a flood. A second saw mill, a dam and a grist mill were built by Paul Umhoefer in a settlement known as Cherokee. The grist mill was operated by Lukewicz brothers.

A saw mill run by steam, known as Sawdust Corner was located in Section 14, S.W. Corner, now known as the Edward Fricke Jr. farm. A lumber camp was located in Section 16 where Elmer Kocian now lives.

Colby Cemetery Association

In 1882 a deed to the cemetery was signed. The land was deeded to the Town of Colby, and the Town of Colby deeded an undivided one half to the Town of Hull. A note taken from the scrap book of the Dickenson family goes as follows:

"The first War Veteran buried at Colby was Jacob Chesely. He was a drummer boy in the War of 1812. He lived in Town of Hull until his death January 25, 1880. He was 12 years of age when he enlisted as a drummer boy, with the United States forces, in the Indian War of 1812 in New York State. He left New York State in early manhood, and at his death, he was a farmer in the Town of Hull."

Harmony Co-operative Produce Co.

The origin of the Harmony Co-operative Produce Co. dates back to 1915 when six farmers from the Town of Hull, namely Wm. Grauman, Alvin Brehm, E. A. Brehm, Ewald Wiersig, Nick Kanfer and one other unknown, got together and purchased carloads of feed to resell to farmers. This operation was located at Cherokee and was called the American Society of Equity. The carloads of feed were unloaded in a tin warehouse at the present Montgomery Wards Store in Colby. The men secured notes from the Colby Security State Bank to pay for these carloads of feed.

The articles of the Harmony Co-operative Produce Co. were written and recorded by J.J.S. Donald, Secretary of State on May 22, 1915. Later that year a building was purchased from Mr. Lyons, which was located at the present Co-op site. Shares of stock at the value of \$10.00 per share were sold to finance further development of the Harmony Co-op. In 1971 the Co-op attained a million dollar sales for the first time in its history, and it continues to be a growing and thriving business.

Hull Town Mutual Insurance Co.

The Hull Town Mutual Insurance Co. was organized in 1902 by a group of men from the Town of Hull, namely Ed Brehm, Adam Fasbender, Adam Reyer, Fred Boeth, H.C. Behrens, Frank Scheuren, Martin Thygesen, and James Graham. They began business on January 7, 1903. Their officers were Adam Reyer, President, Ed. Brehm, Treasurer, Adam Fasbender, Secretary. They insured in Clark, Marathen, Tayler and Wood Counties. As of January 31, 1976, having merged with another company, it is known as Little Black Mutual Insurance Co.

Wiedenhoeft's Park, in later years called Colby Park was built in 1914 by Herman J. Wiedenhoeft. The main pavilion was constructed as a dance pavilion, and was operated by the Wiedenhoefts until 1944 when it was sold to Bernard Walter. Since then it has been bought and sold many times.

In the early days, while the park was operated by the Wiedenhoefts, it served as a community center for all the surrounding area. A baseball park was located on the premises which served the Colby baseball team for many years. Picnics and the Fourth of July Celebration were annual events. The yearly Community Fair with calf and cattle judging for local calf clubs was always well attended in the fall of the year. The entire pavilion was destroyed by fire of an undetermined origin on April 26, 1972.

Cherokee

The area now known as "Cherokee", which is located five miles East of Colby, on the banks of the Eau Pleine River is perhaps the first area of the Town of Hall to be inhabited. These earliest settlers came up the river and settled just south of the present County Park.

Charles Thrum, built a water-powered sawmill and a bearding house in 1860. This dam and mill were located about one fourth mile south of the present county highway N bridge on land which is now owned by Jehn and Erma Coates. Some of the old ruins are still visable today.

The sawmill had what was known as a "Mulley" saw. It was straight and sawed with a back and ferth motion instead of the circular saw we use today. The beards sawed with this saw are recognizable by the straight teeth marks, rather than the circular marks which are left on a finished board.

A second saw mill and dam were erected around 1872, after a flood destroyed the original mill. This mill was built and operated by Paul Umhoefer. He also built the Cherokee Store and Grist mill. Mr. Umhoefer gave this settlement its present name "Cherokee", which was the name of his birthplace and home-town , Cherokee, Iowa.

A buggy shed and horse barn was built that housed ten teams. West of the horse-barn was a blacksmith shop. Many repairs for the sawmill and sheeing of horses was done in this shop. It was built by Fred Kleese. In

1915 it was purchased by Bill Roth who later sold it to Carl Reyer. The shop still stands as a land mark and is presently owned by Harold Pedevels.

Dr. Kautsky built a large house in the area. He was a dentist and had his dental office in his house. He also housed the post office in his home. Roger Olsen and family live there today.

Fred Olson and his wife Sara purchased the property from Dr. Kautsky. Fred Olson built the first garage in Cherokee and acquired an automobile agency. He also managed the sawmill for Dr. Kautsky until his death in 1915.

Byron Olsen, with his brother Lawrence Olsen started a farm implement business in Cherokee in partnership in 1940. They erected a new building on the old garage site. In 1950 Byron purchased his brother Lawrence's share. When Byron's son Roger returned from the Air Force, father and son formed a corporation, and have since done a flourishing business.

With the coming of automobiles, the road going through Cherokee became the direct route from Colby to Wausau. It was named Highway 16 in 1918. It was also known as the "Yellowstone Trail" because this was one of the well known routes to take to Yellowstone Park. It was also the Greyhound bus route. Later it was changed to "Temporary 29" and still later to County Trunk Highway N, which is the name it is called today.

The bridge across the Eau Pleine River at Cherokee

is the third structure to be located at that point. The first two were of the overhead type, both made of steel.

Cherokee Park originally began as a picnic ground on land donated by Henry Rein, who operated a store and tavern. There was a dance pavillion located on the bank of the river. This was later replaced by a round dance pavillion. Later, a large dance hall was built by Ed. Fricke south of the tavern.

This dance hall was the scene of many meetings, dances, parties, weddings and the once a month community meeting, which featured home talent shows and featured entertainment of all kinds. People from a large surrounding area attended these meetings, but they were discontinued about 1940.

In 1932 Marathen County acquired parcels of land along the Eau Pleine River, north of the road, and this spot became Cherokee Park, a part of the Marathen County Park System. A bathhouse and shelter house, the second one to be built, was built by the Marathen County Park Service. A recreation area and swings are available for children. There are horse shoe and ball game facilities for the oldsters. Picnic tables are placed all through the area under the beautiful shade trees. An old Indian trail on the west bank of the river was used by Indians from farther north when they came for swapping pelts and getting supplies from the first settlers.

Riverside

Riverside, an area that was located on the Eau Pleine river in the Town of Hull was once a little community with a school that was built in 1874 and operated until 1962.

Harper Memorial Presbyterian Church was built in about 1892 on the land donated by R. H. Dickinson, along with a horse barn that held about twelve teams, Rev. E. P. Rankin assisted by Rev. Joseph Brown served the church. The first elders were Reynold E. Dickinson and Richard Brewer. The team shed was 20 feet by 96 feet and cost \$155.00. While the people attended services, this shed housed the horses. This church operated until 1930 when the parishoners voted to join the Abbotsford Presbyterian Church.

James Horn owned and operated a grocery store from 1907 until the late 1930's.

The Riverside Cheese factory was built and operated by Robert Schmitt. It closed as a cheese factory in 1932 and later was remodeled into a dance hall and tavern.

The sawmill was also owned by Robert Schmitt and was in operation until 1925.

About one half mile south of this Riverside settlement are the remains of old diggings known as Pete Schmitt's Mine. Some old timers claim they found a trace of gold in the late 1800's which prompted the diggings. As far as we know they never found gold. Celby Land and Mining Co.

was formed when a specimen of copper like ore was found on the William Eggebrecht farm. This company was incorporated under the general laws of the state for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. Nothing has ever been recorded that any minerals were found in this area.

Cherokee Homemakers

The Cherokee Homemakers is the oldest Homemaker organization in Marathon County. The club was organized in July 1915 with twenty eight charter members.

The first officers were, President, Hulda Heintz, Vice President, Katherine Brehm, Secretary, Henrietta Rebsky, and Treasurer, Lulu Brotherten.

The club was organized as the Women's Auxiliary, an affiliation with the A.S.E. and became known as the Cherokee Women's Association. Later they organized as the Cherokee Homemakers of Marathon County. In 1975 this club celebrated their sixtyth anniversary.

The Social Corners Homemakers

The Social Corners Homemakers Club was organized on January 6, 1933 at the home of Mrs. Rosalie Leucks. There were eleven charter members and the following officers were elected. President, Mrs. Rosalie Leucks, Vice President, Mrs. Nellie Cendt, Secretary, Mrs. Ida Previnski, and Treasurer, Mrs. Lydia Brown. The club is very active in community affairs. It entered a talent contest in Wausau in 1935 which they won, and to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker" danced themselves to the state Fair. They made quilts and mattresses during World War II, along with sending boxes to service men, which they continued during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. In this year of 1976 they have seventeen active members.

Cherokee Chums 4-H Club

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brehm had an inspiration, they were interested in young people, they wanted to get them interested in a youth project. So in 1924 the Cherokee Calf club for boys, and the Cherokee Sewing club for girls was organized. Mrs. Carl Reyer, nee Della Brehm, was their leader until 1930, and Arland Stahl was leader of the calf club.

As the clubs grew, they merged and became the Cherokee Chums 4-H Club. As of this date, 1976, over five hundred 4-H'rs have belonged to the Cherokee Chums. It now has third generation members and is reported to be one of the oldest 4-H clubs in the state and nation.

Mrs. Ervin Eggebrecht, now deceased, was a general leader for 41 years and is credited as being a principal promoter of the club during those years. Some of the leaders that have served for many years are: Brice Bender, 29 years, Mrs. Hugo Mielke, 24 years, Mrs. George Weller, 14 years, Mrs. Alphense Schraufnagel, 11 years, Mrs. Brice Bender, 11 years, and Mrs. Harold Wiersig, 10 years.

Cattle and clothing are still the major projects, although many other projects have been added such as woodworking, photography, gardening, forestry, snowmobile safety, dog training and showing and horse training and showing and many others.

The Cherokee Chums have always been active in
Community, County, and State activities.

Members come from the townships of Hall, Brighton,
Frankfort, Helten, Colby and the city of Colby.

In 1974 the Cherokee Chums celebrated their 50th
anniversary with a Sunday picnic at Cherokee Park, with
many old members present.

Interesting Clippings taken from the Colby Phonograph

- 1889 - For Sale: \$300.00 will buy a house, barn and 20 acres of good rolling land, with 7 acres cleared. Good road and near the village of Colby. Section 19, town 28, Range 26.
- 1888 - Messers Phillip Henkel, Frank Prosser and C. R. Cole have formed a co-partnership under the style name of "Henkel, Prosser and Cole, and will do a general contracting and building business.
- 1888 - The High School board has let the contract for putting up a High School Building to Messers Henkel, Prosser and Cole. The building will be ready for occupancy by December 15.
- 1888 - Peter Heintz took the contract to build the school in District 3 for \$399.00.
- 1886 - The crops in the Town of Hull, Colby, Mayville are good, which proves conclusively that no part of Wisconsin can stand as long and severe a drought as this section of the state.
- 1893 - In the summer of 1893 it was real dry, a fire started and burned a large area in Section 11 and 14. The fire jumped over the river and burned out Albert Previnski. He lost all his buildings and one horse. Mr. Harry Eggebrecht had everything packed in a wagon and oxen ready to move away from the fire, when it finally rained.

Taken from Langlade Enterprise, the original Colby Phonograph

- 1776 - Northern Wisconsin is trying to bring about legislation to make a separate state of the northern area and call it State of Superior. Wisconsinites say Superior has another guess coming - no way is this legislation going to come about. (It is interesting to note that in 1975 this same legislation was discussed.)

It is with regret that we bring these excerpts of pioneer history of the Town of Hull to a close. It has been interesting and we hope without error.

It is almost impossible to conceive the struggles and hardships, the perseverance and hardwork, the poverty, heartaches and disappointments and perhaps even loneliness our forefathers endured.

We hope our efforts of research have been worthwhile and insperational to future generations to come.

We wish to thank Mrs. Melvin, Jocelyn, Brehm, Colby librarian, Mrs. Richard, Leslie, Fester, librarian at Eau Claire University, and Mrs. Leland, Jean, Bruncker, our typist, and anyone else who helped in any way.

Mrs. Alphonse, Katherine, Schraufnagel
Mrs. Marcellus, Carel, Fester
Mr. Anthony Beck
Mr. Alfred Svoboda

1882 Hull = Plat Book

Township

No. 28.

Range

No. 2 East.


<p>11 J.H. Drinkerhoff J. Silbar E.T. Purkull E.M. Gee J. Dix N. Hinkes A. Flaig W.C.R.R. F.H. Siegstette O. Walsh F. Giert H.L. Eagar L. Johnson P. Johnson A. Kowitz F. Herold Jul. Feind C. Schulz F. Brehm F. Walt M. Schumm D.B. Hull W.C. White J. B. Week Carpenter M. Williams Descamps P. Kouter A. Kuntz Strubbers R. Bryacht F. Jouter J. Roth C.O. Dewey F. Adminster A.W. Ross O.H. Blanchard J.M. Young Woodman W.J. Wicker G. Wells J. Brehm J. Vich D.K. Hall</p>	<p>12 J. Pradt A. Slannard G. Graves J.L. Cramer J.L. Briggs W.C.R.R. J.L. Cramer J. Dix N. Hinkes W.C.R.R. E. Cobb J.L. Briggs A. Flaiscoping E. Cobb A. Kowitz F. Herold Jul. Feind Geo. Baldwin W.C. White J. B. Week Carpenter M. Williams Descamps P. Kouter C.O. Dewey F. Adminster A.W. Ross O.H. Blanchard J.M. Young Woodman W.J. Wicker G. Wells J. Brehm J. Vich D.K. Hall</p>	<p>13 J. Pradt A. Slannard G. Graves J.L. Cramer J.L. Briggs W.C.R.R. J.L. Cramer J. Dix N. Hinkes W.C.R.R. E. Cobb J.L. Briggs A. Flaiscoping E. Cobb A. Kowitz F. Herold Jul. Feind Geo. Baldwin W.C. White J. B. Week Carpenter M. Williams Descamps P. Kouter C.O. Dewey F. Adminster A.W. Ross O.H. Blanchard J.M. Young Woodman W.J. Wicker G. Wells J. Brehm J. Vich D.K. Hall</p>	<p>14 J. Pradt A. Slannard G. Graves J.L. Cramer J.L. Briggs W.C.R.R. J.L. Cramer J. Dix N. Hinkes W.C.R.R. E. Cobb J.L. Briggs A. Flaiscoping E. Cobb A. Kowitz F. Herold Jul. Feind Geo. Baldwin W.C. White J. B. Week Carpenter M. Williams Descamps P. Kouter C.O. Dewey F. Adminster A.W. Ross O.H. Blanchard J.M. Young Woodman W.J. Wicker G. Wells J. Brehm J. Vich D.K. Hall</p>
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