



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Story of a century, 1848-1948 : Manitowoc County during Wisconsin's first hundred years. 1948

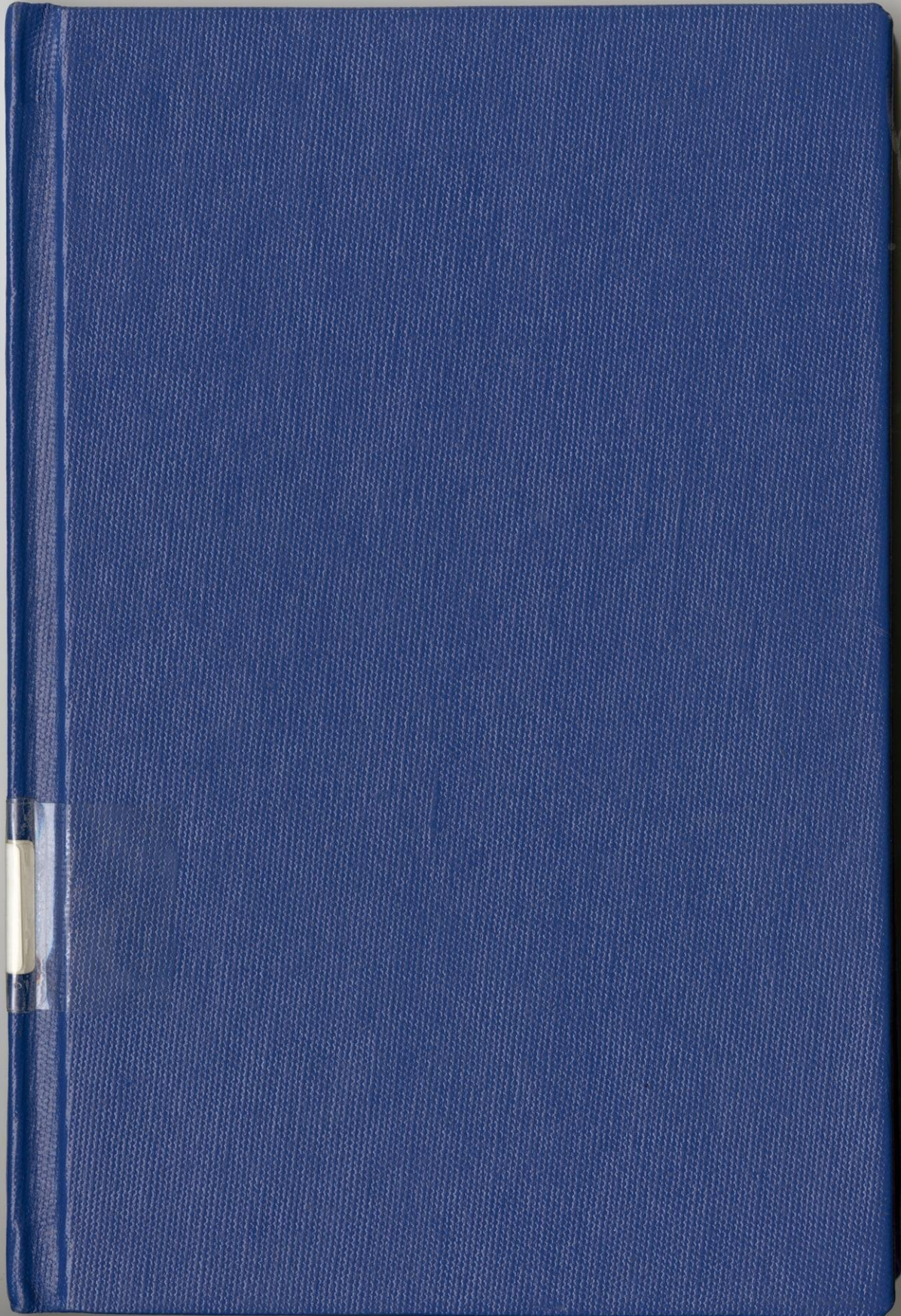
[Manitowoc, Wisconsin]: Manitowoc County Centennial Committee, 1948

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Z2IJ2AGILONEU83>

Images cannot be copied or reproduced without the written permission of the Manitowoc Public Library. For information on re-use, see <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

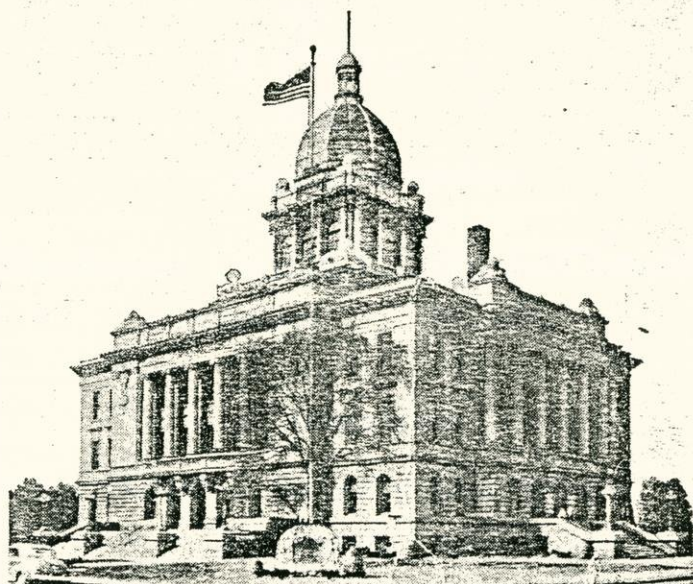


R ANNEX 977.567 M31
Manitowoc County Centennial
Story of a century,
1848-1948 : Manitowoc
Manitowoc Public Library
33128003559317

For Reference

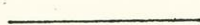
Not to be taken from this room

The Manitowoc County



Story of a Century

1848



1948

Manitowoc County Centennial Committee
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN

MANITOWOC PUBLIC LIBRARY
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN 54220

STORY OF A CENTURY



1848 - MANITOWOC COUNTY DURING WISCONSIN'S FIRST HUNDRED YEARS - 1948

W
R 977.567
M 31

Published in 1948 by

Manitowoc County Centennial Committee

Manitowoc — Wisconsin

Committee

Joseph J. Rappel, General Chairman

Elsa Dramm, Secretary

Herbert Schipper, Mayor, City of Manitowoc

John Hoffman, City Manager, Two Rivers

G. K. Berge, Valders

Printed in U. S. A.

MANITOWOC COUNTY, WISCONSIN

1848

— — — — —

1948

100757

R ANNEX 977.567 M31
Manitowoc County Centennial
Story of a century,
1848-1948 : Manitowoc
Manitowoc Public Library
33128003559317

Committee Co-chairmen

E. W. Walthers,
Art

John Buchholz,
Agriculture

Mead Hansen
Business

Alfred O. Allie,
Communications
& Utilities

Bernhard Hagen,
Conservation

Alexander Georgiady,
Education

Albert Tetzlaff,
Government

John West,
Industry

Frank Kloiber,
Labor

Col. Edward Schmidt,
Military

William Tills,
Mining

John Cashman,
Music-Drama-Art

George MacFarlane,
Newspapers

Charles W. Meisnest,
Organizations (Fraternal
and Service)

Joseph Zahorik,
Peoples and Nationalities

Atty. Fred G. Dicke,
Professions and Trades

Rev. L. Schorn,
Religion

Walter (Bud) Johnson,
Recreation and Sports

John G. Johnson,
County Historical Society

J. L. Hamilton,
Transportation

Ralph Plumb,
Manitowoc Authors
and Writers

Miss Josephine Sieker,
Manitowoc County Women

R. J. Rensink,
Manitowoc County Youth

Editorial Committee

Prin. L. B. Clark
Gertrude Kaminsky
Verna Rudolph

Mary C. Dunne
James G. Magill
Mrs. Irene E. Winkel

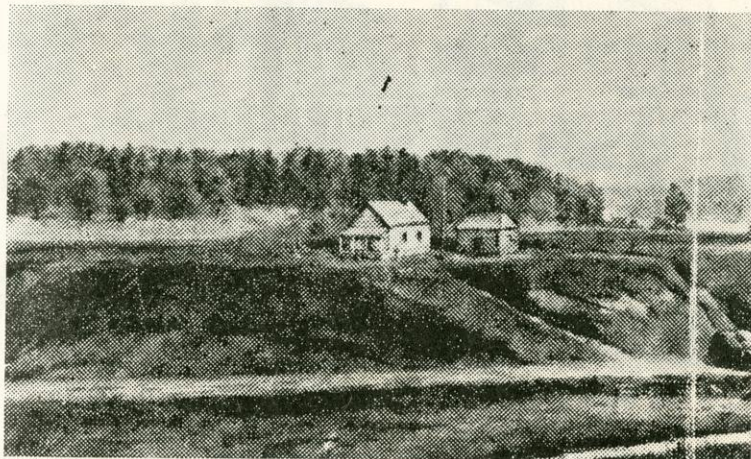
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. History from the beginning	3
2. Government	13
3. People and nationalities	18
4. Education.	25
5. County newspapers	37
6. The militia in Manitowoc County	42
7. The Spanish-American war period	44
8. History of Manitowoc County business.	50
9. Manitowoc County industrial progress	58
10. Communications	70
11. Religion	80
12. Conservation	96
13. Youth organizations	104
14. Women's organizations	110
15. The county mining industry.	115
16. Manitowoc County agriculture	118
17. Transportation development	126
18. Recreation and sports	134
19. Manitowoc labor organizations	141
20. Writers of Manitowoc County	144
21. Art	146
22. Fraternal-civic organizations.	148
23. Professions	153

HISTORY FROM THE BEGINNING

By J. G. Johnson

From 1673 to 1898 in the settling of Manitowoc and Two Rivers (Courtesy January 1948, "Mixing Bowl")



First court house and jail at Manitowoc Rapids, 1840-9

There was a forest since the time before history—a dense pine and hemlock growth, with boughs intertwined, holding the sun's rays from the ground. The leaf-carpeted ground was the home of countless animals—deer, bear, wolf, and lynx, in addition to small game. Indians found their food and clothing in the forests around their villages, from the rivers rolling to the great lake.

And then, a strange incident. Two men of pale complexion, wearing strange clothing, came out of the distance in their canoe. They were exploring the coast of the immense water, they said, and were called Marquette and Joliet.

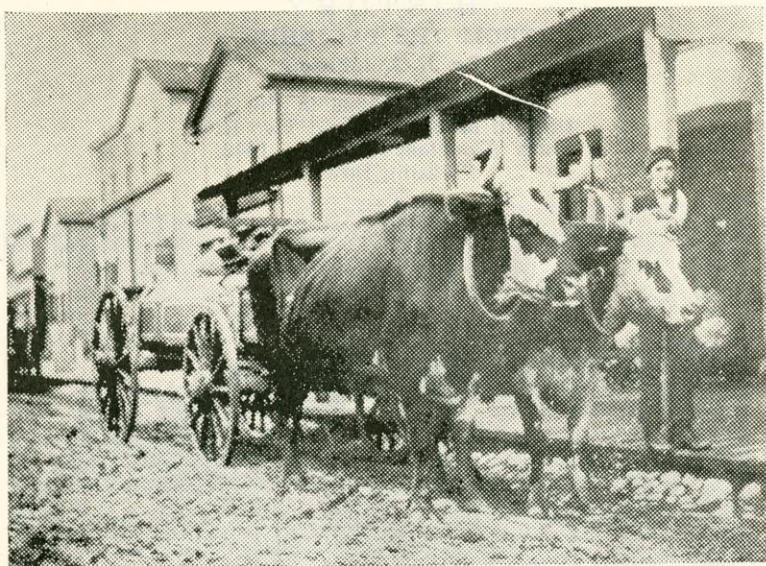
Though there is no record that Marquette and Joliet stopped at Manitowoc or Two Rivers, they must have landed at many spots along the Wisconsin coast. It was

in the year 1673 that they set out to map the shoreline from Green Bay to Illinois and it seems probable that they picked camp sites near rivers such as at "Mundeowk" and "Twin Rivers." They were the first white men to see the sites of Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

First Written Record

The first written record of Manitowoc county was made more than a hundred years later in a book called "A Voyage on Lake Michigan," written by Samuel Robertson, a trader. He spoke of an Indian settlement at "Twin Rivers," some distance north of Milwaukee.

A few years later, in 1795, Jacques, sometimes known as Jean Vieau described another town which he called "Mundeowk" where the Indians speared whitefish at the mouth of the river.



A team of oxen on Manitowoc street in early day

This name was derived from the Ojibway and Chippewa Indian language, and was interpreted to mean "home of the great spirit." Later, the same settlement was known as "Mainitowauk," river of bad spirits. The name finally became Manitowoc when the first settlers came to stay. And it was known as the home of the great spirit.

In 1825 there were still only Indian villages to mark the sites of Manitowoc and Two Rivers. Not until 1836 did the settlements spring up, following a rumor of a gold strike near Kewaunee. Both towns started in the same year, in almost the same manner.

In Chicago, a Manitowoc Land company was formed by Benjamin Jones with the purpose of settling and exploiting the land around the Manitowoc river. A party of men was sent to Manitowoc to begin logging operations. When they arrived, the dark and forbidding forest discouraged many of them, leading

them to desert to Sheboygan or other neighboring settlements. By nightfall only five of the party were left. Of these, only three had courage enough to stay through the winter, building their own cabin and starting logging operations.

40 Settlers in 1837

The next year, 1837, forty settlers landed at Manitowoc. They found it still an almost impenetrable wilderness which, it seemed, could never be cleared. There were still wild animals in the woods, lending some danger to a walk through the woods.

But pioneers were not discouraged easily. Twenty years later Manitowoc was platted as a village and in another 14 years, 1870, was incorporated as a city.

Both Manitowoc and Two Rivers owe their growth to the dense forests which appeared so frightening to the first settlers. The rich forest made logging a profitable business. Benjamin Jones

built one of the first mills, employing 50 men. Abundant hemlock also made tanning profitable since hemlock bark was one of the chief ingredients of the tanning mixture. Tanneries were begun in both towns. In Two Rivers, fishing became one of the principal industries and a source of income to many villagers.

But the forests melted away with the loggers. Settlers turned to agriculture for their livelihood.

In Manitowoc and Two Rivers it was a struggle to stay alive while the dread cholera swept through the village. In Two Rivers the disease got its start in 1850 when six Indians fell sick after an evening of celebration. Panic stricken settlers jammed aboard a small ship lying in the harbor, not stopping even to gather their personal belongings. Others fled through the forests to other settlements. But, before the epidemic passed, 50 persons had been buried and others lay near death. Only after several years did Two Rivers regain its former standing. Another cholera epidemic struck Manitowoc in 1854. This time there was less panic and fewer deaths.

Indian Scares

In addition to panic caused by epidemic disease there was the fear of Indians. The first Indian scare was in 1842 when a drunken squaw reported that Indians were planning a massacre. The rumor spread quickly and preparations were made to repeal the attack. Scouts were sent out to locate the Indian tribe only to find that the whole report had been false.

As late as 1862 there was another Indian scare. Panic spread quickly and whole families moved into the county seat, fearful for their lives. Again there was no credence to the report and the scare ended. Both

towns settled down to peaceful growth.

Industry came to both towns. With a population of 1,300, Two Rivers maintained saw mills, tanneries, fisheries, and wood industries. Manitowoc had 3,398 citizens and almost the same sort of industry in 1865.

The harbor in Manitowoc was instrumental in drawing industry. It was the only port on the west shore where there was any real safety for vessels during a southwest gale. Eventually the railroad was brought to town to connect with other lines across the lake by carferry.

Indian Tribes

Manitowoc county which derived its name from the Indian word "Munedoowk" is most interested in its Indian history. The name "Manitowoc" is said to mean the "home of the good spirit." Another translation for the word was "the devil's den."

The earliest tribe known to have inhabited the county were the Mascoutins, who according to Canadian voyagers, hunted the county lying along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Later came the Ottawas, Menominees, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies. All these later tribes, with the exception of the Winnebagoes, were of Algonquin stock. The Pottawatomies had all but disappeared when the first white settlers came to this region. The latter tribe claimed the lands along the lake shore until they relinquished all their rights to this territory in a treaty signed at Chicago in 1833. The Menominees, however, were recognized owners of the county until 1831 when they ceded to the government their claims and rights.

Settlers Find Indians

Bands of Chippewas and Menominees were living in Manitowoc county when the white settlers first came in 1836. They were reported as peaceful at

all times, causing little or no trouble for the pioneers. Some form of crude agriculture was carried on by these tribes with corn and beans the principal crops. Wild rice was gathered along the river and marshes near Collins. The principal occupations of the men were hunting and fishing. Early traders wrote of seeing the shore of the lake lined with Indians, many of whom were out in canoes spearing white fish. The Indians seemed to be well disposed to traders and exchanged their cranberries and venison for the pork supplies of the pioneers. These Indian tribes moved into the interior for the winter months.

The headquarters of the Chippewas was located along the upper Manitowoc river near Cato Falls where plantations of corn were under cultivation as late as 1837. The chief of this tribe was a kindly Indian by the name of Waumegesako or Mexico. He was very intelligent and a great friend of the white man. The government presented him with a medal for being an arbiter in many disputes. A picture of this venerable old chief hangs in the Wisconsin Historical Art Gallery. At his death in 1844, he was buried by the settlers with due honors in the town of Rapids where a monument was erected in his memory.

Camping Grounds

Indian camping grounds were common throughout the county, especially along the rivers and creeks. Some of these areas served as burial grounds as well. Indian relics were found in large numbers at Rapids, Two Rivers, Zambo creek, in Franklin, and Schleswig. Many fine collections of Indian arrowheads, stone hatchets, and other relics were found in this county. The collection on display in the Schuette Brothers store is one of the more outstanding ones. One of the best known camping grounds was located along the Branch river in the present Franklin No. 1 school district. The pioneer residents re-

ported that large numbers of Indians camped at that spot during the winter months. The settlers traded potatoes, flour, and locally raised tobacco for venison and trinkets. They reported that they often attended their pow-wows which sometimes became very noisy affairs as the Indians came under the influence of "fire-water." Wigwams were found at that location as late as the year 1880.

Judge Jerome Ledvina in his history of the Quarry district reported that numbers of Indians camped along the Manitowoc river at Quarry and on the knoll of the George Thompson farm west of the village. Relics of axes and arrows were found in considerable number at those places. The three principal enemies of the Indians he said, were whisky, cholera and smallpox. Judge Ledvina reported further that solitary Indians were known to have camped on the Knute Thompson farm as late as the year 1893.

Certain mounds and implements have been found which indicate Indians more ancient than those whom the early settlers contacted. H. C. Hamilton of Two Rivers, who owned a large collection of the relics of an earlier race, substantiated this fact.

Indians But a Memory

The late Judge J. S. Anderson, one of the most important figures in Manitowoc during the period following the Civil war and into the present century, wrote a first hand account of Indian life in the county. He visited many camps and found that the Indians lived very well on the abundant birds and game. The Indian boys took him with them on their canoe trips for the privilege of using his single-barreled gun. On the west side of the Neshoto river there was a large tract of sugar maples which the Indians tapped for making maple sugar in a most primitive fashion. Indian dances were very common and exciting

scenes to the pioneers who settled in our county.

Sometimes, when the Indians were under the influence of liquor, they became unruly and threatened to go on the warpath and kill off all the "pale faces." Rumors of up-risings were often spread causing the settlers to go into hiding or to seek protection at nearby villages and trading posts. No actual Indian massacre ever occurred within our county.

Today, a little more than a century after the county was taken over by the white men, the Indians and their ways of life are but a memory. Only the Indian names of Mishicot, Neshoto, Meeme and Manitowoc are still with us, to remind the present generation that this area was once the home of the red men. The nearness of the Indians was truly one of the colorful aspects of pioneer life in Manitowoc county a century ago.

Early County History

What is now Manitowoc county was owned by the Indians until taken possession of by the French as a part of the French claim to North America. It remained so until it passed to Great Britain as a result of the French and Indian war in 1763. At the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, this territory became a part of the United States. In 1787 it came under the provisions of the Ordinance of the Northwest territory. As territorial states were carved out of the Northwest territory, our county became part of the Indian territory in 1800, Illinois territory in 1809, and of the Michigan territory from 1818 to 1836, when it became a part of the Wisconsin territory.

Manitowoc county was originally a part of Brown county until the organization of a separate county government for Manitowoc county was authorized by an act of the Wisconsin territorial legislature in 1838. Under the act, the date for the first

election was fixed for the first Monday in March, 1839. The commissioners of Brown county were authorized to canvass the vote and to issue certificates of election.

First Election

The first election was held March 4, 1839, at the home of P. P. Pierce, in the village of Manitowoc Rapids. Thirty-five votes were cast to elect county commissioners and county officers. Commissioners and territorial county officers carried on the official county business until Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848. Before the board of commissioners turned over the affairs of government to the Manitowoc county board of supervisors, they divided our county into towns as required by law. They divided our county into four township units composed of the towns of Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, and Meeme.

From time to time, as various parts of the county developed and were settled, petitions were presented to the Manitowoc county board of supervisors, asking that certain tracts be set off and established as separate towns. By these steps, as recorded in the proceedings of the county board of supervisors, the number of towns increased to 18, the present number.

Townships Formed

The chronological order of establishment of the last 14 townships was as follows:

1850, Newton, Centerville and Maple Grove.

1851, Kossuth and Eaton. (In 1853 the name of Eaton was changed to Walders. In 1854 it was changed back to Eaton).

1852, Mishicot. (In May, 1853, the name Mishicot was changed to Saxonburg, but in November of the same year it was changed back to Mishicot).



Early settlement at Manitowoc Rapids

1855, Schleswig and Franklin.

1856, Cooperstown and Rockland.

1857, Liberty (originally named Buchanan from 1857 to 1861), and Cato.

1858, Gibson.

1859, Two Creeks (originally named Rowley, changed to Two Creeks in 1861).

(Information above from Official Directory, Albert Tetzlaff, county clerk.)

The beginnings of actual settlement in Manitowoc county date from 1836, but events of the previous years are of importance in explaining the character of this settlement. Four villages, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Two Rivers and Neshoto, sprang into being almost simultaneously. On May 6 President Jackson issued a proclamation for land sales to be held in Green Bay

earliest settlement in point of and that signified the opening of this entire area to settlement. The Manitowoc Land company was formed in Chicago in 1836 by the firm of Jones, King and company. Benjamin Jones, a leading member of this firm, was properly the founder of Manitowoc, since he took the Wisconsin property as his share, about 2,000 acres in extent. He sent a large number of men up to Manitowoc on a vessel, which arrived May 5. Their new surroundings were so formidable that only three men, E. L. Abbott, Mark Howard and Farnham remained all winter, busying themselves with the construction of a crude log cabin at the foot of what is now Seventh street, and in cutting timber. They awaited the arrival of their employer in spring. Mr. Jones rewarded his faithful employes with \$100 apiece aside from their wages. Abbott remained in Manitowoc until 1856, and his marriage was the first to be performed in the county, but the other two men left shortly.

Early Pioneers

New settlers, 40 in number, arrived in April, 1837. Among these pioneers were O. C. Hubbard and D. S. Munger with their families. In July, Benjamin Jones arrived with his wife, son, Alonzo, and two daughters. He soon completed a home for his family at the corner of York and Seventh streets. All these new settlers rapidly accustomed themselves to the rigors of pioneer life and the new settlement was soon in prosperous condition. The first white child born in the county was the son of D. S. Munger.

The panic of 1837 left the small settlement at a standstill. In 1846 the first stock of groceries was brought to Manitowoc and a store was built at the site of the Smalley Manufacturing company. That year also marked the German influx into the small community.

Rapids First Settlement

Manitowoc Rapids was the time Eastern interests purchased hundreds of acres and built a mill. The first ship builder in the county was Captain J. V. Edwards of New Jersey, who was induced to remain and build the scows for transporting lumber from the Rapids into the bay for loading into other vessels. Other mills were built and the Rapids became the county seat. By 1850, however, the Rapids had been outdistanced by Manitowoc, which three years later became the county seat.

In Two Rivers, lumbering and fishing were the two principal industries. Lumber was plentiful with the hemlock forests practically inexhaustible. Fishing was carried on entirely by seines, but the catches were large and the business became very profitable.

Neshoto was founded eight miles from the mouth of the West

Twin river where the water power was excellent. A mill was completed and operated by its first owners until 1841, when it was sold to Frederick Borcherdt, the first German settler in Manitowoc county, who continued its operation for seven years. Then he sold his mill and moved to Two Rivers.

The population of the whole county was 240 in 1840. A census showed there were only 11 horses and 80 meat cattle in the county and the aggregate of all crops raised was a few hundred bushels.

Preservation of Historical Materials

The Manitowoc County Historical Society was incorporated in 1906 by Emil Baensch, Dr. W. G. Kemper, Ralph Plumb, John Schuette, J. S. Anderson, and Fred Christiansen of Manitowoc; H. P. Hamilton and W. F. Nash of Two Rivers; and Dr. Louis Falge of Reedsville. It was organized for historical and literary purposes, and especially for the purpose of discovery and collection and preservation and publication of historical data and records. All of the incorporators with the exception of Mr. Plumb and Mr. Christiansen are deceased. The society used the second floor rooms of the public library for a meeting place until the Rahr Civic Center was obtained for the city of Manitowoc from the Rahr family through the efforts of J. G. Johnson, Ralph Plumb, Judge Albert Schmidt, and Harry Kelley. The museum sponsored by the organization was not begun until about 1925. The first historical exhibits were on display in the south room of the second floor of the public library.

Houses 5,000 Items

The Rahr Civic Center, located at Park and Eighth streets, Manitowoc, was accepted by the society in 1941. It now houses over 5,000 items of historical

value. The marine exhibits is one of the outstanding ones in the state and nation, showing marine history of this region for the last century. The four floors of the museum have fine exhibits, well-catalogued and displayed. The city and county of Manitowoc provide funds for its maintenance.

The society promoted the Manitowoc city Centennial in 1936, and the 100th anniversary of shipbuilding and malting in this city in 1947. Historical spots throughout the county have been duly marked by this and other organizations. There are six of such historical monuments in the county, one in Two Rivers, and 28 in Manitowoc. Pictures and histories of these markers are on file at the museum. The present historical society officers are from leading communities throughout Manitowoc county.

Historical Markers, Sites

The Soldiers and Sailors memorial was erected in 1923 through general subscription to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of World War I. It is located on North 18th street opposite Evergreen cemetery.

The Solomon brothers memorial was placed on the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn. It was erected by the people of Manitowoc and the Solomon unit of Steuben society in memory of the four Solomon brothers who distinguished themselves in the Civil war. *Mon., Oct. 29, 1927*

The William Rahr marker, located at the east end of Hamilton street, Manitowoc, was erected by the Knights of Pythias in memory of William Rahr, "our city's benefactor."

The Henry Stoze memorial is located at the south end of South Seventh street on the public utility grounds. It is a boulder

placed there by the Knights of Pythias in memory of a "mayor of accomplishments."

Another boulder memorial erected by the Knights of Pythias is located in Riverview park at the west end of St. Clair street. It was placed there in memory of John Schuette, the donor of Riverview park.

Kiler K. Jones, who founded the first public library in Manitowoc in 1868, has a marker placed in his honor on the north side of York street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. It was erected by the Knights of Pythias.

A flag staff and concrete base were erected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1928, "For Our Flag." It is located on West field, South 16th street, between Clark and Wollmer streets.

Other Markers

Another flag staff on a concrete base located at the north end of Lincoln boulevard, at the entrance to Lincoln park, was presented by the four units of local I.O.O.F. lodges in 1927. It seems to mark no particular spot or event.

A marine anchor and chain and pilot house wheel on a stone base are located at the south entrance of Lincoln park. It is in memory of the Manitowoc shipbuilding industry and dedicated to W. E. Elliot, a life member of B.P.O.E. No. 687. It was erected by the Manitowoc Elks lodge.

The Henry Vits memorial was presented by local I.O.O.F. No. 55. It is a large stone memorial to Henry Vits, "Who so lived as to enrich our community as an educator and industrialist." It is located in Washington park, 12th street side, Manitowoc.

"To the men and women who offered their lives for the freedom of mankind in the World

War of 1914-1918." That is the inscription on a cut stone base erected and presented by the American Legion auxiliary and located on 25th street, north end of Riverview addition, Manitowoc.

The John Nagle monument in honor of the county's great educator, philosopher and editor, was presented by the rural teachers who taught under him, as well as by his friends. It is located on the County Normal school grounds on Michigan avenue.

The Pulaski square memorial is located in Pulaski square, corner 17th and Columbus streets, Manitowoc. It is a large stone monument erected in honor of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the brave and famous Polish leader who was mortally wounded in the Revolutionary war.

The Riverview arch located at the entrance of Riverview park on North Water street, was donated by John Schuette and has the following inscription: Riverview, 1909. Manitowoc, the Clipper City. Settled in 1837—Village 1851—City 1871.

A bronze tablet placed at the entrance to the Elks club building, South Eighth street, Manitowoc, is a memorial tablet to the boys who served in World War I. It was presented by the Wisconsin Elks association, August 16, 1934.

The Women's Relief corps in 1934 placed a monument in Evergreen park in memory of the G.A.R., the H. M. Walker post.

A George Washington tree was planted by the Manitowoc chapter of D.A.R. to commemorate the bicentennial of Washington's birth. The tree was planted at the west end of Waldo boulevard in 1932.

The Old Military Road marker, erected by the D.A.R. chapter in 1932, is located at the west end of Waldo boulevard.

The American Legion planted a tree in memory of their fallen comrades of World War I. The tree is growing beside the Solomon brothers monument, Eighth and Washington streets.

Another tree was planted and a small tablet of stone placed beside it by the auxiliary of the National Women's Relief corps, at the northwest corner of the courthouse lawn in 1939.

Chief Mexico's monument is located at Manitowoc Rapids. It was dedicated August 8, 1909, and erected through the efforts of the historical society.



**Monument to Chief Mexico
In Manitowoc Rapids**

The Jambo Creek memorial was erected to mark the spot of the first trading post in our county. It is located on the Jambo Creek school grounds and was erected in 1922 by the society.

Soldiers Monument

Soldier's monument in Two Rivers is now located in the Washington park. It was erect-

ed in 1900 in memory of those who fought in the Civil war.

Manitowoc county's Liberty pole was first erected in 1852 by Nickolas Dittmar. It was moved from its first location in the road to a roadside park in 1937. It is to be found at the junction of highway 149 and county trunk M, Meeme.

The Fred Carus memorial, a bronze tablet, is placed on an enclosure erected at Camp Sina-wa protecting the camp's water supply. A plaque to his memory is placed on one of the game pens in Lincoln park.

A landing marker was erected at the foot of North Seventh street to commemorate the landing of the first settlers in Manitowoc on May 5, 1836.

A Benjamin Jones plaque is placed on the Washington park band stand, Manitowoc. It was placed there because of his gift of the park to Manitowoc. Another tablet honoring him is found on the band stand in Union park as he also gave this park to the community.

A stone marker at the location of the first courthouse is to be found on County hill in Rapids.



Old court house, now Red Cross headquarters

GOVERNMENT

By Albert W. Tetzlaff

County Government

While Wisconsin rounds out a century of statehood in 1948, Manitowoc county, as a political unit, is in reality older than the state. Originally a part of Brown county, it was constituted, Dec. 7, 1836, as a separate county soon after Wisconsin became a territory. The county seat was fixed at Manitowoc Rapids, but it was not organized for "all purposes of county government" until December, 1838, and it remained attached to Brown county for judicial purposes until 1848.

The date for the first election was set for the first Monday in March, 1839. The first officers chosen were as follows: County commissioners, Horace Conroe, J. G. Conroe and J. Rigby; assessor, O. C. Hubbard; register of deeds, J. W. Conroe; collector, Peter Johnston. The county commissioners were elected at large. They corresponded to the present county board; the collector corresponded to the present county treasurer. The commissioners chose the county clerk. The other officers—district attorney, clerk of court, sheriff, and county judge—were not necessary until the county was organized judicially.

For ten years the county board was composed of three members, one retiring annually. The main business before the board was the laying out of roads and school districts, and the appointment of constables and minor officials. The last board under this system was elected in 1848.

Allowed to Choose

In the years immediately prior to 1848 differences of opinion regarding county government existed in certain parts of the

state. The early settlers who poured into the southern part of the state, when lead was discovered, were southerners who preferred the commission form of government. The rest of the state was settled mostly by people from New York and New England who preferred the township supervisor plan. So we find that in 1842 a law was passed permitting counties to choose the kind of government they preferred.

When Wisconsin was admitted to statehood in 1848, the constitution set a new pattern for county government. County officials, who, prior to the time, had been appointed or elected annually, were now to hold office for two years, and the township county board system was not made compulsory, by a provision of the state constitution (Article IV, Section 23), which provided that "the legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as possible." At this time, also, Manitowoc county was separated judicially from Brown county. The first biennial election of county officers took place in the fall of 1848.

In 1848 Manitowoc county was organized into four townships: Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Two Rivers, and Meeme. The first session of the county board, which consisted of Andrew J. Vieau of Manitowoc, John Stewart of Two Rivers, Charles McAllister of Manitowoc Rapids,

and T. Cunningham of Meeme, was held in June, 1849.

Law Passed in 1861

In spite of the "uniformity clause" of the constitution, different views concerning local government persisted, and for many years Wisconsin became a battleground for conflicting ideas. In some areas a demand arose for the restoration of the commission form. In answer to this demand a law was passed March 28, 1861, which required the county boards to elect three commissioners from assembly districts, the number to be increased with the growth of population. Manitowoc county complied, and the following constituted the first board under this law: First district, John Carey; second district, Lyman Emerson; third district, Nels Sorenson. Mr. Emerson was elected president of the first board. An amendment to the county supervisor law provided for a supervisor-at-large, and J. E. Eggers was chosen to serve in this capacity. Later, by another amendment to the county supervisor law, three additional members were added. These were Michael Gallogly, Thomas Mohr and Louis Koehnke, making a seven-member county board.

This system remained in effect until the law was repealed, when the supreme court ruled that it violated the "uniformity clause" of the constitution. By 1870, the present supervisor plan, whereby each town, incorporated village and city ward is represented by a supervisor on the county board, had been re-established throughout the state. Over the years as the population increased new towns have been set up, village and cities have been incorporated, until today we have eighteen towns, two incorporated villages, and three cities with seven, eight, and three wards respectively, making a total of thirty-eight members on our present county board. This plan, while uniform in the-

ory is far from uniform in practice. Some supervisors represent only a small number, while in densely populated areas one supervisor sometimes represents many thousands.

New Courthouse in 1857

In the early days the only county-owned buildings were the courthouse and the jail in Manitowoc Rapids. Elections were usually held in privately owned homes, and officers were permitted to hold their offices in their own homes. The courthouse was built in 1840, and the jail in 1849. These were destroyed by fire in 1852, but fortunately the records were saved. The fire, together with the fact that the village of Manitowoc was growing more rapidly than Manitowoc Rapids, led to an agitation for the removal of the county seat to Manitowoc. This was voted in 1853 and a new courthouse was finally constructed in 1857.

About this time the county board adopted the county poor farm system, which continued in use for over ten years, when the township system of maintenance went into effect. The increase in population and advances in social and economic conditions brought demands for more and more governmental services. In the 1860s the first county superintendent of schools was elected. Later, a county asylum for the care of insane patients was voted, and opened for use in 1885, the late William Rahr being one of the chief leaders in urging its construction. A new county jail was erected in the early 90s and the courthouse remodeled. A municipal court was established in 1895. In 1906 the present new courthouse was erected.

Municipal Government

In the years following, other county institutions were established and new county offices



Present County Court House

were created in answer to public demands and needs. Thus, today we have a county rural normal school for the training of teachers; a sanatorium for the care of tubercular patients; a large county farm in connection with our present mental hospital; a county fair grounds and buildings; and a large county highway department headed by a county highway commissioner. Among the new offices established in more recent years are the county agent, 4-H club and home demonstration agents, county nurse, county service officer, probation officer, welfare departments, tax listing, police radio, and county physician. These offices and institutions were created by legislation which also provided for special committees, boards, and commissions to operate and administer them.

Our county government has become more and more complex and now performs many functions undreamed of in the early days. So

rapid has been the growth in services demanded that many students of government feel the structure of county government established a hundred years ago does not adequately meet today's conditions. They believe that a uniform system of government in all counties is not desirable or possible, except in theory. They feel that the highly urbanized and industrial counties require a form of government different from that of the distinctly rural and more sparsely settled counties; they want the system liberalized to allow counties to choose a form of government suited to local conditions.

Law Ruled Invalid

Remedial action to bring about modernization of county government will require careful study and attention. In an attempt to improve the situation, a law was passed in 1921 permitting counties again to accept the commission form of government with

from three to nine commissioners, depending upon the population. However, before this plan was widely adopted, the law was declared unconstitutional because it violated the "uniformity clause." Attempts have been made to amend the constitution, but a constitutional amendment must be favorably voted upon by two consecutive legislatures. Until now, attempts to do this have proved unsuccessful.

Meanwhile study and research continues in an effort to streamline and modernize our present set-up. It will be interesting to see what changes the years ahead will bring forth, for undoubtedly we are still in the incubation stage of county government.

City Government

Since the county was organized, five municipalities have set up their own municipal government. Three of them have now become cities, and two have been incorporated as villages. Some of the important villages of pioneer times have ceased to be important or have ceased to exist.

Manitowoc

The present city of Manitowoc was settled in 1836. It remained an unincorporated village until March 6, 1851, when a village charter was issued. The first village president was George Reed. The village upon being incorporated was governed by a board of trustees and was represented on the county board by supervisors from the first and second wards of that period. On March 12, 1870, the village was incorporated as a city. Peter Johnson was the first mayor. He and the aldermen from the four wards governed the city. By 1900, the city had seven wards, the number we now have in 1948. There has been some agitation to increase the wards to fourteen in order that more equal county board representation with the rest of

the county population might be possible.

Two Rivers

The first entries of land on the present site of Two Rivers were made Sept. 10, 1835. On March 31, 1858, a village charter incorporating the village of Two Rivers was granted. H. C. Hamilton was mayor, with the village represented on the county board by supervisors from the first and second wards. A city charter was granted on March 18, 1878. The city's county board representatives came from the five wards until 1930, when the city was organized on the eight ward plan, which it maintains in 1948.

The following men served as mayor of Two Rivers: Michael Maloy, 1878-1880; W. F. Nash, 1880-1881; Michael Maloy, 1881-1882; Andrew Baetz, 1882-1884; William Hurst, 1884-1886; B. C. Wilkins, 1886-1890; B. T. Richter, 1890-1891; R. E. Mueller, 1891-1893; J. E. Hamilton, 1893-1895; William Luebke, 1895-1896; Louis Zander, 1896-1897; Peter Gagnon, 1897-1901; Peter Schroeder, 1901-1905; Dr. J. R. Currens, 1905-1911; Conrad Baetz, 1911-1917; Dr. J. R. Currens, 1917-1921, and H. C. Gowran, 1921-1925.

An ordinance had been adopted early in 1897 making the term of mayor two years instead of one.

On April 18, 1924, an election was held on the question of adopting the city-manager form of government. The vote proved favorable. On May 18, 1925, the city council appointed Richard Biehl as city manager, the office becoming effective on June 1, 1925. Succeeding Biehl, who served from June 1, 1925, to June 15, 1928, were Earl J. Donnelly, June 20, 1928, to Oct. 12, 1940; Harry W. Knight, Jan. 1, 1941, to April 21, 1942; and the present city manager, John P. Hoffman, whose term began on April 22, 1942.

Kiel

Situated in the southwestern

part of Manitowoc county, Kiel has had a steady growth since its first settlement in the early 1850s. Incorporated on June 12, 1892, with Charles Heins as its first mayor, it was represented on the county board by one supervisor until it became a city on Dec. 15, 1920. Since then, Kiel has had five supervisors—three of them on the Manitowoc county board and two on the Calumet county board.

Reedsville-Valders

Reedsville, named in honor of Judge George Reed, who owned the present site of the village, began in 1854. It was locally known for years as Mud Creek from the small creek flowing through it. Incorporated on Jan. 29, 1892, with W. H. Noble as its first president, it has always had only one supervisor to represent it on

the county board.

The last village incorporated in Manitowoc county, located between the towns of Liberty and Cato, is Valders. With the building of the Soo line, the village was platted in 1896 and the order of incorporation issued by the circuit judge of Manitowoc county on Nov. 7, 1919. In the first village election, held on Jan. 13, 1920, William F. Christel was elected as the first president. Since its incorporation, the village has been represented on the county board by one supervisor.

There are about 30 unincorporated villages and hamlets within the county. They do not have a separate municipal government of their own, but are governed by the laws of the township in which they are situated.

PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES

By Joseph M. Zahorik



Benjamin Jones
One of pioneer settlers

The first settlers to come to Manitowoc county were so-called lumbermen interested in the pine and tamarack forests extending along the waterways. The manufacture of lumber and shingles was the first principal industry in our county.

As the forests were depleted, the settlers turned more and more to agriculture for a livelihood. The rich soil attracted sturdy agriculturally-minded emigrants from the east and from northern Europe. The county became a melting pot for the various nationalities settling here. From the early Germans, Norwegians, Irish, Bohemians, Poles, English and French and other nationalities, our population became a strong, settled society before industrialization and quarrying brought the emigrants of southern Europe to our county. Settlements of Italians were later concentrated at Grimms, Quarry, Valdars, and Rockwood to work for the lime companies. All of

these Italian settlements, except for a small group at Rockwood, have now ceased to exist.

Manitowoc, from the earliest days, was fortunate in the people who came here. Almost without exception they were people who were looking for a community in which to work, live, grow, and rear their children. The pioneers raised large families of eight to 16 or more children who aided them in clearing the land and who in turn became owners of farms which their parents carved out of the large tract which they first settled. These early pioneers were here to make permanent homes. They came to escape religious and political persecution, and to better their economic status. They came vowing to make this new settlement a land of freedom and opportunity for themselves and their children.

English Settlers

The earliest settlers in Manitowoc county were largely from the English speaking countries of Europe—the Yankees, Scotch, and Welsh. Among the first of these so-called Yankees were the Jones, Hubbard, Giles, Smith, Evans, and Hempton families. The census of 1860 shows that 126 Yankees lived in our county at that time with 108 of that total living in the village of Manitowoc. The other settlement of Yankees of that period was in Meeme.

Ten years later, in 1870, the Yankee population had risen to about 325 throughout the county, with about one-third of them living in Manitowoc. Nearly every township had Yankees, but two large settlements of this nationality were found at Cato and Cato Falls. Another settlement was founded in the township of Gibson at Larrabee. These Eng-

lish speaking groups were usually the traders, mill owners, and businessmen of the early communities. They were usually left alone by the surrounding nationality groups because these Yankees could not speak the native tongue of the other northern European groups. It is a known fact that the building of roads and schools was affected because social relations between the Yankees and the other groups were none too friendly. An early Welsh settlement centered around the Liberty pole area in Meeme according to the census of 1860. A scattering of Scottish families settled in various sections of the county but by 1860 only about 30 Scots were listed. That number decreased steadily as the decades passed.

630 By 1846

By 1846, the total white population in the county was about 630, but by '850 there were over 3,000 white inhabitants listed. The greater number of the emigrants during those years was from Germany. Manitowoc county's population since that time has been predominantly of German extraction. The first German settlers came about 1847 and settled in the Two Rivers area.

Between 1848 and 1850 large numbers of German immigrants, fleeing from the German revolution of 1848, came to Manitowoc county to make their future homes. They settled in Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc, Rockland, Schleswig and Two Rivers —towns which today are still largely populated by the descendants of these early German pioneers. The German immigration was a direct result of religious and political persecution in the homeland. Many of these German settlers were scholars, teachers, ministers and professional men. These people established the Lutheran congregations now flourishing in the above named communities and throughout the country. The 1860

census listed nearly 2,400 Germans living in the county out of a total population of about 4,200. Centerville, Newton, and Manitowoc had by far the greater number, but all townships had some German settlers.

Norwegian Migration

The Norwegians came to Manitowoc county before and during the German migration, settling in Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Liberty, and Cato. The census of 1860 shows that 425 Norwegians were residing in the 18 townships, Cooperstown and Franklin excepted. The four townships listed above and 245 of the entire Norwegian population for that year. Oslo, Madsen, Eaton, and Manitowoc were Manitowoc county communities settled largely by this nationality. Northern Gibson in the vicinity of Zanders was another Norwegian community.

According to the 1860 census, the Irish had the second largest number of immigrants in our county. They also came to our county in the late 1840s and the early 1850s. Potato famines and general discontent with the economic conditions in Ireland caused them to migrate to the new world. Their principal settlements were in eastern Maple Grove, western Franklin, Cato, and Meeme. Maple Grove, contrary to common belief, has always had more German than Irish inhabitants. More than half of the settlers in Franklin in the 1850s and 1860s were Irish and not Bohemians as one might be led to believe.

Bohemians Come to County

The Bohemians migrated to Manitowoc county when droughts and crop failures hit their native country. Many of them came to Wisconsin and a large number of them to our county. They turned to farming and set up small businesses throughout northern Manitowoc county. Kosuth had by far the greater num-

ber of Bohemian settlers, closely following by Cooperstown, Gibson, and Mishicot in that order. Today the town of Franklin is settled largely by the descendants of the settlers who came to Cooperstown and Kossuth.

Polish settlers did not come to our county until the 1870s, settling on the "Hill" in Manitowoc and around Norheim in Newton. Other nationalities to come to our county were French Canadians and Hollanders. The former were scattered in large numbers throughout this area with concentrations at Two Rivers, Rapids, and Mishicot. The Mishicot area was centered around the so-called "French Settlement" south of Mishicot. The Hollanders numbered less than 50 persons by 1860, with that number decreasing steadily after that date.

The centennial year of 1948 finds Manitowoc county inhabited by the third and fourth generation of the early pioneers who came to the county to find peace, prosperity, and freedom from oppression and persecution. All are proud to call themselves Americans and, with the exception of older folks, speak the English language in their churches, schools, and social life. The county has indeed been a melting pot for its immigrants.

County Settlers and Settlements

The first settlers followed the rivers and streams, emptying into Lake Michigan. The settlements of Nero, Norheim, Two Rivers, Manitowoc, and Centerville prospered because they were located at the mouths of rivers or creeks. Settlements in the interior of the county sprang up at rapids and falls in the rivers which were harnessed to furnish power for saw and grist mills. Rapids, Mishicot, and Shoto were examples of such mill sites. All along the rivers, early settlers were busy clearing the land of pine and hardwood trees which they floated to the mills at Rapids,

Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Shoto, and Mishicot. As small plots of land were cleared, the pioneers turned to raising vegetables and wheat, thus beginning the prosperous farms of today.

These early settlers purchased large grants of land from the government through the land office located at Green Bay. Most of them lived an isolated life in the "hinterlands", coming to the trading posts once or twice a year for needed provisions which they received in exchange for the few farm products raised on their small plot of cleared land.

The rivers and streams of the county provided ideal sites for pioneer village settlements. Wherever the river had some fall or rapids, dams were erected to give power for grist and sawmills. Pioneer villages that sprang up along the Manitowoc river because of power sites were Manitowoc Rapids; Hubbard's mill, two miles above Rapids, now no longer in existence; Pierce's mill near Four Corners; Murphy's mill near Wetenkamp; Oslo; Clark's Mills, begun by Ira Clark; and Cato Falls. Along the Branch river emptying into Manitowoc river, villages were established at Branch, Reif Mills, and Taus as the result of mills and small factories set up.

Pioneer Villages

Pioneer villages established because of power sites on the West Twin river were Shoto, Mishicot, and the abandoned site known now as Sleepy Hollow and located a short distance north of Melnik. Rockville, on the Sheboygan river in southwestern Manitowoc county also was set up because it was an ideal power site. Tisch Mills was located along the East Twin river at the north boundary line of Manitowoc county.

The establishment of pioneer trails and military roads connecting important points in eastern Wisconsin brought about the development of small villages along

these transportation routes. These pioneer settlements became stopping places for the travelers and later on the postoffices for the surrounding communities. An important military road laid out from Milwaukee to Green Bay passed through Manitowoc county. Along this road there sprang up the hamlets of Meeme, Osman, Newtonburg, Four Corners, and Cooperstown. All of them had inns or hotels of some size. On the road to Appleton, the villages of Whitelaw (formerly Pine Grove), Cato, Grimms, and Reedsville were established. Along the Calumet road small inns and postoffices were set up at Eatcn and Niles. On the Sheboygan road, Clover, Timothy, and St. Wendel became stopping places and later trade centers.

Coming of Railroads

The coming of the railroads after 1870 brought about the establishment of other towns and villages. Among the first to be set up were Cleveland, Newton, Francis Creek, and Maribel. The construction of the Soo line in 1896 resulted in the settlement and beginnings of Valders, Quarry, and Collins. Depots were also set up at Madsen and at Alverno but those places never flourished and are now abandoned.

After the settlers became more numerous throughout the county, little crossroad villages came into existence. These trading centers usually consisted of a store, a saloon, postoffice, black smith shop, dance hall, cheese factory, and in most cases a school and a church. In fact it was the church and the school which usually brought about the establishment of such hamlets. Manitowoc county villages of the crossroads variety, were and are Maple Grove, Kasson, Menchalville, Kellnersville, Taus, Rockwood, Greenstreet, Rosecrans, Zanders, Larabee, Melnik, Kings Bridge, St. Nazianz, Steinthal, Spring Valley and School Hill. An interesting article could be written about the

naming of the pioneer villages set up in our county!

Each Had a Leader

Each nationality coming to Manitowoc county had its particular leader. Many of them were recognized church and school officials as well as the small businessmen of the community. Several of our present-day villages were named after these first settlers. Among the first settlers coming to Cato township in the 1840s and 1850s were Ira Clark at Clarks Mills; Jacob Grimm, the Hallorans, McCourts, and Carneys at Grimms; the Robinsons, Dunhams, Hemptons, Hickok; Clasons, and Harriss at Cato or the former Nettle Hill; the Madsons, Hansons, Jacksons, Larsons, and Salversons at Madson Station and around Oslo; and the Chisholms, Evans, and Cary families at Cato Falls.

The first settler in Centerville was a Mr. Adams who settled at what is now the village of Hika. Other pioneers of that township were F. W. Rossberg, E. Jaehnig, John Augustine, Dominic Schneider, F. Huhn who settled around the present Pleasant Hill school district; the Mill brothers, J. Bogenschutz, G. Leonard, J. Sachse, and H. Carberry around the village of Centerville; and A. Rettele, C. W. Leiteritz, C. Pohland, A. Bahr, and F. Boettcher in the Point river area. The names listed above indicate the nationality of these pioneers.

Cooperstown Settler

Joseph Edwards, a post rider between Sheboygan and Green Bay, was the first settler in Cooperstown. His daughter was the first white child to be born in that township. Allen Cooper was a pioneer resident at what is now the village of Cooperstown. Other early settlers in that area were Joseph Kerscher, H. Nachtwey, Joseph Allen, and a Mr. King. Greenstreet was settled by Joseph Zelenka, while the Cranzs were

among the early pioneers of Rosecrans.

The first settlers of Eaton was the O. Swenson family who settled near Niles in 1849. C. Eaton, after whom the town was named, engaged in lumbering about that same time. Other pioneers of the Niles area were the N. Porter, N. K. Johnston, and the Rickaby families. Farther west, in the present Calumet school district, Anton Stahl and M. Rauch were pioneers. St. Nazianz was begun by the religious colony headed by Rev. A. Oschwald.

Franklin was first settled by Irish families as P. Mullins, J. Doolan, Thomas Goggins, J. Kirby, Godfrey Fetzer, Richard Roland, B. Nate, Michael Touhey, James Mullane, Lawrence Keenan, and Thomas Whelan. Most of them lived in the present Grassy Knoll and Clearview school districts. Ava Smith was the first sawmill owner on the river near Taus, later known as Boehm's Mill. Other pioneers mentioned in school records were William Playfair, Jacob Hartman, P. Stoker, George Seibert, Abe Preston and James Piper. Joseph Zahorik was a pioneer businessman at Taus, while the Tislars and Menchals were first in Buffalo, the present Menchalville.

Gibson Pioneer

Edward Brown was the pioneer settler of Gibson locating near the present Melnik village. The Zander brothers pioneered the present Zander area, while the Birdsalls, Pellets, Kinds, Pecks and Torreys were Larrabee's first residents. A settlement of Norwegian families led by the Wilsons was founded in the Maple View district.

Kossuth was settled by all national groups but the Bohemians predominated. At Branch, a German settlement made up of the Kunz, Voelker, Dalwig, Clusen, and Kiel families was established. Michael Kellner began the present village of Kellnersville. Wil-

liam Eatough pioneered at Palm Grove, while the Chloupeks, Hessels, Ewens, and Wallaus settled around Francis Creek. The Meadow Brook area was first settled by the Spencers.

Liberty township was settled by two distinct nationalities and in two distinct areas early in the 1850s. The Norwegians under the leadership of O. O. Oppen and O. K. Gigstad settled in the vicinity of the Sunny Crest school. The Irish chose the southeastern section of the township for their new homes with Thomas Finch, P. Donahue, J. Taugher, and J. Cody as the first pioneers. The town now has a mixture of the leading nationalities living together as one large community.

Pioneer settlers first came to Manitowoc which was favored with a navigable stream and lake port. Benjamin Jones, Oliver Hubbard, D. S. Munger, and Joseph Edwards were among the first whites to come to this locality. Others who came soon after 1836 were P. P. Smith, E. L. Abbet, and S. M. Peake. The latter, a school teacher, began a private school in Manitowoc in 1839. The northern part of the township became quite well populated by 1855, under the pioneering efforts of John Leist, Moritz Kiel, John Hall, Nick Gentgen, and the Browns.

First County Seat

Manitowoc Rapids, settled soon after the first pioneers arrived at Manitowoc, became the county seat, the location of several mills, and the trading post of the new county. The first white man to locate there was J. W. Conroe, for whom most of the area was first named until it was changed to Manitowoc Rapids. O. Torrisson began his first store at the Rapids. Other names most familiar to this area as recorded in official documents were P. Pierce and the Hubbards, mill owners; Charles Gustaveson, M. Erickson,

and P. Terkleson in the present Hillside district; Hiram McAllister and the Lenneville's at Four Corners; and E. S. Bedell, W. Beardsley, and Mr. Thayer in and around the village.

Maple Grove was appropriately designated by that name by Ava Smith who resided near the eastern town line. T. Morrisey was an early post master in the village. The northeastern part of the township was settled by such, pioneer Irish families as the Thos. Watt, John Driscoll, Martin Kelley, and Martin O'Neil. The western section of the town was settled by Germans under the leadership of C. Krueger, Ernest Schreiber, Rusch and M. C. Brown. Reedsville had a sawmill as early as 1856 by the firm of Klingholz and Reed. At present Maple Grove is largely settled by the Irish, Germans and Bohemian descendants of this section of the county.

German Community

The southern township of Meeme was a German community except for the area around Osman. Those who first came to the Irish section at Osman were the Pepsards, Mulhollands, and Nagles. The southern part of the town was settled by the Dittmars, Jenkins, Roberts, Kolweys, Phillips, and Pritchards—a mixture of Germans, Yankees, Welsh, and Scotch families. M. Herr built one of the first inns and trading post in the hamlet of Meeme. The building still stands and is located just south of Spring Valley.

The pioneer of Mishicot was Daniel Smith who settled in this community in 1844. Sawmills were later erected by Ira Clark and Alfred Smith. A French settlement sprang up south of the village in the 1850s as did a German community at Saxonburg. Charles Tisch began a mill at the village named for him in the northern part of the town. The prosperous township is now inhabited by most all nationalities common to our county.

Frederick Truettner is said to have been the first settler in Newton beginning an important settlement along the old Green Bay road at what is now Newtonburg. Other pioneer families from this area having well-known descendants in the county were the Teitgens, Hoefners, Werneckes, Schmitzs, Grossheuschs, Ewalds, and Pleusses. The township was predominately German except for small settlements of Irish in the southwestern part and Polish along the lakeshore.

Go Into Rockland

J. Woodcock and A. D. Knapp were the first to venture into the Rockland area. Much of the township remained unsettled until the early 1860s because of the swamps and marshes. The northwestern and western part of the town was pioneered by the Bublitz, Haese, Pollack, Hagenow, and Krueger families. Quarry and Collins did not come into existence until after the building of the railroad in 1896. Most of the township is settled by German descendants of the early pioneers.

Schleswig-Holsteiners came into Schleswig in the early 1850s. The first settlements grew up around the power sites at Rockville, Kiel, and Milhome. D. Abel was the first settler and after whom the area was first named. Pioneers of this town were the Strassman, Barth, Greve, Loos, Zorn, Voss and Luellhoff families. Louis Senglaub was the founder of Louis Corners.

Two Rivers Area

County historical records give in detail the settlement and development of the Two Rivers area. This community was settled almost as soon as Manitowoc, but did not prosper as well. Robert Ebbers and John Law erected the first mill. They were soon joined by Joseph Edwards, P. P. Smith, and J. P. Clark, who began the fishing industry in this area. The Shoto area

was purchased by Jones and Cooper who erected a sawmill along the river. A Mr. King was an early settler at Shoto and laid out the village of Kingsville east of Shoto. Whitcomb and Allen organized the tannery on the West Twin river in the present Tannery school district. Both Kingsville and the Tannery are now no more than memories. Prominent pioneers settling in the northern part of the township were F. Walsh, Edward Stolberg, Henry Risland, Gust Volch, Charles Stechmesser, Jacob Seechrist, and Andrew Rutz.

Peter Rowley built the first house in the township of Rowley, later Two Creeks. K. Jones was the first resident of the present village of Two Creeks. N. McMillen, H. Johnson, George and William Taylor were other early settlers. Nero, once a thriving and growing village on the lakeshore east of the village of Two Creeks, had tanneries, a fine pier, and business places. Today nothing remains of the village except basements, sidewalks, and remnants of the pier extending into the lake. The people now residing in the town are principally of German and Bohemian extraction.

Bring Customs

Each of the nationalities coming into Manitowoc county brought with them some of the customs and ideas of their native land. They banded together into societies for social and

economic reasons. The Germans organized their Freier Saengerbund, a singing society, to further their love of music. The Concordia society was another German musical organization set up before 1850. The Turn Verein, a gymnastic organization, was so popular that the old Turner Hall was built for the society's use.

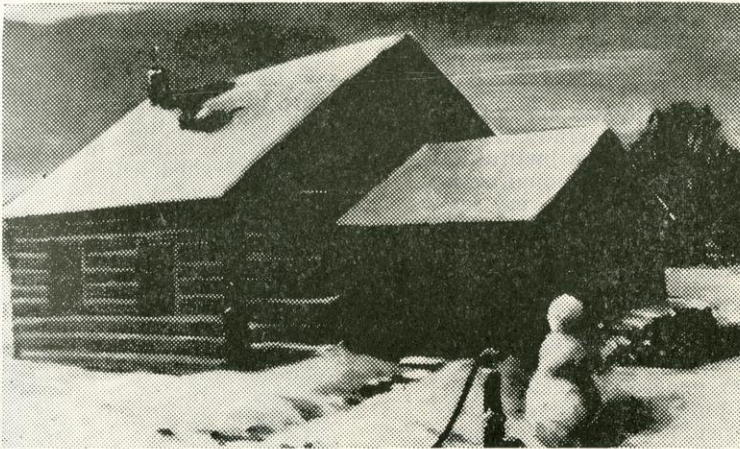
The Bohemians had their fraternal organization known as the Z.C.B.J., a social and insurance society still in existence. The Bohemian Sokol society is being maintained today and has about the same objectives as the German gymnastic organization had.

Pig and cattle fairs were popular in many communities at one time or other. Once per month the village businessmen would sponsor these fairs to which the farmers brought their pigs and cattle, just as their ancestors did in Europe. Such fairs were popular in Reedsville, Kellersville, Cooperstown, Francis Creek, Mishicot, and School Hill. The present high prices for farm animals has all but put an end to this old custom which seemed to flourish only in areas populated by Bohemians.

The year 1948 finds the fourth generation of the first settler thoroughly Americanized and developing traits and characteristics common to peoples accustomed to freedom and liberties which they and their forefathers have enjoyed.

EDUCATION

By Education Committee



A pioneer log school in Manistowoc county in early days.

With the arrival in 1836 of the first settlers locating near the mouths of rivers, the first schools of the Manistowoc county school system were developed. In 1844, three school districts were organized--No. 1, the Two Rivers, No. 2, the Manistowoc, and No. 3, the Manistowoc Rapids areas. They were administered until 1848 by county school commissioners. District taxes, per capita tax, and gifts supported these schools.

After Wisconsin became a state in 1848, a town superintendent was elected annually to take the place of the commissioners running these county schools. Although this official needed no qualifications for office, he was empowered to license teachers, organize school districts, and supervise the instruction offered.

In 1861, the state legislature provided for the election of a county superintendent of schools at the fall election for a two year term. No qualifications for office were stated. In 1904, the county superintendent was elected at the spring election for a two year term, but on a non-partisan ticket. A four year term came after 1929.

Qualification standards were

first set up by the legislature in 1895, requiring a minimum of a county superintendent's certificate, or a state certificate and a minimum of eight month's teaching experience. In 1929, the legislature asked an unlimited state certificate of candidates. In 1944, qualifications demanded four years of college training in the teaching profession.

Scantily Furnished

Crude homemade furniture, scantily furnished the first pioneer school. In the 1870's, frame buildings were erected, many of which are in use today. By 1910, modern brick buildings marked many progressive communities. Furnishings and equipment kept pace with the structures, keeping Manistowoc county prominent in the state educational system.

A three month term of 22 days a month comprised the pioneer school year. In 1905, the state specified eight months and in 1937, a minimum of nine months.

Anyone who could read, write, and figure could teach. Not until 1861 did the legislature provide for the general control over examinations of teachers by specify-

ing the subjects and grades necessary for certification. Teachers' examinations were held until 1939, but a few took them after the establishment of the Teachers Training School for Manitowoc county in 1901. After 1939, prospective rural teachers had to be high school graduates and, in addition, two year graduates of some teacher training institution. Now one year of additional training must be completed every seven years by teachers who stay in the profession until a four year professional course has been completed.

Pioneer children were taught the 3 R's, but as time went on grammar, geography, history, civics, and physiology were added to the curriculum. In 1910, grading by letter was instituted: A, B, C, D, E. Today the rural teacher is prepared and required to teach 25 to 30 classes daily in addition to meeting janitorial and emergency demands.

Early Text Books

The early textbooks were the Bible, foreign and English books brought west by the settlers McGuffey's readers, Sander's, Swinton's, Watson's, Harvey's, and Harper's readers and spellers; Robinson's and Ray's arithmetics; McConnell's and Mitchell's geographies, Goodrich's history; and Kerl's and Green's grammars were used. Library books were uncommon, for it was not until 1889 that a workable library law was placed on the statutes. The blackboard and slate were important tools of teaching and learning.

Much of the pioneer life centered around the little red school house. Spelling bees, singing societies, and literary clubs were popular. After the turn of the century, town and county spelling, adding, and achievement contests were in vogue. Township fairs were popular from 1915 to 1930. The coming of the automobile widened the county horizon

resulting in regional county music and folk festivals.

One-room rural schools were acceptable up to 1905. Enrollment of 100 or more were common. After 1905, the state allowed no more than 65 pupils to one room. This law, affecting county school districts, resulted in graded schools. Graded schools at Reedsville, Mishicot, Valders, and Kiel, developed into high schools and are now serving the youth of the surrounding townships. Two Creeks No. 2, Kossuth 4, and Rapids 3, became three and four department schools. Two Creeks 2, and Kossuth 4, offered two years of high school until the summer of 1948. Various attempts have been made in the past sixty years to equalize educational opportunity for all children. The Callahan Equalization Law, passed in 1927, was one of the first. It was effective until costs rose in the 1940s and the burden of school support was placed on property owners.

Little Has Been Done

By 1860, the town superintendents had ordered the organization of about 90 school districts in the county placing them within walking distance of the settlers' children. The resulting hodgepodge reveals some districts small and compact and some miles long and a mile wide. The power to reorganize districts has been placed in the hands of the town boards but little has been done. By 1948, eighteen of the 115 districts had ceased to operate. The 1947 legislature set up county school committees with the power to draft plans for school district reorganization. Wm. Kappelman, Mrs. George Schmidt, Willard Sauve, Arthur Murphy, Floyd Evenson, and John Gable, the Manitowoc County committee, have formulated tentative plans to reorganize the 115 school districts and combine them into nine new districts, centering around Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Valders, Kiel, Reedsville, Brillion, Denmark, Mishicot, and Sheboygan.



C. G. Stangel

Equalized educational opportunities for all children may be a fact before many years of our second century of statehood have passed.

The modern and efficient public school system of Manitowoc in this centennial year of 1948, is the result of 100 solid years of progress in the educational circles of the community. Needless to say the picture of education that confronted the Manitowoc citizen of 1848 was indeed different from the one today. Between these two dates of 1848-1948 lies a wealth of dramatic historical literature, marking the past century as one of great educational progress.

In 1844, the county school commissioner organized three school districts for Manitowoc county. District No. 2 was to include the present township of Manitowoc. By the year 1856, the village of Manitowoc had become incorporated, and the township had four school districts. District No. 1, roughly speaking, comprised the area between the present Chicago

Street on south and the riding academy on the north. Joint School District No. 2 was an area between Chicago street on the north, Marshall street on the south, Lake Michigan on the east, and the Manitowoc-Manitowoc Rapids town line on the west. District No. 3 was composed of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, T. 19., R. 24 E., the first Goodwin school district, and Joint District No. 4 was all the territory south of Marshall street from the lake to the west township line.

Called Ward Schools

When Manitowoc village became the city of Manitowoc on March 12, 1870, and wards were recognized as official political divisions, it became the common custom of the residents to refer to the schools as "ward schools." In some American communities this custom still persists.

By the year 1910, there were seven public school buildings in the city. They were the third ward school (Washington park), the fifth ward school (Garfield school), the seventh ward school, (Cleveland school), the second ward school (Madison school), and the sixth ward school (McKinley school), the Division street school (Jefferson school), and the first ward school, (Roosevelt school).

Up to this time old settlers will recall that there was no unified high school organization. The first district to organize its secondary school system was the Northside (Park school) dating from 1877. The southside and westside followed this lead in a few years; Manitowoc thus had three high schools operating simultaneously. Sentiment for unification arose about this time. To us, who today are accustomed to a unified system, this step does not seem disturbing. At this time, before 1910, the citizens of Manitowoc were torn by bitter dissention. Each side literally bombarded the citizens with circulars offerin

pro or con arguments regarding unification. Old timers within the city will recall that it took three separate elections to unite the three districts within the city. Since the special election in 1909, Manitowoc has had one high school system instead of three.

First Board of Education

In the spring of 1910, the Manitowoc public school system had its first board of education consisting of Dr. Louis Falge, Isaac Craite, Frank Miller, Henry Vits, Albert Schuette, Henry Wernecke, and L. E. Geer. P. J. Zimmers of Kenosha was chosen to be the first city superintendent of schools on April 18, 1910. L. W. Brocks was chosen high school principal of the central high school which was located in what was then known as the third ward school or the present Adams school on South Twelfth street.

One of the first things that the community began to do was to look around for a site for a new central high school, obviously one of the most important needs of the city. In 1911, Charles G. Stangel, who had served several years as head of the schools in Sturgeon Bay, was brought to Manitowoc as the high school principal. Mr. Stangel retired from his position in 1947 and from active duty in the public schools in 1948 after serving for 37 years consecutively. The board of education found some property on what was then called Roeff's hill, south of Columbus street along the lakeshore which they believed was an ideal location for the new high school. After much consideration the property was purchased and the new Lincoln high school was completed in 1924. It was occupied on January 28 of that year.

2 Junior High Schools

As educational theory progressed, the new idea of the junior high school came to Manitowoc and two were established,

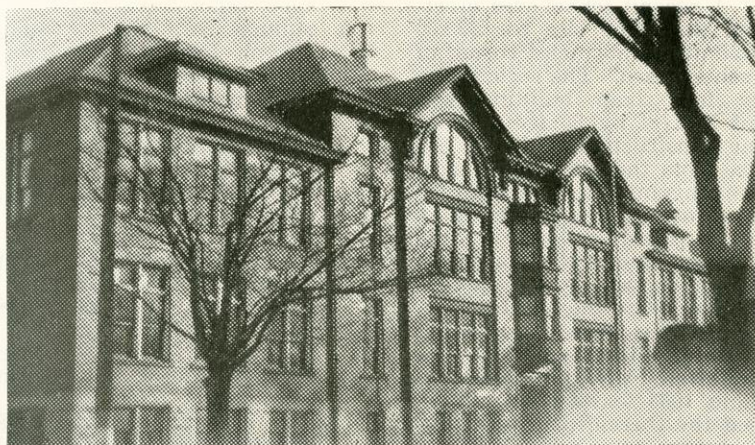
one in the old northside high school and the other in the old third ward school, predecessors of Wilson junior high school and Washington junior high school, both built in the 1930's. Manitowoc was equally conscious of its elementary schools currently using McKinley school, Madison school, Adams school, Jefferson school, Cleveland school, Garfield school, Custerdale school. The old Roosevelt school is not being used. Manitowoc's superintendents began with P. J. Zimmers in 1910. Successors have been, Mr. Elmer Waite, who served from 1920 to 1927, Mr. Hugh S. Bonar, 1927 to 1943, and L. H. Lamb the present superintendent. L. W. Brooks, the first high school principal, appointed in 1910, served one year. He was succeeded by C. G. Stargel, who served 37 years. Rex K. John holds the position today.

Manitowoc's present board of education is composed of: Dr. R. W. Hammond, Francis Rugowski, W. W. Jens, G. C. Kubitz, Robert F. Lindwall, Walter A. Dorsch and Frank Kloiber.

Not only has education progressed in Manitowoc because of administrative and organizational developments listed above, but also in the most important phase of the instructional program. The American schools of 100 years ago differed in this respect, also. In the elementary schools of those days not only were the subjects taught more difficult, but also they were more remote from the daily lives of the children. Arithmetic problems and reading selections of that day were extremely difficult and would startle most children of today if faced with them.

Prepared for College

And the high schools of the early part of the century were likewise quite different. Emphasis was put upon college preparatory courses and the classics. Technical, vocational, and prac-



The H. P. Hamilton school, Two Rivers

tical courses were unheard of in the high schools of that day. The chief stress was upon Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, English grammar and literature, elocution, spelling and penmanship. When this is contrasted with the much broader and more practical offering of the schools of today one can see the great difference. One reason for the difference may be that then very few were privileged to attend high school. More or less of a balance is evident in today's schools; the cultural and the vocational both get attention.

Education today in Manitowoc has progressed rapidly and in step with the general progress of the city. The contrast between the school of 100 years ago and today's school is great. As Manitowoc moves forward, its educational institutions will continue to keep in step with the community.

Two Rivers School System

Two school commissioners were in charge of schools within the county before Wisconsin became a state. These two men, Oliver Clawson and E. L. Abbott, in 1844 set up the Two Rivers school district made up of the entire town of Two Rivers. This was then

known as school district No. 1, town of Manitowoc, the name given to all of the area now within Manitowoc county. On Oct. 10, 1944, elections were held to elect the school officers for the three districts set up by the commissioners.

The pioneer settlers of Two Rivers did not build a school house as soon as the district was organized. As the settlement grew, classes were held in several buildings in the present downtown area. Private schools were also serving the small community. It was not until 1866 that the present H. P. Hamilton school site was purchased from Smith and Mann on May 3 for \$475. Then a frame school building was erected which accommodated all of the school children. The two-storied school house was about 40 feet by 140 feet. It had two entrances, one near the center of each long side, which opened into hallways and stairways dividing the building into north and south wings with two classrooms on each floor.

Enrollment Grows

By 1877 the enrollment had outgrown the capacity of the build-

ing. A second school was erected on the same site for \$3,200 located at the northeast corner of the school yard. The second two story four-room building was about 30 feet by 80 feet and of frame construction with the entrance from the playground side. Part of this building was used for high school classes beginning in 1877. A third building on the site was erected in 1897 for \$1,500. It was a barrack-type structure to accommodate the overflow enrollment. This two-room building was about 30 feet by 60 feet. The present H. P. Hamilton school was built in 1903 for \$54,000 and replaced the three frame buildings which were torn down and the lumber sold to Two Rivers citizens for home construction.

The development of the south-side brought about a demand for a school in this section of the city. In 1891, the school board purchased a site on Roosevelt avenue from Augusta Baerwald for \$800. Immediately thereafter building operations began to construct the south wing of the old Roosevelt school for \$6,800. It was a two-story brick structure with one classroom on each floor. By 1909, the school became too crowded and the present north wing was erected at a cost of \$12,000. The addition had one classroom on each floor, making a total of four classrooms for the entire building. During the first World War, a two-room barrack was erected on the site to care for the growing enrollment. For some years, prior to the erection of the present Koenig school, an additional first grade classroom was rented from the Evangelical church. The old Roosevelt school was abandoned in 1931 and sold to the Crescent woolen mills in 1841 for \$3,750.

Build Modern School

The Joseph Koenig school site, consisting of two blocks, was purchased from property owners in early 1930 for about \$18,475. Construction of this modern elemen-

tary school was begun in the summer of 1930 by contractor Joseph Rezach. The two story building with full basement, a modern auditorium, a large gymnasium, and housing classrooms to accommodate about 350 pupils was erected at a cost of about \$147,500 which included the necessary equipment.

The Washington school erected at the foot of Washington street was completed in September, 1922. The site was purchased from J. R. Currens on Dec. 17, 1918, for \$20,000 and consisted of 9.82 acres. The original grade and high school structure was erected by the Hansen Construction company for about \$40,000. It was an L-shaped building, three stories high with a full basement. In 1936-1937 a three story addition was added to the north end of the first building as a P. W. A. project at a cost of about \$200,000. The lower two floors of the addition are used for grade school rooms.

A city dump, adjoining the school site to the east, was covered with good ground and the whole area was landscaped. This area of three or four acres was added in 1947 to the school site and provides additional athletic grounds for the athletic programs carried on by the high school.

Clarke In Charge

Two Rivers set up its high school system in 1877 but the full four year course was not offered until 1893. Attendance was limited largely to students interested in entering the teaching profession and for those wishing to enroll in college work. The enactment of attendance laws by the state resulted in a steady and uniform increase in high school enrollment after 1910. Statistical reports show that from 1877 to 1905, there were only 136 high school graduates. There were 200 high school students in 1912, but by 1922 the enrollment was 400. An attendance of about 800 was

recorded by 1932. The high school has been in charge of L. B. Clarke since 1920.

Two Rivers district No. 1, consisting originally of the entire Two Rivers township area, was reorganized into seven separate school districts by 1863. The pioneer settlement had grown sufficiently by 1858 to incorporate as the village of Two Rivers, remaining so until 1878. At that time the village became an incorporated city and the school district designated as Two Rivers city district No. 1. The school system of the village and city remained under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent until 1906 when a city school system was established with a city superintendent of schools. The first city superintendent was S. E. Pearson who also served as high school principal from 1905 to 1907. W. J. Hamilton served from 1907 to 1917; W. T. Darling from 1917 to 1920; F. G. Bishop from 1920 to 1943; and George E. O'Brien since 1943. Under their leadership the schools of Two Rivers have gained state-wide and national recognition.

Vocational and Adult Education

The ability to read and write in pioneer days was considered sufficient education to become very successful in one's profession or trade. In fact, anyone who could read and write the English language in pioneer times was usually given positions of trust and responsibility. They were the school and town officers, the teachers, and the legal advisers in the community.

The pioneer boy and girl went to work on their father's farm or in the factories at an early age. The offerings of the public schools were limited in scope and in most instances the full advantages of such offerings were seldom used. The completion of a first or second reader was considered a fair education. It was not until the early 1900's that completion of the eighth grade

became a common practice among pupils enrolled in our elementary schools.

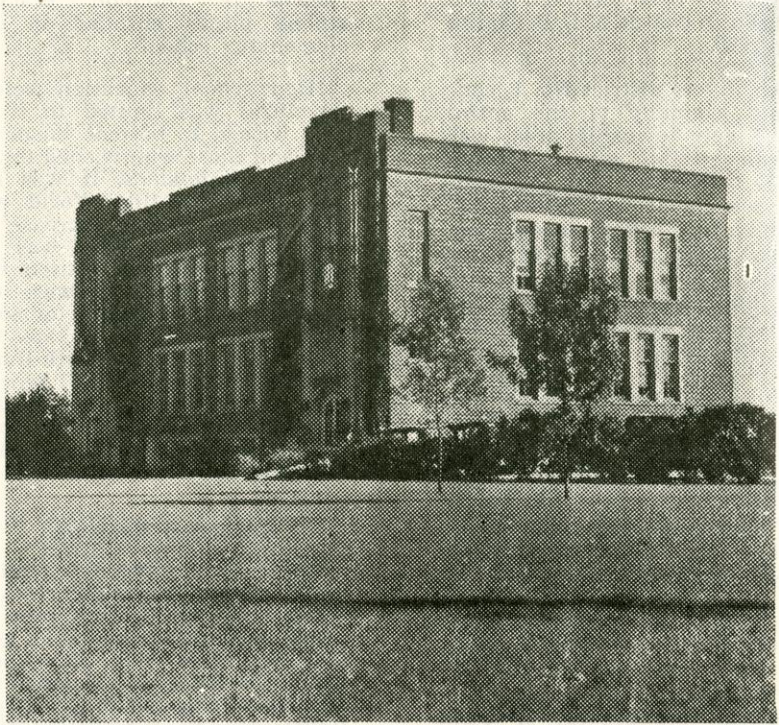
High school education before the 1920s was limited to those who wished to become businessmen and those who wished to enter the professions. It was not until after the first World war that a tremendous increase in high school attendance was recorded. Two factors caused this to come about. They were the demand of labor unions for compulsory school laws up to the ages of 16 and 18 for youth living in the cities; and the general demand of returning veterans for advanced educational facilities for themselves and their children.

Education Neglected

Before 1911, when few restrictions of any consequence were placed on the employment of young girls and boys, their general education was often neglected. There arose a demand for schools making possible the continuation of their schooling after school hours or for one or two days during the week. In answer to the need of these working boys and girls, the first continuation schools (as they were first named) were established in 1911. Since these youngsters worked and attended school part time, they were also called part-time schools.

Wisconsin, a pioneer in providing schools for working boys and girls passed the first Vocational school law in 1911. This law required all cities of 5,000 or more population to organize a Vocational school. It also required all children between the ages of 14 and 16 residing in such cities and who were employed to attend school five hours per week. No child could work unless he was issued a labor permit.

The first continuation or part-time school in Manitowoc was begun as a girls' school with Mrs. E. Tollefson as the instructor em-



County Rural Normal School

ployed on a part-time basis. She taught four afternoons per week and on the fifth afternoon made calls on industrial plants. The school was then located in the old Luling (McKinley) school. In 1913, W. F. Weisend was appointed part-time director of vocational education and began shop classes for boys in drawing, woodworking, and machine shop. In 1920 the Vocational school was moved to the former war workers' dormitory and hospital building located at the foot of South 16th street. The courses were expanded and adult training was begun.

Build New Schools

In 1929, the school was moved to the present Adams school, temporarily, because plans were being made to build a new school at 1402 Clark street at a cost of

\$235,603. In September, 1932, the new building was occupied for the first time. A \$12,709 addition was added to the north end of the building in 1941. Directors heading the school were L. P. Whitcomb, A. L. Nimtz, and John Ausman.

The Two Rivers vocational school system was organized the same year as the Manitowoc city system. Classes were held at first in various vacant down town rooms. It was not until the high school classes moved to the new Washington high that permanent quarters were provided the Vocational school in the H. P. Hamilton school. A. L. Kruschke has served as director since its organization.

The beginning of the second World war found the Vocational schools at Manitowoc and Two

Rivers ready for the training of war workers in the critical industries. This training program ended in 1945. A decided shift from the continuation school idea to a system of vocational and adult education has occurred within the past decade. The vocational schools now center their educational offerings on apprentice and on-the-job training.

The first evening school in Manitowoc in 1913 was in charge of C. G. Stangel. The course was limited to the teaching of English, citizenship, reading and writing and was offered to about 500 people. There has been a steady growth in attendance and courses offered to adults at these evening schools.

Extension Schools

The University of Wisconsin extension division is housed in the Manitowoc school of vocational and adult education. The first classes were held about 1935 and consisted of evening classes for rural and city teachers who wished to do more college work. These first classes were also attended by high school graduates who wished to complete their first year of college courses. Day classes were organized in the fall of 1935. Full two years of college work was first offered in 1936. The credits earned through these extension classes are transferable to any institution of learning towards graduation.

The Manitowoc county teachers' training school was organized in 1901 through the efforts of County Supt. Fred Christiansen. The first school was housed in the present Garfield school with F. S. Hyer as principal. He was succeeded in 1904 by F. C. Christiansen. The same year the school was moved to the second floor of the public library where it remained until 1923. A modern school building was erected on a four acre tract at the corner of Michigan Avenue and 18th street. Principal Christiansen retired in 1934 and was succeed-

ed by A. R. Thiede. The name of the school was changed to the Manitowoc county rural normal in 1923 in accordance with a new state law. The model room accommodating grade children for practice classes was established in 1924. The normal school has graduated more than 1,200 teachers during its 47 years of existence. Many of them have become the leading educators of today. Others, after a few years of teaching, entered other professions and trades where they have become successful leaders.

A business college preparing young men and women for secretarial and accountant positions was first opened in 1899 by C. F. Moore assisted by J. A. Book. It was then known as the Wisconsin business college. I. D. Wood, the present head of the school, took over this adult school in 1918 and has operated it continuously except during the Second World war years of 1943 to 1947, inclusive.

Religious convents and seminaries were organized as early as 1857 by Father Oschwald at St. Nazianz. He organized the Third Order of St. Francis for women and a branch of the same for men. The "Pink convent" was for 50 years the religious convent for this community. The present Salvatorian seminary, a training school for young men interested in the priesthood, is an outgrowth of the seminary started in 1871 by Father Oschwald. The "Pink convent" graduated many sisters who became teachers in the parochial schools throughout this area of the state. The Alverno convent was established through the efforts of Rev. Joseph Fessler about 1866 at Silver Lake. The first sisters came from St. Nazianz to organize the institution. It is now known as the Holy Family convent interested in preparing young women for the profession of teaching and nursing. The hundreds of sisters carry on their good work in many areas throughout Wisconsin and the United States.



Manitowoc Public Library on North Eighth street

Public Libraries

Almost since the earliest days Manitowoc has had a library in one form or another. The first library in Manitowoc county of which there is any record was started in 1852 in the town of Kossuth, where there was a large settlement of English and Scotch. Each settler contributed one or more books to the library which was located in the home of William Eatough.

The first library movement within Manitowoc city proper was begun by a club of young men before the outbreak of the Civil war. Members donated their books as well as volumes solicited from their friends. They ac-

quired a library of about 200 volumes but the library project was abandoned when all the members of the club joined the army.

The first effort to establish a public library in Manitowoc was made in 1868 by K. K. Jones who donated a lot and building on York street east of Seventh street. He donated some other lots later sold to raise money for the library fund. The fund for books was obtained by membership fees. A life membership was \$25 with an annual membership of \$4. Theoretically only members

or their families were privileged to draw books but soon the use of the library was extended to the general public.

Raised Book Funds

The book fund was further increased by fines and through the proceeds of concerts, lectures, and social entertainments. In a short time a library of some 1,600 volumes was accumulated. The first librarian of the Jones Library was Alonzo D. Smith, the son of one of Manitowoc's earliest settlers. Mrs. Sharp was the next and she was followed by Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Langworthy. The library was kept open only a few hours each week. The only compensation given the librarian was fuel and the right to live in the rooms on the upper floor. There was no fund provided for the upkeep. The building in time became so dilapidated that Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy handed in their resignations.

Following this, various organizations took charge of the library including the Manitowoc Y.M.C.A. and the Calumet club, a social organization of young men of the city. No new books were added and many of the books became lost.

Only 800 books remained when the Jones library voted to turn them over to the Free Library association. The site of the old Jones library on York street is now marked by a special monument.

Collect Library Funds

For many years the city was without a public library although sporadic efforts were made to either revive the Jones Library or to establish another.

The re-establishment of a library was finally taken up by the Clio club. Their first move was to address a series of questions to leading business men regarding the need of a public library, the benefit it would be to

all citizens, and the way in which it should be supported. This preliminary canvass was conducted by Mrs. Rahr and Mrs. Oscar A. Alter. The letters received in reply were published by the press afterwards and served as a good pivotal point for the soliciting committee. This committee was composed of five members from the Clio club who went among the citizens and solicited subscriptions for a public library to be supported by public taxation. The sum of \$4,700 was collected by the committee during 1898-1899. It was contributed in sums varying from \$1 to \$500.

The matter of establishing a library was presented to the city council in November, 1899 by Lyman Nash. The council accepted the gift from the subscribers and provided a tax to support the library and appointed the first library board consisting of C. F. Canright, John Nagle, and Norman Torrison.

The board secured the rooms over the old postoffice, the two story brick building owned by the O. Torrison company adjacent to the river on the east side of Eighth street. A trained librarian, Miss Henrietta von Briesen, who served until June, 1, 1902, was engaged. She was succeeded by Miss Florence C. Hays.

Opened in 1900

The new library was first opened to the public on March 15, 1900, with 1,683 books ready for circulation. Soon the first headquarters were too small. This, with other considerations, prompted the application to Andrew Carnegie for money to build a library building. On Dec. 29, 1902, Mrs. J. S. Anderson received the following reply from Mr. Carnegie's secretary: "If the city agrees by resolution of the council to maintain a free public library at cost of not less than \$2,500 per year and provides suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie will be glad to furnish

\$25,000 to erect a free public library building."

Lyman Nash presented the offer to the city council and they accepted on the above conditions. The site on the northwest corner of Chicago and Eighth streets was purchased for \$9,000. Ground for the building was broken on August 3, 1903, and the cornerstone was laid on Sept. 24, 1903. On Saturday, August 27, 1904, the library was opened to the public.

Branch libraries were established in Manitowoc to bring books closer to the people. The locations of these branches were changed from time to time. At present there are three branch libraries, the Washington branch library at 1816 Washington street, built in 1938; the north branch at 1722 New York avenue; and the Custerdale branch, opened in September, 1943, in the administration building at the federal housing project.

Joseph Mann Library

The first suggestion of a public library in Two Rivers came about through discussion by members of the Chautauqua Reading circle, which was organized in 1888. Subscriptions from manufacturing concerns and individuals made possible the erection

of the first library building in 1891. Mrs. Joseph Mann, widow of a former resident of Two Rivers, subscribed \$1,000 on condition that the library be named the Joseph Mann Library in memory of her husband. The first building was a neat frame affair with basement and attic which is now used as the city hall.

On Jan. 27, 1893, the library was transferred to the city of Two Rivers by the Joseph Mann Library association so that taxes as well as private donations could contribute to the support of the library.

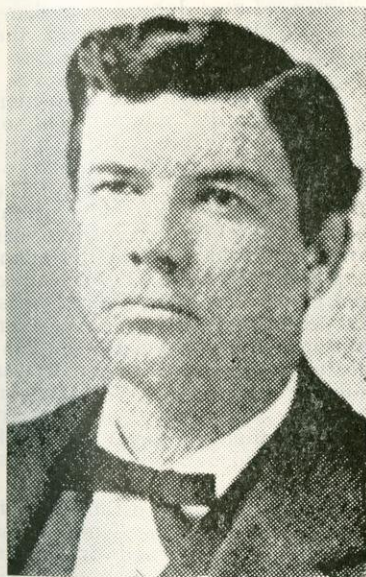
In 1913, a grant from the Carnegie library fund and the gift of a site for a new library directly across the street from the old one made possible the erection of the present yellow brick structure. Although really a Carnegie library, the name of Joseph Mann library was retained when the new building was completed in 1914.

Kiel Library

The city of Kiel organized a public library which is housed in the Kiel city hall building. A full-time librarian is not employed as library services are provided on certain days and for certain periods of the day.

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

By George MacFarlane



John Nagle

English Weeklies

Newspapers have come a long way in our county in the span of nearly a century. The first newspaper, the Manitowoc County Weekly Press, sponsored by C. W. Fitch, a pioneer newspaper man who came to our county from Kenosha, was printed in November, 1850. From that early beginning, when the type was set by hand and printed on small hand presses with sheets fed into a cylinder, one by one, and these sheets then folded by hand, has come the modern newspaper plant.

An example of such a modern news gathering and printing plant is the Manitowoc Herald-Times with its linotypes, tele-types, mammoth presses, and the paper fed from big rolls into automatic printing presses which deliver the papers, printed and folded, and ready for distribu-

tion to the thousands of readers throughout this and adjoining counties. News now is furnished the readers practically within minutes after it has happened. In pioneer days national and foreign news sometimes did not reach the small weeklies until days and weeks after they happened.

Weeklies, English and German, appeared and disappeared down through the years from the time that the first ones were established in the 1850s. It was not until 1898 that the first daily newspaper was published in our county. Manitowoc county, in the early 1900s, had at one time three daily newspapers. It is a far cry, indeed, from the little shop set up in a tent "on the side of North hill" by Editor Fitch in which he issued his weekly by himself to the modern daily newspaper plant employing scores of workers. Reams and reams could be written about the struggles of the early day publishers, but a brief review of the newspaper field during the past century must suffice in a field now covered by four county publications. They are the Herald-Times at Manitowoc and the Two Rivers Reporter, both dailies, and the weeklies, Tri-County Record at Kiel and the Valders Journal.

Brought Press On Boat

Manitowoc county's first publisher, C. W. Fitch, brought his small printing press to the village of Manitowoc aboard a steamer from Milwaukee. He adopted the political colors of the Democratic party and set up on an ambitious program of creating a demand for a railroad into the village from Milwaukee. His "Weekly Herald" was made the official county newspaper and remained so until 1855 when a competitor arrived.

S. W. Smith that year founded

the Manitowoc weekly Tribune. He had been proprietor of a hotel in the village. As editor of the opposition paper he took up the banner of the Republican party. Editor Smith later served in the Civil war and on his return sold the paper to his brother O. B. Smith. The new manager and his partners operated the weekly for four years when they sold it to Fred Borchardt, one of the leading German immigrants in this county. In 1878, the Tribune was merged with the Manitowoc Pilot.

The Manitowoc Pilot, a weekly, was founded in 1859 by Jere Crowley, who began as a printer's "devil", graduated from type case to type case, and finally quit his job for a Neenah newspaper to come to Manitowoc. He served as county superintendent of schools from 1864 to 1868. He then sold the Pilot to E. B. Treat, who in turn disposed of it two years later to Ten Eyck Olmsted. Shortly before he died in 1877, he had taken in a young teacher, John Nagle, to help him with his publication. Upon editor Olmsted's death, Mr. Nagle took over and continued as editor for 20 years. While he was editor, he also served as county superintendent of schools from 1880 to 1891, raising the standard of education in our county to a high plane. After his death, the Pilot was taken over by a Milwaukee corporation headed by Dr. Earles, S. T. Pratt was installed as editor. This arrangement continued up to 1904 when E. S. Crow assumed editorship until the paper was discontinued in 1933. At the time of its discontinuance it still was a weekly.

Tribune Is Revived

The merging of The Tribune and The Pilot in 1878 left the Republicans without an official organ in our county. That was rectified in 1879 when two journalists from Racine, Henry Sanford and W. E. Christie were induced to revive The Tribune. In 1897, the plant was sold to the Citizens'

Publishing company and they changed the name of the paper to the Weekly Citizen. C. W. Roberts of Racine came to publish the Citizen. Later John MacFarlane also of Racine, purchased the plant.

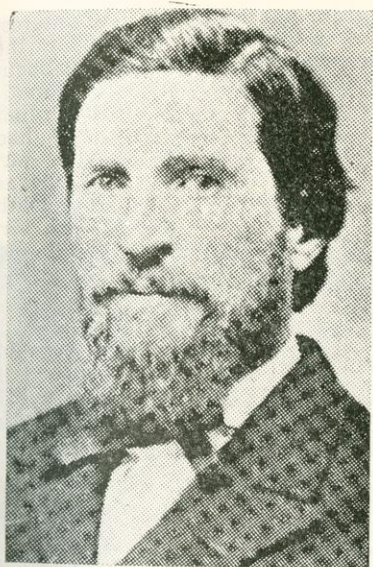
There was much dissatisfaction with Sanford's management of the revived Tribune, so his partner W. E. Christie, founded an opposition weekly in 1880 called The Journal. It was an independent paper. He published it for a year and then sold it to Fred Hauko and Emil Baensch. They renamed the paper The Lake Shore Times. In 1884, Judge J. S. Anderson purchased the publication and operated it until 1887 when it was sold to H. G. Kress, who later on became Manitowoc postmaster. He continued the paper until 1888 when he suspended publications.

The last weekly established in Manitowoc was The Times Press in 1893, and issued from the Brandt Printing company. H. G. Kress was editor and he espoused the Republican principles. This publication later became the weekly edition of the Manitowoc Daily Herald.

At Two Rivers, The Chronicle was established as a weekly in 1872 with H. S. Pierpont as editor. It was purchased by William Nash in 1874 and he published under the Democratic banner. This newspaper stayed in existence until absorbed by the present Two Rivers Reporter. A second weekly in Two Rivers, The Weekly Tribune, edited by Robert Boehm, began in 1900, but lasted only a very short time.

German Weeklies and English Dailies

English weeklies were not the only publication in a county settled predominantly by German immigrants. German weeklies sprang up almost simultaneously with those of the English. Carl Roeser Sr., who had been associated with S. W. Smith in pub-



Jere Crowley

lishing the Manitowoc Weekly Tribune, began publishing the first German newspaper in our county known as the Wisconsin Demokrat. It was sold some years later to A. Wallich and the name changed to the Union Demokrat. He suspended publication in 1866, but the paper was again published after 1868 by Otto Troemel under the name of the Zeitung. The paper was later owned by Henry Baetz and he in turn sold it to Fred Heinemann who changed the name of the paper to the Manitowoc Journal. The publication was again suspended in 1877.

In September, 1855, Carl H. Schmidt founded Der Nord-Westen, a German language weekly. Its publication was suspended during the Civil war but was resumed in 1865. It leaned toward the Democratic principles under the editorship of Mr. Schmidt. In 1871, the Nord-Westen Printing company was incorporated with Editor Schmidt at the helm. By 1878 the Nord-western and The Pilot were the only two papers published in

Manitowoc. The former newspaper, after the death of Mr. Schmidt, continued as a stock company from 1883 to 1893 with H. Falge and C. G. Schmidt, the latter a brother of the former editor, acting as the new editors.

A new German Weekly, The Post, was founded by A. Wittman in 1881. Der Wahrheit, edited by Otto Schmidt, was begun in 1894. A German weekly was published in Kiel under the name of the Kiel National Zeitung in 1896 and edited by H. A. Kuenne. Judge Emil Baensch was a foremost leader in the Manitowoc Post.

Papers in the County

English weeklies were published in several of the county villages during the last century. The Citizen Publishing company purchased the St. Nazianz Weekly which had been published in that village. The Reedsville Reporter was important to that community in the early 1900s. A large and growing publishing house putting out religious magazines is now located at St. Nazianz and operated by the Salvatorian Fathers.

The innovation of a daily paper was tried as early as May, 1858, when the Daily Tribune was published by Smith and Stone. Its existence was short-lived as it suspended publication in November, 1861. No further attempt was made to establish a daily paper until 1898.

Manitowoc's first daily newspaper, the Herald, was founded Oct. 19, 1898, with the first issue being published by the Brandt Printing and Binding company. M. C. Gittings of Monroe was the first editor and was succeeded in a few months by E. R. Barrett and then by Edward W. Mackey, also of Monroe. In October, 1899, the Herald-Press Publishing company was formed with H. G. Kress as president, Horal Nelson as vice-

president and William F. Brandt, secretary and treasurer. The company published both the Daily Herald and the weekly Times-Press. The paper was independent in the political field.

Becomes Competitor

The Manitowoc Daily News became a competitor of the first daily over a year later. C. W. Roberts of Racine came to Manitowoc as its editor. It was issued from the office of the Weekly Citizen which continued to issue the weekly edition of The Daily News. Republican in politics, it was taken over shortly by John MacFarlane of Racine, who came here from an editorship of a daily in that city. He was joined later by his son, George, in publishing the second daily in Manitowoc.

In 1906, the Socialist party came into power in Manitowoc, headed by Henry Stoze who was elected mayor of the city. Soon thereafter a stock company was formed to publish a Socialist newspaper in Manitowoc. The company launched The Tribune, Manitowoc's third daily, with Chester M. Wright as editor. The paper stayed in existence while the Socialists remained in power in this city.

Papers Merge

After the death of editor John MacFarlane of The Daily News and shortly after the close of World War I The Daily News and The Daily Herald merged under the banner of the Herald-News.

In 1922, a group of Manitowoc citizens formed a stock company to publish another daily paper. They launched The Daily Times with Arthur Trippler as editor. That paper stayed in existence until 1931 when R. T. Bayne of Duluth, Minn., acquired controlling interest of The Times. In 1932, Mr. Bayne and his associates in the Superior, Wis., Tele-

gram purchased the half interest of Edward W. Mackey in the Herald-News, and brought about the consolidation of the Herald-News and Times. Since that time Manitowoc city has had only one daily paper with Mr. Bayne and William F. Ohde as co-publishers. Upon the death of Mr. Ohde in April, 1947, Mr. Bayne became sole publisher and editor.

At Two Rivers

Two Rivers, after the turn of the century continued getting its local news through the Weekly Chronicle. In 1905 Fred M. Al then founded the Weekly Reporter and in 1913 sold it to Arthur Baetz, who later purchased the Chronicle in 1927, consolidating both weeklies. In 1929 Mr. Baetz sold the Reporter-Chronicle to Mark Byers, who founded the Daily Reporter. This paper was absorbed by the Evening Telegram company of Superior in 1935 with Seymour Althen as editor. Mark Byers became editor of the Wausau Record-Herald after the Daily Reporter was sold to the Superior company.

Kiel continued to support only a German weekly, the Zeitung, until 1918. That year editor H. A. Kuenne disposed of the German weekly to Richard Lauson who began publishing an English weekly. He called it the Tri-County Record as it serves the three county areas of Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Calumet. Editor Lauson disposed of his interests a few years later to Winford Johnson and Bradford Cox. In 1944, the Kiel weekly was purchased by the present editor, Martin J. Smith, who came to Kiel from Appleton.

The Valders Journal was founded by Fred H. Brockman, a former Valders high school teacher, in 1940. It is a weekly serving the village and the immediate area around Valders.

Manitowoc county has had at various times in recent decades

some other weekly publications but those were more advertising ventures than they were of news value. The two dailies and the

two weeklies now published in the county take care of the news satisfactorily.



Rahr Civic Center on North Eighth Street.

THE MILITIA IN MANITOWOC COUNTY

(By Col. Edward Schmidt)



Encampment of the Rahr Guards in an Early Day

Early Days

The history of the local militia unit is closely interwoven with the history of the community, back to July 13, 1868, before there was a state organization. On that date, the Manitowoc volunteers were organized with Fred Becker as captain, W. H. Hemschenmeyer as first lieutenant, Henry Schweitzer as second lieutenant, and Carl Gottlieb Schmidt as first sergeant. The volunteers received no financial assistance from the state. They were equipped with long, cumbersome Enfield rifles. They purchased their own uniforms which were of a dark blue color with red trimmings, suggestive of the artillery.

Later, this gave way to white swallow-tails, patterned after the uniforms of the Continentals. As the company was unassigned, it had its color bearer. Their bugler was "Old Kappel", who was a veteran of the Ninth Wisconsin, and was for many years the janitor of the Turner hall. When the company was to appear in the parade, Kappel, in full regimental dress, marched through the principal streets and stopped to blow

"assembly" at each corner. This assembled the soldiers and the crowd. When they appeared in procession, the unit was headed by two so-called "pioneers", wearing immense bearskin caps and carrying axes on their shoulders. Funds were raised by paying dues and by entertainments, and for many years their masked ball on Washington's birthday was one of the best known sources of revenues.

Son Took Over

Capt. Fred Becker remained until he was promoted to a major in the Second regiment. Because of his enthusiasm and perseverance, the company was kept intact; its official name was seldom mentioned, as it was known and referred to as "Becker's company". The company became Company A of the Second regiment, and A. C. Becker, a son of the old commander, took over his father's job as captain. He was followed by Emil Schmidt, who was then succeeded by Henry Schweitzer, who had been a lieutenant since the company's organization. During Henry

Schweitzer's term as captain, the unit celebrated its silver anniversary in 1893. A year later it was disbanded because the national guard had been established and it was necessary to limit the number of units for the smaller cities because of the pressure for admission. As Manitowoc had two companies, it was necessary to disband Co. A to merge with Co. H.

It was back in 1882 that Governor Jere Rusk appointed Chandler P. Chapman as his adjutant general, and this was the beginning of a new era for the national guard. Chapman's tireless industry and enthusiasm brought about a compact organization of the guard and a most favorable sentiment among the people. He also succeeded in arousing the active interest of General Charles King, who proceeded to devote his splendid talents toward inculcating the discipline, efficiency, and 'esprit de corps' which placed the Wisconsin national guard in the front rank of nation.

Rankin Guards Formed

On Dec. 17, 1881, the second military company was formed in the city, and it was named the Rankin guards, in honor of Joseph Rankin, an old resident of the county and at that time a member of congress. He lived in Manitowoc on a hill in the block bounded by York and Buffalo, North Ninth and Tenth streets. The first captain was William H. Hemschenmayer, who had commanded a company in the 26th Wisconsin infantry during the Civil war and had also served as a first lieutenant of Co. A when it was first organized. Ole Benson, who had served in the navy, was made first lieutenant; Emil Baensch, whose military training had been limited to drills at the state university, was the second lieutenant. All the members of the new organization were young and were eager to learn. The company eventually became Co. H of the

Second regiment, Wisconsin national guard.

In those early years, the members were called upon not only to give their time but were also required to pay regular dues and assessments to maintain the expense of the armory and to supply themselves with the necessary equipment, as the state furnished the rifles only. Since special attention was paid to matters of discipline and guard duty, they became so proficient that their captain Emil Baensch, was made instructor of guard duty at the annual encampments.

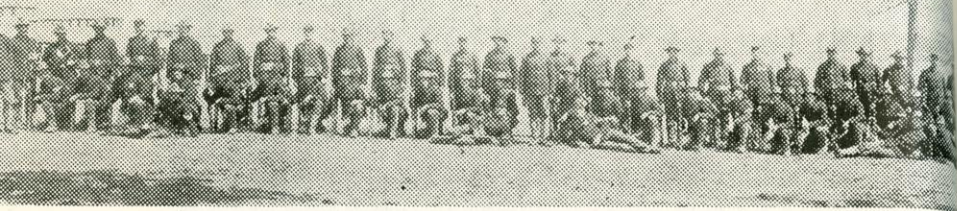
Held in City in 1886

The annual encampments were moved from city to city. It was a red letter event for Co. H when the annual camp of the Second regiment was held in Manitowoc in 1886, with the county fair grounds as the site. The eastern portion of the grounds were used for tents and the western portion as the drill field. Regular army discipline was the order of the day. To the surprise of the civilians, who had looked upon the camps as a playgrounds, they found that they could not pass the guard lines. The regiment numbered a thousand or more, and the boys had a good time in the old town, which was decked out in gala style for the occasion and gloried in the presence of the blue-coated, brass-buttoned soldiers. Make no mistake about it, uniforms were spic and span, shoes were shined, and those buttons really shone from much polishing. There were special uniforms for "dress parade", which was an event worth traveling miles to witness.

Officers Changed

Changes in the officers came early after the organization started. Emil Baensch had succeeded W. H. Hemschenmayer as captain, William Kunz became first lieutenant, and William F. Brandt seconded lieutenant. The strict discipline initiated at the encampment here continued and even in-

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD

CO. H. 2ND REGT MANITOWOC.

Company H which took part in Spanish American war

creased when the permanent camp was established at Camp Douglas. Company H was also the first company to furnish its own meals at the camps. Under the direction of some sailor members, a long mess tent was made by the boys themselves. They carried their own cooks and planned their own meals. In fact, they established a reputation for being one of the best fed units in the entire state, a reputation which they went to some lengths to sustain.

Captain Baensch resigned in county judge, and was succeeded by William Kunz. Shortly thereafter, William Kunz moved from the city, and William F. Brandt, who had been advanced to first lieutenant, now took over the command. William Abel became first lieutenant and Norman A. Knudson second lieutenant. It was during the term of Captain Brandt that the company became exceedingly proficient in the manual of arms. Exhibition drills of the "silent manual" were staged in neighboring cities and a trip was made across the lake. Capt. Brandt also took the company to its first encampment at the new state camp at Camp Douglas. The trip was made by special train, which picked up units at Sheboygan, Fond du Lac,

and other points, starting in the morning and arriving at Camp Douglas in the late afternoon. The camp provided a rifle range and large drill grounds, which are now greatly developed. In its natural state in the first years, it provided a great many unusual experiences. The bluffs surrounding the camp proved a great attraction for the men from this section of the State, and many of them carried home bottles of the various colored sands that were found there.

The Spanish - American War Period

In 1893, William Abel succeeded Captain Brandt. Captain Abel had been one of the charter members and had worked up from the ranks through all the "non-com" grades. He was especially strong in administrative matters, and the local command responded promptly when the "Cuba Libre" call to arms came in 1898.

The Spanish-American war was declared Saturday, April 23, 1898. The battleship "Maine" had been sunk on Feb. 15. At midnight, Thursday, April 28, Co. H received orders from the governor to proceed to a rendezvous at Milwaukee. At 10 o'clock Friday morning, in heavy marching or-

der, fully equipped and ready for business, the unit boarded the train for Milwaukee amid the blare of bands and the acclaim of the populace. They reported at Camp Harvey that same afternoon and for two weeks participated in incessant drill and preparation for field work, while the regular army officers carried on severe physical examinations which resulted in weeding out eight of the seventy-two members.

Recruits filled up the gap to make the company strength 84 members, and on May 12, 1898, they were mustered into the service of the United States for a term of two years as Co. H of the Second Wisconsin infantry, United States volunteers. The officers: Capt. William Abel, 1st Lt. Norman A. Knudson (listed officially as Alfred N. Knudson), and 2nd Lt. August F. Stahl.

Chronology of Unit

The promptness of Co. H was paralleled throughout the state. At the headquarters at Washington, D. C., midst the great number of requests from other states for equipment and information, came a terse telegram from Wisconsin: "Troops ready. Where is your medical officer?"

Here, broadly stated, is the chronology:

May and June: Chicamauga, Ga.

July: Charleston, South Carolina, and on the ocean.

August: Porto Rico.

September: Homeward bound..

Just two days after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to Camp Thomas, Ga., located in the historic field of Chicamauga and within sight of famous Lookout mountain. The regiment was carried along the route in three sections, and was greeted by enthusiastic ovations by Amer-

ican patriots. Here, too, was experienced the first real field service in the poorly selected spot for a camp. The water had to be hauled in wagons from Crawfish Springs, a distance of five miles.

Although the camp site was changed several times, not much comfort was obtainable. Many of the members answered sick calls. Dissatisfaction with the meals at one time gave the newspapers an opportunity for sensational headlines, and caused worry for the folks at home, who hastened to send forward supplies and financial assistance. On the whole, the time was well spent and the boys became seasoned soldiers. About the middle of June, Capt. Abel and Sgt. Mulvaney were sent forth on a recruiting trip, returning within ten days with 25 recruits.

First-Class Combination

Together with the Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, the Second Wisconsin formed the First brigade of the First division of the First corps. Comment was made that it was a first-class combination all the way around. On July 5, came the order to proceed to Charlestown, South Carolina. A ten-mile hot and extremely dusty march to Ringgold station and a bivouac until 3 o'clock in the morning taught the men some new lessons in army life. But all that was made up for them when the train stopped at noon at Atlanta, where they experienced the genuine Dixie hospitality accompanied by the soothing effects of hot coffee.

Next came Charleston, serene city by the sea, which became a blessed memory to all the boys. The people were generous with food, drink, and social entertainments, while the city furnished the necessary ice and water. Co. H., quartered in an old cotton warehouse on the wharf, fraternized with the members of the Yacht club, whose club house was close by. Just two things bothered the men: one, forced marches

which were ordered by the general command as tests of endurance; and the other the illness of their captain, William Abel.

Captain Abel had been ailing when enroute to Charleston and became seriously ill with typhoid fever. For weeks he was in the hospital at Charleston, while his company was in active service in Porto Rico. It was not until early in September, when the boys were ready to leave the island, that he had recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital. On July 20, the regiment embarked on the Steamer "LaGrand Duchesse" and entered Guanica bay on the 27th, disembarking at Ponce. The company was under the command of Norman A. Knudson who was in charge throughout the campaign. The unit was never called to take part in active battle, and on August 25 received orders to return to Ponce. Only nine companies could embark. Co. H, was one of the three that was left behind for an extra week. After a week's voyage, they landed at Jersey City on Sept. 15. The company was greeted by a reception that included bands, a parade and a dinner at the Turner hall. Two months' furlough was granted and on Nov. 16, 1898, Co. H. was mustered out of the service of the United States.

Steps were immediately taken for the reorganization of the unit. It was called the Baensch guards, and again received the official title of Co. H, Second regiment, Wisconsin national guard. Norman A. Knudson was named captain. He was followed by Charles M. Krumm, and he, in turn, by Richard Buerstatte and Walter Abel, a son of Capt. William Abel. The original roster and the mustering out roster are both a matter of record and can be found in published accounts of the campaign.

Trouble in Mexico

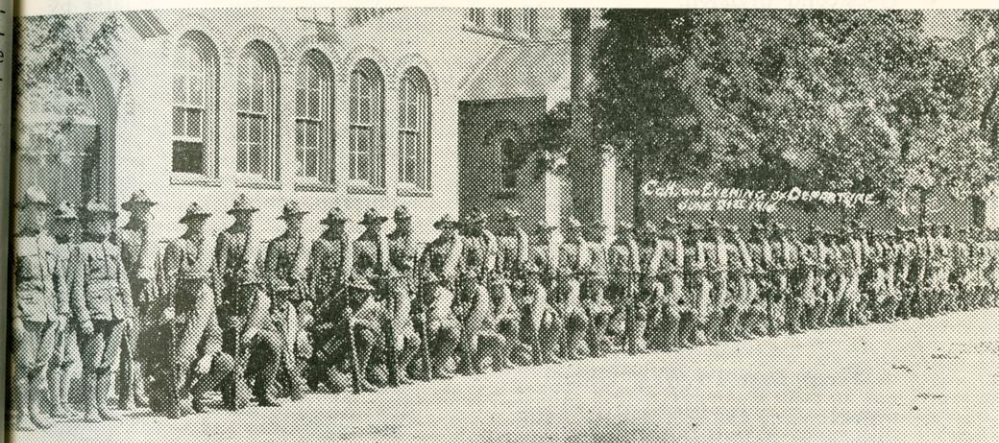
The next call for service by the

national guard came in 1916, when the United States experienced a bit of trouble with Mexico. As the situation became more and more tense, the call for mobilization was issued on June 19, with the assembly of units ordered for June 22. It was on Thursday, June 22, that Co. H, 100 men strong, left for Camp Douglas. Word came that the regiment would entrain for the south June 28, but it was not until July 8 that the First regiment left for Texas, and the Second regiment, of which Co. H was a part, followed two days later, arriving at Camp Wilson at San Antonio, Texas, Friday, July 14. The men went through some strenuous training during their stay in the south and made a triumphant return home, with a much larger force than they had departed with because of the addition of recruits. They arrived home Feb. 28, 1917, to be greeted by bands. The men were seasoned veterans, which was to stand them in good stead as the world situation had become serious and was steadily growing worse.

World War I

On July 14, 1917, an order was issued to the effect that national guard units were to spend six hours per day at drill at their home stations. On Sunday, July 15, 120 men reported at the armory to take the federal oath. On July 17, an order came promoting Capt. Walter Abel to major and assigning him to duty with another unit. Two days later, another order promoted Lt. Edward J. Schmidt to captain of the company. William Jung advanced to first lieutenant, and John Goetz was promoted to second lieutenant. At 6 a. m. on August 6, the unit was again on its way to Camp Douglas to go into training for several weeks.

The regiments were then ordered to Texas, but this time went to Camp MacArthur, near Waco, Texas, where there was a complete reorganization of the



Company H on eve of departure for World War I.

guard. The commands were brought up to war strength of 250 men to a company. This, in the case of Company H, was accomplished by merging them with Company H of Monroe and making them a part of the 127th regiment, which became a part of the Thirty-Second division, later to be known as the Red Arrow division. It was moved to France, where it made a most enviable campaign record. Just before the division left for the return home, it was awarded the croix de guerre by the French government. Records show that the local company lost seven members in action.

Got Fine Reception

The local papers carried many stories of heroism of the men from the community, both of the original company and of the enlisted and drafted men. At home, there was the celebration of the "fake" Armistice day and also the real Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1918. It was not until Feb. 19, 1919, that definite word came that the Thirty-second would be on its way home. They left for Brest April 19 and arrived at New York May 5. Captain Schmidt and Lieutenant Jung, who had arrived earlier, met the

local contingent at Chicago. The group arrived here Monday, May 19, and was given a fine reception by the citizens and their comrades-in-arms, who had arrived home earlier, among them their former commander, now Major Walter Abel.

World War II

The call for the services of the Wisconsin national guard in World War II came on Oct. 14, 1940. The men assembled at the new armory building at the fairgrounds, and for weeks before their departure were on a regular training schedule. The unit, now known as Co. E, 127th infantry regiment, left here late in the afternoon of Oct. 22 by special train for Camp Beauregard, La. Capt. John Klinkner was in command; L. V. Titera, first lieutenant; Hugo Schmidt and Roy Wentland, second lieutenants; Archer Lawrence, first sergeant, and Charles Wagner, supply sergeant. The company strength was 78 men. Colonel Edward J. Schmidt was the executive officer of the 127th infantry. Both the 127th and 128th

regiments were part of the Thirty-Second division.

The units remained at Camp Beauregard until March, 1941, when they moved to Camp Livingston for further training. By this time a number of changes had taken place. Capt. Klinkner had been transferred from the company and put on detached duty, and Lt. Titera, who had been promoted to captain, took over the command. A group of 101 recruits brought the unit up to war strength.

From East To West Coast

Early in 1942, reports indicated that the division was scheduled for service in Europe. Orders came for the movement East, and on Feb. 27, 1942, special trains carried the men to Fort Devens, Mass., where they marked time for four weeks. Then orders came for their transportation to the west coast. Special trains again carried the men, by various routes, across the country to the west coast, where they remained at Fort Ord, Calif., for a week. They were then taken to their point of embarkation for the trip overseas to Australia, although unaware of their destination until they had been out on the Pacific ocean for a number of days.

The trip to Australia started April 22; they landed at Adelaide, Australia, on May 15, 1942. There they underwent another course of training and in July were moved to Queenstown for still further training. This was the "jump-off" spot for service in New Guinea. The units were moved to Port Moresby on Thanksgiving day, and then were flown across the Owen-Stanley mountains for the Papuan campaign. Lt. Col. Edward J. Schmidt and Major L. V. Titera were both active in this campaign. The units saw their first combat action Dec. 20 at Buna. Pvt. Rudolph Maresh, of Manitowoc, was the first casualty of

Company E. His death was followed only a short time later by that of Lts. Donald Fury and Paul Whitaker, officers who had been assigned to Company E. Another casualty was Johnny renak, of Manitowoc, who was awarded, posthumously, the distinguished service cross medal for bravery under fire. Capt. Roy Wentland, who had been assigned to Co. L, was killed in the first day's fighting. During the campaign, Major Titera and Capt. Emil Khail, the latter having been assigned to the 123th infantry after his promotion and before leaving the states, were wounded and hospitalized. Captain Khail was returned home and later was assigned to the European service.

Record of Division

After a gruelling four-months campaign, the units were moved back to Australia for amphibious training at Port Stephens late in 1943. In short form and without frills, here is the record of the "Red Arrow Division," of which Co. E was a part. It figured in all the campaigns. First came Sidor, Aitape, and Finschhafen, in which the Japs were taken by surprise and trapped. Then followed Leyte and Luzon and the dogged slugging of the Villa Verde trail, at the end of which the Thirty-second cornered Yamashita. Co. I of the 127th received the surrender of this "butcher of Bataan," imperial commander-in-chief of the Philippines. The Thirty-Second division was the first American division sent overseas in World War II; it was the first in action against the Japs; it made the first beach landing of any army troops; it made the first airborne attack; it carried out the first air-drop supply of a division in actual battle; in fact, its record is filled with "firsts." The division claimed six congressional medals, 153 distinguished service crosses; 845 silver stars, 1,954 bronze stars, 98 air medals, 78 soldiers' medals, and 11,500 purple hearts. It holds a distinguished unit badge, and its

every regiment has been singled out for a decoration.

Their record is also distinguished for long service. It was steadily at the front or in reserve for 40 months and five days. It was in actual combat for more than half of that time, in fox-holes and mountain trails, or a total of 654 days of fighting.

The division was deactivated at Fukuoka, Japan, Feb. 13, 1946.

3 Went All The Way

According to information available, three local men, Roger Gauthier, Russel Hrabik and Norman Luebke, remained with the company right through the Luzon campaign and were the last of the local men to return to the states. First Sgt. Archer Lawrence remained with the company as the "top" sergeant until he left for home, Sept. 1, 1944. Sgt. Charles Wagner remained with the company until he was promoted to first sergeant and assigned to Co. K and was with that unit at Luzon.

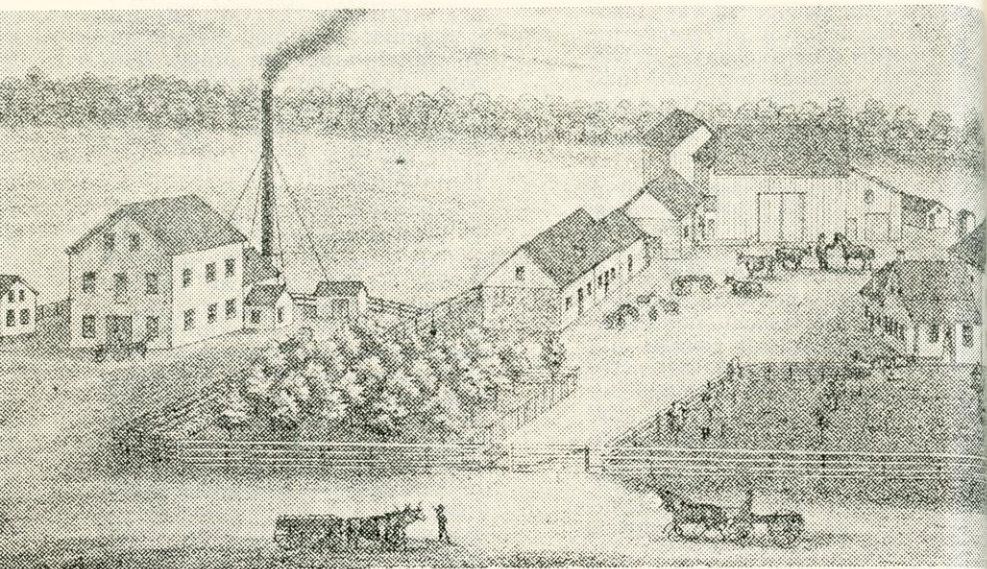
Major Titera, who was with the 127th in the Buna campaign, served as a co-ordinator of the

services at Milne Bay, and was promoted to Lt. Colonel. After his return to this country, he was ordered to Ford Ord, Calif., as an instructor. Lt. Col. Edward J. Schmidt remained behind in Australia after the units had been taken out of the New Guinea area. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and served as the U. S. army representative in Brisbane, Australia.

It is only fair to the community and to the men who served to state that during the time Co. H was on the Mexican border, and while it was away for service in World War I, a unit of the state guard was organized here, known as Co. F and made up largely of former members of old Co. H and recruits. Christ Schade was the captain. This unit was disbanded in 1923, when the new national guard was again organized and known as Co. E. This was recently disbanded and replaced by a national guard unit, known as Co. E, and commanded by Capt. Frederick Schmidt, who was a sergeant in Co. E when it left here for the south back in 1940, but was separated from the unit at Fort Devens, Mass., and saw service in Europe.

HISTORY OF MANITOWOC COUNTY BUSINESS

By Mead F. Hansen



Early day settlement at Kellnersville, taken from a print.

Webster defines Business as a, 1. Commercial or industrial establishment; 2. Mercantile transactions. The word business is also a synonym for trade which means, 1 To barter; 2. To buy and sell.

If we are literally to follow Webster, the history of business in Manitowoc county would date back many centuries, when the first Indians migrated to this red man's paradise. The better hunter traded furs and meat to the better arrow maker for his wares who in turn may have traded some of the meat and furs to the lucky Indian with several husky squaws possessed with the well known "green thumb" who were able to produce more corn on their plots than other families.

Before proceeding, the writer wishes to acknowledge his obligation to R. G. Plumb, Dr. Louis Falge, John Nagle, A. W. Dassler, Judge Emil Baensch, Arthur H.

Lohman, John Schuette, H. C. Wilke, Miss Johanna Lueps, and others whose histories and articles have been a source of information.

When the first white men visited what is now Manitowoc county, they found three good sized Indian villages located at the Rapids, at Two Rivers, and at the "Forks" of the Manitowoc river.

The well known Indian village at the Rapids (now Manitowoc Rapids) consisted of a band of several hundred Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawottomies. It was at this place that Jean Vieau, an agent for the Northwest fur company, established a trading post in 1795.

Trading Posts

The expedition to establish trading posts on the West Shore of Lake Michigan left Mackinac

in July, 1795. The supply of goods was carried in a large Mackinaw boat manned by 12 men. Trading posts were established at Larrabee and Rapids in what is now Manitowoc county. These were two of a series of posts established by the Northwest Fur company and must be regarded as the first businesses to locate in Manitowoc county.

On the Rapids site plows have from time to time turned up numerous implements and ornaments of flint, stone, bone, shell, and copper, and fragments of native pottery, as well as traders' beads, axes, mattocks, and other trade material.

Supplies of goods were also handled by the county's first actual settler, Jacob W. Conroe, who came to the county in 1835 and constructed a lumber mill at the Rapids in 1836.

The Manitowoc Land company formed by the Jones, King and Co., of Chicago, constructed a warehouse along the river between Sixth and Seventh streets in 1837. Benjamin Jones, as the Manitowoc representative of the company, opened a store in one end of the warehouse. At the same time work was started on the National hotel but because of the panic of 1837 it was not finished for several years. The entire population of the county in 1837 was only 180 persons.

H. H. Smith upon taking over the operation of a saw mill in 1845 also became the pioneer merchant in Two Rivers. Old settlers tell that Deacon Smith, as he was known, served in the capacity of pastor, doctor, counsel, druggist, manufacturer, and the merchant.

629 People in 1846

By 1846 the population of the county had risen to 629. The first general store erected in Manitowoc Rapids was opened in 1848 by Charles Klingholz.

The biggest business in the county between 1836 and 1846 was the selling of real estate. Many of the early settlers as well as speculators sold parts of lands deeded to them by the government. Areas were platted and lots sold, first at fabulous prices, then for almost a song, and later, as the county became settled, at fair values.

P. P. Smith, who came to Manitowoc in 1837 with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Jones, built the Jones' mill and later managed the Jones' interests in Manitowoc. In 1846, he opened the first general store in Manitowoc handling groceries and general merchandise. His trade came from a wide territory and the business grew and prospered. His business methods were at all times reliable, justifying the confidence and support of the public. During the panic of 1857, he rendered valuable aid and assistance to many poor settlers.

About the same time Colonel Peleg Glover established a general store at Sixth and York streets in Manitowoc. The Indians from Two Rivers, the Rapids, and the Forks frequently came to Manitowoc in large numbers and camped around the store. Col. Glover was an old Indian trader who could talk their language and consequently received a large share of their trade. They exchanged venison, fish oil, baskets, and other things for knives, tools, ammunition, cloth, and other necessary goods.

Inn Stopping Point

In 1842, Joseph Poquin constructed an inn along the old Indian trail which later became known as the Green Bay road. The inn, located about halfway between Cooperstown and the Rapids was a favorite stopping place for travelers and a gathering place for early pioneers.

Joseph Edwards (in 1841) built an inn at Cooperstown and in

1844 Joseph Allie and Clifford King also constructed inns at Cooperstown. Their stopping places served travelers making the long rough trip from Green Bay to Milwaukee.

A. N. Baker and E. D. Beardsley opened a general store at the Rapids in 1848. The first two clerks employed by the Baker and Beardsley store were A. Wittman and O. Torrison.

Adam Bleser, who came to America in 1845, settled at the Rapids in 1847, where he engaged in business, operating a general store until 1861 when he moved to Manitowoc where he also operated a general store for many years.

John Schuette came to Manitowoc in 1848 opening a grocery store in 1849. Mr. Schuette became one of the prominent men of the county. After his death, his sons, John and Henry, took over the management of the store. Later John sold his interest in the store to his younger brothers, August, Fred and George. The store was enlarged and the name changed to Schuette Bros. company. It is still operated by the family at the same location, Eighth and Jay streets.

Prior to 1850, most of the business establishments in Manitowoc were located on the north side of the river and east of Tenth street.

First Manitowoc Hotel

One of the first hotels in Manitowoc was the Jefferson hall built in 1847 and located on Jay street. It was owned and operated by George Dusold, who migrated to Manitowoc in 1846.

George King, who found Ne-shoto, also operated the first general store in that village. Joseph Gagnon came to Two Rivers in 1848 where he engaged in the shoe and boot business, also doing some fishing. His son, Peter,

born in 1849, started work as a drug clerk at the age of 13 years, later entering the mercantile business.

The first harness shop in Manitowoc was established by Michael Kuhl when he arrived here in 1848.

Jarvis E. Platt, born in the east, settled in Kenosha in 1847. Shortly thereafter, in partnership with James Kern, he came to Manitowoc with a boatload of merchandise. He decided to remain and became one of Manitowoc's first merchants and business leaders. He established the firms of J. E. Platt and Co., Platt and Vilas. Platt-Gray and Foster, and others.

By 1850, the population of Manitowoc county had increased to 3,702. The census of that year showed the town of Manitowoc Rapids with a population of 1,092 followed by the Town of Two Rivers with 924, Manitowoc 756, Newton 497, Centerville 223, and Meeme 210. There were no cities or incorporated villages in the county at the time.

Kellner Store

Michael C. Kellner came to Kellnersville with his father, Joseph, in 1850. They engaged in farming and in connection operated a general store which was later operated by his sons. In 1886, they opened a flour, feed, and farm machinery store in Manitowoc. This store known as Kellner Bros. company is still operated by members of the family although farm machinery is no longer handled.

Other business firms operating in Manitowoc about 1850 were the K. K. Jones, wholesale and retail hardware; M. Fenton, furniture warehouse; J. Roemer, saloon; McConald and Co., general merchants; J. C. Kalb, tinware and stoves; Christian Anderson, clothing and tailoring; and Case, Clark and Munson, forwarding and commission merchants. Ho-

tels in addition to the National and Jefferson were the American House operated by Marcus McCormick, and the Merchants Exchange, operated by J. Boughton.

The Two Rivers hotel operated by L. S. House, Kuehn's store and warehouse, Carl Schmidt saloon, Joseph Fisher tailor shop, A. D. LaMere saloon, and Sebastina Boldus boarding house were among the business places located in Two Rivers about 1850, while a short way up the East Twin river was located the Cyrus Whitcomb store and boarding house serving employees of the tannery which he managed.

Even in the early days citizens banded themselves together to promote their respective communities much as our Chambers of Commerce do today. In 1851, pamphlets were printed praising the climate of Manitowoc county, its fertile soil, available water transportation, and the hospitality of its citizens. These pamphlets were mailed to relatives and friends in Europe and were instrumental in increasing the flow of immigrants to the county.

In 1852, John Sachse settled in Centerville and opened a boot and shoe store. During the next few years several general stores were also opened in the village.

Robert C. Suettinger established a tinsmith shop in Two Rivers about 1850. The business grew and as the years rolled by his son took over. This firm now is known as the Suettinger hardware and is believed to be the oldest hardware store in the county.

In 1852, A. Teitgen opened a hotel on the Green Bay road south of Manitowoc, serving the traveling public for many years.

Osuld Torrison who was employed as a clerk by the Baker and Beardsley General store in Rapids moved to Manitowoc in 1851 to enter the employ of E. R. Smith. In 1853, he became owner of the business which was located

at Sixth and York streets. In the early 60s he erected a new store at the southeast corner of Eighth and Commercial streets and in 1882 the O. Torrison company erected the building now occupied by the Boston Store.

Businesses Started

Many businesses were established in the county between 1850 and 1855. The population of the county increased from 3,702 in 1850 to 13,018 in 1855, thus opening up many opportunities for the establishment of new businesses. During these early years merchandise sales were limited to necessities such as food, clothing, hardware, kitchen ware, stoves, and drugs. There were few luxury items and many things we take for granted today and consider necessities were not available. Services were limited to the repair of essential items, Hotels and saloons did a good business.

The first store opened in Kiel was erected by Charles Heins in 1858. The first general store in St. Wendel, Meeme township, was established by Peter Hoffman who settled in the county in 1855.

Among the firms that were established in Manitowoc during the early 50s were the following: John Zimms mercantile store, Herman Schmiedicke harness shop, Henry Esch store (Henry Esch Sons Co.) which became one of the city's leading businesses operating from 1855 to 1926, Joseph Symms stove and tinware shop, James Bennett store, William Gaterman general store, Truman and Morse, dealers in hay, flour and fuel, Bach and Klingholz general store, Charles Esslinger store, Koch and Klingholz store, Vilas and Barnes store, Louis Schneider, P. J. Blesch and others.

George W. Fechter founded the Fechter book and stationery store in the early 50s and the business was continued at the same location by his son and grandchildren

until 1933.

Gustave Karl Fehrs opened the first jewelry store in Manitowoc in 1855. The store opened with a full line of jewelry and watches and the business was carried on at the same location by his son, G. A. Fehrs until a few years ago when he retired from active management. It is still known as Fehrs jewelry store and G. A. Fehrs still spends several hours daily at the store.

Erected Windiate House

Thomas Windiate came to Manitowoc in 1855 and purchased the National Hotel. Later he erected the Windiate House which was the best of the early day hotels; the building still stands at Sixth and York streets. Other early day hotels were the United States hotel at the foot of Franklin street, the Pfeffer hotel at Tenth and Marshall streets, the Franklin House, and the Manitowoc hotel.

In the early 50s a theatre hall was erected at the corner of Ninth and Jay streets. This was the first of its kind north of Milwaukee and was conducted by Adolph Wittmann, who had been a professional actor in Berlin.

The population of Manitowoc by 1855 had reached 2,185 and was well on its way towards becoming the major urban community in the county. With the moving of the county seat from Manitowoc Rapids to the village of Manitowoc in 1853, the village (now city) became more and more the trading center of the county.

Early businesses located in Mishicot which at the time were competing with Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, for leadership included general stores operated by Frederick Borchardt, D. H. Van Valkenburg, LaFayette Smith, Miles and Falkenburg, and Charles Tisch, who later established Tisch Mills. These stores were all doing business in 1859.

In 1857 Peter Joseph Schroeder came to Two Creeks and opened the first blacksmith shop in that section of the county. He was the father of Peter Schroeder, the founder of Schroeder Bros. Co. in Two Rivers which was established in 1891 and remains one of the county's leading department stores and is still operated by members of the family.

Fritz Hartung located in Two Rivers in 1855 and engaged in the lumber business until 1870 when he took over the operation of the hotel in Mishicot.

John Zander established a blacksmith shop in the town of Gibson in 1859, and Helmuth Zander opened the first general store in Gibson in 1865.

Fred Zander came to the county in 1852 and engaged in the lumber business until 1870 when he took over the operation of the hotel in Mishicot.

Edward Lindholm settled at Manitowoc Rapids in 1854 opening a tailor shop in the village, but a short time later he moved his shop to Manitowoc.

Father of Kiel

In 1855 H. F. Belitz known as the father of Kiel and F. R. Gutheil purchased a part of the present site of the city of Kiel. They disposed of parts of their holdings to new citizens, built several industries and started mercantile establishments to serve the needs of the settlers.

Several of the early establishments in Kiel were the Kiel hotel erected by John C. Mueller, the Simon Hallensteiner general store, and the Hanski and Co. furniture and undertaking establishment which in 1898 was purchased by C. J. Meiselwitz and is still operated by him.

In 1860 the population of the county had grown to 22,416 with Manitowoc, now the county seat, having 3,065 inhabitants and Two

Rivers 1,340, far outstripping the other communities in the county. Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Kiel, which got a late start, became the three major trading areas in the county and the county's only cities. There are also two incorporated villages, Reedsville and Valders. All other villages still remain a part of their respective townships. During the Civil war nearly every able bodied male of service age joined the Union forces with over 10 per cent of the entire population serving in the armed forces. Business expansion was at a standstill during this critical period, but following the war the opportunities offered in Manitowoc county encouraged many veterans to go into business for themselves, much as the opportunities offered following World War I and II have made it possible for many of the veterans of these two great conflicts to establish profitable business enterprises here.

Partial List

Business firms established in the county during the 1860s and 70s included many which our older residents will recognize and some that are still in business. Here is a partial list:

E. Sixta and Sons, liquor business established by Frank Sixta in Manitowoc in 1867.

Plumb and Nelson company established by John E. Plumb and J. C. Nelson in 1873 as a general store and now the leading wholesale grocery firm in northeastern Wisconsin. The firm only recently celebrated its 75th anniversary.

Newton Mutual Fire Insurance company established in 1866 and believed to be the oldest insurance company of its kind in the state.

Frank Kadow established a butcher shop in Newton and Peter K. Robley opened a tailor shop at Clarks Mills in 1869.

Joseph Braun, a watchmaker, settled in Cooperstown in 1866. He was aided by his son, John, who in 1876 established the first jewelry store in Two Rivers.

In 1873 the first grain elevator was constructed along the river at Manitowoc. It was financed by popular subscription, but because of its small capacity could not be profitably operated and was sold to the Rahr company which moved it to the plant where it served a useful purpose. This building is being torn down.

Joseph Staehle opened a grocery store in Manitowoc in 1868 and later he and his son, Joseph P. Staehle, opened a book and stationery store.

In the same year, 1868, Charles Hoyer established a mens' store and tailor shop on South Eighth street. The firm later became the Hoyer Bros. clothing and still remains one of the mens' wear stores in the county.

Manitowoc county has continued its steady growth all through the years. The 1870 census gave the county a population of 33,364 and increased to 37,506 in 1880.

Frederick C. Buerstette settled in Manitowoc with his father in 1850. In 1872 he opened a drug store in Manitowoc located at Eighth and Jay streets which still bears his name and is operated by his son and grandson. This firm is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

About the same time A. Pfeffer opened a harness shop operated by him and later by his son, Joseph. As the need for harnesses declined the business was changed to a furniture store and is now better known as the Joseph Pfeffer Sons.

Manitowoc, which became a city in 1870, continued to lead the communities in population growth increasing to 5,168 in 1870 and 6,367 in 1880.

Manitowoc (both offsprings of the Worel-Zeman-Stangel hardware).

Manitowoc Grows

By 1900 the population of the county had increased to 42,262 with the city of Manitowoc making the most growth with 11,786 persons and Two Rivers with 3,784.

The population of the county continued a steady growth from 1900 to 1940. In 1910 the population was 44,978, in 1920-51,644, in 1930-58,678, and in 1940 it had increased to 61,617. The present estimate is 66,000. Fine productive farms, good transportation, and sound, well paying industries continue to make our county one of the best in which the retailer, the wholesaler, and serviceman can do business. In 1935 there were 1,023 retail establishments in the county, employing 1,798 persons in addition to the 985 proprietors. The total volume of retail sales in 1935 amounted to \$17,358,000. Of the 1940 county population of 61,617 persons, 60 per cent resided in the cities of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Kiel. The population being: Manitowoc, 24,404. Two Rivers, 10,302; and Kiel, 1,898.

From the humble beginning in 1795 when Jean Vieau established the first two trading posts, the retail and wholesale business had grown until by 1939, when the last census of business was taken, the total volume of sales exceeded \$31,000,000 annually.

Employed 2,832 Persons

There were 72 wholesale establishments in the county in 1939 employing 656 persons including proprietors and reporting a business volume of \$10,262,000 in 1939.

The 994 retail outlets in the county employed 2,832 persons including proprietors with sales reaching the total figure of \$20,908,000 in 1939. The per capita retail sales for 1939 were \$339.32. Only 19 of the 71 counties in the

Two Rivers was second with a population of 1,356 in 1870 and 2,052 in 1880.

Business Increases

As the population grew, opportunities in business increased. This together with the construction of better roads, improved boat service, and the beginning of railroad service to the county opened up many new lines of business and service. By 1890 the population of the county had increased to 37,831. The city of Manitowoc was by now a thriving city of 7,710 persons, and Two Rivers had a population of 2,870.

Near the turn of the century many new businesses were established in the county, especially at Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Kiel. You may still remember many of them.

A few not mentioned previously in this article still operated by the original owners, their descendants, or by others under their original firm name: Kirst Drug store—Two Rivers, B. Reincken and Son—Manitowoc, William Herman tavern—Manitowoc, John M. Kadow market—Manitowoc, Manitowoc Seed company—Manitowoc, Kerscher Brothers Co.—Manitowoc (now Frank J. Kerscher Co.), Louis A. Busse Drug store—Reedsville, Charles Schlei Dray line—Manitowoc, William Rathsack Tinsmith shop—Manitowoc (now William Rathsack Sons Co.).

J. A. Rummele Jewelry store—Manitowoc, C. A. Groffman Drug store—Manitowoc, August Schmidt Blacksmith shop—Manitowoc, Theodore Schmidtman Book and Stationery store—Manitowoc (now Schmidtman company, one of the largest wholesalers of paper products in northeastern Wisconsin), Frazier Bros. Furniture and Undertaking—Manitowoc, Menchal General store—Menchalville, John Nespor Monument works—Manitowoc, J. J. Stangel Hardware Co.—Manitowoc, Worel Hardware Co.—

state had better per capita retail sales records than Manitowoc county.

Reports indicate that sales, both retail and wholesale, have continued to increase in the county since the 1939 census was taken and that when the next survey is completed, even the most optimistic boosters will be surprised by the increase in the volume of business done by Manitowoc county retail and wholesale firms.

A drive through the county and especially through Manito-

woc, Two Rivers, Kiel, Valders, Reedsville, Mishicot, and St. Nazianz will produce plenty of evidence of the tremendous strides taken by business in our county during the past years.

The many new businesses that have started up, the fine buildings constructed or being built for the present established firms, and the modernization programs completed or underway indicate the fact that Manitowoc county's attractive, well-stocked stores can serve the shopping public's every need.

MANITOWOC COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

By John D. West



Early Day Lumbering Scene at Two Rivers

The greatness and prosperity of this country and its high standards of living as compared with other countries of the world are not due alone to our great natural resources, or to our form of government. They are due in a much greater part to the ingenuity, the enterprise, and the industriousness of our people. The combination of these elements is unbeatable.

The basic source of the material goods and wealth of this or any country lies in its ability to create value by converting the materials or nature thru the skill of man into products of use and value to other human beings. The driving force behind our success in the creation of our wealth has been the freedom which each individual has in choosing his line of endeavor and in pursuing it to the limits of his ability and energy.

Agricultural and industrial enterprises are among the chief means of creating prosperity in Manitowoc county and that the latter may claim a large share of credit for it is justified by the activity indicated in the brief description which follows.

Saw Mill in 1836

The present widespread agricultural activity in Manitowoc county might lead one to believe that the first settler efforts were also in this field, but such is not the case for in 1836 Jacob W. Conroe, the first white resident of the county, purchased land in the vicinity of Manitowoc Rapids and erected a saw mill. Thus, lumber milling became the first enterprise and the first industry in the county. Early in 1837, a number of mills were in operation and their lumber shipped by mailing vessel principally to Chicago and other early lake ports. In addition to Conroe's "Flutter Wheel" mill, a steam saw mill was built for J. Law by Eberts and Arnt in Two Rivers on the north bank of the Neshoto river just west of the present location of Washington street bridge. This mill was bought by H. H. Smith in 1847. Several mills were built in the vicinity of Neshoto, including one bought by F. Borchardt in 1841 and one bought by Taylor and Pendleton in 1848, which in 1862 was controlled by Jones and Cooper. Another mill built at this time, was on the Manitowoc river between Cato

and Rapids.

Made Wood Products

The manufacture of wood products started with the production of sash, doors, and blinds in 1838, by O. C. Hubbard. This activity occupied a portion of Conroe's mill at Rapids. In 1847, Mr. Hubbard built his own mill west of Rapids which he operated until 1855.

In 1837, Captain J. V. Edwards, who had previously built some scows to carry Conroe's lumber to the Manitowoc river mouth, started a fishery at Two Rivers with P. P. Smith. Their first catch, made with a seine, was near Two Rivers point. The same summer J. P. Clark, of Detroit, entered several fishing sites near Two Rivers and at the point south of Manitowoc and the next year with several men and a schooner, the "Gazelle," began large scale operations. The financial panic of 1837 slowed industrial progress and apparently no new industries appeared until after 1845 which marked the resumption of immigration from Europe, particularly from Germany.

The building of a tannery, in 1846, by M. Kellner in the vicinity of what is now Kellnersville started an industry which grew and contributed much to the county's prosperity.

1847 marked the introduction of several industries new to the county, county, namely, malting and brewing by William Rahr, and shipbuilding by Captain J. Edwards. The brewery and malt house, built by William Rahr, was the start of the present Rahr Malting company, which has the distinction of being the first of its kind in the state and the oldest industrial enterprise in the county to operate under the same management without interruption since its founding, the present president, Guido R. Rahr, being a grandson of the founder.

Citizen First Ship

The first ship to be built in Manitowoc county was the "Citizen" a 60 ton schooner built at Manitowoc by Captain Edwards. Five years later William Bates and son built the "Challenge," the first "clipper" built on the Great Lakes and which performed so remarkably that the plans were taken to France for study.

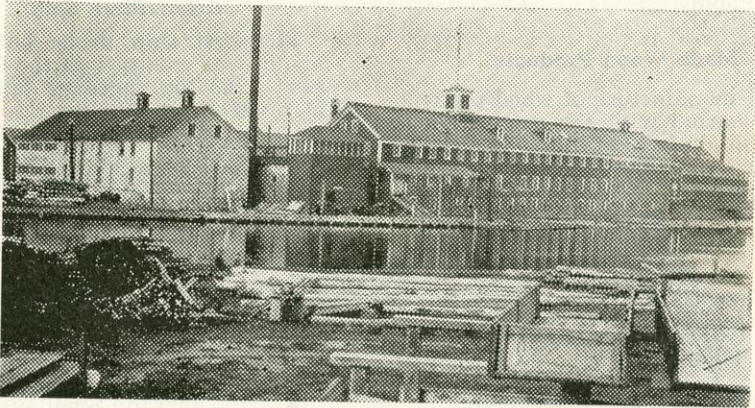
The first metal products industry was started in 1857 by E. J. Smalley. Except for an interruption from 1875 when the plant burned, to its resumption in 1881, this plant now the Smalley Manufacturing company has produced agricultural implements known and sold in all agricultural countries. The first power to operate the plant consisted of a windmill which was replaced by sweep-power and later by steam and electricity.

One of the earliest flour mills was built by Jacob King at Neshoto in 1859, though there were probably grist mills in the county earlier.

In 1860, in Rapids, P. Pierce established a woolen mill and at Manitowoc another was started by J. Vilas and company, but the lack of sufficient steady water power soon caused both plants to close.

These were the first of the early industries and from them and the establishments that followed them, have grown many of the present day plants. With changes in the availability of raw materials some have passed from the picture, others have changed to other lines of products and some new types of industries have appeared. It may be of interest to trace briefly the course of each type of industry to the present time.

Lumbering—Saw Mills—Lumbering, in conjunction with the operation of saw mills, was the first industry to expand with the establishment of new mills throughout the county. In 1844,



A chair factory at Two Rivers in 1890s

D. Smith built a mill at Mishicot and two years later a second one near by. At Cooperstown a mill was erected by Pierce and Bruce in 1847 and in 1850 Ira Clark built at Clarks Mills. In the same year, A. and J. Cloupek's mill in Kossuth and McAllister and Lenavilles mill at Branch began operations, and the census of 1850 listed P. Rowley of Two Creeks as "lumberman."

In 1857, in Two Rivers, I. Taylor and company built a large mill on the ground now occupied by the coal dock and which in 1855 was sold to the H. S. Pierpont and company. B. Jones and company had one of the largest mills in Manitowoc in 1853 located at the foot of Chicago street. A number of new mills were in operation in 1856 including those of Klingholtz's, Reed and Stuppeky of Reedsville, Lyon and Chamberlain of Cato, Pierce and Slye of Branch, Weeks and company of Meeme, and in Manitowoc, Durgins (east of south Eighth street and the river), Guyles (east of south 10th street and the river) and Beardleys (opposite grain elevator A.) At Kiel, a mill was erected by H. Belitz in 1859. The change from lumbering to agricultural predominance began in about 1865 and by 1870, the year of the terrible Peshtigo fire, the pine for-

est were nearly gone.

Wood Products

Wood Products — Furniture — Not all of the lumber was sold as such, much of it going into wood products of manufacturing plants which were established almost concurrently with the saw mills. Two Rivers early became the center of this activity when in 1851 H. H. Smith founded the Aldrich and Smith company. In 1856, W. M. Honey organized the New England company and built a chair factory. The following year H. Hamilton and company erected one of the largest tub and pail factories in the country. All of these properties were finally combined and under the control of the Mann brothers by 1861. In 1878 there was also a large sash and door factory and two wagon factories in Two Rivers.

In 1881 J. E. Hamilton started the wood type business in Two Rivers which grew rapidly and expanded its lines of products so that today under the Hamilton company, it is one of the largest makers of wood and steel furniture for printers, professional offices, schools and hospitals and the maker of the first practical domestic clothes drier. Manufacture of wood veneers and plywood was started in Two Rivers



Washington street in Two Rivers in the early days.

in 1884 by Fred Eggers. The original production was plywood chair seats and the plant was the third of its kind to be established in the country and the second in Wisconsin. The company today produces a variety of veneers and plywood as well as specially formed plywood work and is headed by F. R. Eggers, grandson of the founder.

Made Staves and Tubs

In 1886 in Manitowoc, Hubbard and Noble started a mill devoted to the manufacture of staves and tubs. This concern sold out to the Manitowoc Manufacturing company in 1888 and the plant was destroyed by fire in 1892. This caused the failure of Shoves bank which in turn caused the closing of several local concerns. A year later the Manitowoc Seating company was organized and a plant erected. This was later to become the Manitowoc Seating Works and finally the American Church Furniture Manufacturing company which continued operations at 16th and Wollmer streets until about 1923 when operations were moved to Grand Rapids and

the buildings demolished a few years later.

The Invincible Metal Furniture company headed by J. A. Schuette is today Manitowoc's only furniture manufacturer making a wide variety of metal furniture and office equipment.

At Kiel the wood products industries flourished early with the establishment of a furniture plant, planing mill and wooden shoe factory. In 1892, 37 citizens formed the Kiel Manufacturing company which was the predecessor of the present A. A. Laun Furniture company, makers of living room tables. Two of the original founders survive today, G. A. Duecker of Kiel and W. J. Guetzloe of Manitowoc.

Fishing Industry

Fishing—Since the first successful catch of fish in 1837 by J. Edward, Two Rivers has maintained its lead in the fishing industry, though the village of Two Creeks boasted a number of fishermen in its early days. Some of the names of early fishermen

were Allie, Monka, LeClair, Vandriel, Peronto, LaFond, Taylor, McMillan, and Johnson. Some of these are today still well known in the industry.

Until the introduction of the "pound" net in 1860 most of the commercial fishing was done by means of the gill net and seine. At the start of the century there were about 15 Mackinaw sailboats used by the gill net fishermen and a number of other boats used in "pound" net fishing. Because of the masts the sailing boats moored south of the bridge and the fish were sold to E. Kocian and E. Niquette who shipped them to the large city markets. Due to the inability of the small boats to operate in winter, the practice of employing steam tugs developed in which the tug operator, if not a fisherman, would work on shares with the fisherman. Some of these tugs were the Hill, Chambers, Troy, Cooper, and Spaulding.

Some of the first Kahlenberg engines were bought by J. LaFond and by Monka, the latter installing his in a Mackinaw which was lost with its owner and his helper off Sheboygan in a storm which had prevented their entering Two Rivers harbor.

While the activity in fishing has continued to employ about as many persons and boats as at any time, the effects of a diminishing supply of fish is evidenced by smaller hauls.

Malting, Brewing and Distilling—As might have been expected in a county in which many immigrants from Germany settled following 1845, there was a demand for the products of the malt house and brewery and there was the knowledge of the brewmaster's art. Breweries were built and put into operation throughout the county. Some of these in addition to William Rahr's were Mueller at Two Rivers; Pautz Brewing company, 1849; Roefffs and also Hottlmans in Manitowoc

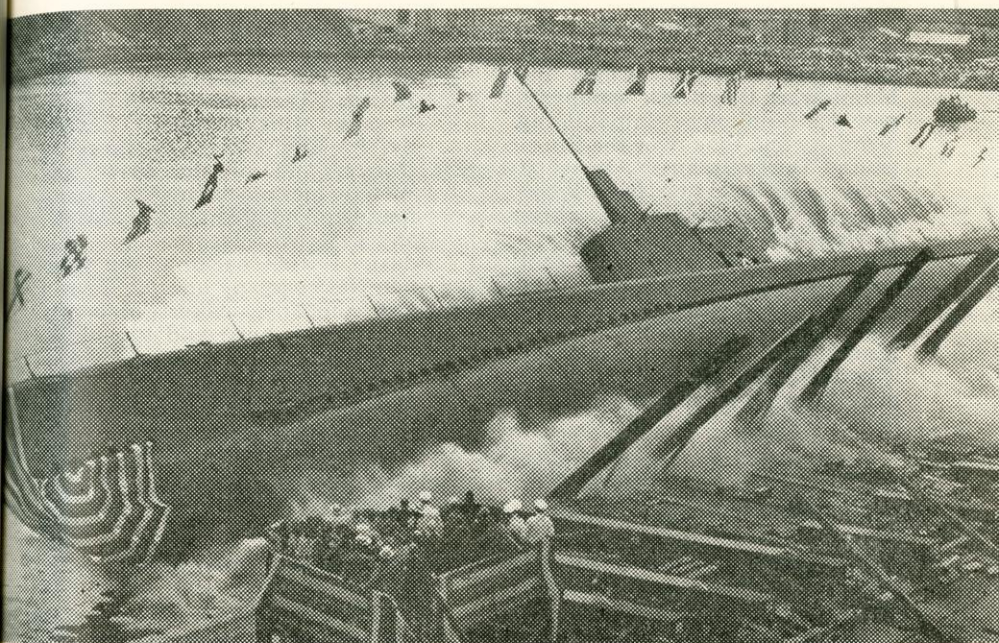
were operating in 1854; G. Kunz at Branch, then Lenaville, in 1858; C. Scheibe in Centerville; and Gutheil Brothers at Kiel in 1866; Mishicot had a brewery in operation in 1878. In 1890 Kunz and Bleser purchased a brewery from Grotch and Seidel in Manitowoc and in 1904 Schreihart took over the old Pautz brewery. These, together with the William Rahr brewery and the Gutsch brewery of Sheboygan were combined in 1918, shortly before the prohibition amendment became effective, to form the Kingsbury Breweries company, presently headed by E. C. Badger. Kingsbury beer is nationally known and is also shipped to Alaska. The Two Rivers Beverage company is the only other brewery in the county active today and is under the direction of George Eisenbeiss.

The conversion of grain, particularly barley, to malt was started by William Rahr shortly after the establishment of his brewery and he soon was supplying malt to other breweries. Through progressive management and by the use of the most modern processes and equipment, William Rahr and his successors developed the concern we see today, the Rahr Malting company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, producing over 10 per cent of the malt made in the country.

Starts Own Company

In 1900, William Rahr left the William Rahr Sons company and started the Manitowoc Malting company located at the foot of South 20th street. This is the plant now operated by the Wisconsin Malting company.

Another industry, based on processing agricultural products, was started in 1875 by A. M. Richter. This was the manufacture of cider, white and Creole vinegars. The present firm headed by O. A. Richter is the only cider vinegar maker and the oldest maker of distilled vinegar in Wisconsin.



Typical submarine launching at yards of
Manitowoc Ship Building company during World War II

Building of Ships

Shipbuilding — When Captain Edwards built the "Citizen" in 1847 he could hardly have foreseen the growth of this activity which followed his start, for by 1901 the various shipyards had turned out 125 sailing vessels, 40 steamers, six barges, and 35 tugs.

The shipyards producing these vessels included those of Hanson Rand at Neshoto, Hanson and Scove, and James Harbridge at Two Rivers and the same builders at Manitowoc along with J. Edwards, Bates and Sone, C. Sorenson, G. S. Rand and H. Burger, E. W. Packard, P. Larson, J. Butler, Burger and Burger and a number of concerns which built one or two ships.

During the Civil war shipbuilding languished but following that war there was a long period of great activity, especially after 1870. Then for about three years, 300 men were regularly employed

and about \$300,000 was expended annually by the industry. In 1870, a company was formed to build a drydock which was operated until 1887, when it was purchased by Burger and Burger, the fore-runner of both of the present shipyards. This company built the last schooner, the "Myrtle Came," in 1892.

Fine Craftsmen

The present Burger Boat company, builders of commercial and pleasure boats in wood and steel up to about 175 feet in length, and now headed by Henry Burger, was started in 1890 by H. B. Burger Jr., who had started his career as a shipbuilder with his uncle and brother of Burger and Burger. The company has an enviable reputation for fine workmanship and is the largest in its field in the state and one of the largest in the country, especially with respect to welded steel construction.

In 1902 E. Gunnell, L. E. Geer, and C. C. West, who at present heads the concern, formed the Manitowoc Drydock company, now the Manitowoc Shipbuilding company and took over the Burger and Burger plant. Almost at once, the conversion from wood into steel shipbuilding and repairing was started and to facilitate the repair of ships a 600 foot long floating drydock was constructed in 1911 through 1913. The plant now covers the entire peninsula formerly known as Lueps island. During the war the company built 28 submarines for the navy.

Since 1902, the Burger Boat company and the Manitowoc Shipbuilding company together have produced hundreds of vessels of various types of commercial, government and private craft.

Other Industry

Woolen and Cloth Goods —

Twenty-one years after the start of the woolen industry by Pierce and Vilas in 1860, Denway and Pautz established a woolen mill in Manitowoc which was shortly destroyed by fire. In 1901 the Two Rivers Knitting company started and in 1902 the Manitowoc Mattress company came into existence. W. and E. Bremer incorporated the Zula hosiery mills in 1904 and the Zula Knitting company in 1905 at Two Rivers. In 1904 also, the Wisconsin knitting mills was started in Manitowoc. This later became the Maertz knitting mills whose building was leased by the Heresite and Chemical company in 1935. The Manitowoc Glove company began operations in 1909 and the manufacture of gloves is carried on today by the Hanson Glove corporation of Kiel. At one time, Manitowoc also boasted a manufacturer of pearl buttons.

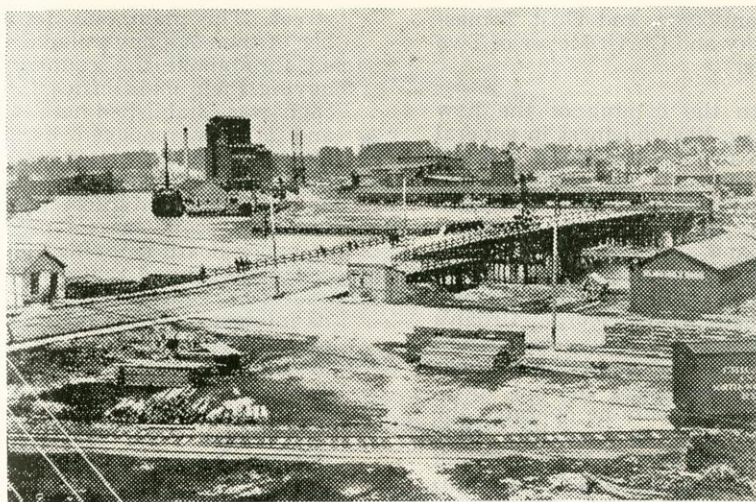
Today there are a number of concerns in the county engaged in the manufacture of wool or cloth products. All of these, with

the exception of the L. O. Rehm Cheese Bandage company founded in 1910 in Kiel, are in Two Rivers. There are the Crescent Woolen Mills company, headed by A. M. Webster, makers of woolen and Merino yarn; the Wesco Manufacturing company founded and managed by R. K. and I. M. Webster, makers of industrial wool packing; the Gagnon Net company and the Carron Net company, makers of sports and fishing nets; and the B. W. Schwartz company and Schwartz Manufacturing company, both makers of cotton goods products.

Flour Milling and Grain—Prior to the predominance of dairying, which requires the use of grain as feed, much of the county's grain was used in malting, a considerable amount was shipped to eastern markets and some was milled into flour.

The large elevators on South Water street and at the foot of Chicago street in Manitowoc were erected in 1898 and 1896 respectively by the Northern Grain company to take advantage of the availability of water transportation. The steamer "Moore" took the first shipment of 50,000 bushels from elevator A on May 1, 1897. The first elevator in Manitowoc, however, was built in 1875 at the foot of South Seventh street.

Several of the early flour mills in Manitowoc were the Dwyer and the Clipper City mills. In 1869, John Schuette founded the Oriental Mills in Manitowoc east of South Ninth street on the river and shortly after this, A. Wahle and L. Haupt built the Wisconsin Central mills later owned by Mr. Fliegler located at the foot of South 11th street. In 1874, the Truman and Cooper mill was established on South Sixth street and the river. The failure of Shove's bank in 1892 caused the closing of all except the Oriental Milling company which is operating today under Charles Gruhle who has been with the concern



Early Day Manitowoc scene looking up river near Tenth street bridge.

since 1885. The buildings used by the other two mills are still to be seen, though now housing other enterprises.

Tanning Industry

Tanning—As long as hemlock forests lasted, the supply of tannic acid derived from hemlock bark made the tanning of hides a thriving county industry. Following the start made at Kellnersville, the Wisconsin Leather company formed by C. Whitcomb and R. and G. Allen erected a tannery north of Two Rivers on the east bank of the East Twin river and in 1861 another plant south of the first. By 1878 their output of 60,000 hides annually made this firm the largest in the northwest and it was necessary to bring in bark from Michigan—the hides coming from Texas. The operation of these plants was stopped in 1887. Other early Two Rivers tanneries included those of C. Kinkelmiller 1856 to 1888 and H. Lohman and company 1870 to 1887.

At Two Creeks two tanneries established by the Pfister and Vogel Leather company in 1861 and 1862 operated successfully

until they burned in 1885.

In Manitowoc the Sherman Leather company was established in 1854, Bean and Schultz in 1861, Vollendorf in 1864, later known as the Vits tannery in 1880, Dobbert 1865, and others including those of Reichert, Schnorr and Grabo. One Manitowoc tannery is said to have been lost in the lake due to lake erosion.

Also Made Cigars

Cigar Manufacturing — While this industry did not operate in what may be classed as large factories, it was at one time an important factor in the county of Manitowoc as it employed a fair number of employees.

According to Gilbert Thompson, who retired from the business recently after being in it for about 50 years, some of the first citizens to engage in the manufacture of cigars which began on or about 1880 to 1890 were R. Reinken, which later became known as the B. Reinken and Sons, Alfred Manheimer, Lill and Schweitzer, Bolt and Bieberitz, O. Weinschen, Schellin and Simmet in the city

of Manitowoc, and Gust Tomaschepsky and Christ Meyer of Two Rivers.

With the coming of the new century, 1900, business in general began to increase and so did the cigar industry. The greatest number of employees were employed in the years from 1900, to about 1915, and a number of new cigar shops were added to those already in business. The new ones included Prof. George Urban's who started a few years before 1900. He increased the number of his employees so that for a number of years he operated the largest shop in the city. New shops were started by Prof. Frank Moser, who organized the Manitowoc Marine band and was its leader for years in addition to operating his cigar shop. Others were William Ehardt, and Alex Rystickan in the city of Manitowoc. A cigar shop was started by Emil Wenzlaff in Reedsville and is still in operation. During the years from 1895 to 1915 there were others who started cigar shops but they only operated for a short while.

With the building of other new factories, giving employment to the young men of the city, it was impossible to get boys or young men to serve an apprenticeship in the cigar industry and no one has learned the cigar making trade in the last 30 years. The last to serve an apprenticeship in the city of Manitowoc in cigar making was Richard O. Herman, who now operates one of the two cigar shops still in the city, the other cigar shop being the B. Reinken and Sons company.

Paper Products

Paper Products—The manufacture of products of paper, particularly boxes and shipping containers or corrugated and solid fiber board is engaged in by several Manitowoc firms most notable of which is the Eddy Paper company located on South 18th

street. This plant, one of a number of the company's plants located throughout the country and having their main office in Chicago, was established here in 1939 and is now managed by J. Z. Means. It is associated with the Kieckhefer Container company and the combined interests represent the second largest producer of paper board shipping containers in the United States and also one of the oldest having brought its interest from the manufacture of wood boxes at an early period in the industry's development. There are also the H. Drost Manufacturing company, the Manitowoc Paper Box company, and Schnorr Brothers in Manitowoc.

Plastics and Chemicals — Another type of industry of which Manitowoc county can boast is that of the manufacture of synthetic plastics, synthetic resins and rubber, industrial coatings, and moulding compounds. This production is carried on by the Heresite and Chemical company under its president, C. H. Hempel, who founded the company in 1935. The company has grown rapidly since its founding and is unique in being the only one of its kind in Wisconsin.

Also engaged in chemical product manufacturing is the Northern Laboratories of Manitowoc, makers of insecticides and specialized cleaners. The concern is headed by F. C. Silbernagel and was founded in 1945.

METAL PRODUCTS — Until about the start of the 20th century it will be noted that most of the county's industries had as their raw materials those items which in part or in whole were obtainable fairly locally. Subsequent to this, we note the conversion to or the establishment of new plants requiring metals as the basic material and in which this metal was to be cast, stamped, machined or otherwise processed to make the finished articles.



The converted tannery of Henry Vits was the birthplace of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing company.

It is indeed fortunate for the county that the industrial leaders of that time had the foresight and initiative to guide their concerns into fields of manufacture which were not dependent on local supplies of material and to recognize the ability of their employees to adapt themselves to these new and different types of work.

As noted previously the Smalley Manufacturing company, started by F. J. Smalley in 1857, was one of the first of the manufacturers of metal products. A good deal of the work being the casting of iron to make machinery parts. The company is now headed by Querin Delsman and makes agricultural implements which are sold throughout the world. Other builders of agricultural machinery include the Gaterman Manufacturing company in Manitowoc on 15th and Franklin streets, the A. H. Stock company of Newton, the latter founded by its president, A. H. Stock, in 1941, and the Kaltensbrun Manufacturing company of St. Nazianz.

Iron Castings Shop

Some time prior to the Civil war, J. Richards established a job casting and machine shop in company located at Franklin on

Manitowoc at Eighth and York streets. In 1876 this firm moved to Ninth and Commercial streets where for many years it was one of the outstanding concerns in its field. The building is presently occupied by the Dunrite Industries Inc., of which J. B. Peaslee is the president and which concern produces grey iron castings.

Other early Manitowoc foundries include the one started in 1861 by Dumke and soon after that of Prochazka and Chloupek which was on Ninth and Buffalo streets and which included a machine shop. The latter company sold out to the Gunnell Machine company which in turn was combined with the Manitowoc Shipbuilding company. Somewhat later the Schmitz foundry was started and this became the Manitowoc Foundry and Machine 16th streets and which from 1918 to 1946 operated as the Manitowoc Foundry company.

In 1896 Conrad Werra established the Two Rivers Iron Works and in 1901 in Manitowoc with B. Willmann, the Aluminum Foundry company, later to become the Aluminum Casting company which in turn became a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America. It was located on land now occupied by the Aluminum Goods Manufac-

turing company.

Starts Brass Foundry

In 1909 A. Schwartz founded the Manitowoc Brass Foundry company at York and 10th streets. This was the first brass foundry in the county. In 1912 this company became the Wisconsin Aluminum Foundry company which is operating today under its founder, A. Schwartz, at 16th and Franklin streets, where a wide variety of aluminum and bronze castings are made including a nationally known pressure cooker.

The Becker Manufacturing company of Two Rivers, founded in 1911 by F. T. and M. P. Becker, is at present headed by F. T. Becker and it is the county's largest gray iron and semi-steel foundry. A variety of jobbing and contract work is done by the company and one of its specialties being printers tables which are made for the Hamilton Manufacturing company.

From 1872 to about 1909, Joseph Willott operated a plant on Quay street west of Eighth street which manufactures axes and many types of edged cutting tools.

In 1890 William Hess founded the Manitowoc Boiler Works on Quay street between Sixth and Eighth streets and which in 1906 became part of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding company. At present this is operated as a steel stamping, coating and assembly plant engaged in the manufacture of special cabinets and food freezers as the Equipment Works division of the company.

Brings In Steam Engine

Another producer of stamped metal goods is the Jageman Stamping company of Manitowoc founded in 1946 by its present president, W. P. Jagemann. There is also the Metal Ware company of Two Rivers with E. Drumm as president.

The first steam engine built in

the county was made in Two Rivers and installed in a county cheese factory by W. R. Kahlenberg who founded the Kahlenberg Brothers company in 1895 and located the shop near the harbor front. Mr. Kahlenberg, who presently heads the company he founded, was one of this country's pioneer builders of internal combustion engines including both gasoline and diesel types of which he built the first in the county. The company is also the first and only builder of air horns in the state and at present produces a wide variety of marine engines and special equipment.

The manufacture of machinery used in converting paper into paper products is done by H. G. Weber and company of Kiel which was incorporated in 1937 by its founder H. G. Weber. The company is the only one in the state specializing in paper bag making machinery which is shipped to all parts of the world. H. H. Weber heads the company at present.

The Kaufman Manufacturing company of Manitowoc, founded and headed by L. J. Kaufman, makes a wide variety of special machine tools and equipment as well as doing jobbing and contract machine work.

Make Hose Couplings

The Lakeside Machine Shop Inc., a subsidiary of the Rahr Malting company, does contract work in addition to that done as maintenance and repair for the parent company.

Hose couplings and fittings are the specialty of the Eastman Manufacturing company located in Manitowoc and presently headed by W. C. Schuknecht.

The Manitowoc Shipbuilding company in its fabricating, machine and manufacturing divisions produces a wide variety of non-marine machinery including paper and cement mill equip-

ment, boilers, crawler cranes and shovels sold as "Speedcranes," refrigeration equipment, commercial dry-cleaning machines as well as doing contract work.

There are several plating plants in the county including the Jagemann Plating company of Manitowoc and the Enterprise Plating Works at Two Rivers.

In Two Rivers there is also located the Paragon Electric company headed by E. V. Platt. This company specializes in the manufacture of electrical equipment particularly timing devices which are sold throughout the country.

Manufacture Tinsel

In 1888 the Stolze Manufacturing company was started in Manitowoc by Henry Stolze and in 1915 became the National Tinsel Manufacturing company now located on South 16th street and headed by W. C. Protz. It is one of the few manufacturers of tinsel in this country and makes a variety of the tinsel products everyone enjoys as Christmas decorations.

Shortly after the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, Joseph Koenig who had had some imported aluminum ware displayed there, decided to start an aluminum manufacturing plant. In founding the Aluminum Manufacturing company in Two Rivers he became one of the founders of the industry in this country. In 1898 Henry Vits founded the Manitowoc Aluminum Novelty company on the site of his former tannery and the present site of the Aluminum Goods Manufac-

turing company which was formed in 1908 by the consolidation of the Koenig and Vits companies and the New Jersey Aluminum company. This combination has resulted in one of the largest producers of aluminum products in the country with two plants in Two Rivers, two in Manitowoc, and one in New Jersey, and which produce several nationally famous lines of utensils one item of which is the Mirro-Matic pressure cooker. A large amount of contract work in both aluminum and stainless steel is also produced.

In 1909 E. and C. Krug founded the Aluminum Specialty company in Manitowoc at York and Sixth streets. This concern now headed by W. E. Spindler and located at 17th and Wollmer streets is a large producer of aluminum kitchen utensils.

Only Cement Plant In State

Manitowoc is the location of the only cement plant in Wisconsin. It was built in the fall of 1923 by the Manitowoc Portland Cement company on the site of the old Reiss docks up river and started operations May 19, 1924. Clay used in the manufacture of cement is conveyed to the plant from a clay pit a mile west of the plant.

With over 70 industrial concerns operating in the county it is difficult to collect the data needed to compile this article. It is hoped that no serious omissions have occurred. Thanks is due to the many persons who have assisted in gathering the data.

COMMUNICATIONS

By Alfred O. Allie

Postal Service

The history of the postal service in Manitowoc county opens with the Green Bay trail. This, the first mail route in the county, connected Fort Howard, now Green Bay, and Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago river, running through Manitowoc Rapids.

For years the only postoffice in the county was at Manitowoc Rapids, where, in the late thirties, J. G. Conroe was postmaster, followed later by T. Baker. Their successors, through the fifties, were P. Pierce, O. C. Hubbard, J. P. Champlin, E. H. Ellis, and E. D. Beardsley. In the nine months of 1840, the gross receipts of the Manitowoc Rapids postoffice were \$57.56, of which the postmaster received one-half as his compensation.

The second postoffice, with J. H. Colby as postmaster, was established at Manitowoc in 1847. Francis Flynn and Henry Edwards carried the mail from the south and proceeded to Green Bay on foot. For years the postoffices at Manitowoc Rapids and Manitowoc, together with the one at Two Rivers, were the only postoffices in the county. Among the early postmasters at Two Rivers were Andrew J. Vieau and Hezekiah Huntington Smith, grandfather of J. E. Hamilton, founder of the Hamilton Manufacturing company of Two Rivers. In 1846 the postoffice at Meeme was added with Henry B. Edson as the first postmaster. The postoffice at Cooperstown was established in the same year with A. A. Cooper as postmaster.

The year 1851 marked the establishment of new mail routes from Manitowoc to Green Bay via Two Rivers and Mishicot and from Manitowoc to Stockbridge. Mail service from Chicago to Manitowoc by steamer was be-

gun in 1852.

Whig Second Postmaster

The second postmaster at Manitowoc was James L. Kyle, a Whig. The office was then in its original location on the second floor of the large frame building still standing at the northeast corner of Commercial and North Seventh streets, at that time the general store of Jarvis Platt. The next postmasters were James Bennett, S. A. Wood, and A. Wittmann, the latter an appointee of President Buchanan. During Wood's administration the office was moved to the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets.

After 1854, the establishment of postoffices in the county proceeded rapidly. P. M. Falrich, in June, 1854, was appointed the first postmaster at Mishicot. In August, 1854, the Maple Grove postoffice was opened, with Joseph H. Cheney as postmaster and in October a branch office was begun at McAllister's Mills with W. R. Williams as postmaster. Within a year other offices were established at Newton, Oslo, Eaton, Niles, Francis Creek and Centerville. In the next ten years, postoffices were assigned to Larrabee, Clarks Mills, Hika, Kasson, Kiel, Neshota, Reedsville, Rosecrans, Newtonburg and Nero.

At Two Rivers, the first postmasters were succeeded by B. J. VanValkenburgh, C. P. Daggett, P. Phillips, and A. Bemis. William Conine was postmaster from 1870 until his death in 1885. At Manitowoc, Charles Esslinger, a Republican and a public speaker of note, was appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln and remained in office for 20 years.

In Small Building

The Manitowoc office had been moved to Franklin and Seventh streets, but in 1866 a small frame

building was built at about 818 South Eighth street. There it remained until the entire first floor of the new Torrison brick building at the northeast corner of the Eighth street bridge was rented in 1891. The new government-owned postoffice building at Franklin and Ninth streets was ready in 1911, and the office was moved back across the river to its new home. Today, however, officials complain bitterly of cramped quarters.

In the 1850s some hardship was experienced when for about four months each year navigation on Lake Michigan stopped, shutting Manitowoc off from the rest of the world. Even as late as 1866 only three mails per week were received from Milwaukee, one per week from Menasha, and three from Appleton, all by stage coach. In 1863 Thomas Windiate began to operate a new stage line to Menasha, while Davis and Moore operated the lake shore stage line south for many years.

Rails Improve Service

In the late sixties postoffices were established at East Gibson, Elk, Nero, and Prag. In the early seventies the rails of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railroad reached Manitowoc, greatly improving the mail service. As the county became more thickly settled, offices were set up at Cato, Kingsbridge, Northeim, Kellnersville, Millhome, Grimms, Greenstreet, Steinthal, Tisch Mills, Osman, Louis Corners, St. Wendell, School Hill, Timothy Rangeline and Taus.

A. Piening, succeeding Mr. Esslinger, was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885. Piening gave way to a Republican, R. D. Smart, in 1889. Smart died in office, and his wife finished out his term until 1894. Henry Vits served under the second Cleveland administration, being replaced by a Republican, H. G. Kress, in 1897. Later postmasters were Herman C. Schuette, Acting Postmaster A. W. Behringer, Wil-

liam Pflueger, and Harry F. Kelley, who retired August 1.

At Two Rivers, following Conine, came U. Niquette, W. Hurst, George Wehausen, Frank Riley, Noel Nash, Conrad Baetz, and Charles Kurtz, who left the office vacant at his death in June, 1948.

First Rural Carrier

On March 15, 1900, the first rural mail delivery in the county was established, with John Houghton the first carrier. Soon routes were operating out of Manitowoc, Kiel, Valders, Cleveland, and Two Rivers. With the coming of motor cars, better roads, and snow removal, these horse and buggy routes of 20 miles were consolidated into routes approaching in many cases 60 miles. The extension of the rural delivery system affected the rapid discontinuance of all the smaller offices. There are now rural route operating out of the postoffices at Cato, Cleveland, Kiel, Manitowoc, Maribel, Mishicot, Newton, Reedsville, Two Rivers, Valders and Whitelaw. The other offices now in the county are Branch, Collins, Francis Creek, Grimms, Hika, Kellnersville, St. Nazianz, Tisch Mills, and Valders.

Other postoffices established in the county before the trend was reversed were Collins, Eastwin, Zander, Melnik, Stark, Cleveland, Valders, Whitelaw, Wells, Menchalville, Clover, Riefs Mills, Quarry, Bleser, Rosecrans, Pine Grove, Kasson, St. Nazianz, Hika, Edwards, Louis Corners, Milhome and East Gibson.

City Delivery in 1893

The first free delivery of mail in the county began with the establishment of city mail delivery at Manitowoc, on March 15, 1893. Three carriers constituted the staff: Elton Gibson, Fred Rockhoff, and Richard Rudolph. During the first six months of 1911 the Manitowoc postoffice was the only place in Wisconsin

where a postal savings system was operated. The coming of the parcel post about 1912 worked a tremendous change in postal service.

The gross receipts of the Manitowoc postoffice increased from \$7,809 in 1889 to \$256,489 in 1947. Under an act of congress about 1937 all postmasters are in the classified service and hold office during good behavior until retirement at the age of seventy. The department is required to appoint one of the three certified by the civil service commission when there is a vacancy.

(Note: Excerpts from the History of Manitowoc County by Ralph G. Plumb).

Telegraph—Modern means of transmitting messages from city to city, nation to nation, and continent to continent today is a far cry indeed from the primitive fire, smoke and flag signals of the early times. No doubt early Indian tribes in our county sent their messages by puffs of smoke in the daytime, and by waving torches and shooting flaming arrows in the sky at night. Within a century, the white man has developed and made practical high-speed push-button communication systems, radio broadcasting, and television.

According to official sources listed by the Western Union, Manitowoc first appeared in the tariff list of the Northwestern Telegraph company in 1872, but lines of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph company passed through the county when the line was constructed between Chicago and Green Bay in the 1850s. The Milwaukee to Manitowoc telegraph line was constructed in 1864 and completed in 1865 and was known as the Northwestern Telegraph company. In 1876, W. W. DeLano became associated with the Manitowoc office and served until 1910. The location of the telegraph office was then in the Platt building at York and

Ninth streets. A year later it was moved to the present location of the Boston store where it remained until the erection of the store in 1880, when the telegraph office was moved to the Barnes block between Commercial and York on Eighth street. It moved to several quarters in this block until 1890, when the office was moved to the second floor of the Metropolitan block, now the Krambo food store. After 1907, it was moved to the Torrison building next to the river on the east side of Eighth street, and then to the present location, corner Eighth and Quay streets. The telegraph office manager after Mr. DeLano was Thorval Torrison who was with the company from 1890 to 1936 when he died.

Service Expanded

The Northwestern Telegraph company was leased to the Western Union Telegraph company in 1881. The extension of the rail lines into and in the county brought about the expansion of the telegraph lines to serve the villages in which railroads had resident depot agents. Only one message at a time could be sent until the early twentieth century. In 1915, the multiplex system, permitting the sending of as many as eight messages over one wire, was introduced. The teleprinter was first used in 1920. Today the company is carrying out a mechanization program to increase greatly the speed, capacity, and efficiency of telegraph service.

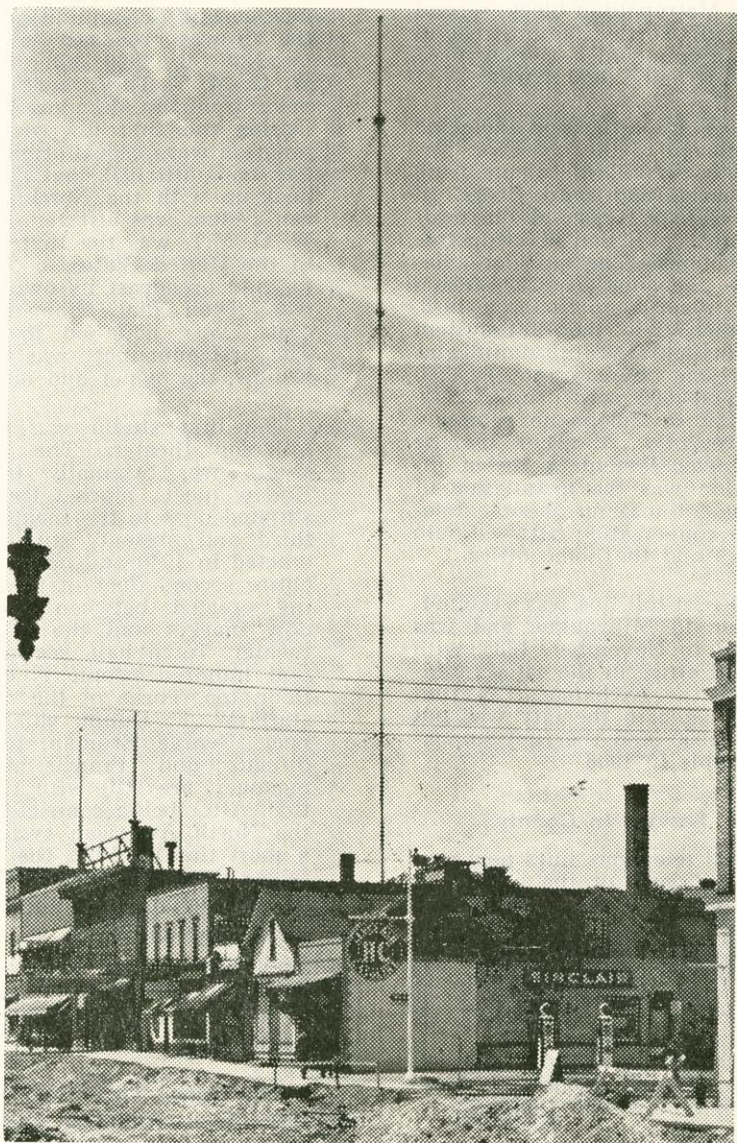
Telephone—The first telephone in our county was installed by C. H. Haskins and Co. of the Bell Telephone company in 1878. The private line was owned by C. S. Sedgewick. W. W. DeLano, who was manager of the telegraph office, acted as telephone organizer also. In the spring of 1881, he and E. K. Rand and G. C. Sedgewick obtained 38 telephone subscribers between April 12 and May 13, 1881. At least 30 subscribers had to sign up before

the exchange could be established. The city did not grant them a written agreement to establish the exchange until a few years later. The first office and exchange was located at 112 North Eighth street in the Barnes block. The exchange was under the title

of C. H. Haskins and company who was also superintendent of the Northwestern Telegraph company.

Weaver First Operator

W. W. DeLano took over man-



Station WOMT on Washington street, with the radio tower.

agement of the Manitowoc exchange in 1881. The first telephone operator was George N. Weaver. In the summer of 1889, the Manitowoc office was moved from the Barnes block to the old National bank building, now the Brick restaurant building. About a year later it was moved to the Metropolitan block, second floor, 107 North Eighth street in the building which is now used by the Krambo food market.

In 1905, the office and exchange was moved to the old First National bank building again using the second and third floors. In 1905, DeLano resigned his position and C. H. Bau was appointed manager. The present telephone exchange at 820 Buffalo street was completed in 1940, at which time the dial system was inaugurated in Manitowoc. At present there are over 7,700 city and 600 rural subscribers. The Rapids Telephone company was recently absorbed by the Manitowoc system. A recent innovation was the installation of equipment making possible telephone conversation between auto drivers and the home office.

The first toll line was a grounded line to Milwaukee and was opened in November, 1885, with the toll office in the same building as the exchange. The first aerial cable in the city was put up in 1900, and the first submarine cable in 1906.

Service In County

Rural telephone lines now connect all parts of the county. It was not until the turn of the century that rural lines were established, financed, and controlled by rural subscribers. The party lines at first had 25 to 50 patrons on one exchange. Rural telephone exchanges are now maintained at Valders, Baryenbruch, Mosel, Reedsville, Newton, Whitelaw and Denmark.

The Commonwealth Telephone company of Two Rivers was or-

ganized originally about the time that the Manitowoc exchange was one of the first installed in the state of Wisconsin. Details of its organization and development are lacking.

Radio—The first local message sent out to the county and the neighboring communities over the air was broadcast at 5:30 p. m. Nov. 8, 1926, over station W. O. M. T. The broadcast was made from the Mikadow theater. During the first few years the program was of local origin for it was not until 1932 that a partial hook-up with the North American system was effected. Station W. O. M. T. was the first station in the United States to contract for and broadcast its own news. Their dial phone system casts every hour on the hour. The first announcer was Francis Kadow, the owner and manager.

The first studio was in the Mikadow theater. The second studio was originally the old Kadow meat market ice house situated next to the theater. The third and present studio was erected in 1940 and occupies the entire second floor of the building erected between the Kadow market and the Mikadow theater. Town hall, seating several hundred people is on this floor, too. Three of the original staff—W. F. Dubin, chief engineer, George Erdman, program director, and Francis Kadow, manager, are still with the station. After being connected with the North American system for a short time in 1932, the station joined the American in 1936, and in 1945 joined the Mutual network. Station W. O. M. T. has been heard in every state in the nation, in Canada, in Mexico, and as far away as New Zealand and Australia.

Television—Television, so rapidly advanced during World War II, has just gained a small following at the close of the first

100 years of Wisconsin statehood. A few taverns and business places in the two cities have installed receiving facilities. Henry Hunsader, residing north of Manitowoc, was one of the first county farmers to avail himself of the television service. This communication infant of the 1940s promises revolutionary changes in the field of communication with the opening of the second century of Wisconsin's statehood. Whether it will make telephone, telegraph, and radio methods of communicating as obsolete as sending messages by smoke signals will be watched with interest.

Manitowoc Electric

The electric utility, probably the most important industry in the city, is indeed the lifeblood of the community. This, the largest municipal utility in the state, was begun in 1885, just a few years after the first generating plant was built in the United States. On Jan. 2, 1914, the city purchased the electricity utility from John Schuette for \$146,000, the plant having then a capacity of 700 kilowatts.

From earnings from the time of purchase, the plant has become a \$3,585,000 asset, as well as contributing to the general fund of the city over \$1,000,000. The municipal utilities of Manitowoc, while one of the biggest taxpayers in the city, offers its users the lowest rates in the state.

From 700 kilowatts in 1914, the power plant has grown to a capacity of 20,000 kilowatts, soon to be increased to 30,000 kilowatts upon the installation of another generator now on order. In 1914, the utility generated 1,272,000 KWH of electricity; in 1947, 48,883,889 KWH. An increase of 20 per cent in 1948 over 1947 is contemplated. As of Jan. 1, 1948, there were 9,525 customers, 94 miles of pole lines, and over 500 miles of wire in the distribution system within the city

limits. The streets of Manitowoc are lighted by over 1400 units.

Water System

The water utility, started in 1889 and purchased by the city in 1911 for \$250,000 has present assets of over \$1,819,000. The city of Manitowoc has one of the finest types of water supply. The venture of installing the first so-called horizontal wells proved successful, and Manitowoc is one of the few cities in the country having a supply far in excess of its present requirements.

One of the new horizontal wells is located in Silver Creek park (capacity 10,800,000 gallons per day). The other well is in Lake Michigan (capacity 5,000,000 gallons per day). There is also a 1½ million gallon overhead water storage reservoir at Eighth street and Reed avenue, and a 3,000,000 gallon underground reservoir at South Seventh and Columbus streets. The city has its own bacterial laboratory, but sends samples weekly to the state board of health's laboratory for the customers' protection.

Over 383,000 feet of water main under the city streets serves 5,600 customers. For general city fire protection there are 490 fire hydrants. Gallons of water pumped increased from over 3,000,000 in 1911 to over 1,000,000,000 gallons in 1947. The quality of the water is without doubt one of the finest in this territory.

Manitowoc Gas Company

The history of the Wisconsin Fuel and Light company in Manitowoc dates from 1901 when sale of gas and its by-products was begun. The city council granted a franchise to Henry Vits, Emil Teitgen, Julius Lindstedt, and Michael Dempsey of Manitowoc incorporated under the name of Manitowoc Gas Light company. They built the plant on North Tenth street and laid mains of various sizes to a total of 263 customers.

The Manitowoc concern in 1907

sold the plant to the Douglas interests of Eau Claire and changed the name to the Manitowoc Gas company with R. C. Douglas as president and J. P. Eastman as manager. The latter remained with the company until he began the Eastman Manufacturing company. In 1918, Douglas sold out to Runyan and Ryall, a Michigan corporation. During all this time the business of the company had expanded from a few miles of mains to almost 30 miles of underground systems and increasing the users to over 3,000 units.

In 1925, Mr. Douglas formed the Interstate Fuel and Light company and bought the Manitowoc Gas company and changed the name to the Wisconsin Fuel and Light. They made many improvements. In 1929 the business was sold to eastern interests who made an intensive drive for new customers. A large storage tank, garage, and meter shop was erected on South 21st street. Coal gas was used until 1947 when propane gas was introduced after William O'Donnell came to Manitowoc as manager for a Minneapolis corporation that had purchased the plant.

Public Service Corp.

The Wisconsin Public Service corporation's operation's began in 1916, when the predecessor company, the Wisconsin Securities company, purchased the Manitowoc and Northern Traction company from Thomas Higgins, who had built the interurban line between Manitowoc and Two Rivers and the Manitowoc street car system.

In 1916, the Wisconsin Public Service corporation was asked to extend its high voltage transmission lines from Green Bay to Manitowoc, and construction was begun immediately. Shortly afterward another transmission line was extended from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. The record shows that from 1917 to the present time consumption in Two

Rivers increased from 28,300 to 900,000 KWH per month. In 1917, Maribel, Kellnersville, Francis Creek, and Rockwood and the surrounding rural territory were provided electric services. As early as 1909, electric service was furnished to Valders, St. Nazianz, Cato, Whitelaw, and Manitowoc Rapids by the Oslo Power and Light company, which was purchased by the Wisconsin Public Service company in 1922.

A gas plant was constructed and gas mains were installed in Two Rivers in 1925, giving this city the convenience of gas service since that time.

Looking back over the years we can see great improvement in electric service. In the early days electricity was furnished only from dusk to midnight. Gradually more and more appliances came into use. Now practically all industries of the county are electrified, as are the homes on the farm. The service, too, has greatly improved for an interruption after a storm is of short duration. Rural electrification in the excellent farming territory of Manitowoc county, beginning in 1909 with a handful of farm customers, has increased steadily, until today nearly every farm and rural residence is enjoying electric service.

Kiel Water, Light Utility

Owned and operated by the city of Kiel, the Kiel water and light utility was started in 1904 as a water utility. A building housing a deep well pump and a 60,000 gallon water tower were constructed at the same time. In 1912 an addition was built and a gas producer was installed to generate coal gas as a fuel for a three-cylinder 75-horse power gas engine connected to a 50-KW generator. This was the beginning of the electric utility in Kiel.

Operated only at night at first for lighting purposes, the plant

soon served the demand for current for irons and other appliances. A small generator was purchased and belted to the 50-horse power pumping engine. Soon a second three-cylinder 75-horse power gas engine, a 50 KW generator, and another gas producer were added. Since then 24-hour service was maintained.

In 1920, since the plant was far too small, the Kiel Woodenware company was contracted to generate current to the city utility. In 1926, the city entered into a contract with the Badger Public Service company, now the Wisconsin Gas and Electric company. A substation was constructed and a high line was built to Kiel. The same company is serving the Kiel utility today. The city began, in 1922, to build lines outside the city limits and now serves a small rural area in Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Calumet counties.

Two Rivers Light and Water

On Feb. 13, 1901, the secretary of state issued a certificate granting permission to form a corporation to be known as the Two Rivers Water Works, Electric Light and Power company. The city council, on Jan. 15, 1901, had authorized J. P. Miller and associates to construct such a plant and system, which, if found satisfactory, was to be purchased from the corporation by the city. The plant was built for \$64,500 and was turned over to the city in March, 1902.

On July 12, 1901, the first water and light commission was formed, with J. E. Hamilton as first president. A Hudson was the first superintendent, serving until 1910, when he was succeeded by George Wehausen. Paul Capraro became superintendent on June 15, 1923, and has served continuously to the present time.

The first permit for water service connection was issued to

Charles Burger, corner 16th and Washington streets, the present site of the Bank of Two Rivers. The first electric service was installed for the Congregational church, then located on the east side of Washington street between 15th and 16th streets.

When the plant went into operation, March, 1902, there were 44 water meters in service as compared with 1,434 in 1922 and 2,295 in 1946. The original 52 electric meters jumped to 2,022 in 1922 and 3,341 in 1946. Fifty-three fire hydrants were on the line as compared with 122 in 1922 and 172 at the present time. The first year's operation netted a profit of \$176.97.

Bought Plant In 1901

An election on Nov. 13, 1901 authorized the purchase of the plant by the city. No intensive improvements were made until 1924, when two old wells on the lake shore were replaced by a 24-inch intake, extending 6,126 feet into Lake Michigan, at a cost of \$159,210. Owing to the impure condition of the water caused by storms and algae, a filtration plant was constructed in 1935, at a cost of \$167,654. Since storage facilities were inadequate to take care of peak loads, the elevated tank near the Koenig school was erected.

The public utilities, owned by the citizens of Two Rivers, are now entirely free of debt. The water department has \$40,000 and the electric department \$110,000 invested in U. S. government securities, besides a cash balance of over \$45,000 in the banks. This is an outstanding record for a public utility which started from scratch 35 years ago and has been able to finance itself while giving to its customers the benefits of one of the lowest electric rate schedules in the state of Wisconsin and supplying them with a high type of drink-

ing water at the rates now in use. Unfortunately space does not permit the mention of those employees who by their competence and loyalty have made our public utilities what they are today.

Sewage Disposal Plant

The sewage disposal plant, which is under the supervision of Paul E. Capraro, was built in 1938 for the benefit of the health of the citizens, with the aid of the public works administration, at a total cost of \$156,290. To pay the city's share of this cost, \$94,000 worth of general obligation bonds were issued on Nov. 1, 1938. The last block of these bonds was paid up in Nov. 1947, so that all utility building, equipment, and extensions are now paid for.

At the present time all the sewage in the city is being cared for in the sewage disposal plant, since the sewer system on the east side was connected in the fall of 1946. The flowage into the plant during 1946 amounted to 358,258,100 gallons, or an average of 982,000 gallons per day. The by-products of the disposal process are the gas generated from the decomposition of the solids and the sludge remaining after the secondary treatment. The gas is highly combustible and is used to operate the engines used to pump the sewage from one state of operation to the next. One of these engines has been operated almost continuously, while the other has been operated on an average of almost three hours per day during the last year. The sludge has been used extensively as fertilizer, both liquid and dried, by the city in the maintenance of various parks and by private citizens who can buy it at a nominal cost.

Preserves Lake Quality

The operation of the sewage disposal plant has been in charge of four operators, Ira Johnson,

John Grade, Louis Schramm, and Joseph Gagnon, with the assistance of the technician, Ervin Bartz, who also serves in this capacity for the water filtration plant. These men have taken great pride in the efficiency and appearance of the plant and are deserving of commendation.

The sewage plant has the responsibility of preserving the quality of the lake and protecting the reputation and safety of the area as a recreational center. For this reason the city built an activated sludge plant rather than a primary plant, thus causing greater emphasis to be placed on consistent, adequate control of operation procedures. The overall efficiency of operation has been gratifying. Its design and operation results caused it to be chosen by the Alumni Research Foundation of the University of Wisconsin for activated sludge return studies conducted in 1941.

Filtration Plant

The filtration plant is in charge of two operators, Raymond Zielke and Albert Niquette, with the assistance of Ervin Bartz. It has not been found necessary to filter the water round the clock. During most of the year 12 hours per day has been sufficient, but during the peak summer months it has been necessary to extend the time of operation. In 1946 the minimum day's output was only 374,000 gallons, while on the maximum day 1,966,000 gallons of filtered water were pumped into the various mains and used by the people. The average daily consumption for the last year was 912,000 gallons. This average has been increasing constantly from about 600,000 gallons before the filtration plant was put into operation in 1937.

Commendation is due the operators of the filtration plant for efficient maintenance and operation and for the neat and clean

appearance of the buildings, grounds and equipment. The four high lift operators, Deau, Frenz, Driep and Hansen, work six hours a day, seven days a week, to see that the filtered water is pumped into the mains and elevated storage tanks, and also operate the \$23,100 switchboard

through which the electric current is delivered from the Wisconsin Public Service corporation. They must see that the pumps, switches and controls are always in perfect working order and must be awake to any emergency.

RELIGION

(By Rev. Louis Schorn)



St. Mary church at Manitowoc Rapids, built in 1850

Early History

Early settlers came to America for religious freedom. Those who came to Manitowoc county after 1836 continued the desire to have churches and church affiliation. The churches of our county then, beginning with the settling of our communities, have grown and developed, so that today the county is dotted with fine church edifices, attesting to the interest of its citizens in religious affairs. Most of the churches located in or near community centers have grown and prospered; others in

the open country have declined in membership or have been torn down and the members joining nearby village churches of the same denomination.

School records of the county schools often mention the fact that church services were held in the pioneer log school houses until a church edifice could be erected. In communities where mixed religious groups settled, the voters at annual meetings forbade the use of the school for church purposes.

Religion is an essential need in the growth of every community. The history of early beginnings of religious groups is always interesting and at times shows elements of the heroic. To present a logical and coherent history of the development of the beginning and growth of the various religious groups, the series of articles on religion will trace the histories of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish groups.

Catholic Parishes

The Catholic church in Manitowoc county has grown from six struggling missions scattered throughout this Wisconsin wilderness to the present day total of 25 well-established parishes made up of more than 25,000 souls. The church has also established 23 parochial schools with over 4,000 children taught by 120 nuns. Up to 1868, the established parishes belonged to the Milwaukee diocese, but since that time have belonged to the Green Bay diocese.

Early Green Bay was the center of church activities in pioneer Wisconsin. The first Catholic missionary sent to Manitowoc county was Rev. Joseph Brunner in 1850. There is, however, strong evidence to the claims of earlier visits by missionaries and explorers. They are said to have planted the cross in this Pottawatomi county. This Indian tribe had frequent missionaries from Green Bay as visitors. Some of them were the Rev. Theodore Vanden Broels, 1834-1840; Rev. Flo. Bonduell, 1840-50; the Jesuit Fathers Anton Anderlady and Joseph Brunner, 1850-1; and the Crusade Fathers Edward Daems and H. J. Nuyts from 1851-3.

Began Pastoral Work

It was not until Rev. Brunner's arrival that definite pastoral work

began. This energetic and zealous church leader by 1853 had established six parishes located at Manitowoc Rapids, Two Rivers, Cooperstown, Meeme, Maple Grove, and Francis Creek. The first Catholic church, known as the Church of Holy Maternity, was built at Rapids with Rev. Brunner as pastor. He gave religious instruction in German, French, and English. He also attended monthly the St. Luke parish at Two Rivers established in 1851. Rev. W. DeYouge was the first resident pastor at Rapids, succeeded by Rev. H. J. Nuytes. The Catholics in the village of Manitowoc attended this first church at Rapids.

Father Nuytes foresaw the fact that the major settlement of the county would not be at the rapids of the Manitowoc river, but at its mouth. Accordingly, in 1853, he built a church at Manitowoc dedicated to St. Boniface. Within a few years after the establishment of St. Boniface the Rapids church became a mission until it was discontinued.

St. Boniface, Manitowoc, was dedicated March 15, 1853, with Rev. H. J. Nuytes as the first pastor. He was succeeded after three years in turn by Rev. Beitner, 1856; Rev. Maly, 1857; Rev. Gerubauer until 1859; Revs. DeBeche and Pfeiffer until 1863; Rev. Stehle until 1868, Rev. Joseph Fessler until 1878; and Rev. Henry Jacobs until 1881. May 1, 1881, marked a new era in the history of this pioneer church. On that date Rev. W. J. Peil, later monsignor, became pastor and served until 1934. He was instrumental in building the present church, the school and the home for the teaching sisters. Three times during his pastorate, it was found necessary to subdivide the parish.

Poles Start Parish

A desire for a congregation their own prompted the early Polish settlers of Manitowoc to form the St. Mary parish in Feb-

ruary, 1870. Prior to that time the people attended St. Boniface or St. Casimir at Nordheim. A frame church was erected but soon proved too small. In 1883, and old frame building, used by the German Lutherans, was purchased, enlarged, and dedicated on Sept. 2, 1884. In 1888, the present twin-steepled Gothic-style church structure was begun but not completed until 1899. The first pastor was Rev. F. F. Kralczykanski. A new school was erected in 1925 and a new parsonage in 1931. The congregation now has over 600 families.

In 1902 the northside members of St. Boniface organized the Sacred Heart parish under the guidance of Rev. J. T. O'Leary. Until 1905, the parishoners worshipped in what was formerly an Episcopal church located at Chicago and North Ninth streets. The building was then owned by John Kellner. A house was rented for a rectory on south Seventh street while a new one was being erected. The cornerstone of the present building was laid Sept. 18, 1904. The structure is still a combination church and school. The parochial school was opened in September, 1908.

St. Paul Parish Started

In order to relieve the crowded conditions at St. Boniface in 1920, Bishop Rhode established the St. Paul parish to serve the west side and Rapids residents. Rev. Martin Jaekels was the first and present pastor. The cornerstone for the Tudor Gothic type building was laid in August 1921. The eight-room school adjoining was completed and dedicated May 6, 1928.

Another division of the St. Boniface congregation took place in the spring of 1927 when St. Andrew parish was organized for the far southside. Rev. Henry Letz was appointed pastor and serves today. A brick-combination church-school was dedicated Dec. 23, 1928. The school opened in January, 1929.

In 1923 a division of the Sacred Heart Parish was deemed necessary and so Holy Innocents parish was established. A combination church-school building and a rectory of stone and brick were constructed. Rev. E. A. Radey was the first pastor and serves at present. The congregation now numbers over 600 families.

All of these divisions of the original St. Boniface parish into six separate parishes attests to the growth of the city and the number of Catholic families in and near Manitowoc.

At Two Rivers the religious movement began in the 1830s when Catholic missionaries visited the community from time to time, saying mass in the private homes of the Ebert, Stahl, Gagnon, Niquette, Berner, and Holland families. The Rev. Joseph Brunner, with the aid of Oliver LeClair began the erection of the first log church in 1852. After Rev. Brunner's departure the parish was cared for by visiting priests from Rapids. On March 1, 1857, the Rev. Peter Menard was named the first parish priest and the church placed under the patronage of St. Luke.

In 1863, a 60 by 22 foot addition was erected. During the pastorate of Rev. James Gauche, 1873-77, a parochial school was begun and was in charge of lay teachers until 1887 when sisters took over the teaching duties. Under Rev. Joseph A. Geissler, 1890-1923, the cornerstone for the present brick church was laid and the structure dedicated Oct. 23, 1892. The old church was moved across the street to serve as a parish hall and school. The present rectory was built in 1895; the home for the teaching sisters in 1903, and the present large brick school in 1909 and enlarged again in a few years. The Rev. C. V. Hugo, an assistant for 17 years, became pastor in 1923. The congregation numbers 1,200 families.

Form Own Parish

In May, 1889, the Polish parishioners of St. Lukes decided to build a church of their own. At the organization meeting 36 charter members were present. They authorized a combination church school dedicated to the Sacred Heart. The parish was at first attended by Rev. Z. Luczycki of St. Mary home, Manitowoc. In 1898, the present brick church was begun and dedicated Dec. 24, 1899. The old building was remodeled into the present sisters' home. The present brick school was built in 1919.

The third and youngest Catholic church in Two Rivers is St. Mark, erected in 1924. Because of overcrowded conditions in the mother parish, the parishioners residing on the southside, organized their own congregation with Rev. Peter J. Nilles, a native of Two Rivers, as pastor. The rectory and the sisters' home were purchased in 1925. The parochial school was begun in 1926 and completed in November of that year. The church property now consists of an entire block and is valued at more than \$100,000.

One of the first six parishes begun in our county was at Cooperstown in 1850. The church was attended at intervals by Rev. Joseph Brunner who built a parish house in 1854 but the church was of mission type until Rev. James Gauche became resident pastor in 1870-3. During his pastorate a larger church was built and dedicated in 1871 as the St. James church. During the pastorate of Rev. Rossochowitz, an exile of Bismark's "Kultur Kampf", a parsonage, a school, and an enlarged church were constructed in 1876-84.

Francis Creek Parish

Another of the first parishes in our county was built at Francis Creek. According to records some 25 families joined forces in 1848

to build a log church, 60 by 30 feet, on the present site of the Francis Creek cemetery under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Brunner. The first mass was said in the fall of 1851. St. Ann parish remained a mission of the Rapids congregation until 1860 when Rev. Maly established his residence at Francis Creek. In 1873, the present brick church was erected at a cost of \$6,000. The present rectory was built shortly thereafter. A school and sisters' home was erected in 1875. The church was rebuilt and a 106 foot steeple added in 1894, and about 1910 two sacristies were added, making the church 20 feet longer. The present modern four-room school and sisters' home were built in the 1920s.

St. Augustine at Reif Mills dates its origin to 1862 when the first church was built. It prospered so much that in 1890 a parochial school was erected, but later discontinued. The spiritual needs of the congregation have always been cared for by priests from Kellnersville and Francis Creek. At present it is a mission of St. Ann.

Initial steps for the formation of another of the first six parishes were taken in Meeme in the fall of 1850 following a mass by Father Brunner in the John Mullitor home.

Land Is Cleared

The land was cleared by Henry Mulholland for a church site and accepted, and a log church, 30 by 50 feet was erected. The Germans wanted to name it St. Joseph but the Irish insisted on St. Patrick. Bishop Henne settled the issue to the satisfaction of all by naming it St. Isadore. Father Brunner and other neighboring priests served the parishioners as missionaries for some years. In 1864 the second church was built and that was replaced in the 1920s during the pastorate of the Rev. E. J. Schmit. At the same time the modern

brick church and sisters home was constructed at St. Fidelis at Spring Valley is now a mission church to St. Isadore, but a parochial school is maintained there.

Another of the first county parishes was established at Maple Grove in 1850 by 14 Catholics meeting at the home of B. S. Lorrigan to form St. Patrick congregation. Father Brunner also served this as a mission. A frame church was built shortly thereafter. The Rev. Sebastian became the first resident pastor in 1861. The present church was erected in 1869-9. The modern school, rectory and sisters home was erected in the early 1900s.

St. Casimir parish at Nordheim was organized in 1868. The first frame church was destroyed by fire in July, 1880. The parishioners then voted a brick church, 70 by 40 feet, with an 80 foot steeple. The building was dedicated in July, 1881, by Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee. The new parsonage was built about 1875 and the old one converted into a school which was discontinued about 1900. In the 1920s the abandoned church was remodeled into a winter chapel and place for catechism instruction.

Mission Pastor

Father Brunner and Father Wenninger are believed to have administered to the Catholics around Mishicot as early as 1851. The first log church was built in 1861-2 with the Rev. E. Van Steenwyck of St. Luke as mission pastor. The first resident pastor was the Rev. Rinckes in 1875-7, who enlarged the church. The parish became a mission of St. Ann from 1890 to 1897. Under the Rev. Peter Schmitz of Francis Creek the new Holy Cross church was erected in 1894 and in October, 1897, the parish was again assigned a resident pastor. The first and present brick parochial school was built in 1907 with the Rev. Philip St. Louis

the architect and contractor.

The Bohemian Catholics of Reedsville at first attended St. Patrick church at Maple Grove. In 1865 they organized their own congregation and built a small log church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. From 1865 to 1876 the congregation was served periodically by the Rev. Joseph Maly and Rev. Julius Strolke. In 1876 the Rev. G. Mazanek was appointed resident priest. A brick church was erected in the 1880s and was utilized until 1906 when it was torn down and the new brick building built in 1907. In 1886 the first log church was moved across the street to the present school site and remodeled into a school. It served that purpose until replaced with the present two story school in 1895.

The history of St. Wendel parish, Cleveland, dates back to May 31, 1853. Catholic families, mostly from Rhineland, were then contributing to a fund to erect a church and to pay for the services of a mission priest from Sheboygan. The first services were held in the Joseph Schulte residence. The first log church was dedicated in 1855. The parish was served as a mission church from 1855 to 1861, by Rev. DeBerge of Sheboygan who came once and later twice per month. In 1863, permission was obtained from the archbishop of Milwaukee to erect a church and rectory at Centerville with Rev. Joseph Reible as pastor. This church of St. Groye was dedicated Oct. 23, 1864. The old church at St. Wendel then became a mission of St. George congregation. With the decline of Centerville, St. George congregation became and is now a mission church of St. Wendel.

The old log church erected in 1855 at St. Wendel was replaced by a new structure dedicated on Oct. 20, 1864. The old log church was converted into a parochial school. The first resident pastor at St. Wendel was Rev. J. Korphage, 1871-5. On Christmas day, 1894, the church and the old log

school were destroyed by fire. They were replaced by the present structures in 1895. The present church rectory was built in 1893, and the sisters' residence in 1930.

St. Josephs parish at Kellnersville had its beginning with the erection of a small log church at Greenstreet in 1856, and known as St. Wenceslaus. Rev. Maly of Francis Creek first served them as missionary priest. This structure served the Greenstreet area until abandoned in the 1920s and torn down in 1947. The Kellnersville Catholics petitioned for a church in their village in 1868. This petition was granted and an American colonial design church was dedicated to St. Joseph August 28, 1870. A home for the pastor was completed a short time later and occupied by Rev. George Brunner, the first pastor. In 1914, Father Cipin persuaded the people to build a new church which was completed in 1915. The old frame school built about the time of the first church was damaged extensively by fire in 1935, so it was replaced by a modern red brick school housing the grades and two years of high school. It also houses the sisters' residence.

History Identical

The history of St. Gregory parish is identical with that of the St. Nazianz colony founded by Rev. Oschwald. The first church, a frame, two-story structure, was dedicated on Oct. 21, 1854. The upper story was the church proper while the lower floor was the rectory. It still stands today. The second and present stone church was dedicated in 1864. It was remodeled in 1926. The public and parochial school were closely interwoven with lay and religious leaders heading the school system. The present parochial school was erected in 1884. Holy Trinity church at School Hill, organized in the 1860s, is now a mission of St. Gregory.

The church of Immaculate Conception at Clarks Mills was or-

ganized Oct. 6, 1865, under the direction of Rev. Eugene McGinnity. The first church building was remodeled from a store and hall and presented as a gift to the congregation by Francis, and Anna Marlborough. The first mass was said Dec. 8, 1865. The next year Father Joseph Fessler cared for the parish as a mission until 1871. That year it became a mission of the St. Patrick congregation, Maple Grove, until about 1875 when Rev. John Wernert was appointed resident pastor. While a mission of St. Patrick, Rev. Saubert of Maple Grove began the present brick church at Clarks Mills in 1873. The church and rectory were not fully completed until 1879. The frame parochial school opened in 1887 was replaced by the present modern structure in 1928. The Clarks Mills church was incorporated as St. Mary in 1884 after it had again become a mission for a few months.

Kiel Church History

The history of SS. Peter and Paul, Kiel, dates back to the early 1850s. About 1859 the German and some Irish pioneers erected the first Catholic church, administered for many years by priests from St. Ann, about five miles west. One of these priests, Rev. P. A. Schleider, was instrumental in erecting the parish school in 1878, and in replacing the first church with a new building in 1885. Rev. J. S. Schiefen erected the first rectory in 1892 and occupied shortly thereafter by Rev. George Weiss as first resident pastor. The modern brick school was built in 1904 and the present brick church in 1913 at a cost of about \$43,000. In 1929 the school was enlarged and quarters for the sisters added.

The German Catholics, members of St. Mary congregation, who lived near Pine Grove (Whitelaw) organized their own St. Michael parish in October, 1872. The frame church was dedicated in February, 1874, and became a mission church of the Rapids congregation until 1881.

That year it became a mission of the Clarks Mills congregation. The first resident pastor was Rev. John Rhode who served from 1884 to 1896. He built the first rectory and school about 1886. A new school was erected in 1903, a beautiful new church in 1907, the sisters' home in 1915, the two room school enlarged to four rooms in 1918, and a new rectory in 1926.

The settlers in the northern part of Manitowoc county built their church at Tisch Mills in 1863 as a mission of St. Joseph at Carlton. In 1888 the pioneer church was replaced by the present structure. A new rectory was built in 1919. No parochial school was ever built.

Organized in 1874

St. Josephs, Alverno, was organized in 1874 and a church dedicated that year with Father Fessler as the mission priest from St. Boniface. He became resident pastor in 1878. The first church was destroyed by fire in 1907 but a new structure was built and dedicated that same year. The parochial school is conducted in the basement of the church.

Two other Catholic institutions must be given mention before closing the Catholic church history of our county. St. Mary home was the direct result of the activities of Rev. Z. Luizycki of St. Mary congregation. In 1888, he rented two homes in which he provided a home for the aged and the orphans. They were ministered to by Felician sisters from Detroit. In 1889 plans were laid for a new building to increase the available room and the present home erected. In 1929 the home was entrusted to the care of Franciscan fathers of Pulaski, Wis. The home sheltered only the aged after 1934.

Franciscan Sisters

In 1866, Rev. Joseph Fessler of Clarks Mills engaged a young woman, Theresa Gramlich, to teach

his little religious school, little dreaming that she was to become the founder of a new religious order of women. Four other young women joined Theresa and formed the nucleus of the Franciscan Sisters of Charity at Alverno. When Father Fessler was transferred to St. Boniface, this group of women followed, resolving to consecrate themselves to the vows of a religious life. On Nov. 9, 1869, they were solemnly received into the Third Order of St. Francis. The first convent in Manitowoc, a small frame house, soon became too small so a site was purchased at Alverno in 1873. The new brick convent was dedicated August 2, 1875. The "May laws" of 1873 by the German government drove a community of Franciscan sisters in Germany to the Silver Lake convent and with the \$16,000 realized from the sale of their German property helped enlarge the convent. On Sept. 1, 1881, the convent was struck by lightning and destroyed. On Dec. 7, 1882, a new convent was dedicated which has been enlarged several times since its erection. The convent concentrates on training teachers for parochial parish, high, and boarding schools throughout the United States. A training school for nurses in their own hospitals at Manitowoc and Zanesville, Ohio, is also maintained. Schools of music and art are conducted in the larger parishes. The sisters also conduct a home for the aged in West Point, Neb.

The Holy Family hospital, administered by the Franciscan sisters, was erected in Manitowoc in Sept 28, 1899. Many additions have been made through the generosity of the citizens of Manitowoc county since the original building was constructed. The hospital is now recognized among the leading hospitals of the nation.

In addition to its spiritual functions the church provides for the social and ethical betterment of its members through such organ-

izations as the Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Knights, Knights of Columbus, Columbian Squires and the Holy Name society for the men and youth; while the women are members of Catholic Women's clubs, St. Anne Christian Mothers society, Young Ladies sodality, and Daughters of Isabella.

Protestant Churches

The first settlers of Manitowoc county were largely Yankees and Germans. It is then only natural that Protestant missionaries would come to our county and attempt to establish missions and churches. It is reported that Rev. Richard Cadle, a Protestant missionary, was in charge of the mission at Green Bay and held services at Manitowoc Rapids early in the 1840s. The success of these pioneer church leaders is reflected in the development and growth of the various branches of the Protestant group in our county during the past century.

Episcopal Church

One of the first Protestant groups to carry on religious services in our county was the Episcopal church. The Rev. Richard Cadle, a missionary, held services at Rapids in June, 1841. Other missionaries of this religious group were Revs. Hoyt, Akerly, Homman, Wilson and Bishop Kemper. The Episcopal parish records in our county begin with their first meeting on Feb. 28, 1848. The members voted to organize a parish known as St. James and selected as their first rector the Rev. Gustav Unonius, a native of Finland. Services were held in the rectory at Manitowoc and in a private home at Rapids. In 1851, the Rev. George Schetky became rector holding services in Manitowoc and missions at Two Rivers and at Branch.

A church building for St. James congregation was built in

Manitowoc on the northwest corner of Chicago and ninth and consecrated on July 25, 1852. That church building served the parish until 1902 when it was sold and was turned into a warehouse and store.

During the time of Rev. Thomas B. Dooley, 1866-1870, a parochial school was established with the pastor and his two daughters as teachers. They began with 19 pupils, but the enrollment grew to 40 by the time the school closed in 1870.

A program of improvement began in 1889 with the coming of Rev. B. Talbot Rogers. A small pipe organ, still in use today, was purchased during his time. The present stone church building on Eighth and State streets was erected in 1901 and dedicated on St. James' day, July 25, 1902, at a cost of \$35,000.

St. James' society was founded in 1917 by Mrs. Mabel Killen and Mrs. Mollie Rahr to aid in raising funds for a new rectory as the previous one was sold when the new church was built. In 1924, the society purchased the Dr. A. J. Patchen residence for a rectory.

St. Paul Episcopal parish was organized in Two Rivers in 1855 but disbanded within a few years as most parish members moved away. It was in charge of the present rector of the Manitowoc St. James' rector evidently. The church holds services in the Two Rivers Community Building at certain times of the year.

The oldest church, St. James in Manitowoc, has many church societies and organizations. The parish guilds, St. Faith's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Margaret's and Circle A, help finance the needs of the congregation. A Young People's society provides a field of service and fellowship. The parish has a Sunday school, Scout troops, Altar guilds, and junior and senior choirs.

The one hundredth anniver-

sary of the parish was properly observed on Feb. 28, 1948, with Bishop Harwood Sturtevant of Fond du Lac in attendance.

First Baptist Church

In 1849-50, a number of Baptists came from Germany and settled in Kossuth. E. Grimm, originally of Germany, came to visit his Baptist friends and through his efforts converted and baptized 29 persons. On June 2, 1850, the German Baptist church of Kossuth was organized with Mr. Grimm as the first pastor. A warranty deed, conveying two acres of land in Kossuth to the congregation, was executed on Feb. 25, 1851. The first log church was built on the site by members at a total cash outlay of \$21.30.

In 1856, 28 members left the Kossuth church to organize a Baptist church in Manitowoc. This organization stayed in existence until 1890 when the members sold their Manitowoc property and returned to the Kossuth church. In 1888, the frame edifice was built at Kossuth and remained there, about a mile north of Francis Creek, until 1945 when it was moved to Manitowoc. The plans were to convert it into a modern house of worship but the project was abandoned because of building difficulties and the structure was sold.

In 1894, a parsonage was built in Kossuth. This structure, together with a portion of the site, was sold in 1944. The congregation decided to hold its services after May, 1943, in the Lincoln park field house with the view of making Manitowoc its headquarters. On August 15, 1943, the parish voted to change its name to the First Baptist church of Manitowoc. The congregation purchased the Schuette property at 812 Huron street, on May 11, 1947, for church purposes. The second floor has been remodeled for a parsonage while

the first floor houses the church and Sunday school rooms. The basement has been made available for social purposes.

The school history of Meeme four records the fact that a Baptist church was established and maintained for many years by the Welsh across from the Mineral Springs school. The church is gone, but a large well-kept cemetery remains north of the school.

Methodist Churches

St. Paul — The honors of pioneer Methodism in our county belong to Rev. H. W. Frink who held the first Methodist services in Manitowoc on June 23, 1837. Missionaries held services from time to time in the homes of settlers as there were no public buildings at that time. Jacob Conroe offered his home as a place to worship during the times that the missionary made his rounds. The small but attentive congregation looked forward to his quarterly visits as time of great spiritual refreshing.

In 1850, Rev. Lewis was appointed the first full time Manitowoc pastor. There was no church nor parsonage. After renting a dwelling for some months, Benjamin Jones donated a lot on Park street, the present site of the St. Paul Methodist parsonage. A small frame building was erected, largely by the minister himself, and into which he moved in the spring of 1851. By the end of the next year, the congregation boasted 35 members.

Funds to erect a church building were obtained in 1852-3 and a frame structure erected and dedicated on the present North Seventh street site in 1855. The church building has been remodeled and enlarged several times since its erection and is now valued at about \$26,000 in addition to a parsonage worth \$10,000. The membership now totals 350. Since its first resident pas-

tor, 52 ministers have headed the Manitowoc church.

A Methodist church was organized and maintained in Newton for many years. The structure is still standing although abandoned for church purposes about 25 years ago. About 15 years ago it was purchased by Newton township for a town hall.

Wesley Methodist

The Wesley Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed in Manitowoc in 1854 as the German M. E. church. The church is located at Ninth and Hamilton streets. The present structure was built in 1882 and is one of the older church edifices of Manitowoc.

German Lutherans

The early Lutheran pioneers who came from Germany about a century ago were from the provinces of Mecklenburg and Hanover. Unlike their ancestors of present day Lutherans who came to America to escape religious persecution, these forefathers of Lutheranism in our county came to escape economic and social conditions in Germany.

In the spring of 1851, Pastor Carl F. Goldammer, a young man educated for the ministry and sent by the Barmen mission of Barmen-Wuppertal, Germany, came to Newtonburg, in our county at the request of a small group of settlers and established the first German Lutheran congregation there. Pastor Goldammer also walked to the small village of Manitowoc to hold services every second Tuesday in the district school house at the corner of Washington and Seventh streets.

The growth of the village of Manitowoc brought a demand for a new congregation in the village. In 1853, the first step was taken when a lot on the northeast corner of South 10th and Marshall streets was purchased.

In the spring of 1854, Pastor Goldammer resigned his county missions to devote more of his time to the newly organized Manitowoc congregation. As the first site purchased was deemed unsatisfactory, the property at South Eighth and Marshall streets was in part purchased and in part received as a gift from Sam Hinckley of New York.

Lutheranism has kept pace with the development of the county. Most of the Lutheran congregations are affiliated with the Wisconsin synod. There are now 13 county parishes, several of which consist of more than one congregation. Five of them have full time Christian day schools. Some of these were organized and maintained for spiritual purposes as early as 1868, offering a complete academic curriculum, as well as religious instruction. Schools are maintained at Maribel, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Reedsville, Newtonburg, and in Liberty.

Set Up in Newtonburg

The first German Lutheran church was set up at Newtonburg in 1852 with Rev. C. F. Goldammer as pastor. The structure of logs built in 1852 was replaced in 1860 by a frame edifice, and that replaced in 1888 by a brick church which burned in 1922. The new and present brick church was dedicated in 1923. The congregation has always maintained a school in connection with the church and today has the present frame school house west of the church consisting of one classroom.

A parent off-spring of the Newtonburg church was the First German Evangelical Lutheran church at Eighth and Marshall streets. The congregation was at first a mission of Rev. Goldammer until 1854. A frame church was built on the site in 1855 and replaced in 1873 by the present brick structure. The church school was taught by the pastor until 1864

when regular teachers were employed. Today the school has five regular teachers with over 150 pupils enrolled.

The growth of the city of Manitowoc in the last 100 years has brought about the establishment of two daughter congregations of the First German Evangelical Lutheran church. The Bethany Evangelical Lutheran congregation, at 28th and Wollmer streets was set up Jan. 1, 1943. It is a brick structure erected in 1941 and used in the next two years as a mission serviced by the parent congregation. Grace Evangelical Lutheran church located at 17th street and Wisconsin avenue was established in 1940 with Rev. Henry Koch as pastor. The brick church was built in 1942.

Kiel Trinity Lutheran church was organized in 1918 but had no resident pastors until 1946. The concrete church structure was built in 1918. The congregation now has 250 worshippers in charge of Rev. E. G. Behm.

Joined In 1920

St. John-St. Peter Lutheran church at Cleveland was organized as two separate congregations. St. Peter was established in 1862 as the Saxony church in the Pleasant Hill school district. St. John was organized in 1860 at Cleveland. The churches were then in charge of Rev. Quehl. The two congregations amalgamated in 1920 and built a new brick church in Cleveland in 1923 at a cost of \$40,000. Sunday school is conducted for about 100 children.

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the town of Liberty, Webster school district, was organized in 1853. Pastor H. C. Zarwell was the organizer, but the parish was served by pastors from Newtonburg, its mother church, until 1891. The first log cabin church, really a schoolhouse was used until 1867 when a frame church was built. The third and

present church building is of brick completed in 1910 for \$15,000. The parsonage and school were built in 1891. The full time day school was begun in 1925 with one teacher in charge.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran church at Louis Corners was established in 1883 with Rev. Martin Denninger as mission pastor. It was without a resident pastor until 1904. The present frame edifice was built in 1883, and enlarged and a steeple added in 1898 at a cost of \$1,550. The parsonage was built in 1907 for \$2,365. This congregation does not maintain a day school.

Church At Mishicot

St. Peter Lutheran church, Mishicot, in charge of Rev. Zell, was established in 1861 under the direction of Pastor Goldammer. The congregation was without a resident pastor until 1902. The first frame church was replaced in 1927 by the present red granite edifice at a cost of \$32,000.

The Rockwood Lutheran congregation at Rockwood was first set up in 1866 under the direction of Rev. H. Quehl. It has never had a resident pastor and is now served by the Mishicot congregation. The log church erected in 1866 was replaced by one of frame in 1914.

The Jambo Creek Lutheran church was established in 1863 under the guidance of Pastor Bjorn. This congregation had its own resident pastor until 1899 when it was served for three years by Manitowoc pastors, and since that time serviced by the pastors of St. Peter congregation at Mishicot.

Five other German Lutheran congregations are in existence in our county at this time. They are the ones located at Collins in the Woodcock school district and organized in 1857 the Two Rivers congregation set up in 1864, the

Zanders church established in 1873, the Two Creeks congregation organized first in the town of Mishicot in 1873, and the Reedsville church which was one of the pioneer congregations of the county. The Reedsville parish is one of the largest rural congregations maintaining a grade school employing three regular teachers. No information was received from the above named churches to make this history of the German Lutheran churches in the county complete.

First Presbyterian Churches

The First Presbyterian church dates back to June 26, 1851, when a number of early settlers gathered at the Fred Borcherdt home at Rapids and formed a church under the guidance of a missionary, Rev. William Herritt. For the next two years Rev. Herritt had charge and made his circuit on foot and horseback each Sabbath.

In 1852, headquarters were moved to Manitowoc with Rev. Mead Holmes as pastor. The congregation met for a time in the northside school until the decision was reached to build "The Tabernacle" at the southeast corner of North Ninth and Chicago streets, the old Witt harness shop, at a cost of \$490 in 1855. The pastor was a zealous Sunday school organizer, continuing this work after his resignation as pastor.

The Rev. C. B. Stevens in the early 1870s was determined to erect a suitable church and with the financial assistance of Eastern friends realized his ambition, erecting the imposing brick edifice on Eighth and State streets in 1872. The cost of \$20,000 was a large sum for those days. The new building led to an era of extended Christian work, adding much to the influence of the church in this area.

Extensive improvements to the church edifice were made in the early 1900s. The rebuilding of

the church was undertaken in 1939 and rededicated. The active membership, now numbers over 900 in Manitowoc.

The Presbyterian group has established congregations at Kiel and Melnik with resident pastors. The Niles Community church is a mission. The Cato Presbyterian church was organized about 1860 and stayed in existence until the 1930s.

Riverview chapel was built in 1920 to accommodate the Presbyterians in the western section of Manitowoc. It was served by the pastor of the mother church. It was located at Meadow Lane and 24th street. In the early 1940 it was sold and turned into a residence.

County school records reveal the fact that a Presbyterian church was located in Larrabee for many years in the later 1800s and early 1900s. The church is gone but the cemetery north of the village remains.

Evangelical-Reformed Churches

The Evangelical and Reformed church is represented in our county by eight distinct congregations. The Evangelical-Reformed churches were officially organized under that name June 26, 1934, at the Cleveland, Ohio, conference. The union came about because both denominations had the same national, racial, linqual, and creedal background. In 1948, the Evangelical and Reformed church voted further to merge with the Congregational-Christian churches.

St. John church at 15th and Marshall streets dates back to 1890. Organizational activities were carried on by pastors of neighboring cities. The Rev. J. Heinrichs was one of the first resident pastors. It was he, incidently, who established "Die Wahrheit," a German Weekly in Manitowoc. The first frame

church, built between 14th and 15th streets on Marshall street was a small structure, 25 by 40 feet, set on posts. In 1901, the edifice was moved to the present site and a new front, steeple and other improvements added. The parsonage was built in 1902. The present church building was erected in 1923.

The First Reformed church was organized March 25, 1868, by a group of German pioneers under the leadership of Dietrich Barnstein. The first pastor, a converted Jew, was Rev. John Lotka. The church site at Ninth and Hancock streets was purchased for \$400 and a frame edifice erected thereon for \$664. The present brick structure, costing over \$6,000, was erected in 1891. This building was enlarged and modernized in 1941 at a cost of \$52,000.

Church at Branch

Bethany Church at Branch built in the later 1800s was a mission of this congregation. The Branch congregation voted to disband and affiliate with the Manitowoc church on April 23, 1939. The church building was sold, torn down, and the lumber used to build a residence. The cemetery across from the public school is a reminder of the fact that this village had a church for decades.

St. Peters Reformed church, Kiel, began in 1863 when church services were conducted in the homes of pioneer members. The congregation was officially organized June 19, 1864. The first frame church was erected in 1869. The present site was donated by Rev. Ludwig Zenk, the pastor, in 1883. Horse stables were first erected on this lot for the convenience of the rural members who traveled to Kiel for church services. The second church was built in 1889 and that was replaced in 1937 by the present modern church edifice.

Bethlehem church, Evangelical and Reformed, is located in the town of Schleswig, section 9, in the Hillside Grove school district. Missionary pioneering was done as early as 1862. The church was organized under Dr. Muehlmeier on Dec. 26, 1865, and a log church erected. The present frame structure was dedicated Oct. 5, 1913. The congregation does not have a resident pastor now. Rev. Chas. Reppert of the Reformed church on the Manitowoc-Sheboygan county line conducts services.

Ebenezer Reformed

south of Newton, on highway 141, was organized in 1847 with Rev. Goldammer as pastor. In 1854 the first church building was erected of wooden blocks. Since it was at first a "free" church, the congregation in 1854 affiliated with the Reformed church. It had its own pastors for many years, but in recent times the services are conducted by theological students from the Mission House.

Evangelical Reformed Salem-Ebenezer congregation located one mile north of Newton was organized in 1854 with Rev. J. T. Klug as the first pastor. The parish was a mission church from 1851 to 1854. The first log church structure was erected soon after its organization. In 1876 a new structure was built which was partly wrecked by a cyclone in 1880 but rebuilt the next year. This building was enlarged by 18 feet in 1938. The first parsonage was erected in 1855. It was destroyed by fire in 1899 and a new one built in 1900. The first school was built in 1864 and used as the church until 1876. No regular day school is maintained now.

Freiden's Evangelical and Reformed church at Reedsville was begun in 1896 with Rev. E. J. Fleer as pastor. The first frame building was built the same year while the second and present one

was built in 1926. The congregation does not maintain a school building. Two young men of the parish have entered the ministry. Rev. Zane Pautz is now in charge of a parish at Jackson, Wis., while Calton Krueger is now studying for the ministry.

Evangelical Churches

The Evangelical United Brethren missionaries are thought to have come to Manitowoc county about 1855. The Rev. William Zickorish was the first to come to Two Rivers to conduct preaching services in private homes. The first church was built in Two Rivers on Pine street in 1859 with Rev. Peter Held as pastor. The structure was dedicated on July 17, 1859. In the year 1883 a new church edifice on Madison street, Two Rivers, was built and was known as the German Evangelical Emanuel church. The congregation continued to grow with the result that the second structure was torn down and the present edifice erected in 1931. On Nov. 16, 1946, the denominational name was changed to the present one.

At the time the Two Rivers church of the German Evangelical Emanuel church was being established, a congregation was begun at Saxonburg near Mishicot. The log church at Saxonburg served until 1903 when a frame building was erected at Mishicot. For years this congregation was identified as the German Zion Evangelical church, but now is the Zion Evangelical United Brethren church. For some years the church was serviced by the Two Rivers minister but now is in charge of Rev. Robert Boettcher of Denmark.

Another congregation of this denomination, the Zion and Emmanuel Evangelical United Brethren at Kubale's corner, one mile south of Reedsville, was organized in 1912. The first pastor was Rev. C. Wiegand. This con-

gregation is the mother church of the Reedsville church of the same denomination. The brick structure in Rockland is now a mission church of the Reedsville congregation.

Miscellaneous

Several church in Manitowoc county are without resident pastors. No information was readily available for such congregation. A Lutheran church at Clover, now abandoned, was one of the oldest congregations in the county. A Catholic and a Lutheran church at Kasson are now mission churches. The Lutheran church in the village of Collins was torn down several years ago. The little white church east of Gjerpen is serviced now by a Rev. Dale and is of the Grace Norwegian Lutheran denomination. A Lutheran church at the southern village limits of Valders is unidentified.

Evangelical Churches

The English Evangelical Lutheran church was established in Two Rivers under the leadership of Rev. Shellhart of Oshkosh who canvassed the city in 1943. The congregation was incorporated in February, 1944, with 110 charter members. They held services in the Hamilton Community House at first but now meet in the Elks club auditorium. A parsonage and church building lot have been purchased at 20th and Adams streets, Two Rivers.

The Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church at Ninth and Pine streets, Manitowoc, was organized in 1926, and is a daughter congregation of the First German Evangelical Lutheran church of Manitowoc. The present church edifice was dedicated July, 1927. The congregation maintains a Christ day school of eight grades in charge of two teachers.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregations were first

organized in 1850. The first church was built at Gjerpen in 1852 and was used until the present frame structure was erected in 1876.

The West Valders church was built in 1853-4 and served its members until 1900 when a new church edifice was dedicated. Some pioneer pastors serving the Gjerpen and West Valders congregations were Rev. H. S. Stub, J. A. Ottensen, L. M. Biorn, and Rev. A. O. Alfsen.

Used Gjerpen Church

The Valders village Norwegian Lutheran church, an affiliate of the Gjerpen-West Valders congregations, was organized as Our Savior's Lutheran congregation in 1899. Their first parsonage was the old Gjerpen church used for church purposes until 1900. A new parsonage was erected in 1946-7 at Valders. Some of the lumber from the old Valders public school was used in the construction. The parishes at Valders, Gjerpen, and West Valders were incorporated in 1946 as the Evangelical Lutheran parish of Valders.

St. Paul Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in Manitowoc began officially in 1873 under the leadership of Rev. Biorn who was in charge of the Gjerpen congregation. The first frame church was erected at North Seventh and St. Clair streets in 1874 with Rev. O. J. Hatlestad as pastor. A new church was erected in 1898-9 at North 10th and St. Clair streets. The Rev. O. K. Espeseth served the congregation for many years.

The First Lutheran church at Eighth and State streets in Manitowoc is another daughter congregation of the Gjerpen church. It was first known as the First Norwegian Lutheran church but after the union of the synods dropped the designation "Norwegian" from its name. The present parsonage was purchased from the Platt's in 1947.

Congregational

The First Congregational church at Two Rivers was organized in 1851 with H. H. Smith and J. Fisher as deacons. A house of worship was erected with a Rev. Stanley as resident pastor. The congregation prospered until 1857 when financial help was needed from outside sources, especially from the Reformed church organization. In 1877 the church was reorganized and has continued to prosper.

Other Denominations

Christian Scientists founded their First Church of Christ Scientist in 1904. A church is maintained at Seventh and Park streets where property was acquired and an edifice erected in 1917. Previous to that time, meetings were held in private homes.

The Salvation Army has maintained a corps in Manitowoc for several decades. Their first home were barracks on Quay street, but at present is located in the old Henry Heinrichs residence at 815 Buffalo street which the organization purchased.

The Gospel Tabernacle was incorporated in 1935 and is housed in a building at 812 Marshall street, formerly the old glove factory. Rev. E. O. Flagstead has been in charge of the tabernacle for many years.

The religious history of the county Jewish settlers dates back to about 1860 when the Mann brothers set up several businesses in Two Rivers. The first religious services were held in the homes of the members of the Jewish faith, with holiday services conducted in rented halls. The first congregation, Pele Zedek, a synagogue, was organized in Manitowoc on Feb. 18, 1900. In April of that year a building committee was appointed and they purchased the old school of the First Norwegian Lutheran congregation at North Eighth and State streets. A site at 1221 So. 13th

street was purchased and the building moved to that site for a church. This structure was replaced in 1928 by a new brick synagogue. Abe Schwartz, Sam Golden, David Balkansky, and Alfred Muchin have done much to make possible the unified congregation serving the county. Organizations sponsored by the church are Bnai Brith, Jewish Ladies aid, Council of Jewish Women and others.

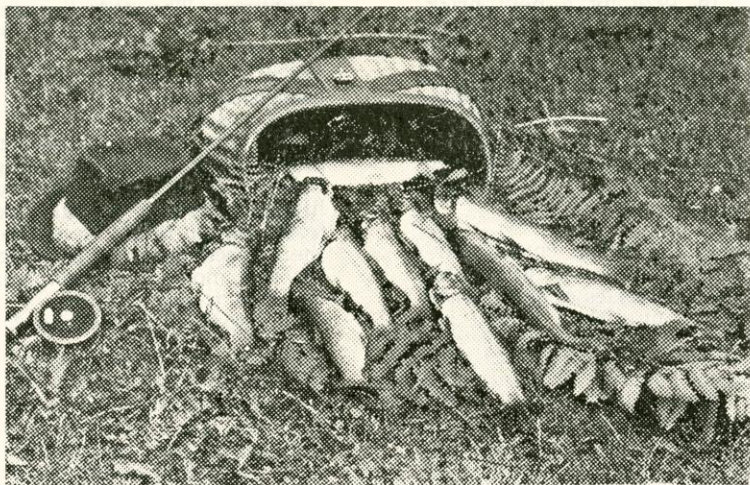
Several Manitowoc county parishes are no longer in existence. The school histories of the county soon to be published reveal in-

stances of the establishment of churches in county communities which today are without church structures. The only remains of these former congregations are the old abandoned cemeteries which often stand neglected and almost forgotten.

The very brief church histories given in this and preceding articles indicate that the love of religious freedom brought by our forefathers is being maintained by their descendants as is evidenced by the modern church edifices common to our county.

CONSERVATION

By Bernard Hagen



A fine mess of fish from state stream.

The pioneers of Manitowoc county found here conditions which delighted the heart of the hunter, the nimrod, the true sportsman and lover of nature. Hordes of game animals inhabited the forest, and wild fowl in great profusion nested in the lowlands and along the shores of our many creeks and rivers, teeming with a great variety of game fishes.

Never to the mind of the pioneer and his immediate successors came the thought that this wild animal life, abundant in the forest, through lowlands, and over plain, would in the near future be in danger of total extinction. Three generations have about accomplished this result. The flight of the wild fowl is now a mere trickle. The ruthless hand of the destroyer has about devastated the forest of game. But fortunately, a remnant of the hardy life in the forest and river remains. Today sportsmen are uniting to replenish in part the ruthless destruction of the past and with laws enacted to accomplish this result, they are

determined to prevent the utter annihilation of life in forest and rivers.

Fish and Game Association

Several organizations and groups have actually engaged in conservation activities. The earliest of these is the Manitowoc County Hunting and Fishing association which later changed its name to Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective association. This association was organized Sept. 14, 1907, for the express purpose of advancing the art of hunting and fishing, and for the enforcement of the laws against the unlawful illegal killing or selling of game or fish in the state of Wisconsin.

In September, 1907, twenty-two county sportsmen saw the need of organized conservation in our county to lessen the constant depletion of wildlife and natural resources. Under the guidance of its first president, Edward Thorison, the remainder of the year was devoted to organization and the appointment

of eight deputy wardens to cope with violations.

The following year Edward Kelley was elected president and held office for the next 12 years. Mr. Kelley was one of the most outstanding conservationists in our county because he was not a hunter nor a fisherman, yet he took an active part in the preservation of game. During this year the association was instrumental in recommending licenses for fishermen and a fishway at the Rapids dam, in extending a closed rabbit season, in proposing an age limit for gun carriers, and working for the protection of song birds. Wild rice was planted as food in lakes frequented by wild ducks and fish were transferred from our rivers to our inland lakes.

Carried On Conservation

It is interesting to note that in 1910, Wisconsin had only 60 game wardens to cover 72 counties. This meant certain counties were without proper protection, and Manitowoc county was one. Mr. Kelley wrote an editorial on the protection of robins in our southern states. It was published in the *Courier Journal* of Louisville, Ky. Previously the birds had been shot for food and target practice. This effort marked the beginning of song-bird protection throughout the county.

From 1911 to 1916, various types of conservation were carried out. They were buying gray and fox squirrels, fish propagation, protection of craw fish, and carp removal from the rivers. The Association bought a picture projector to use with its lectures on conservation of song birds throughout our county and city schools. Members of the organization visited each class room or school, showing the pictures and explaining why birds should be protected. The association stopped tar pollution of the river by the Manitowoc Gas

company.

In 1913, Manitowoc county received its first deputy game warden, John Egan. Planting of fish in our county lakes at this time was a tedious job and hazardous. The cans of fish were picked up at our local depots and were taken to their destination by men driving a horse and rig. Often the trips consumed two or three days. The drivers had to seek shelter for the night from farmers. After reaching the destination, the fish had to be carried an additional mile or more to the lake.

In 1913, the antlerless deer bill came up for a hearing. The association vigorously opposed this bill. Six hundred crawfish or crabs were planted in Weyer's lake. The city council was petitioned to discontinue the use of air guns in the city limits. During 1915, books on wildlife were purchased and placed on the shelves of the public library. A petition was presented asking that cats be licensed, as the damage done by cats roaming is great.

Praised By Paper

In 1917, David LeClair asked the association to support him in asking federal control of commercial fishing. A bill was also presented to the legislature requesting protection of waterfowl. The *Milwaukee Journal* wrote an editorial in 1917 praising the work done by the Manitowoc Fish and Game Protective association. So far reaching were the results of our work that an inquiry was received from a Borris Jaklaroff of Russia, asking information about our club. In 1921 Mr. Kelley resigned and George McLaughlin became president. It was during this time, because of lack of appropriations by the legislature, that one-half of the wardens were laid off. The association offered John Egan \$100 a month until the state could reinstate him.

Rabbit stocking was carried on through purchases and trapping in cities. The association had game laws printed and posted throughout the county.

John Peterick, a later president, released the first pheasants in Manitowoc county in 1927. Pheasant propagation was started in 1932. Two hens and one cockerel were purchased at a cost of \$46 and liberated on the John Wanek refuge in the town of Gibson.

In 1933 from 500 pheasant eggs 250 baby chicks were reared. A reward of \$10 was offered for information leading up to the arrest of individuals illegally shooting pheasants. Up to date, 1,000 pheasants have been released in the county. The first day-old pheasants were received by the association in 1947.

Pheasant Runs

In 1939 pheasant runs were constructed as follows: Manitowoc, 750 bird capacity; Kiel, 500; Two Rivers, 500; Valders, 250; Reedsville 250; Mishicot 250; Centerville, 500. To date these runs have been abandoned with the construction of one large run in the township of Rapias. The association has purchased an 11 acre tract of land having a rearing capacity of 5,000 day old chicks. The cost of material on the pheasant runs alone was well over \$10,000.

Trout rearing was started in 1933 with the building of rearing ponds at Kriwanek's creek. Young fingerlings were put in the enclosure and fed until large enough to be released in our streams. Rearing ponds were also kept by the association at Planico's in Two Rivers. Of late years this propagation has been dropped because of lack of proper streams for planting.

Today the Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective association has over 1,500 members

and is the proud possessor of one of the largest and most modern pheasant-rearing projects in the state of Wisconsin.

Izaak Walton League

Manitowoc county's share in Wisconsin's centennial represents both progress and decay. The decay of the past hundred years came from lack of understanding of conservation knowledge. Efforts of local conservation groups were sporadic and did not reveal the fish and game losses as they should have. This realization prompted the famous "54," a group of anglers, to meet in Chicago, on Jan. 14, 1922, leading to the formation of the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation organization. Izaak Walton's love of fishing, his deep appreciation of nature, and his philosophy prompted the selection of his name for the new organization.

Izaak Walton league's objectives are: "(a) To conserve, maintain, protect, and restore (1) all soil, waters, and wildlife either animal or vegetable, (2) to conserve the natural resources of the United States of America, including particularly, but not exclusively, forests, woods, trees, and other vegetation, marshes, grass lands, and prairies, and (b) To promote means and opportunities for the education of the public with respect to such resources and the enjoyment and utilization thereof."

Active 25 Years

For nearly a quarter of a century, Manitowoc county has been active in the cause of conservation. While demonstration planting and producing of fish and game for the sportsman and nature lover is necessary, very urgent and necessary is the need of persuasive education for the appreciation of conservation which controls our lives in many of its phases. Two of the biggest conservation items are anti-pol-



Hundreds of pheasants in rearing pen

lution and reforestation. Streams and lakes cannot become cesspools endangering wild life and the beauties of nature.

Feeling that there was a need for a more concerted effort in behalf of conservation, a group of Manitowoc men gathered on Feb. 14, 1925, to organize a chapter of the Izaak Walton league in Manitowoc. The charter night was July 16 of the same year. The group went to work immediately voting to lend assistance and cooperation to the Fish and Game association wherever possible. Activities to correct or eliminate forces destructive to conservation were set up.

In 1926 it started on the ever increasing problem of pollution. It was in 1928 that the conservation of Point Beach forest into a game preserve was first suggested. Pheasant eggs and fish eggs were obtained from the conservation commission for the purpose of restoring wild life. In 1928 the fish rearing pond on Steinbrecker's farm was established. The chapter was repre-

sented for the first time at the national convention in Omaha by President Anton Novy in 1928.

Backs Boy Scouts

The chapter pledged its support to the Boy Scout program in 1929 and in 1944 sponsored the Explorer Patrol group. June, 1932, saw the planting of 10,000 rainbow trout in the chapter's rearing pond. Edward Berkedal reported in April of 1933 that 510 acres of land had been obtained for the chapter's bird refuge. It was in 1933 that the chapter started to work on a community building in memory of Fred Carus. This movement culminated in the establishment of the game and bird pens in Lincoln park. In April, 1934, the chapter received 25,000 trout fry which were planted in lakes of the county.

The Manitowoc chapter took the initiative in financing and rebuilding the Centerville dam in 1935.

The pheasant rearing project

at Lincoln park was discussed in March of 1938. The brooder house and rearing pens were completed in June and the chicks arrived in the same month. In October, 471 mature pheasants raised by the chapter were released. Reports concerning pollution of the East Twin river at Mishicot were received in 1939. The Charles E. Broughton conservation award of \$100 annually to be awarded for outstanding work in conservation was announced in 1940.

The Manitowoc chapter organized the Fire Arms Safety movement in 1941. In 1941 an inquiry from Arthur Grahame of The Outdoor Life was received by the chapter regarding this movement.

One of the greatest release of birds was reported by Warden Vander Bloemen in September, 1941, when 4,600 birds were released in the county by combined sportsmen groups.

The tree planting project at Silver Creek park was launched in 1942. Four thousand trees were planted by the Waltonians, assisted by about 50 Scouts. Awards were made to the Scouts who had achieved the best record in the winter feeding program. The establishment of public hunting and shooting grounds in the county was endorsed by the chapter in 1943. The league recommended that the Mud creek area east of Collins be made public hunting and shooting grounds.

Mark Anniversary

The twentieth anniversary of the chapter was celebrated at Hessels resort. Representatives of all civic clubs of Manitowoc were present to lend a hand in the festivities. Cliff Hollowell of national headquarters was the chief speaker.

The Manitowoc chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America

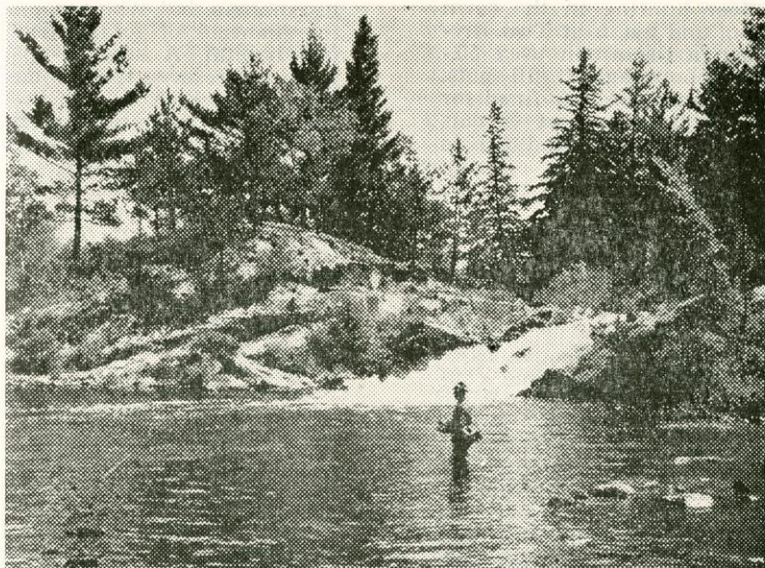
is bending every effort to correct existing pollution in Manitowoc county as well as to prevent its occurrence. Two of the outstanding instances in which the chapter took a leading part are the East Twin river where pollution was in existence, and the Sheboygan river where every condition indicated that pollution would occur.

In the former case it was successful in securing the cooperation of the industry and the problem has now been most completely corrected. In the latter case it was successful in securing a public hearing on the problem before the proper state officials, the industry, the officials of the city in which the plant was to be constructed, and state representatives as well as local representatives of the Izaak Walton League of America. It was the first time in the history of the state of Wisconsin that a public hearing was held on pollution before the polluting was actually taking place.

In the tree planting and reforestation program the chapter is likewise meeting with noteworthy success. This is a long term program and deals with the protection of our present forest as well as with the planting of trees, more thoroughly expressed by the word "reforestation." In this, arrangements have been made for the planting of 23,500 trees in Manitowoc county during 1948. These trees are secured from the state at a very nominal cost to any person who will use them for reforestation.

Conservation Wardens

The turn of the century has shown a transition from a wooded, sparsely settled country to a well-populated and industrial county. The few crooked trails and the horse and buggy have long since given way to a maze of roads and thousands of automobiles. Too often forests



Fishermen after trout below the falls.

with little game and flowers and their denuded and eroded streams remain to remind us that with all our planning and progress, we have neglected nature and the God-given things that have given us the materials from which our present progress came. Our county, blessed with a great food-providing lake on its eastern border, has seen a fishery industry develop from the days of sail boats and hand labor to the present day of fast diesel-powered boats with power lifters.

Today, with its improved transportation, hunting weapons and all sorts of machines designed to get greater production from nature, it is evident that people are becoming alarmed at the rapid rate of depletion and are attempting to help nature by setting up certain restrictions and artificial propagation facilities.

In the field of game law enforcement, it is interesting to note that in 1885 three fish

wardens were appointed for the Great Lakes and that laws were made to regulate commercial fishing at that time. Up to 1905, the laws were enforced on inland and outlying waters by wardens who worked on a commission basis and were appointed without examination. The first regular resident game warden for this county, Hans Hendrickson, was appointed in August, 1905, and he worked until 1929. In 1912 a second warden, John Egan, was employed as a special warden at a salary of \$2.50 per day. As a former teacher Mr. Egan realized that education of the public in the problems of conservation was a big factor, in creating a favorable conservation movement in this county. Looking into the old court records, we find that many of today's problems were also problems 40 years ago. In 1900, three Two Rivers fishermen were arrested for depositing "fish offal" in the East Twin river. In 1905, a fine of \$50 and costs was assessed for hunting 2 ducks without a license. In 1912 arrests were made for il-

legal deer hunting in the town of Eaton, and again at Two Rivers when a fisherman used 50,000 feet of untagged gill nets. Another fisherman was fined for making a false report on his catch of fish and the kind of nets he used.

Started Association

With a decrease of resources in all fields of conservation, farsighted county people in 1907 started the Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective association. As the same time conservation wardens were put on a civil service merit system which insured the public better, more constructive cooperation in the conservation movement. Many different conservation schemes were attempted as the years passed. Even though some people worked very hard to preserve them, the forests gradually disappeared, game got scarcer, "No Hunting" signs began to appear, and each spring found an increasing rush of water down the streams. Carp were planted as a desirable fish to help bolster our fish food.

In more recent years many new projects were undertaken with the public working shoulder to shoulder with the warden. The result is that today in our county we have a public hunting ground in excess of 10,000 acres which is especially stocked and where the hunter can hunt without fear of trespassing.

In 1948, 300 sportsmen attended the conservation congress to express their wishes to the state regarding hunting, fishing and trapping regulations. Upwards of 50,000 trees have been planted with many orders refused because of a public demand which exceeded the state nurseries' output. Many of the streams are listed for planting with fish from state hatcheries. Already several of our lakes have been surveyed by state biologists whose report finds fish present in good-

ly numbers, but who recommend the planting of forage fish and fish habitat. A stepped-up program to preserve the commercial fisheries, which began in 1939 and against much opposition, has already shown good results. In 1940, the fish population was very low. Regardless of regulations, the fishermen were fishing themselves out of business. With the mesh size increased and the fish being scarce and of a smaller size, the fishermen had three years of very poor fishing, but when the fish had increased in size and the number of catches began to increase, more fishermen came into the business, until now we find not less than twenty large boats operating. The laws of conservation as they relate to commercial fisheries, although opposed by some, have guaranteed all fishermen a future living and have saved a great public-owned resource from exploitation. In the case of the forests and land which has been privately owned, nature has fared poorly, but the water with its wild life will always be owned by all the people and have to be managed for the good of all.

Swamp Drained

Swamps are still being drained and trees cut off to clear land for agriculture. It's hard to convince a farmer to stop this because of various reasons, and yet each time trees are cut down it means greater floods, which in turn erode the land and block streams with a great mortality to wild life, not to mention the reduction of habitat and loss of fertile soil. Increased dairy production means more hay mowers and more pasturing; the electric fence is taking the place of the old rail fence and thus good cover is lost.

Too much praise can't be given the conservation clubs, different law agencies, the schools, the Scouts, the radio and press working hand in hand with the various state departments to con-

serve our resources. Our county alone has over 6,000 licensed hunters and 8,000 licensed fishermen. The days of plenty and the necessity to hunt game for food have long passed. Conservation is a continuous battle. Much effort and money must be invested in this work of conserving and rebuilding.

Recently statements have been made about all the money that is paid by the public to the conservation fund, but there is proof that not enough is paid or done to conserve our natural resources which are gradually diminishing. The schools must educate the children to conserve for our very lives depend upon a strong conservation effort.

Point Beach

Point Beach State forest is a tribute to three parties. First, to its previous owner, the late Frank Kaufman, who acquired the land piece by piece, zealously kept it intact and preserved it in its original state as far as humanly possible; secondly, to the public-spirited citizens of Manitowoc county who were de-

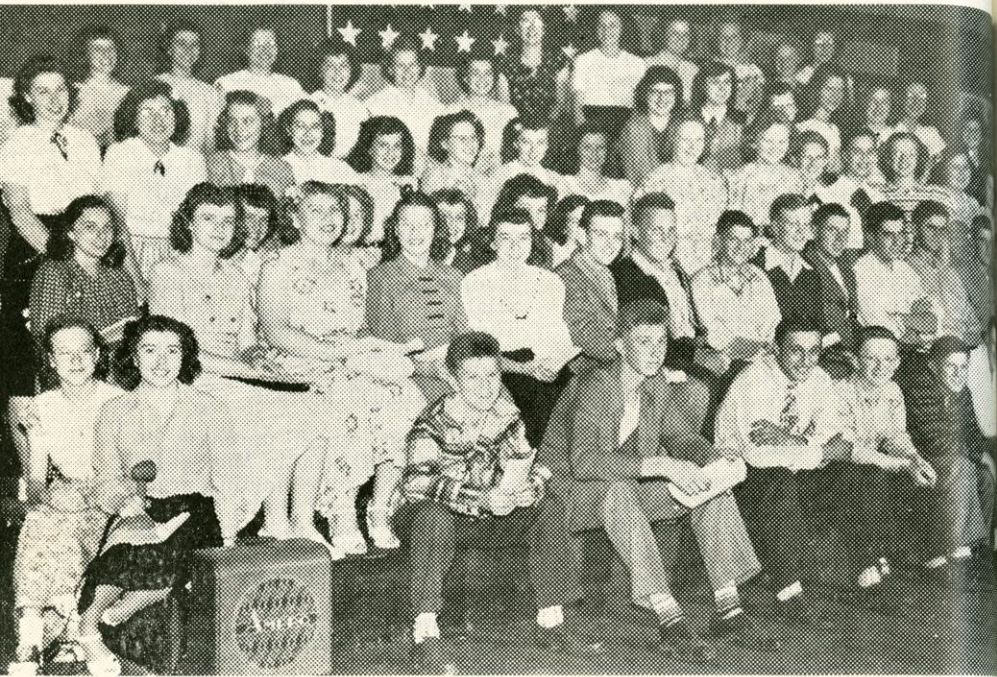
termined to see that Kaufman's desire to preserve the area intact was fulfilled; thirdly, to the state conservation department's forestry and parks division which recognized this as an opportunity to turn over to the public an area in which nature study and recreation are combined.

Because of its deep-rooted interest in this project, the city of Two Rivers voted a sum of \$4,000 toward the purchase of part of Kaufman's preserve. The Manitowoc county board appropriated an additional \$4,500. These sums, together with the state's funds, made possible the initial purchase of 770 acres at a cost of \$18,000 in 1938.

The most recent purchase of 250 acres at \$13,000 in May, 1948, extended the state holding practically to the city limits of Two Rivers. In time to come it is hoped the state will be able to pick up more acreage. What comprises Point Beach now, is considered to be some of the finest timber available in the state.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

R. J. Rensink



4-H club group at meeting in Town hall.

4-H Club Work

No historical account would be complete without including a summary of public youth activities and organizations which play an important part in the development of future county and state leaders.

Among the oldest of the county youth organizations are the county 4-H clubs. At the present time 4-H club work is under the direction of the county extension office. The 4-H club work was an outgrowth of the early corn clubs started by Professor R. A. Moore of the college of agriculture. From these early clubs the present 4-H clubs evolved. The first county agent, Robert R. Smith, was responsible for the formal organizations of club work. In Novem-

ber, 1921, at a meeting called by County Agent Smith, the county club program was launched. It was decided at this first meeting to push calf feeding clubs, corn clubs, and sewing clubs. The calf and corn clubs were to be supervised by the county agent and the sewing club by the county superintendent's office personnel.

The 1921 report of the county agricultural agent showed 53 boys and girls in club work. By 1923 the club program had grown to 110 club members with 38 boys and girls in the calf feeding project and 72 in the acre corn project. In 1925 the first club calves from Manitowoc county were shown at the state fair at Milwaukee. A junior Holstein heifer owned by Leona Riederer of Cato was

awarded a first prize at the fair.

Cooperative Project

In 1925 a cooperative pig project with the Cudahy Packing company was arranged to interest boys and girls in raising bacon type hogs. One hundred pigs were distributed to boys and girls in November of 1925. Three projects were undertaken by boys and girls in club work in 1926. These projects were poultry, pigs, and calves. The poultry club had 146 members, the pig club 75 members, and 95 were in calf club work. The year 1927 found county rural boys and girls taking part in a district 4-H camp at Pine Grove park in Sheboygan county; 315 boys and girls took part in 4-H projects consisting of pigs, calves, poultry, and sewing clubs.

Club work received a boost with the hiring of Harvey Weavers as county agricultural agent in 1929. In that year club work was put on a local basis and a community leader was selected for each group. Sixteen local clubs were formed in various sections of the county. In all, 125 club members were awarded achievement pins for completing project work. The November, 1931, report of the county agricultural agent stated that 350 boys and girls were enrolled in club work and that 225 were awarded achievement pins. From 1932 to 1943, under Harvey Weavers, club work expanded rapidly and became a permanent part of the activities of rural youth. The rapid growth and expansion of club work was due not only to the efforts of the county agent, but also due to the interest and help given by the Kiwanis club, the County Bankers association, the county superintendent of schools, and various other civic and fraternal organizations.

Grew Under Torgerson

In 1943 under Truman Torgerson, 4-H club work continued its growth. In February of 1946 be-

cause of the increased expansion of club work the county board saw fit to put on an additional agent to devote the greater share of his time to club work. The first club agent was Lynford Tremaine. The present county agent, John Buchholz, was hired as club agent in June, 1946, upon resignation of Mr. Tremaine. In October of 1947, R. J. Rensink started work as club agent after Mr. Buchholz was promoted to the county agent position.

Since the early days of club work, the program has expanded so that in 1948, 685 boys and girls enrolled in the 33 clubs. The variety of club projects has grown so that at the present time every phase of farming and homemaking is covered by one of the 4-H projects. Activities in addition to project work carried on by club members include camps, music, safety, demonstrations, nature, health, and recreation. The present club program is set up each year by a 4-H leaders council consisting of adult leaders from the various clubs in the county.

Many Adults Help

All 4-H club work is open to any rural boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 20. Many spend that full time in club work. The success of the club program in the county is due in part to the cooperation and activities of the many local adult leaders who devote much of their time and effort to club work. Among the leaders who have given a long period of service to club work is Mrs. Ervin Tuma of the Branch Busy Bees who has been a 4-H club leader for 18 years.

4-H club work has become a nation wide program, primarily educational in nature. Its purpose is to teach rural boys and girls the latest and best agricultural and home economics practices, and the finer and more significant things of rural life. Girls and boys who are club

members find their lives enriched by enduring friendship with young people.

Future Farmers

The Future Farmers of America is a national organization of farm boys studying agriculture in the high schools of the nation. No organization gives greater freedom under adult counsel and guidance, than that of the FFA. The FFA is an intra-curricular activity, having its origin and root in a definite part of the school curriculum. The foundation of the FFA is built upon leadership, character development, sportsmanship, cooperation, service, thrift, scholarship, improved agriculture, organized recreation, citizenship, and patriotism. This organization is a non-profit, non-political organization striving for the development of leadership among youth, building a more permanent agriculture, and for improvement of country life.

The organization is spearheaded by a national association, individual state associations and the local chapters each with their own set of officers taken from the rank of farm boys. The rank and file of membership consists of members of four degrees, the Green Hands, Chapter Farmers, the State Farmer degree and the highest and most coveted degree, the American Farmer degree awarded only by the national officers at the annual convention at Kansas City.

The first chapter of the Future Farmers of America in Manitowoc county began its organization with the drawing of the constitution and laying out the program of work in the fall of 1940 with the establishment of the vocational agriculture department at the Mishicot high school. The charter was granted to the Mishicot chapter on Feb. 25, 1941, and listed 24 charter members. The

first officers of the Mishicot chapter of FFA were president, Roger Sekadlo; vice-president, Ellsworth Sehloff; treasurer, Ray Sedlacek; secretary, Ben Bradley; and reporter, Roger Kaufmann. Since the time of organization, the membership in the FFA has steadily increased to the present membership roll of 73 members in the year of 1947-48.

Get Coveted Degree

During the 1947 and 1948 school year, the first member of the Mishicot chapter was chosen by the national officers and executive committee to receive the coveted American Farmer degree as one of about 180 young men from the entire United States. He was Donald Rehbein, son of Arthur Rehbein, a town of Mishicot farmer. The American Farmer degree was conferred on him at the annual convention held at Kansas City in October of 1947.

In addition to the FFA chapter at Mishicot, FFA chapters have also been organized at Valders. This chapter was set up in September of 1943. The FFA chapter at Kiel was organized in July of 1946, as was the FFA chapter of Manitowoc.

Agricultural teachers responsible for the organization and development of the various FFA chapters in the county are Donald Hallada, Mishicot; Leonard Turnell, Valders; Ralph Kramer, Kiel; and William Rienks, Manitowoc.

Manitowoc county boys who have earned the Wisconsin Farm degree are: Karl Kappelman, Alton Bernhardt, Mark Stangel, William Siehr, Daniel Jindra of Mishicot and Myron Habermann and Robert Oswald of Valders.

Girl Scouts

Girl Scouting has grown and flourished in the United States since its founding by Juliette Gordon Low in 1912. Since that time, millions of girls, all over the country, have learned to

plan, work, and play with other girls, establish friendly relations with other people at home and abroad, and accept responsibility to troops, homes, communities, and country.

The Girl Scouting movement began in Manitowoc in 1927 when Ruth Hansen and Doris Fitzgerald organized the first troop. Today the city of Manitowoc has 42 troops with a total membership of over 625; Two Rivers has over 350 Scouts; and troops are being organized at Valders, Mishicot, Maribel, and Kiel.

At the close of 1928, there were four organized Girl Scout troops in Manitowoc, so a local council was formed with Mrs. Walter Hamilton as the first commissioner of Girl Scouting in Manitowoc. Working with her was Mrs. A. F. Rank, deputy commissioner; Mrs. Grace K. Wright, secretary; and Ruth Hansen, treasurer. Miss Merle Pickett was selected as part-time executive director. Her duties included keeping individual records of the Girl Scouts and directing summer camping activities.

Since there was no Community Chest in 1929, the Girl Scout council had to conduct its own fund-raising drives to carry out its work. When \$3,500 was needed for the Girl Scouts share in Camp Sinawa at Pigeon lake, troops held mammoth bake sales, and the council sponsored a benefit lecture. Girl Scouts spent two weeks at Sinawa that year. Manitowoc Girl Scouts were given their first merit badges at a city-wide court of awards in June, 1929. As there were only four troops, all the early court-of-award ceremonies were city-wide programs, with the council buying all the badges for the girls.

One of the big projects of 1931 was the remodeling of the kitchen at Camp Sinawa. Mrs. A. F. Rank took over as commis-

sioner in 1932 and Miss Pickett was succeeded by Mrs. A. N. Dedrichs as part-time director. The Scout council received financial assistance from the Community Chest in 1932 and has continued to be one of the benefitting agencies of the fund since that time.

Hire Full Time Director

A permanent office for the Girl Scout director as was discussed in 1934 was the hiring of a full time director. Mrs. A. N. Dedrichs had resigned and Miss Mildred Seekamp was hired to replace her on a part-time basis.

Miss Vivian Sell of Sheboygan was the first full time director of Girl Scouting in Manitowoc, coming here in September of 1935, when Mrs. William Protz was commissioner. The present office in the Wood block was established at that time. An operetta, directed by Mrs. Kenneth Healy, was one of the highlights of 1935. Mrs. Hans Ertz was the new commissioner that year, and national trainers came to Manitowoc to give advanced training to leaders. The first Mariner Ship was organized in 1936 with meetings being held at the Yacht club.

The year 1937 was the silver anniversary year for the national Girl Scout organization and the 10th anniversary year for the Manitowoc group. Mrs. F. M. Tidmarsh was elected commissioner in 1938 and a new director, Miss Capitola Olmsted succeeded Miss Vivian Sell. The first city-wide cookie sale was held in 1938 to raise money for a troop cabin.

Mrs. Howard Plank was the commissioner in 1940 and 1941. A troop cabin at Point creek was discussed but the idea was later abandoned. The year 1941 found the local council already assisting the Red Cross and organizing a Girl Scout Service bureau. The new commissioner for 1942 and

1943 was Mrs. R. E. Minogue. Miss Mary Zink succeeded Miss Capitola Olmsted as director in September of 1943. Mrs. G. C. Kubitz succeeded Mrs. Minogue as commissioner in 1944 when membership rose to a high of 662, including 219 Brownies, 382 Intermediates and 61 Senior Scouts.

Shoto Camp Site

In 1945, the Girl Scouts received their camp site at Shoto from the Rahr foundation and Harry Wedertz. Plans are to erect an over-night lodge there and develop the campsite. The local council elected Mrs. Adolph Stangel as commissioner in 1946, and Miss Margaret A. Smith, an ex-Spar, succeeded Miss Mary Zink as executive director. Because of the polio epidemic that year, camp was cut to a two-week session but 124 girls attended. Mrs. Stangel resigned as commissioner in 1947 and was succeeded by Dr. Gertrud Reimer. Mrs. Alois Fischl Jr., was elected the first president of the Association Council Jan. 1, 1948.

The services of the local Scout office were extended to Two Rivers in 1947 with the local director spending Thursday at the Two Rivers office. There were 634 Scouts in Manitowoc in 1947 and 37 troops. This has been increased to 42 troops thus far in 1948, and the organization will continue to grow as fast as new leaders can be obtained. Thus far in 1948, the Girl Scout association has acquired a cabin adjacent to their camp site in Shoto and the long awaited over-night hikes "to our own cabin" can now begin.

Boy Scouts

Boy scouting was incorporated in the nation in 1910. Manitowoc county was not long in setting up its affiliate organization. Judge John Chloupek, a leader of youth movements, acted as the chairman of troop No 1 in 1913,

with F. F. Horstmeier as scoutmaster. He was soon succeeded by John Egan, the county conservation commissioner. This troop has been in continuous existence since its organization.

Franklin Horstmeier returned to the city after a short absence and organized troop 2 in 1916. Troop 5 of Manitowoc was also organized that same year. Scoutmaster Egan took his troop to the first summer camp at English lake in 1914.

In 1919, under the sponsorship of the Rotarians, the Manitowoc Boy Scout council was organized, with the council organization held on Nov. 5, 1919. A. L. Houghton was chosen the first president of the council. The first scout executive, J. D. Chadwick, was elected to begin his duties Jan. 1, 1920, as full time Scout executive. He continued to serve until 1923. Under his leadership Boy Scouting grew from three troops with 56 Scouts to eight troops enrolling 176 Scouts.

The old Orpheum theatre (Turner hall) was obtained in 1921 through the generosity of George Vits for meeting rooms and headquarters for troops. That building was used until 1927 when Camp Kiwanis at Lincoln park was built by the Kiwanis club for scout use. In 1929-1930 the Manitowoc council enlarged its scope by having a county council with all Boy Scouting in the county under the council control.

Start Camp Sinawa

Camp Sinawa at Pigeon lake was first used as camp head quarters in 1920. The camp was located on the north shore near the picnic grounds and was used until there began a definite demand for a campsite, building, and equipment belonging to the Scout organization. This objective was realized in 1927 when a group of local citizens sponsored a drive to raise funds to

buy a campsite, put up buildings, and furnish the camp. The drive was a success and the present lake front site on the west shore of Pigeon lake was purchased and over \$15,000 invested. The camp is used by both the Boy and Girl Scout troops during the summer. It ranks high as one of the best Scout camps in the state.

Boy Scouting has continued to expand and grow with the passing of the years. Hundreds of adult scouters are giving of their time and effort in forwarding the scouting movement. Boy Scout activities range from overnight camping to camporees, first aid contests, expositions, and troops events. Civic service has always been a feature of the scouting program. Scouts have given hours on projects aiding in the winning of the first and second World wars. The list of activities is long indeed and a credit to the scouting organizations.

Scouting Expands

Boy Scouting originally was for youths 12 to 15 years of age, but as years passed the scouting organization made provisions for the younger and the older

boys. For the older boys Sea Scouting, Air Scouting, and the Explorers groups were set up. Membership in the Order of the Arrow is highly treasured and is proving to be a real challenge to Scouts to live the Scout laws. Cub Scouting was begun in the Manitowoc council in 1930—with one pack consisting of 27 Cubs. Since that time, the program has expanded so that the Cub membership is comparable to the Scout membership of the county council. The Cub packs provide the troops with potential membership trained in the fundamentals of Boy Scouting.

Adult Scouters are recognized by the National council for their outstanding service to the Boy Scout movement by the Silver Beaver award. Other Scouters are given recognition through special awards at the annual Scouter's banquet.

Two recent gifts to the Manitowoc County Boy Scout council, greatly appreciated by all Scouters, are the Vits Memorial campsite and park at Rapids, and the Guido Rahr offer to defray costs for a new two-story boat-house at the Pigeon lake Scout campsite.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Josephine Sieker

When reviewing the history of the women of Manitowoc county, attention is focused on the various clubs—social, educational and charitable—that have been organized by the young as well as the old, the career women as well as the homemakers. Through organization and affiliation with state and national federations, the feminine inhabitants of this county have been best able to voice their opinions and to donate their services to their community, their county and their state.

One of the oldest societies, perhaps, is the one organized in Manitowoc in 1884, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Paine. It was called the North Side Relief society and was started for the purpose of supplying food, medicine and layettes to those families whose heads worked on the passenger, lumber and coal boats, the sailing vessels, and schooners. With Mrs. Paine, Mrs. H. G. Kress, and Mrs. Clarence Smalley headed the committee which continued the work the first few years. Donations from friends supplied some of the money needed to buy the items which were distributed. According to Miss Flora Waldo, a lifetime member and president for 20 years, weekly dances and "cinch" parties were other sources for funds. When the Community Chest was organized, the working funds were derived from that source. Besides helping people who were just managing to keep off city relief lists, the group supplied milk at school to children recommended by the school nurse and helped widows get graduation and confirmation outfits for their children.

Started Clio Club in 1893

Earlier residents of Manitowoc recall the activities and high ideals of Mrs. James S. Anderson, wife of the judge. Her initiative resulted in the Clio club, which was organized in 1893. Its first

meeting was held at 811 York street, Manitowoc, the home of Mrs. Alexander Fraser. Clio's effort has consistently been twofold, philanthropic and literary. Through the 20 regular meetings each year, the organization has kept to its early standards. It has backed local beneficent efforts, notably the public library and anti-tuberculosis work.

Necessarily limited in membership, during its second decade it saw the need for city-wide woman's work. With the aid of the South Side and North Side Relief societies, the Anti-Tuberculosis society and the Monday Music club, the city federation (now called the Federation of Women) resulted. Mrs. Charles M. Gleason of Ohio was the first president. The city organization has four campment clubs, but by an important provision has an added list of members-at-large.

Among the Manitowoc women who were early members of the Monday Music club, which was organized in 1898, were Mrs. Arthur P. Miller, Mrs. William Kemper Mrs. William W. Nelson, and Miss Bertha Klingholz. The Manitowoc club joined the National Federation of Music clubs during the presidency of Mrs. J. Herbert Stapleton of Milwaukee in 1912. Incidentally, the first two states to join the "national", which now includes all 48 states, were Wisconsin and Minnesota. Past district presidents from Manitowoc are Mrs. E. T. Rummele, Mrs. Marie Behnke, Mrs. Frank Hrabik, Mrs. Upton Ziesler, Miss Lillian Marsh and at present Mrs. Archie Last. The group has also been represented on the national board and in the state presidency, two terms, 1932-36, by Mrs. Charles M. Gleason.

Homemakers Organize

More than 25 years ago the first

groups of homemakers were organized under the direction of the county agent. In November, 1938, a resolution was adopted to hire a home demonstration agent. Previously specialists from the extension service put on demonstrations at four or five meetings a year. Miss Ruth Huckstead was the first home demonstration agent. The county was divided into five centers, Kiel, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Valders and Whitelaw. At these centers the home agent presented leader training meetings and the leaders in turn took the project back to their local clubs. At present there are six centers, Spring Valley being the latest addition. The homemakers clubs cover all phases of home and community life. Food, nutrition, clothing, housing, household equipment, child care, family economics, and community social problems are some of the more important subjects in the work of these groups. Manitowoc county now has 43 clubs with a membership of 718.

"Service" was adopted as the motto of the Alpha Circle, the Manitowoc branch of the King's Daughters and Sons, an international organization dedicated to charity. On March 2, 1921, a group of women met at the home of Mrs. Theodore Schmidtman Jr., to organize the circle. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Schmidtman, president; Mrs. William Wallace, vice president; Mrs. M. P. Andrews, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Markham, chaplin. Every third Tuesday of the month the group meets and the afternoon is spent sewing layettes for needy families. The state organization, of which the Alpha circle is a member, owns a home for the aged at Sheboygan, which is open to anyone who wishes to enter.

Professional Women

The Business and Professional Women's club of Manitowoc and Two Rivers was founded in Manitowoc in September, 1928, after

a series of conferences with the Sheboygan group, who became its sponsors. Mrs. Even Tollefson was elected its first president and the group had a membership of 68. There are still 16 charter members in the local club. Its purpose is to extend opportunities to women in business and the professions, to bring social and economic progress which will assure to women fullest opportunity and reward, to advance the interests of all through education along scientific, industrial and vocational lines, to provide information for study and discussion and action on national and world affairs, to elevate the standards of women in business and professions. The club is sponsoring a Girl Scout troop and in the past war years adopted a Belgian orphan. Meetings are held monthly and consist of a dinner followed by a program. Members of the club have served on various state federation committees and Miss Leona Grunwald of Two Rivers is now state treasurer; Mrs. Nina Sullivan is Northeastern district president; and Miss Eleanore Frye is district secretary.

South Side Ladies Aid

In 1880, a charitable group of ladies, Mrs. Bloquell, Miss Johanna Lueps, Mrs. August Schuette, Mrs. Fred Schuette, Mrs. John Pitz, Mrs. Anton Vogt, Mrs. Hubert Falge, Mrs. Max Stauss, Mrs. Henry Hinrichs, Mrs. Hugo Klingholz, Mrs. Frederick Luhman, met and decided upon ways and means of helping the poor and needy of Manitowoc. They elected Mrs. Bloquell president. To provide finances they worked hard giving dinners, coffees, bazaars, and dances, with every penny going to the needy. The society continued to function and by its example so inspired the public that donations were made to the cause.

In November of 1947, the ladies of the present generation decided to dissolve the organization and turn the work over to the Manitowoc Family Welfare association.

The money left in the treasury was donated to the Maple Crest Sanitarium and the Youth Center.

DAR Formed in 1917

The Manitowoc chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution was organized July 4, 1917, with Mrs. Jane Kress as first regent. This organization sponsored the planting of the Washington elm in 1932 at the west end of Waldo boulevard as well as a stone marker at that location. The national organization has over 20 specific objectives but the Manitowoc chapter's objectives are to give financial support to worthy private schools, to the Ellis Island D. A. R. occupational school, and further good citizenship through manuals and medals. The Manitowoc chapter now has 15 members.

The Legion auxiliary organizations in Manitowoc county were set up about 1922-23 except for the St. Nazianz group which was organized in 1946. The auxiliary functions in Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Reedsville, Valders, Kiel, and St. Nazianz. The objectives are to serve God and country and to be of service to the veterans and their families and their communities. Only wives, mothers, step-mothers, sisters, and step-sisters of honorably discharged veterans can join and belong.

The Manitowoc Eagles auxiliary was established about the year 1927. Membership is limited to wives, mothers, and sisters of the Fraternal Order of Eagles members. Their objective is to raise the ideals of home-life, maintain and improve the democratic principles of our country, and to create proper respect and love of God.

The Women's Relief corps, Horace M. Walker post, was organized Feb. 10, 1912, with Nellie Carey as first president. It is an auxiliary of the G. A. R. which gives aid to widows of war

veterans, provides materials for the Veterans hospital at King, Wis., and follows a policy of presenting the American flag to Scout, church, and school organizations.

Rebekah lodge, No. 18, was organized Jan. 21, 1914, with Emma Vogel as first grand noble. It now has a membership of 125 who are banded together for fraternal and social purposes. They are active in aiding, financially and in service, worthy civic and fraternal causes.

The Junior Service league of Manitowoc county, incorporated, is a non-profit organization maintained for charitable and benevolent purposes, especially aimed at aiding underprivileged children and sick and destitute persons. It has established five projects which are constant. They include the maintenance of a free bi-monthly well-baby clinic in Manitowoc and a monthly well-baby clinic at Custerdale, free lending libraries for patients at the Holy Family hospital in Manitowoc and the Two Rivers Municipal hospital, various holiday entertainment and parties given by league members at Maple Crest sanatorium and St. Mary Home for the Aged, the maintenance of a visiting nurse service, and a perpetual rummage sale known as the Thrift Shop. Occasionally the organization sponsors Children's Theater groups and presents them at no profit for the benefit of Manitowoc county children. As a money-raising proposition, a charity ball is given each Christmas and other times style shows, card parties and roller skating parties have been given for the same purposes. Members are in attendance at the baby clinics, where a full-time registered nurse is employed to help the doctor who spends one afternoon every other week for the purpose of examining well children brought to the center; they do all the collecting, marking and selling for the Thrift Shop; they

collect and distribute the books and magazines at the hospitals; and they take complete charge when sponsoring an entertainment at the sanatorium and old people's home.

Organize League

The purpose of the Manitowoc-Two Rivers branch of the American Association of University Women is to unite the college women of the vicinity for work on the educational, civic, and social problems of the community. Branch members in Manitowoc have been very active in the Girl Scout council, and the branch has given annual camperships. As a contribution to community education, a splendid lecture series has been presented for the past two seasons. The branch sponsors a scholarship for four years of higher education, with one-half of the scholarship as a gift and the other half as a non-interest bearing loan.

With Mrs. Francis X. Murphy as temporary chairman, the League of Women Voters of Manitowoc county held its organizational meeting April 5, 1940, in the Community room of the Manitowoc Savings bank. Mrs. Henry G. Meigs, state president, discussed the origin and purpose of the league. A study of the activities of the local league shows it believes very strongly that "a continuing political education is necessary in order that an increasing number of citizens shall base their opinions on facts and use their opportunity as voters to make these opinions effective." The league's study programs are planned to get accurate information about proposed local, state, and national legislation as well as questions of foreign policy, good government and public welfare. Because they are not always based on the result of research done by just one member, the programs are varied as the methods used to get at the roots of a problem. Panel discussions

are used many times as program material, and questionnaires are used infrequently.

Open for discussion on the national program for 1948-50 is the league's work for a United States policy directed toward an enduring world peace, supported by a strong United Nations and made possible by a sound domestic and world economy. Mrs. Murphy served as president in 1940-41; Miss Humphreys, 1941-43; Miss Clementine Dolan, 1943-45; Miss Edna Beitler, 1945-47.

Start Music Club

In 1938 Manitowoc was the first Wisconsin city to organize a local chapter of the Past Presidents' assembly, National Federation of Music Clubs. Mrs. Charles M. Gleason led the Manitowoc enterprise. Aims of the group were for encouragement, sponsorship and support of aspiring and accomplished young artists. Each year the group has 10 regular culture meetings and seeks to carry out the national ideals. Mrs. Marie Behnke is the present chief executive and the chapter is the largest in the state.

The object of the A. A. U. W. Garden Study club which was organized in December, 1938, is to stimulate an interest in gardening and development of home grounds, and to aid in the protection of forests, wild flowers and birds, and to promote civic beautification. The first officers were Miss Pearl Fishbeck, president; Mrs. Harold Groth, vice president; and Miss Clarice Leverenz, secretary and treasurer. During that first year H. J. Rahmlow of the State Horticultural society gave a talk on gardens and local florists were invited to present their views on the subject of gardens and fertilizers. Some of the projects completed by the Garden Study club in its ten years of existence include the sponsorship of winter bouquet shows; recommendation of the purchase of 80

French lilacs and 20 flowering crabs to be planted on Lakeside boulevard; donations of jams and jellies to Truax field, Madison, and Camp McCoy, Sparta; sending of May baskets for trays of patients at Maple Crest sanatorium, Whitelaw; and various flower exhibits at state flower shows and the county fair. The centennial theme is being carried out at each meeting this year, and the flower show in August hinged on that theme. Members who attended the organization meeting in 1938 include Miss Fishbeck, Miss Freda Gaterman, Mrs. Groth, Miss Anna Muth, Miss Clara Prochazka, Miss Mildred Schmidt, Mrs. Edith Shoblaska and Miss Clara Swenson.

Oldest Organization

One of the oldest fraternal and social organizations is the Germania G. U. G. society. Its membership was originally open to men and women but in recent years has been limited to women. It provides insurance as well as social functions for its 225 members.

The Order of the Eastern Star, and auxiliary of Manitowoc lodge of Free Masons, is Chapter No. 196, receiving its charter Oct. 3, 1912. It now has a membership of 500.

Another auxiliary of the Mason lodge is Job's Daughters, Bethel II, which received its charter April 11, 1931. They meet in the Masonic temple and its membership is confined to young girls between the ages of 14 and 21

who are sponsored by a relative Mason. Their objectives are to develop good character traits and for social purposes.

Elk's auxiliary was organized about 1925 and is limited in membership to wives of the members of the Elks lodge. Their organization is set up for social purposes, meeting once per month, and for aid in equipping the club with proper equipment.

The United Commercial Travelers auxiliary was organized in 1924 for social purposes. Its membership has grown from 20 to 115 in five years. Mrs. Evelyn Brandt was elected as state grand president this year.

The auxiliary of the Otto Oas post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized in the 1920s. After a few years it was inactive but in recent years has again become an important women's organization. Their objective is to aid the post in carrying out the veteran's programs in any way possible.

The Royal Neighbors were at one time affiliated with the Modern Woodsmen. This organization was set up in 1915 as a separate unit for women. The association provides insurance and social benefits to its members who meet twice per month in the Vets club.

In addition to the women's organizations listed above there are many, many religious societies affiliated with the various churches. Their histories can not be covered under this heading.

THE COUNTY MINING INDUSTRY

William J. Tills

No doubt all of the present Manitowoc county was swept by the ice of the first glacial epoch and subsequent glacial fields removed many evidences of the first glacial visitation. This epoch is represented by a wide band of drift and moraines stretching northeast and southwest across the county.

The Kettle range in this county is co-extensive with the second glacial area. This range is so called because it is made up of a succession of irregular hills and ridges with peculiar depressions. The great core of the range consists of a confused commingling of clay, sand, gravel and boulders of the most pronounced type—the range is thus essentially unstratified.

Niagara limestone underlies the whole of this county and superimposed upon this foundation are red pebbly clays and associated beach and shallow water deposits.

The mining industry in Manitowoc county consists mainly of limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits, and clay banks and pits from which the red clay is mined for the making of common brick.

Dolomitic limestone consisting of approximately 46 per cent magnesium carbonate and 54 per cent calcium carbonate is mined for the manufacture of quick lime, both pulverized and lump, hydrated lime, ground agricultural limestone, building stone and crushed rock for use in concrete work and road building.

Lime is Exported

In certain quarries of Manitowoc county lime is produced that is used all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and exported to Europe for the manufacture of buffing compounds which are often used in metal finishing, such

as chrome plating, nickel and brass finishing, and other uses. Much of it is used to brighten the finish of parts of automobiles, toasters, irons, and household gadgets. A neutralized lime used in the dairy industry is also produced at one of the quarries.

Lime is manufactured in kilns of the shaft type by subjecting the raw limestone to a burning process in a heat of about 1,800 to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbon dioxide, vegetable matter, moisture, and other impurities are driven off and the carbonate changed to an oxide.

Wood and coal are the principal fuels used in the burning process, but oil and gas have also been tried, the latter two still in the experimental stage. In the burning process the stone retains its original shape and form but loses practically one half of its former weight.

Lime is used in the making of lime mortar for plastering and the making of brick, cement block, and stone foundations of all kinds. Before the advent of cement it was the only mortar used for hundreds of years. It is also used in the manufacture of paper and steel and for many other uses too numerous to mention.

5 Lime Companies

At one time there were five different lime companies operated in Manitowoc county, namely, Western Lime and Cement Co. at Grimms, and Quarry, Standard Lime Co. at Quarry, Valders Lime and Stone Co. at Valders, and the Rockwell Lime Co. and Allwood Lime Co. both located at Rockwood. In addition to the above mentioned companies there were a number of individuals making lime in the small "pot kiln," but these have all been discontinued. The only three companies still operating in the county are Val-

ders, the Rockwell Lime Co., and the Allwood Lime Co., at Rockwood. The Valders plant produces bulk lime, ground quick lime, crushed stone, and cut stone used in the building trade. The Rockwell Lime Co. produce bulk lime, pulverized quick lime, crushed limestone, pulverized agricultural limestone, and American Vienna Brand lime. The Allwood Lime Co. produces bulk lime, pulverized quick lime, hydrated lime, Vienna Brand lime used in the manufacture of metal polish and buffing compounds, and Milk of Magnesia lime used as a neutralizing agent in the dairy industry. They also manufacture Lustre Lime and Horologic Lime used in the watch industry and manufacture of other fine precision instruments.

Miss Mary E. Squire, chemist and geologist, former secretary and general manager of the Allwood Lime Co., originated the Vienna Brand lime business in this country. For many years this lime had been imported from Germany, but when the supply was cut off at the beginning of World War I, Miss Squire began to look for a lime which compared favorably in its polishing qualities to the German imported lime. She found such a lime in the deposit at Rockwood, and from a beginning of only a few pounds for experimental purposes, the business has grown to many hundreds of tons annually, and is now imported by many of the countries bordering on Germany. In experimenting for an anti acid lime for a prominent physician and surgeon of Chicago, Miss Squire also originated the idea of a neutralizing lime for the dairy industry.

Sand, Gravel Abundant

Sand and gravel are very abundant in Manitowoc county. They are widely used in the building of concrete roads, foundations for buildings, and all types of general concrete work. Both the city and the county of Manitowoc have their own gravel pits and crush-

ing plants. The Chicago and North Western railway operates a large pit at Maribel. In addition to these, there are a number of firms specializing in sand and gravel and the making of concrete blocks. Among the most prominent of these are the Fred Radandt Sons Co. with their pits at Shoto, and the R. and J. Fricke Co. with a sand and gravel plant on highway 42 south of the city.

The cement block industry is comparatively new and has been the outgrowth of the rich deposits of sand and gravel found throughout the county. The Ira Beyer Co. at Mishicot was one of the pioneers in this field. Other cement block companies are now in operation in Manitowoc, near Maribel, and at one or two other places in the county.

The manufacturing of common clay brick was started in Manitowoc county about three quarters of a century ago. The first yard was started at Manitowoc Rapids by Carl Fricke, an emigrant from Germany. It was later moved to Manitowoc and taken over by his son, William, and known as the William Fricke Sons Co. The R. and J. Fricke Co. are now the fourth generation continuing in this business.

Another three generation concern engaged in the manufacture of common clay brick is the Bertler Brick yard at Manitowoc. It was started almost 75 years ago by Andrew Bertler, later taken over by his son, Stephen, and still later by Stephen's sons, William, John and George, who operated the plant up to the present time.

Yard Set Up in 1860s

It is known that a brick yard was set up at Northeim in the early 1860s for school histories record the fact that the brick for the brick schools were purchased from the Northeim yards. The brick making plant was located just west of the present Valley View school.

A paint mine existed at one time about a quarter of a mile east of Clarks Mills on the Manitowoc river. It is now almost entirely obliterated and good sized trees have now overgrown the spot. The approximate date that the mine was in operation was given as 65 to 70 years ago. Due

to lack of transportation facilities at that time, the mine never was operated to any great extent. Mr. Klann, a Clarks Mills resident, does remember that some of the material (of the yellow ochre variety) was milled and put in barrels.

MANITOWOC CO. AGRICULTURE

By John Buchholz

Soils and Surface

The present topography of Manitowoc county, varying from level to rough, is largely the result of glaciation. Beneath the glacial deposit is buried the Niagara dolomite bed rock, often called lime stone, which slips gently eastward to Lake Michigan. The relief is nowhere great, but there is considerable difference in elevation from west to east. The depth of the glacial drift varies in different parts of the county, averaging between 70 and 100 feet, and somewhat deeper in the southern and eastern sections of the county.

Although Manitowoc county was in all probability covered by the earlier ice sheet, the last major advance known as the Wisconsin stage of glaciation produced our existing surface feature. The ice, in general, lowered the pre-glacial relief for it had a tendency to erode more severely the tops of the hills than the valley bottom and to deposit more material in the valleys than on the hills.

Extending from the southwest corner of the county in the town of Schleswig, northeastward to the town of Cooperstown is the Kettle moraine. This section includes the most irregular, rough land of the county. The Kettle moraine was formed of the glacial drift deposited in front of and therefore between the Green Bay and Michigan lobes of the Wisconsin ice sheet. It is wider in the south than in the north and is less conspicuous in the central part of the county than it is in either the north or the south. The moraine is composed of abrupt hills and gravelly ridges intermingled with steep-sided depressions known as kettles. From these kettles the name Kettle moraine was derived. Kettle mo-

raines were formed by the melting of ice blocks which were buried in the glacial drift. They vary greatly in size, shape, and depth. Some of the larger kettle moraines contain lakes and swamps; some are swampy only in wet weather. Much of the area is too rough or stony for agriculture.

Red Clay Covers County

A large part of Manitowoc county is covered by a heavy red clay which was deposited during the Glacial period. These are glacial lake deposits. As the Lake Michigan lobe melted and retreated to the north a glacial lake called Lake Chicago was formed at its southern edge partly because of the glacial meltwaters and partly because the drainage channels were blocked by ice dams. This lake occupied a much larger area than the present Lake Michigan, extending to the Fox river-Lake Winnebago lowland. The heavy red clay, most of which was derived from materials farther north, was deposited in the lake. After a long period of mild climate during which the ice retreated northward and during which a spruce forest grew to maturity, the ice readvanced in eastern Wisconsin. The red clays were mixed with other glacial materials and were reworked into red till and some red clay moraines were deposited across the older terminal moraines. Such is the case near Kiel in southwestern Manitowoc county. The black spruce forest, buried beneath the red till, is now revealed along the shore of Lake Michigan between Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

Climate

Manitowoc county has been favored by nature in the matter

of agricultural land. Our climate is characteristic of Wisconsin with its warm humid summers and cold, snowy winters. The climate of Manitowoc county is influenced greatly by Lake Michigan, more so in winter than in summer. Great seasonal as well as annual variation in temperature and precipitation characterizes the climate of Manitowoc county. The western part of the county has a seasonal distribution of precipitation and temperature similar to the state, but the eastern section along Lake Michigan does not have the same seasonal distribution pattern of the state. The annual temperature and precipitation averages for the county vary only slightly from the averages of the state.

The temperatures of the eastern section of Manitowoc county show warmer winters and cooler summers than the western part of the county, due wholly to the lake influence. The winters in the county are long and relatively cold. There are four months with average temperatures below 32 degrees. The summers are warm and quite short. The growing season with reference to crops shows the reflection of the lake influence, but it also varies from year to year. Manitowoc has an average growing season of 141 days.

Almost 75 per cent of the area in Manitowoc county is good agricultural land. Heavy soils are predominant. The fact that the glacier ground much of its material from the underlying bedrock is reflected in the soils. Only 27 per cent of the 1,200 soil samples tested by the soils department, college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, were found acid. This low percentage is undoubtedly due to the fact that the limestone bedrock contributed to the soil material.

Pioneer Farming

Beginning about 1850 settlers came to Manitowoc county for the primary purpose of farming, but it was not until about 1865 that agriculture became more important than lumbering. The 1860 census reported 809 farms within the county and by 1880 this number had increased sharply to 4,361, the largest ever reported for the county. Thereafter farm numbers decreased rather steadily until at the present time there are 3,691 farms.

When the early settlers came to the county, they found the land covered with dense forests of pine, oak and hemlock. These forests were slashed to supply their finest timbers to the saw mills, the ship building and the canning industry. Much of the timber, which would be considered first class today, was rolled into piles and burned so that this business of farming could be gotten under way. The pioneer settler built his farm buildings of the logs, so plentiful on his land. Frame houses and barns were luxuries to the first county settler.

The early settlers raised just enough grain and vegetables for their own use while they worked in the mills and cleared their land. It was not until about 1850 that Hiram Mc Allister purchased a tract of land at what is now Four Corners and carried on farming quite intensively. Thereafter the county was settled rapidly by Germans and Irish. Early crops raised by the pioneers were oats, wheat, potatoes, rye, and barley. Dairying became an important industry as early as 1880, for by that time nearly one-half million pounds of cheese and butter were made. Also by 1880, Manitowoc county farmers were shipping nearly 162,000 dozen eggs, 1,000 tons of feed, 3,000 tons of hay, 40,000 barrels of flour, 6,000 bushels of wheat,

and 20,000 barrels of peas to outside markets. The products shipped indicate that poultry, hay, peas and wheat raising were important even for that time. Wheat growing is no longer important in Manitowoc county.

Changes in Agriculture

Gradually the type of agriculture carried on by farmers in the county in 1885 began to change. About 1885, the cheese factory came into importance. Over 1,000,000 pounds of cheese and butter were made at that early date. Since then the dairy industry has increased tremendously so that today Manitowoc county ranks 14th of all the counties in the United States.

The trend to the marketing of fluid milk in the villages and cities of Manitowoc county dates back to 1885 and 1890. Farmers began cutting down on the amount of grain that they raised on their farms, due perhaps to intensive grain farming and lowered soil fertility. The county farmers found it more profitable to go into a dairy type of farming than into grain raising. This has continued to be the trend in the county so that at the present time county farmers derive about 69 per cent of the gross farm income from dairying. The cow population in Manitowoc county at the present time is 54,200. The average production per cow is 6,800 pounds of milk, and the total milk production in the county is about 368,560,000 pounds. The total amount of cheese manufactured in Manitowoc county in one year equals about 20,485,000 pounds. These statistics show the tremendous change in the type of agriculture from those of the early settlers to the present day period. Some of the fluid milk distributors in the county are the Fischl Dairy company, Sorges Dairy company and Guernsey Dairy.

Shortly after the fluid milk market had been established in the cities of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, the canning of milk was begun. The idea of preserving milk by concentrating it and heating it in sealed cans was brought to this country from Switzerland. Evaporated milk was first prepared commercially in Manitowoc county about 1895 and 1900. It was only after several years of struggle and experimentation that evaporated milk became a commercial success. At the present time the largest evaporated milk concerns in the county are the White House Milk company and Nestles at Valders.

Cooperative Movements

The cooperative movement in dairying brings us up to the present day in the dairying field. Many farmers in this area had felt the need for a fluid milk market to utilize the surplus that many of the local fluid dairy companies could not handle in the two cities. For this reason the Lake to Lake Dairy cooperative was organized by the farmers. At present this cooperative has a receiving station located in the village of Valders where the milk from Manitowoc and the surrounding counties is eventually shipped to Chicago. A dairy plant of the Lake to Lake Dairy Co-op is being constructed in the city of Kiel. Other dairy plants will be built in the surrounding area in the near future.

With the change to dairying as the major source of income to farmers in the county, farmers began to realize the need for various dairy organization. Among the first of these to spring up in the county were the various breeding organizations, such as the Holstein breeders and the Guernsey breeders, both of which organized shortly after World War I. The popularity

of these two organizations has increased steadily so that at the present time many county farmers belong to these two organizations. The purpose of the organizations is to further the popularity of these two breed of cattle. Not too long after these two organizations were formed, the Jersey breeders in the county formed the Jersey Breeders' association to popularize the Jersey breed. These three organizations conducted summer tours and judging contests. The members also sit down at banquets with their city brethren to foster better rural-urban relations. The Holstein and Guernsey breeders one year entertain the Kiwanians and the Kiwanians return the favor the next.

Milk Tests Started

With the development of the dairy industry came the feeling among farmers in the county that some cows were more productive than others in the production of milk and butterfat. To meet this situation many milk testing associations were started. About five years before World War II there were 11 milk testing associations operating in Manitowoc county. Because of the man-power shortage during the war, these associations were unified under the Manitowoc County D. H. I. A. cooperative offering several types of testing. This association is operating today and through it over 300 farmers in the county are taking advantage of testing cows for milk production.

During the early 1940's, farmers in the county began to realize that good proven bulls were essential along with milk testing and culling of the low producers to build up a good dairy herd. This realization eventually led to the formation of the Artificial Breeders' cooperative in Manitowoc county in cooperation with

the Shawano Badger Breeders. The program, starting in 1943, has at the present over 700 farmers in the county taking advantage of this service.

In the pioneer days of dairying, the barn was usually made of logs. But with the invention of the milking machine and the use of electric lights and electric power on the farm, the type of barns have been changing. The conventional barn today has many stanchions or stalls in which the cows are locked to feed during the cool and cold parts of the season. The farmer must produce hay and corn to insure good dairy herd returns. Perhaps the three hardest jobs on the farm are haying, threshing the grain, and harvesting the corn. Modern machinery such as hay choppers and combines may change the type of farm barns of the future. The present trend in dairy barns is towards pen-type barns. This is the kind of barn in which the cows have a feed room with no stalls at all, and in which they are allowed to run loose and feed from bunkers. They also have a loafing pen in which they can walk and mull around as they wish. This type barn has the milk parlor in which the cows are brought in and fed ground feed and milked at that time. The first pen-type barn to be erected in Manitowoc county was in 1947 on the William C. Kappelman farm, located about seven miles north of Manitowoc on county trunk Q. Several other county farmers are considering such change.

Manitowoc County Crops

Since most of the crops in Manitowoc county are grown for livestock feed, their importance to the agriculture of the county cannot be fully measured. The sale of crops accounted for only 13 per cent of the gross farm income in 1944. For many years

the farmers in the county have found it relatively more profitable to feed their crops to livestock and to market livestock and livestock products than to sell the crops directly.

From the standpoint of acreage, tame hay is the leading crop in Manitowoc county. Tame hay and oats are better adapted to the heavy red clay soils and the rather cool summer temperatures especially in the eastern part of the county than are corn or the other small grains. The acreage devoted to tame hay has been increasing in recent years.

Of the individual hay crops, alfalfa has shown a tremendous increase in acreage. Alfalfa hay blends itself very very nicely to the dairy type of farming so prominent in Manitowoc county. Although the acreage in oats, in general, has been less than that of tame hay, the oat acreage since the early thirties as exceeded clover or timothy or alfalfa. Between 1917 and 1942 the acreage in oats fluctuated between 40,000 and 55,000 acres yearly. As was true in many counties, World War II stimulated oat production with the result that an all-time high of 71,000 acres was reached in 1944. The county ranks seventh in total acreage of oats in the state.

Corn Not Leading Crop

The acreage in corn has not varied greatly since 1917, being about 24,000 acres. In spite of the fact that corn is an important feed crop, providing both grain and forage, corn has never been the leading crop in the county due to the fact that the cool summer temperatures and the heavy red clay soils, which remain too cold and too wet to cultivate until late in the spring, shorten the length of the growing season and do not always permit the corn crop to mature properly. Because of these physi-

cal handicaps most of the corn is used for silage despite the more wide-spread use of hybrid varieties which will mature in 110 days or less. About 86 per cent of all the corn was cut for silage, eleven per cent was used for grain, and three per cent for other purposes.

The 14,360 acres of barley reported in 1944 was the lowest on record since 1915. Production reached its maximum development in the thirties shortly after the repeal of the prohibition amendment. A considerable amount of malting barley was grown, with a peak of 52,000 acres reported in 1937. The only other year in which more than 50,000 acres was grown was in 1935. As in many counties of Wisconsin, it became relatively more profitable to raise more hay, oats, and corn during World War II. The result was a corresponding decline in the barley acreage. In spite of the decline, Manitowoc was third in the state in barley acreage in 1944. Barley is grown primarily in the western and central part of the county.

Production of the other small grains is of relatively minor importance. Both wheat and rye were grown in large acreages in the past, but in recent years the acreage has been limited. Canning peas is the main cash crop in Manitowoc county. In 1944, the acreage in this crop was 3,780 acres. The cash crop area in the county is in the townships of Two Rivers, Mishicot, and Newton. Other townships do have cash crops but these three are the leading one. Other crops that are considered as cash crops in the county are sugar beets, red beets, carrots, and beans.

Livestock

With the change in the type of agriculture, livestock production has been increasing steadily. It was found that it was more prof-

itable to convert feed into livestock and livestock products than to sell grain direct for a cash crop. Since 1944, the livestock population has decreased slightly, due mainly to the high cost of feed. In 1880 the livestock population in the county was about 3,000 cows while at the present time it is about 85,200. World War II, with its great demand for livestock and livestock products, was largely responsible for increasing cattle numbers in the county. About 67 per cent of all the cattle in Manitowoc county are cows and heifers raised for the production of milk. Manitowoc county ranks eleventh among the 71 counties in the state of Wisconsin in the numbers of cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.

The number of hogs in Manitowoc county has varied considerably from year-to-year. Before World War II, the hog numbers ranged between 16,000 and 32,000 head. The second World War increased the number of hogs, with marked year-to-year variation due to changes in prices and policy. Hog numbers declined sharply in 1945, but recovered somewhat in 1946. Manitowoc county was twenty-eighth among the 71 counties in number of hogs on farms in 1946. Though hogs are produced throughout the county, the distribution is more uneven than that for cattle. This is due in part to the fact that hogs tend to be located in towns which are the larger producers of corn, especially corn for grain. The section of hog raising in the county is in the townships of Meeme, Schleswig, Centerville.

Estimates as to the number of sheep are not available since 1920. The sheep population in the county is thought to be less than 1000 at the present time.

The number of chickens on farms has fluctuated since 1929.

We know that eggs were being produced in the county as early as 1850. The poultry industry has been a good business in the county. Egg production reached a peak of 47,000,000 eggs in 1944 when the number of chickens on farms was the highest on record. The chicken population in the county that year was 393,300. Manitowoc county ranked sixteenth among the 71 counties in egg production in 1945.

Farm Organizations

The Manitowoc County Guernsey Breeders association was organized with the purpose of furthering and popularizing the Guernsey breed. The first Guernseys in Manitowoc county were owned by G. G. Sedgwick, an attorney at Manitowoc, who had a farm in section 21, township of Cato, now owned by John McCarthy. Christ Muth of Manitowoc was another of the first Guernsey breeders and took over most of the Sedgwick herd when he retired. The late William Morgan purchased his first registered Guernsey, a mature imported cow with a silver dollar sewed in her side to close up a horn rupture. Elton Morgan and Sons are continuing this herd which now numbers 75 registered head. Some of the other early breeders were F. F. Thieleke and L. T. Voigt.

The late William Kiel purchased his first registered Guernsey females in 1907 from William Jones at Waukesha. A grandson dispersed this herd in 1947. The Anton O. Berge herd was started in 1908. A son, Oley Berge, is continuing in his footsteps and has a very good herd of some 60 head. Otis Marken began a pure bred herd in 1908-1909.

The first Manitowoc County Guernsey Breeders association was organized on Dec. 17, 1912,

with 26 members. The first officers were: George W. Kiel, president; O. M. Samz, vice-president; E. A. Knutsen, secretary; Otis A. Marken, treasurer; Christ Muth and Fred A. Jacobi Jr., directors. At that time there were 230 grade and 96 registered Guernseys in the county. By 1930 there were 44 paid up members with 700 registered and over 1,000 grade Guernseys. The present paid up membership in the Association has dropped, but the interest in the Guernsey breed is still high. Guernsey sales have been held in the county in 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1928.

Two Other Groups

Two other breed associations now in operation in Manitowoc county are the Holstein Breeders and the Jersey Breeders. All three of the breed organizations are attempting to make their particular breed popular in the county. At the present time the Holstein cattle members are leading the Guernsey and Jersey owners. This is due probably to the character of the Holstein cow since that breed is a little more rugged than the Guernsey and Jersey breeds and because the county is becoming a fluid milk area to which the Holstein breed lends itself perhaps a little better than the other breeds. At the present time the officers of the Holstein Breeders are: Pres. John Konop, Vice-Pres. Herbert Eberhardt, secretary-treasurer Charles J. Konop, and directors Reuben Madenwald and Walter Siemers. The officers of the Jersey Breeders are: President John Kolb, vice-President Kurt Wiegand, and Secretary - Treasurer Willard Skatrud.

The Manitowoc County Farm Bureau was organized in October, 1942. The first officers of the association were: President Harold Achenbach, Vice-Presi-

dent John Kolb, and Secretary-Treasurer H. L. Fisher. The purpose of the Farm Bureau organization is to give farm service to members as well as representation in various affairs throughout the state. At the present time the County Farm Bureau organization has nearly 1500 farmer members. They have extended several services to their members. The grain elevator located at Francis Creek under the name of Manitowoc County Supply Co-operative was one of the first. Another service offered is the Manitowoc County Service Co-operative which furnishes petroleum and fuel products to farmers. The organization has also organized a hatchery located at Two Rivers. All three of these services are very beneficial to the members as well as the non-member farmers.

Farm Organizations

Manitowoc county is also represented in another farm organization, the Northeastern Wisconsin Farm Management Association. Eight counties are included in this organization. The farmers in the association keep records of farm operations to determine the profitable and the non-profitable businesses conducted on the farm. A hired consultant gives these members aid in matters of income tax. The Farm Management association was organized in 1948 with President Sam Stanchfield of Fond du Lac, Vice-President Alvin Allen of Winnebago, Secretary-Treasurer Roland Jacobi, of Cleveland, and Directors N. H. Maas of Outagamie county, Rufus Klug of Brown county, and Edward Bemis of Sheboygan county.

The Manitowoc County Dairy Herd Improvement association was organized in 1943. The purpose of this organization is to provide milk testing facilities to

farmers in Manitowoc county. The association has about 300 members at the present time with John Reis, Earl Bernhardt and Al Scharenbrock as fieldmen. The officers of the association at the present time are: President William Kappelman, Vice-President Elton Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer Lawrence Fisher, and Directors John Kolb and Anton Skubal. The activities of the D. H. I. A. cooperative includes the annual business meeting in the month of March and a series of banquets in the fall put on for the entertainment of the members.

The Manitowoc County Artificial Breeders association was organized in 1944. The association is connected indirectly with the Shawano Badger Breeders cooperative in making available semen of proven sires. At the present there are over 700 farmers in the county taking advantage of this service. The fieldmen of the association are Oliver Voigt, Bill Tong, Bob Oswald and Joe Brunner. The officers of the breeders' cooperative at the present time are President John Waack, Vice-President Alfred Lorfeld, Secretary-Treasurer Morton Geraldson, and Directors Louis Hill and Roy Schmidt.

Fruit Growers Organized

The Manitowoc County Fruit Growers' association is an organization organized for the benefit of the fruit growers in the county about 1932. The association has an annual meeting once a year. They have a field orchard tour during the latter part of each summer. The officers of the Fruit Growers Assn. at the present time are as fol-

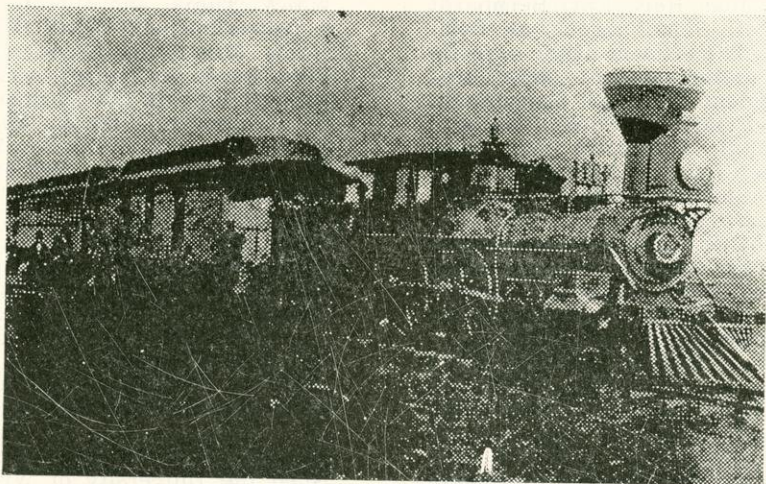
lows: President Kurt Wiegand, Vice-President William J. Ahrens, Secretary-Treasurer Ervin W. Tuma, and Directors A. A. Salzmann and Victor Heinz.

The Manitowoc County Pure Bred Seed association was organized in 1938. The officers at the present time are as follows: President Alden Kolb, Vice-President Alvis Salm, Secretary-Treasurer John Buchholz, and Directors Elton Morgan and William Kappelman. The purpose of the Pure Bred Seed association is to cooperate with the college of agriculture in testing new varieties of small grain on the various county farms to see how the varieties grow under natural farm conditions and under varying soils in the county. Results are tabulated and furnished the University of Wisconsin for their further use. Many of the certified seed growers have certified small grains for sale for other farmers in the county.

Manitowoc county has over 315 short course graduates from the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. These graduates have organized a Short Course association with the members gathering once a year to discuss old school days and to become acquainted with the new short course graduates. The officers of the association when it was organized were President Otto C. Heidemann, Vice-President L. H. Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer H. J. Weavers, and Directors John Reis and L. J. Meyer. The officers at the present time are President Truman Torgerson, Vice-President Milford Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer John R. Buchholz, and Directors Stanley Ihlenfeldt and Burdette Fisher.

TRANSPORTATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

By J. L. Hamilton



The first train entering Manitowoc over the North Western road.

Trails and Highways

Long before the actual settlement of our county, trails traversed this area. These trails were made by the Indians to their favorite hunting and camping grounds in the interior and along the lake shore. These same trails, in many instances, became the trails used by the white men in traveling to their destinations. One of the first trails used by the white men was the one which became the old Green Bay road traversing the county from Meeme through to Rapids to Cooperstown. The county's pioneer mail route was established on this Green Bay road on which the mail from Milwaukee to Green Bay was carried.

As the settlements increased along this route, the importance of this road increased. The army saw the importance of this trail before actual settlements were made and set up a military road which followed the old trail. It

soon became a matter of necessity to improve the Green Bay road for army and civilian use. At first when foot travel was the principal mode of travel, a narrow, winding trail was adequate and satisfactory, but with the coming of ox carts and movement of military supplies to Fort Howard a better road was imperative. A traveler over this trail in 1837 was so impressed with this primitive thoroughfare that he wrote a description of the scenes which is preserved in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical society.

Improved in 1839

The improvement of the Green Bay trail (road) was first called to the attention of congress when Delegate Jones on Dec. 26, 1836, presented a resolution to build a military road through the county following this trail. Reports were then called for by government engineers as to the practicability of said road. Capt.

Thomas J. Cram in his report of Jan. 30, 1840, recommended the continuance of the improvement of the road which had by that time been already begun, for an appropriation of \$15,000 was made by congress and operations begun in 1838. Capt. Cram on Sept. 1, 1839, showed that that sum would be only enough to cut the trees, clear the road, and build a very few of the necessary bridges. He estimated that the whole cost would exceed \$48,000 for a road about 158 miles long. Thus began the first and pioneer effort to provide adequate vehicular travel routes in our county.

The county first recognized the need for establishment of roads in 1840 when the county commissioners appointed road commissioners who were charged with the task of making reports as to possible roads to be laid out. Sam C. Chase, Joel R. Smith, Hiram McAllister and John G. Conroe were appointed supervisors of the four road districts set up in the county. The first year the road tax for the four districts amounted to \$411. When one compares that sum with the hundreds of thousands spent for county roads today, one can see the growth of the highway system.

Private Roads Built

Private companies after 1850 began building roads in the county for financial returns. A group of Manitowoc and Two Rivers businessmen in 1852 incorporated as the Manitowoc-Two Rivers Plank Road company with a capital stock of \$15,000. Their aim was to build a plank road between the two villages and charge toll to those using the road. This was evidently the beginning of the present lakeshore road between the two cities. The road between Manitowoc and Green Bay became

a private project in 1852 under the Manitowoc-Green Bay Plank Road company and was to cost \$100,000. The road between Neenah and Manitowoc, along what is now highway 10, was approved in 1848 for \$200,000. The Manitowoc-Two Rivers-Mishicot Plank Road company was incorporated in 1856 and capitalized for \$30,000. The plank road was completed in 1857. The Manitowoc-Manitowoc Rapids Plank company was incorporated in 1850 for \$10,000 to build a road to Rapids on the south side of the river and to build the Washington street bridge at Rapids.

An act to improve the road between Manitowoc and Menasha was approved in 1858. This road was to begin at Manitowoc and pass through Lenaville (Branch), Harris and Company's Mills (Cato), Buckhorn's Corner (Grimms), Reedsville, and to the west county line. The Manitowoc-Fond du Lac plank road (the old Calumet road, now highway 151) was authorized in 1861, and \$200,000 appropriated for this purpose. The Manitowoc-Kiel Plank Road and Turnpike company, capitalized at \$30,000, was incorporated in March, 1870, to build a plank, gravel or plank, or a gravel road between those two places.

Travel Was Adventure

Thus the history of early road building reveals the facts that the federal government, county government, and private companies were interested in establishing roads between growing settlements and connecting such communities with the best roads possible for the times. Travel at that early period was indeed an adventure and an experience as one traveled by stagecoach over the corduroy roads, around stumps, and through bottomless pitch holes on what was then called a road.

All of the above named roads connected only some of the villages and cities in and out of the county. The task of providing trails and roads for the settlers off the beaten path was largely left to the individual settlers until the township road system was set up. Each township was divided into road districts in charge of a road boss, elected or appointed by the town officials. Each spring the residents of a road district were called upon to "work off" their road tax by hauling gravel, ditching, or doing other necessary labors to place the roads in passable condition. In winter the taxpayers were sometimes called on to open the roads. The road district and school district were usually the same area. The plan of road districts was abandoned with the coming of the motor car and trucks. The upkeep of town highways is now being done by modern machinery and paid for through town highway and gasoline taxes.

Highways Improved

Motorists, who today travel over our modern highways, fail to realize the tremendous improvement made in the last 30 years in road construction, maintenance, and safety. Gone is the narrow one way lane, except in a few places. In its place one finds 30 to 100 foot right-of-ways. Gone are the sleighs and wagons to be replaced by year-round travel by cars and trucks. Highway markers, first instituted in Wisconsin, help keep our highways safe and route the travelers to near and far destinations quickly and conveniently.

Today every home and hamlet in our county is on well-kept town, county, state, or federal highway kept up by taxes. At the turn of the century the last of the private so-called plank roads was turned over to the local

government. Town roads, maintained by townships, remain unmarked. County highways are maintained by county highway crews trained in their work and under the supervision of a county highway commissioner. The first county highway commissioner, Frank Muth, was elected in 1913 by the county board. County trunk highways are marked by the letters of the alphabet; state and federal highways are designated by numbers. The state and federal roads are maintained by county highway crews but the maintenance costs are borne by the state and federal governments. Improvements in modes of transportation have brought about the science of road construction and maintenance consistent with the times.

Rail Transportation

As the county became more thickly settled at Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Centerville, and places in the interior, and as pioneer roads were laid out, there began a demand for railroad services. C. W. Fitch, the publisher of the Weekly Herald in the 1850s, set out to create a demand for a railroad between Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Several charters were granted in the 1850s for several railroads to be built into Manitowoc but these came to naught as capital was lacking and because most of the schemes to organize these rail lines were forwarded by get-rich-quick promoters. In some ways this city was fortunate that those rail plans failed to materialize as few cities outside of Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Manitowoc have had rail trunk lines running westerly from the shores of Lake Michigan. All early rail companies planning to reach the Mississippi were in financial difficulties at one time or other. For years, until the 1870s, some misfortune or other delayed the com-

ing of the railroad.

The state of Wisconsin in 1851 granted two charters for railroads to Manitowoc. The first was the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay road with K. K. Jones and George Reed of Manitowoc among the incorporators. Although much stock was pledged, the railroads failed to be built. In 1853 a charter was granted to the Michigan and Wisconsin Terminal to build a railroad from Manitowoc to northern Michigan to Superior. This road never got beyond the promotion stage either.

More Failures

Another railroad to come to naught in 1853 was the Two Rivers-Green Bay road with a number of Two Rivers people among the incorporators. In 1853, the village of Manitowoc granted a rail right of way to the Mississippi road on Quay, Commercial, and Water streets and also voted to subscribe to \$150,000 in seven per cent bonds. The railroad was to be built to Menasha by 1854, but financial troubles set in before work began. In June, 1855, the building of the road was begun but very little was done except to make a start. For the next several years the company underwent reorganizations, litigation, and new construction efforts. By 1856, one-third of the eastern portion of the road out of Manitowoc had been graded as far west as Reedsville. Factional fighting among the stockholders resulted in the sale of the road in 1859 to Jacob Lueps and B. Jones for \$100,000. The Civil war stopped construction plans until 1866.

In 1868, the Manitowoc-Menasha railroad company was absorbed by the Manitowoc and Minnesota company. The planned railroad was to include Appleton on its route to the Mis-

issippi. A rail bond issue for \$250,000 was voted by the county of which \$150,000 was subscribed for the Appleton line and \$100,000 for the Lakeshore road. Work on the Manitowoc-Appleton line was pushed. On June 22, 1871, the first locomotive for the road, the Benjamin Jones was brought into Manitowoc by schooner from Buffalo, N. Y. In the fall of 1872, the railroad between Appleton, Pine Grove, Nettle Hill, Shavings Street and Mud Creek were then providing new outlets for the products of these communities. (Of course, old-timers know what villages were so named about that time!)

Reaches Manitowoc in 1873

Hope for rail connections with Milwaukee continued through the 1850s and the 1860s. Meetings were held, county conventions called, and resolutions adopted pledging support for such an undertaking. The sum of \$300,000 was pledged if the Lakeshore were completed to some point in the county but all came to naught as the company decided to build from Milwaukee to the Fox river valley.

About 1859, a charter was granted to the Milwaukee and Lake Superior railroad to build a road from Milwaukee to Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay, and Superior. The \$100,000 voted by the county was subscribed for this road. Work started northward from Milwaukee in 1860. The Civil war interrupted construction but by 1872 the road had been laid as far north as Sheboygan. Manitowoc was reached in 1873 and the Two Rivers branch completed in 1874. The rails between this city and Sheboygan were joined at Centerville and the affair was attended by a large delegation from Manitowoc. The first train to Manitowoc was a circus train on Sept. 24, 1873. The name of

the road at that time was the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western. It was absorbed by the Chicago and North Western in 1891. Meanwhile the railroad to Green Bay was continued from Manitowoc and completed soon after 1874. An article could be written on just the financial difficulties that the county and city had, to pay off the subscriptions voted to help bring in railroads.

The Wisconsin Central railroad wished to enter Manitowoc from the west as early as 1889. After much dickering and court litigation, road construction began in 1895 and completed in 1896. This road connected Manitowoc with Neenah-Menasha and was the original route granted to the Manitowoc-Mississippi line in 1851. The first train from Neenah reached Manitowoc on June 24, 1896. Passenger and freight services were begun July 2. The road provided new markets for the residents around Alverno, Madsen, Valders, Quarry, and Collins in Manitowoc county. The last three villages sprang up because of the construction of this railroad.

Build Carferry Slips

Carferry slips were built at the turn of the century. The Wisconsin Central, now the Soo line, built a slip near 10th street bridge. The North Western road purchased the right-of-way around the southern city limits in 1893, but the line was not completed until 1898. About that time the lake front carferry slip was constructed to serve the coal docks operated by eastern interests until 1899 when the docks were purchased by the Reiss people.

Manitowoc's interurban and street car services were begun in 1900 by Thomas and Henry Higgins. A street car franchise was sought by Manitowoc and

Sheboygan men as early as 1887. The Manitowoc and Northern traction company operated the interurban line from Manitowoc to Two Rivers and in this city as far as the depot at 13th and Franklin street. The Higgins were given a 36 year franchise to operate this line but by the time the franchise had expired, bus competition had replaced the street car services. Plans at one time were advanced to build an extension from the depot to the Holy Family hospital. The Two Rivers line followed the lakeshore just east of the present concrete highway between the two cities.

Promotion plans were forwarded in the early 1900s to construct an electric interurban line between Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Actual grading operations were carried on for several miles north and south of Centerville and paralleling the North Western right-of-way. Funds ran low and construction stopped. Finally the farmers used the right-of-way for agricultural purposes again and no trace of the road remains.

Water, Air Transportation

Manitowoc county Indians and the first white explorers and settlers had two modes of transportation—by foot and by water. Trails led to favorite company grounds and the canoe was used to travel up the rivers emptying into Lake Michigan. The first settlers arrived in Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Centerville, and Rapids by boats. There were no good harbors to enter because of sand bars at the mouths of the rivers, so the citizens of the settlements at Manitowoc and Two Rivers began a long and vigorous fight to create suitable harbors for vessels using them as the century passed. Today both harbors are maintained by federal funds and kept in excellent



An early day river skating scene in Manitowoc, showing Goodrich boats tied up at docks here.

condition to aid water transportation systems as well as to aid the many industries which rely on the natural waterways in one way or other.

The first appeal to the congress of the United States for an improved Manitowoc harbor was made in 1836 by the Wisconsin territorial governor who asked for \$25,000. In 1837, government engineers reported favorably on the possibility of having a navigable stream, the Manitowoc river, connect with Lake Winnebago by a navigable channel ten feet deep. The engineer estimated that piers into the lake and the river project could be completed for \$83,000. No action resulted however. Another request for harbor improvement was made but this only resulted in the erection of a brick lighthouse near the harbor mouth in 1840.

Citizens Deepen River

No aid was forthcoming from outside sources so a few Manitowoc citizens in 1844 scraped out the sand bar across the mouth of the river so that the schooner Solomon Juneau could enter the river mouth. In 1844, another government survey was made but no further action to carry out the project resulted. In 1846, another petition was made to congress and funds approved by that body but vetoed by the president.

In the meantime, Manitowoc citizens were not idle for they built a bridge pier into the lake at the foot of Franklin street in 1843 by Case and Clark who sold it to Edwin Hubbard in 1852. Getting no aid from Washington, the village citizens held a meeting in January, 1852, and decided to raise a \$15,000 loan to finance a harbor project. The state legislature approved the loan and project and so the office of har-

bor master was first created.

In 1852, the state legislature memorialized congress to add \$25,000 to the fund voted by the village. Congress did add \$8,000. The sum of \$23,000 paid for laying a few cribs and dredging a 12 foot channel. Attempts to increase this aid by various amounts failed each time until after the end of the Civil war. Private capital made possible the construction of the northside pier at the foot of Chicago street in 1854. It extended into the lake about 950 feet.

Harbor Plans Stymied

Agitation for better harbor facilities continued. Meetings were held in 1861 to draft a resolution to authorize the county to vote a harbor tax of \$30,000. The war stopped these plans until 1865 when the legislature was petitioned to allow the county to raise \$60,000 for harbor purposes. Again the plans for a suitable harbor came to naught because the village board of Manitowoc refused to let the issue come to a vote.

In 1865, the state legislature again begged congress to vote funds for "the most accessible and surest harbor on the coast." In 1866, the sum of \$52,000 was inserted in the harbor bill for Manitowoc. A dredge was built and actual construction work begun on the northside of the river entrance in June, 1867. Two parallel piers extending into the lake were made possible through appropriations from 1867 to 1870 and completed in 1871.

Docks were constructed along the river mouth, paid for by abutting property owners. The old bridge pier erected in 1854 was abandoned and dismantled, but the piling still remain just south of the north pier. From 1870 to 1880 cribs were sunk at the rate of four or five a year to

extend the piers out into the lake. During the succeeding years the channel was deepened from 12 to 13 to 14 to 18 feet. Most of these harbor improvement costs were borne by the federal government and cost thousands and thousands of dollars even for that early period. The city also spent considerable sums dredging the outer harbor. The north pier was completed in 1885, the south pier in 1887.

Extend River Channel

It was not until about 1882 that some attention was given to the improvement of the inner harbor and a 15 foot channel was dredged as far as Eighth street. The coming of the Wisconsin Central into the city from the west in 1896 brought about a demand for dredging and docking above the Eighth street bridge. Through city and federal funds a 20 foot channel extending 5,500 feet from the harbor entrance was provided. A turning basin above 10th street was also provided. The upper river was dredged in 1901-02.

The government breakwater and arrow-head type harbor was begun in 1895 and extended from time to time. It was not until after 1900 that the government took over the maintenance of the inner harbor. From that time on the water highway into Manitowoc as far up the river as the cement plant has been a federal project with hundreds of thousands of dollars spent to maintain this highway consistent with the times.

Busy Thoroughfare

The water highway to Manitowoc and up the Manitowoc river has been a busy thoroughfare for the past century. Schooners, clipper ships, freight and coal boats, liberty ships, submarines, carferries and pleasure crafts

have been launched on this river to sail to all parts of the Great Lakes and out to ocean ports. From the ship yards, large and small, the fame of the city as the Clipper City has been spread. A good-sized book itself could be written about the shipbuilding industry in Manitowoc and about the fishing industry which uses the Two Rivers' harbor. It was not until the turn of the century that carferry services were instituted across the lake from Manitowoc by wooden and later by steel carferries of the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor lines. Packet steamers made Manitowoc their port of call from the time the first pier was constructed until the coming of the motor truck. Passenger services also were important for most of our first settlers came to our county aboard these sailing and steam vessels. This article can not attempt to trace even briefly the history of the boat traffic which so affected our county's progress. The story of the struggle to get a usable water highway for our county must suffice.

Air Travel

Air-minded county citizens began seeing the need of a serviceable airport, strategically located, as early as the 1920s. At the close of World War I, the Invincible Metal Furniture company was contemplating the building of planes. In preparation for this project, the need for an airport and proving grounds was apparent. Early aviation-

minded citizens were Edward Nelson, who was killed in an airplane crash at the local airport, John Schuette, George Schoblaska, and Armin Pitz. They were among the first to develop the field on Menasha avenue in Manitowoc.

The city of Manitowoc purchased the airport of 134.39 acres on a ten year land contract on August 1, 1928. Another addition was purchased in 1930. Both purchases were made from Schwartz and Frank and Charles Hall. The total cost of the field was \$34,185. The hangar, accommodating 14 planes, was erected in 1928 at a cost of \$25,000. The present hangar has an office 20 by 20 feet, a shop 60 by 20 feet, and a hangar room 80 by 80 feet. The airport was under the management of George Schoblaska until the 1930s. Since that time various airport managers have been employed.

With the tremendous development of air travel and the increase in the size of airplanes during World War II, it was found that the present field is wholly inadequate for present-day planes. For the past five years there has been constant agitation either to abandon the present site and develop a new one between Two Rivers and Manitowoc, or to increase the facilities of the present field. County board and city council actions tell the story of the fight being made for the coming mode of travel and transportation in the second century of Wisconsin's statehood.

RECREATION AND SPORTS

By Walter (Bud) Johnson

Pioneer Recreation

The early pioneers and their children had little time for organized sports and recreation. They were too busy clearing the land and fighting the elements to have time for leisure activities. Whatever recreation that they had consisted of "bees" to help in constructing their necessary buildings and house-warming gatherings. Contests of various types enlivened their work-a-day world.

Hunting and fishing for food and financial returns were the main relaxations of the men, if such activities might be called relaxations at that time. Weddings, funerals, christenings, and birthday parties were occasions for gatherings of neighbors and the clan. Many of the old-timers still remember the days of barn-raising and barn dances. Public picnics were attended once or twice a year. Wedding celebrations were all day and all night affairs. Yes, the pioneers had their recreation but they were usually spontaneous gatherings among the neighborhood families. County or township residents living outside of the limited neighborhood group were mere acquaintances or total strangers.

The coming of the horse and buggy widened the community horizon to include several distinct neighborhood groups. Greater attendance at public dances and picnics resulted. The rivalry between and among the various groups was intensified by spelling bees, inter-school debates, barnyard golf, and the beginnings of baseball games. The use of the automobile, modern farm machinery, the reduction in hours of work per week, and the general increase in lei-

sure hours have all resulted in a demand for more recreational programs, both the organized and the spontaneous.

At Two Rivers

Two Rivers city was the first municipality to set up an organized recreational program in our county. The Community House built by funds donated by J. E. Hamilton serves as headquarters for the city-wide programs. Organized recreation work started as Boys' club work with a paid director in 1921. The program was financed at first by private donations through a fund drive. The program consisted then principally of boys' clubs of various types catering to the interests of the boys.

In 1928, an ordinance was passed by Two Rivers city council establishing a recreation board. Arthur Eckley, principal of the old Roosevelt school, was elected the first municipal recreation director. The program from then on was financed by tax funds. Playground leadership was stressed, and paid and volunteer playground leaders were encouraged for the summer program. The winter program consisted of organized basketball and volleyball in the various school gyms.

On August 30, 1929, J. E. Hamilton offered the city the community building, housing adequate gymnasium facilities, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, shower rooms, handball courts, auditorium and banquet rooms. This offer was accepted and the building was dedicated April 15, 1931. Operation of this building is in the hands of the recreation board. The J. E. Hamilton Community House is nationally known as an outstanding exam-

ple of a public community center open for all community activities and projects as well as for private parties, receptions, and civic undertakings.

Since the inception of the organized recreation program in Two Rivers, four fully equipped playgrounds have been established and developed; a fine lighted baseball diamond constructed, and a lighted softball field set up. Indoor swimming pools at the Washington school are used the year round. Life guards are stationed at Neshotah beach during the summer months.

In recent years, the recreation department has added a youth center activity for teen-agers to its program, along with square dancing and archery for adults. A course in rifle shooting and handling is to be added in the fall of 1948. The Two Rivers organized recreation program has kept abreast of the demands of the citizens of the city and the surrounding rural areas.

Manitowoc Began in 1924

The Manitowoc recreation program remained unorganized until the summer of 1924. The vacation activities of the children up to this time were left to the individual initiative of the neighborhood groups and gangs. The many empty lots served as "ideal" places for baseball games, Indians and cowboy activities, and the hundreds of other projects which active youngsters can think up. The "cops" were often called to such improvised playgrounds to settle disputes among the participants and between the gang and some neighboring property owner whose property was in danger of damage and destruction.

The first Manitowoc recreation program in 1924 was set up on a

voluntary basis and continued so until 1926. It consisted of sport programs supervised by various local men interested in getting boy sports minded. In 1926, the board of education employed Rex John to conduct a summer recreation program. William Johnson was in charge for the summers of 1927 and 1928, but Rex John again took over in 1929. For the next five years Manitowoc had no supervised recreation program.

The first recreation board for the city consisted of Francis Rugowski, Ray Wernecke, Dr. L. D. Thompson, Henry Burger and Roland Wilda. They were appointed in May, 1935. They engaged Rex John to supervise the summer recreation program as a W. P. A. project. At the opening of the school term in fall Mr. John was replaced by Frank Kammerlohr who was in turn succeeded after four months by L. W. Robertson on a part-time basis. Later the position was placed on a full-time schedule. These directors organized grade school basketball for public and parochial children. Adult basketball teams were also encouraged. Hockey, game room activities, and a camera club were popular. The entire year's cost for the city's program was \$2,150.

Model For Other Cities

Leslie Mangin became recreation director in 1938 and stayed until 1942. During the summer of 1942 Alex Georgiady filled the position until Lawrence Krueger was appointed. He stayed until 1945 when he was succeeded by Alfred J. Schara, under whose direction the department expanded and has become recognized as a model for other cities. He has been active in organizing all phases of sports, in conducting tournaments and hobby shows, and in developing excel-

lent playground activities.

The Manitowoc Youth Center was officially opened in 1946 after years of intensive agitation by high school groups and the general public. It is located on Tenth street near the corner of Washington. Agitation at first favored the abandoned Roosevelt school but the present site and building were finally chosen. It provides a meeting place for teenage youth in which they can play ping-pong, pool, checkers, chess, or dance to the music of a juke box. A well-patronized coke bar is a feature of the center. The first year of the center over 110,000 youngsters made use of one of the finest centers in the middle west. The cost of the organized recreational program has doubled several times since the inception of the recreation department in 1935.

Baseball

Baseball teams were organized for sports purposes as early as 1880 in Manitowoc. Three well-known teams of that time were the Smalley, the Parks, and the city team. They all were to be reckoned with and put up excellent brands of baseball according to the standards of that time. The bitter rivalry among the teams caused near riots at times. All teams were of the home talent variety. The Smalley team of 1880 was composed of employees of the Smalley Manufacturing company. They played on their own ball grounds (a cow pasture) north of Cleveland avenue. Another early baseball team of 1890 was the Brick Yard team which took on any aggregation, bar none.

A well-known team of 1896 to 1898 was the home talent team which had an infield personnel made up of the Torrison boys, consisting of William, Norman, Thorval, and cousin Aaron. This team managed by William Breu-

er, played the best teams in the state and beat them all. Aaron Torrison, the pitcher, could boast of an average of 19 strikeouts per game for 25 games. Others on that famous team were John Johnson, Will Rathsack, Frank Rosenfelder, C. Schuetze, Addie Joss, Jim and George Vollendorf, George Reuther, John Peterik, Jack LaFleur, W. Kadow, Charles Schuette, Herman and Paul Meyer, John Bertler, Jim Hash, and Helmer Anderson.

Won 17 Out of 20

Another crack Manitowoc baseball team of 1896 was a team made up of young men living in the third ward who called the team the "Amateurs." Their record of games won was 17 out of 20 played and so they were recognized as amateur champions of Manitowoc county. Out-of-town trips to ball games were made by horse-drawn bus, but if the game was played at Two Rivers bicycles were used. Team members were Wencil Kadow, Charles Schuetze, Joe Becker, Adolph and John Kadow, W. Wieboldt, D. Vollendorf, Eddie Bahr, Alex Pankrat, and Charles Schuette.

One of the best known teams was the one that old-timers still remember. It was the Lakeshore team managed by Jack Herzog in 1907, the year in which they won the Lakeshore league flag. This team and the league was considered one of the best semi-pro leagues in the state. That year Manitowoc had the famous George (Nigger) Wilson, one of the greatest of pitchers, on the team. The old Lakeshore league remained in existence until about the 1920's, with many of its ball players graduating to the big leagues.

About 1908 or 1909, a Manitowoc team known as the "Grays"

claimed the state amateur title in baseball. This team managed by Fred Zentner was made up of Edward Hansen, John Nelson, Rudy Stockinger, William Green, Louis Ulrich, Tony Panosh, Edward Pilger, Capt. Joseph Poklinkoski, John Bertler, Oscar Staalson, and Clarence Hansen. About that time, too, Manitowoc boasted of "Iron Man" Stoney Mc Glyn. He had been a famous pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He later played for the Milwaukee Brewers where he pitched two complete games in one day—hence the name "Iron Man." After quitting Milwaukee he pitched for Jack Herzog's team until he retired to spend his remaining days in Manitowoc.

Bitter Rivals

Manitowoc's "the" team during the early 1900s continued to be the Lakeshore team. They played at the fairgrounds and drew capacity crowds. Bitter rivalry existed between Manitowoc and Sheboygan. When Sheboygan played here, its following would come to Manitowoc by a chartered Goodrich boat or a special excursion train. Many Manitowoc residents can recount story after story about the incidents during and after the games.

When the Lakeshore league disbanded, the city was without an organized league for several years. Several industrial leagues were organized but none of the rival teams between cities was in existence. About the 1920s, organized baseball was revived under the sponsorship of Edward Mackey, Harry Kallies and Arthur Schuetze. The Wisconsin State league was organized and games were played at the fair grounds. The Manitowoc team was managed by Rabbit Russell of Wausau and keen competition existed. The league operated until about 1930 or 1931.

Finally the Braves Came

For the next decade or better Manitowoc was again without a state league ball team. Manitowoc teams played county league ball and were almost strictly of home talent players. These leagues were headed by Stoney Mc Glyn and provided satisfactory ball for the times. Just before World War II, Manitowoc played in the Northern State league composed of Fox river valley teams. In 1946, a group of sports-minded Manitowoc people organized the Manitowoc Baseball association and sponsored a team in the Northern league under the name of the Manitowoc Braves. Games are played under the lights at the municipal field, Washington junior high school. Sunday and holiday ball is also common. Manitowoc county up to 1948 has never had a successful baseball program in which the team plays daily ball.

Manitowoc county rural baseball has been common for the summer Sundays and holidays since the early 1900s. Kellnersville had a great team about 1912 under the management of Mickey Kellner. Pick-up teams from villages and hamlets played a few games as a matter of rivalry. It was not until the 1930s and 1940s that organized hard and soft ball leagues came into existence with the more important villages having home talent teams sponsored by the village businessmen. The present trend seems to be towards greater participation in this great American pastime.

Basketball

Manitowoc, a real baseball town, took up basketball shortly after the turn of the century. The old Company H had the first organized team in Manitowoc, playing other national guard teams from surrounding cities. Groups of young men were play-

ing neighborhood games with limited facilities and equipment.

The first high school team was organized in 1903 at the north side high school. Dissension among the football players led to the organization of a basketball team composed of Aubrey Egan, Harry Westgate, Burton Hansen, John Carey and John Carol. They used football tactics and the games played were quite rough affairs.

Co. H team was succeeded by the Ariels made up of Aubrey Egan, Frank Sanville, Billy Altman, Hank (Uncle Sam) Ladwig, and a six-foot-seven center by the name of Falge. Ladwig was nick-named Uncle Sam because he frequently appeared in the costume of that character in parades. They played nationally known teams and gave good accounts of themselves.

Other well-known basketball teams before 1910 were the Grays, the Uniteds, and the Wisconsin Business college quintets. A Two Rivers team of note was the Hamiltons who had Jack Carey of Manitowoc, Aldous, Reddington and Fox of Chicago, and Henry (Pete) Krueger, Frank Kracha and Henry Koch of Two Rivers on the roster. The Manitowoc games with outside teams of state and national repute were played in the old Turner hall. One of the greatest of the nationally known teams was the New York Nationals which beat the Ariels and the Hamiltons. An outstanding player on the New York team was George Fogarty who played a scientific game. His appearance caused the Manitowoc county players to work for the fine points of the game and to eliminate rough-house tactics from then on.

Rural Teams

Rural basketball teams were organized whenever usable halls

were available. Among some of the more well-known rural teams were those from Grimms, Kellersville, Branch, and St. Nazianz. One of the classiest and fastest of them was the Branch quintet composed of Wetenkamp, Shimek, Benishek, Cisler, and Shaffar. They trimmed the classy Co. H team in 1912 by a score of 133 to 6.

The year 1948 finds the game of basketball largely an unorganized affair except in the high schools and in the two large cities. Rural basketball teams are independent and not organized into leagues as rural baseball is. During the past two winters the county's reputation as a basketball center is again being revived through the Manitowoc Braves composed of outstanding basketball players from Manitowoc and Two Rivers, who are playing teams from the surrounding cities.

High school basketball teams in the county have always been known for their winning ways. Teams under the high school coaches have over-shadowed semi pro teams. These school teams have done much to spread the fame of the county at sectional, regional and state tournaments. The capture of the state title by a scrappy Reedsville high school team under Coach John Gable in 1946 will long be remembered.

Football

In the field of football, Manitowoc county's prestige as a sports center was furthered by its high school football teams. The Manitowoc north side high teams of 1897 and 1898 made enviable records, losing only one game in two years. The team, fast and light, was composed of Frank Herman, Francis Murphy, Frank Skura, William Strattmann, Henry Wilda, John Peter-

ick, Ted Jones, Helmer Anderson and Mort Delano.

No attempts were made to organize a city team until about 1920 when the American Legion sponsored a team. The home games were played at the fairgrounds by a strong, well-balanced squad. Independent teams played independent ball, with a good following of fans. With the organization of the Packers at Green Bay, the following of the local teams was affected with the result that organized and independent football teams in the county ceased to operate.

About a decade ago a group of Manitowoc young men revived the sport, playing independent ball under the name of the Galloping Gaels. Three years ago a league was formed with surrounding larger cities and good games resulted. In 1947, the team was placed under the management of the Manitowoc Baseball association and a successful schedule of games was played.

High School Variety

High school football teams of Two Rivers and Manitowoc have always had to be reckoned with. Manitowoc, in the Fox River valley circuit, has usually been in the first division and has had several championships. Two Rivers, in the Northeastern circuit, has had championships or has been strong contenders for such honors at all times. Under Coach Edward Hall in the early 1940s, Two Rivers was unbeaten for almost three seasons. The small rural high schools of the county have played six-man football games for the past few years. The county's football interests, outside of the schools, is with the "Packers."

Ice Hockey

Ice hockey began in Manito-

woc as a regulation game in 1926, "regulation" because for the first time side boards were used. Playing fields built by the park department were first at West field and later at Lake View park. The first team was the Buccaneers which played independent hockey, limited to few in number because there were few teams. About 1930 the Fox River Valley league was organized and the local team was sponsored by Walter Huchtausen. As winters became more mild and playing fields uncertain, the sport was gradually forgotten. Ice hockey was a Lincoln high school sport from 1928 to 1930.

Country Clubs

Lakeside Country Club, located between the Manitowoc river on the west, Highway 42 on the east, Waldo Boulevard on the south and Reed avenue on the north was incorporated as a non-profit Wisconsin corporation on April 18, 1910. It is composed of 51.96 acres of well-kept greens, grounds, and a modern club house. Membership of 175, set by statute, is filled. The first president of the club was J. E. Hamilton of Two Rivers.

Lincoln Fields golf course north of Reed avenue, a public links, is composed of 83 acres, and purchased and developed in 1929. It does not have a club house, but the field is in charge of a course keeper during the playing season. The first pro was Russell Schuette.

The Two Rivers golf course is located north of the city on Highway 42.

Miscellaneous

Tennis has become a well-patronized sport in recent years. Lincoln high school teams under Coach John Stevenson have aroused an interest in the game.

The Clipper City Motorcycle club organized a few years ago sponsors Fourth of July races at the fairgrounds. The Manitowoc Skeet club had a live organization in the 1930s, interested in trap shooting. Its club house was located east of the intersection of Reed avenue and Highway 42. Archery has its enthusiasts in the county and through their efforts they were able to bring the National Archery tournament to Two Rivers in the summer of 1948. Last but not least as a common everyday sport or recreation is "barnyard golf" or horseshoe pitching, but

with horses used less and less that sport has declined among those who avoid the more strenuous sports.

At the close of a century, the cities have provided for highly organized sports. Playing fields and parks are available to most neighborhoods. Lighted fields are becoming more and more common. The rural areas have not yet felt the need for such services. Will the next century see the same advance in the rural recreational program that the cities have made at the close of the first century?

MANITOWOC LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

By Frank Kloiber

Keeping pace with the rapid industrialization of Manitowoc during the past sixty years has been the organization of working men into unions to secure higher wages and better working conditions and to make the voice of labor more effective in civic affairs. Although labor unions had been established prior to the Civil war in the factories of the New England and middle Atlantic states, they came fairly late to Manitowoc. Available records at the Central Labor council indicate that the first union formed here was local 236, International Longshoremen's association organized in 1892.

The longshoremen worked at the docks, unloading coal, flour, wood, and pulp. In 1892, one hundred one coal boats were unloaded. The coal dock was then along the North Western railway at the corner of Sixteenth street on land now occupied by the ship building company. This coal company was known as the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company and later changed to Manitowoc Coal and Dock company. Later, three unloading booms were built on the Wisconsin Central railroad west of the gas plant. In 1900, 42 boats were unloaded with a tonnage total of 69,710 tons. At the present time four or five boats carry that amount of coal. Then the North Western built four steam hoists at the lake front; still later two coal unloading bridges were built where the cement plant now stands, but a storm made short work of the last two as both of them collapsed at night. Still later the present unloading bridge at the lake front was built, unloading coal for wholesale and retail for the company known as the C. Reiss Coal company.

Early Officers

The present I. L. A. local number 568 separated from local 236 in February, 1904. At that time there was also a union known as Local 239, members of which unloaded flour, wood, and pulp. Union meetings in those days were held in Schreihart's hall. Early officers included A. W. Thayer, Albert Skuhra, John H. Becker, Stephen Pollock, and Peter Kaufman. All these men have passed on except John H. Becker, who is still in active duty working as an operator at the C. Reiss Coal company.

Other early unions included the International Molders union of North America; the Carpenters; Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers; Malt House Workers; International Typographical union; Manitowoc Musicians association and the Barbers, all of whom were active here before World War I. Prior to the formation of the Barbers local No. 649 in March, 1914, hair cuts were 20-25c, shaves were 10-15c, and the average wage of a first class barber was \$10 a week for 75-80 hours work. Barber shops were open Sunday mornings from 7 to 12 o'clock.

For the purpose of thorough organization of the trades and a more perfect federation of all trades and labor unions, the Manitowoc Central Labor Council was organized in 1901. P. A. Peterson, L. A. Allen, Henry Stahl, H. G. Berndt, William Bartells, William Scherer, and John Hardow were the charter officers of this council, which included representatives of all the American Federation of Labor unions. This Central Labor council has grown rapidly through the years until now it includes 38 unions and three women's auxil-

aries. These women's auxiliaries include the Carpenters' auxiliary, the Machinists' auxiliary, and the Women's auxiliary of the Manitowoc Central Labor council. Since 1936, growth of unions has been very rapid in Manitowoc, so that now nearly all local labor is organized. All local unions, except Brewers and Malsters local No. 297, are affiliated with the AFL. The Brewers and Malsters have been affiliated through their international union with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) but have continued to cooperate with other local labor unions in furthering the best interests of organized labor as a whole.

Aids State Organization

At least one local union has helped to organize labor throughout the state. Through the efforts of the Brewers and Malsters Local No. 297, a statewide organization of Brewery Workers Local unions were formed in 1940 called the Wisconsin State Council of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers. The purpose of this group is to promote the best interests of its membership through education and good public relation. The Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Roland J. Hidde, is a member of the local union and in addition to his state-wide duties continues to be active in local union affairs.

Through the years labor organizations and union members have been active in civic affairs. They have taken an active interest in education, library, parks, in every thing that makes Manitowoc a good city to live in. They have taken part in many civic functions, bond drives, centennial celebrations, victory parades. Members have served on the board of education, city council, and various commissions. While furthering the pur-

poses of organized labor, the general objective has been better government through education of the voters. Unions have cooperated with other groups including the farm cooperatives to inform voters regarding issues, to get voters to register, and to get candidates to declare themselves on public affairs. Mostly this political action has been non-partisan, aimed at getting able public officials rather than victory for one party or another.

Labor Relations Good

On the whole, labor relations in Manitowoc have been good. Most local employers cooperate with unions to mutual advantage. Bloody struggles between capital and labor have been lacking here, a fact regretted by no one. However, 1937 was marred by two local strikes, one at the National Tinsel factory and another involving some 3,000 workmen at the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing company here and in Two Rivers. This strike for the purpose of recognition of the union lasted from Sept. 22 to Oct. 23 when the company signed its first working agreement with the union and thereby terminated the strike. Later, however, the union accused the company of unfair labor practices and a hearing was ordered by the National Relations board. This hearing was conducted here by Trial Examiner Whitley P. McCoy during a period of four weeks with the union victorious. Since that time the union and the company have by mutual agreement amended the contract four times and the existing relations between management and union are friendly.

The latest major strike in this city occurred in 1947 when the Manitowoc Ship Building company had its first strike in its 100 years of operation. This

strike caused by a break-down in contract negotiations resulted in a new contract with increasing pay for the workmen.

Aside from these, Manitowoc has had no prolonged labor disturbances and laboring men here look forward to continued good relations with employers.

WRITERS OF MANITOWOC COUNTY

By Ralph G. Plumb

Although Manitowoc county has had no major writers, it has contributed written records in almost every field of human activity. Some of these writers have gone hence and done their creative work elsewhere, some have done their writing within the county borders and departed later, while still a third group have been permanent residents of the county.

In the religious field the first to attract attention is the Reverend Gustave Unonius, founder of St. James church. After he had departed from his labors here and returned in later years to Sweden he published two large volumes devoted to reminiscences interspersed with a good deal of doctrinal discussion. The wife of the first pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mrs. W. Herritt, wrote a book called "The Keepsake" giving some account of her life in the village of Manitowoc; and years later Mrs. Oliver H. Johnson, wife of another pastor, described her experiences as a minister's helpmate, a book that gained wide circulation. In 1863 Reverend Mead Holmes of the Presbyterian church published "A Soldier of the Cumberland", a biography of his son who had lost his life in service that year. Reverend J. N. Davidson of Two Rivers, a Congregational pastor in that city about 1900, was also a writer of historical articles and poems. Still another church writer was Reverend Carl Nagel who wrote "Pebbles and Posies."

Two Histories Written

In history the first attempt was the county history in atlas form written by John Nagle, whose later book published posthumously as "John Nagle's Philosophy" became well known.

Ralph B. Plumb's "History of Manitowoc County" came out in 1902. A. H. Lohman's "History of Two Rivers" five years later, while Caroline Hubbard and Otto Gass wrote the city history in the years 1903-04. The two volume "History of Manitowoc County" edited by Dr. Louis Falge and in great part written by him was published by the Clarke company in 1912. Other writers of shorter historical works were Judge J. S. Anderson, Judge Emil Baensch, and Joseph Frank Wojta. The last named wrote the story of the town of Two Creeks. Of marine history should be mentioned two books by R. G. Plumb, a sketch of marine disasters by Herbert Pitz, and the many articles furnished the press by Captain Edward Carus.

In economics and science Manitowoc county has had many an important contributor. Solomon Huebner's text books on the subject of insurance became known the country over. The same may be said of the treatises on chemistry by Prof. Louis Kahlenberg and Prof. Herman Schlundt and of Arthur Koehler's "Properties and Uses of Woods." In civics a booklet prepared by Superintendent Hugh S. Bonar was used in Wisconsin schools. Also there should be mentioned educational publication of Professor C. E. Patzer, Superintendent P. J. Zimmers, G. H. Matravers, and Robert Lindwall.

Opinion and Culture

Frank J. Drobka wrote of the educational problems of Poland and Sister Orestes treated certain phases of American public opinion on culture in 1942. Sister Teresita Kittell wrote of natural history. Then the young Dr. Jerome P. Ledvina published a

work on certain types of psychology in the same decade. Nor must the leading works on anthropology fathered by Professor Ernst Hooten of Harvard university, a son of a former Manitowoc Methodist minister, be overlooked. It is often forgotten that the town of Cato was the birthplace of that outstanding theorist in economy, Thorstein Veblen. True it is that his parents moved to Minnesota soon after he was born, but Manitowoc county can claim the origin of this famous author of "The Theory of the Leisure Class" and "Theory of Business Enterprise."

In lighter vein, the two books of John Schuette and his brother George were most interesting, the former giving an illuminating view of early days in Manitowoc. Mrs. Elizabeth Bass is writing now the story of her varied experiences in political life and as narcotic commissioner. Children's books have included "Journey of the Toys" by William and Ruth Rahr and others by Leonore Kadow. Novels came from the pens of Mrs. Sophia

Belzer Engstrand, former Two Rivers teacher, who wrote "Miss Monday," and "Wanda P. Neff." The Manitowoc Hotel was the home of Mary Louise Mabie and her mother, both writers, while the former was writing her latest and best novel, "Prepare Them for Caesar." Bobbs Merrill had previously issued four of her novels, while Mrs. Louise Kennedy Mabie had been an acceptable contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and other periodicals. Other local novelists have included Francis Huard and Greta Hamilton De Launey. Estle F. Orr has had articles printed in American Mercury.

Finally, in poetry names to be mentioned include Mrs. Milton Weber, Miss Ruth Richter, Miss Flora Waldo, and Dr. M. P. Andrews. Nor should it be overlooked that the works of Manitowoc county and all others for a generation had to pass through the office of Thorvald Solberg, register of copyrights at Washington, D. C., a Manitowoc born scholar, himself an author of reminiscences in 1839.

A R T

By Edward Walthers

Fine Art

Manitowoc county has been well represented in art as well as the other cultural endeavors. "Fine" art is the classification given to the study of classic art-subjects, for murals and framed pictures to adorn the walls of public buildings and homes. It involves much study of history and geography to acquaint the artist with the various periods of design, furniture, style of dress and architecture to fit each era. Such an education is a splendid background for commercial and advertising art. The latter is better known as bread-and-butter art, a profession for which the demand has grown several thousand per cent in the past 35 years. In all printing, if something extra is wanted besides the printers standard pieces of type to make the printed piece more arresting, commercial art begins.

Artists have become highly specialized in specific tasks at which they become expert. Some do lay-out work in advertising and know from experience just what style and size type should be used in the make-up of a book, newspaper advertisement or elaborate brochure. Some are much in demand for hand-lettering for beautiful letterhead designs, trade marks, etc. Sign painters have kept competition among themselves in artistic out-door posters, gold leaf signs on store windows, identification signs high upon building, directories in lobbies and on office doors and windows.

Local Artists

Some commercial artists are highly proficient in illustrating the human figure while others major in retouching photographs for the making of finer

halftone illustrations.

Among local residents who have become professional and well known fine-artists are: Bruno Ertz who became quite famous for his natural looking birds and bees, always shown on artistic native backgrounds and much in demand for hanging in big city hotel lobbies and many local living rooms. In more recent years, Lester Bentley, Merlin Pollock and Lester Schwartz, each received several scholarships at art institutes for their portraits and landscape painting and became well known as fine artists. Mr. Schwartz is now artist-in-residence at Ripon college. John Whitcomb, who attended Lincoln high school in the 1920's, has become a well known cover artist and illustrator in leading popular magazines. His pictures are currently seen on covers of Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion and in full color ads for silverware.

Among free-lance commercial artists, some of the pioneers were the late Mr. Clark who was art director for Hamilton Mfg. Co. John LaFond maintains a studio at Two Rivers. At Manitowoc Austin Buege, Bert Beduhn, Ray Young and Harry Berns are among the later artists, who free-lance their services toward better pictures for better printing. The Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co. inaugurated its own art departments for catalog and advertising work 25 years ago under Edward Walthers. At least five artists have been maintained by them in this work ever since. Much of their work is designing labels to attach to merchandise, intended to give customers advice and information at point of sale.

Photography In County

Art covers photography and architecture as well as the painting and drawing of pictures.

In the field of photography the county has kept progress with the trends and latest innovations. Examples of the early tin-types and daguerreotype are still to be found in county homes. The development of the fore-runners of present-day photography by the predecessors and successor of Eastman has made photography a fine art. Early photographers within the county were Melendy, Packard, Dumke who had shops in Manitowoc. In Two Rivers Auermiller and Paul Braun were well-known. Today Manitowoc is served by such outstanding studios as Glander and Woolersheim, as well as many free-lance photographers. Ernest Vassar has a modern studio at Two Rivers. In the county Fessler at St. Nazianz and Art Neumeyer at Reedsville and Brillion have

their fine photos of weddings, graduates, and special occasions in most every home in their community. H. C. Behnke, a roving photographer during the early 1900's, produced thousands of postcards depicting scenes in our county.

Architecture is another field of fine arts included under this article. The names of Smith, Reynolds, and Brandt have long been associated in the designing and plans of many large public and private buildings. Other well-known architects of today are William Raueber and son, Fred, Leo Schroeder of Manitowoc, and Sylvester Schmitt of Two Rivers.

The Little Gallery of Manitowoc has done much to encourage those interested in painting and art in general. Yearly Little Gallery exhibits are conducted at which county artists and would-be-artists may display their efforts.

FRATERNAL-CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

By C. W. Meisnest

Fraternal-

Manitowoc county citizens from the very early days have banded themselves together for social, recreational, civic, and protective purposes. Some of the present organizations are almost as old as the county itself. The county has now societies and groups dedicated to almost every conceivable goal and for almost every imaginable purpose. This article will necessarily be limited to fraternal and civic organizations set up during the past century.

Masons

The first recorded meeting of Manitowoc lodge No. 65, Free and Accepted Masons, was held on Feb. 9, 1856, with six of the none founders present. The Rev. M. Hoyt, rector of St. James Episcopal parish, was first worshipful master. The original members were Otis Eaton, John Roberts, Frederick Borchardt, Thomas Windiate, George L. Lee, Isaac Parrish, Ury Blake, and D. F. Austin. The present membership is 462. The lodge has had a total of 58 masters of which 32 are still alive. The organization has its own temple on Chicago street which was dedicated on June 7, 1924.

During the pioneer settlement days, Manitowoc also had a German lodge, founded on June 15, 1859, as the Tracy lodge, No. 107, F. and A. M., of Manitowoc. The founders were seven German Masons from lodge No. 65. It continued to function until April 9, 1868, when the charter was arrested. Frederick Borchardt, the first German settler in Manitowoc, was the leader of this lodge during most of its existence.

The Rev. M. Hoyt was also the

leader in organizing the Manitowoc Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and served as first excellent high priest. The charter was granted Feb. 4, 1857. The chapter now has over 200 members.

Manitowoc council No. 18, Royal and Select Masters, was organized in 1881, receiving its charter on April 24. Dr. J. F. Pritchard was the first illustrious master.

Manitowoc commandry No. 45, Knights Templar, received its charter Oct. 12, 1921.

Roosevelt Chapter DeMolay, an organization for boys, was chartered April 30, 1933. This name was later changed to E. G. Nash chapter to honor the local man who was the "father" of the organizations in the state.

Odd Fellows

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is an international fraternal organization existing in all the civilized countries of the world. It was founded in London, England, in 1717 and in this country in 1819. The order is organized for philanthropic purposes and maintains Sunset homes all over the world where the Odd Fellows live. The home in Wisconsin is located in Green Bay. Odd Fellows visit the sick, relieve the distressed, educate orphans, and bury the dead.

The first order was established in Manitowoc county in 1850 and received its state charter in 1851. It was known as Chickering lodge No. 55 and is still functioning. Charter members were W. W. Waldo, E. D. Beardsley, J. L. Kyle, P. P. Smith, W. Bach, E. L. Abbott, G. W. Durgin, A. Baensch, K. K. Jones, Dr. Zeilley, W. Murphy, L. Sherman, O.

Torrison, F. Solomon, C. W. Fitch, and G. E. Lee. The lodge became well-known in the state, as three of the members were elected to the highest state office—that of grand master. Those men were S. W. Smith in 1864, H. F. Hubbard in 1868, and Rev. J. M. Craig in 1885.

A German speaking organization was organized in 1871, known as Manitowoc lodge No. 194. Later it became English speaking. Two auxiliaries were organized: one in 1878 known as the "Manito" encampment No. 34 and in 1891 a women's organization known as Manitowoc lodge No. 18. All these lodges have their meetings in the Odd Fellows hall on third floor of the Odd Fellows building at the southeast corner of Jay and Eighth streets.

Knights of Pythias

Manitowoc lodge No. 86, Knights of Pythias, was organized on March 10, 1891. The Order of Knights of Pythias founded on friendship, charity, and benevolence, which it proclaims as its cardinal principles—strives to gather into one mighty fraternity worthy men who appreciate the true meaning of friendship. Pythian Knighthood has its conception in the exemplification of the life test of true friendship existing between Damon and Pythias, two Greek heroes.

Many of Manitowoc's leading citizens have been and are members in this lodge. The following were charter members: C. A. Huchthausen, Louis Kunz, Halvor Halvorsen, Charles Frazier, J. A. Rummele, F. W. Schneider, F. C. Buerstette, Albert Guttman, Joseph S. Williams, T. T. Lewis, Knudson, Theodore Torrison, Job Clark, John Nagle, C. A. Groffman, Joseph Schneider, C. W. Luling, F. T. Reuther,

F. P. Jones, A. L. Graham, John Schroeder, A. F. Schmitz, Reinhardt Rahr, George W. Fechter, Art Koebke, Louis Pautnaude.

As the lodge does not own its own hall, it is necessary to meet in other places. The first meeting was above the present Muir's drug store; the second, Frazier's hall; the third, Wood block; the fourth, the present Labor building; and now the Odd Fellows hall.

The lodge helps to support 15 Pythian homes for aged members, their wives, widows, and children. Fourteen grand domains have relief funds that amount to almost one million dollars.

Elks

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have lodges in Manitowoc and Two Rivers. The organization is strictly American organized for good fellowship, charity, brotherly love, and fidelity. The Manitowoc lodge No. 687 was instituted April 19, 1901, when a group of 29 prominent professional and business men gathered at the Opera house to be initiated. The first meeting place was in a small room on the second floor of the National at Eighth and Commercial streets. The new club house on South Eighth street next to the river was erected in 1918. The membership at present numbers 510.

Eagles

Manitowoc aerie No. 706, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized in Manitowoc and chartered on June 12, 1904, with Judge John Chloupek as first president. It then had 83 members but since that time has grown to over 2,100 members. The first meetings were held in the old Turner Hall. Later meeting places were the Woods block, and rooms in the Beers block

on South Eighth street next to the river. The present Eagles club house was purchased on April 29, 1925, from the Esch estate. Additional property was attained for possible new club house property when the Hoffman home at the corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets was purchased on August 10, 1944.

U. C. T.

The United Commercial Travelers in our county came into existence in 1899 so the organization will celebrate its golden anniversary next year. It was organized primarily to provide accident and sickness insurance for persons in the sales departments. Its membership, limited to people with sales experience, is now over 300.

Civic

Manitowoc county has its share of civic organizations which are interested in promoting the civic welfare of the communities in which they exist. Each organization has its particular objectives beneficial to the members and to the community.

Lions

The Lions clubs have as their objectives the promotion of the principles of good government and citizenship, the active interest of its members in civic, commercial, social, and moral welfare of the community, and the objective of uniting the members in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding. Other aims are also stated which members practice in their daily lives.

To attain some of these aims and objectives the Lions club sponsors a Boy Scout troop and Cub pack, makes provisions to assure glasses and dental services for indigent school children, and sponsored such com-

munity services as lighted athletic fields and a youth center.

The Manitowoc club was organized in January, 1922, just five years after the international organization was founded. Ed Nelson was the first president of the club of 27 members. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of every month at Hotel Manitowoc.

The Two Rivers Lions club, sponsored by the Manitowoc club, was chartered March, 1925, with Frank Kracha as first president. From a membership of 17 it has grown to a club of 67. The club has been instrumental in sponsoring Boy Scouts, better transportation services, the work of the recreation department and other community betterment projects.

The Mishicot Lions club was organized Jan. 9, 1946, with Hugo Holst as first president. The 43 members sponsor the Junior Fair at Mishicot, held just prior to the county fair.

Two other Lions clubs in the county are the ones at Valders and Reedsville. Both are active in carrying forward the general objectives of the Lions.

Rotary

On April 24, 1919, a group of Manitowoc businessmen were seated around a table at the Elks Club. Peter J. Zimmers, city superintendent of schools, advocated the organization of a Rotary club where men, each representing a particular business or profession, could meet regularly for the purpose of furthering worthy non-political projects for community service. Out of this informal gathering came the organization of the Manitowoc Rotary on June 5, 1919, with George Vits as the first presiding officer. The membership of 75 city business and

professional men carry forward the club's motto "He Profits Most Who Serves Best", through such community projects as March of Dimes and Community Fund drives and Boy Scouting. The club meets each Monday evening at Hotel Manitowoc.

The Two Rivers Rotary was organized Jan. 23, 1923, and chartered on Feb. 8. George S. Hamilton was the first president of the club. The club carries out the Rotary aims of community, vocational, and international service.

Kiwanis

A representative of Kiwanis International interested a group of Manitowoc men and organized a local chapter in 1921. The first membership meeting was held Jan. 30, 1922, in Frazier's hall with President Ralph Plumb presiding. The charter was granted on Feb. 8 to a charter membership of 67. The club is dedicated to the principle of "service" and carries the motto "We Build". The organization has definite objectives of community service through 4H club banquets, boys and girls club work for underprivileged children, rural-urban gatherings, vocational guidance, Boy and Girl Scout troop sponsorships and general good fellowship. The club meets weekly at 6:05 P. M. at dinner meetings in the club rooms above Brick's restaurant. There is no other Kiwanis club in the county outside of Manitowoc.

Optimists

Manitowoc's youngest service organization is the Optimist club which was organized Sept. 16, 1947, on charter night with a banquet at the Veterans club. The first presiding officer was Merle LeBreck. The club meets every Thursday noon at 12:05 at

Freddy Brick's restaurant. The organization is proud of its slogan "Friend of the Boy". The Optimists' creed has ten definite objectives for its members to live up to. The main purpose of the club is to further the activities of the boys through various activities and organizations. In recent months the senior Optimists have sponsored a junior Optimist club.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the service and fraternal organizations briefly outlined in this and the preceding article, the county has many veteran organizations. These were organized to further the principles of veterans, to present a united front for veteran rights, and for social purposes. Among the earliest of all veteran organizations was the G. A. R. (Grand Army of the Republic) which was organized by those who served in the Civil war. Every war brought about the organization of new veteran groups. The Spanish-American War Veterans, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Amvets are now active. The American Legion has posts at Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Reedsville, Kiel, Valders, Cleveland and St. Nazianz. This article can do no more than mention these organizations.

Religious organizations in Manitowoc county are many in number. These organizations belong properly in the field of religion. It would be impossible to do justice to all of them in this article limited in space. Several of them as for instance, the Luther league, Knights of Columbus, C. Y. O., Catholic Women's club, the Ladies Aid, the Apostolate, and others are notable in their community projects to help the unfortunates as well as the fortunate youth and adults of

the communities in which they exist.

Manitowoc county is indeed fortunate in the types and vari-

ties of organizations which have been established during its first century. The future is assured with such civic, social, religious, and veterans groups functioning.

PROFESSIONS

By Fred G. Dicke

Medical

In view of the complete and careful treatment of this subject by persons who made the history of this community a matter of life-long study and interest, it would be presumptive to attempt to record any comprehensive review of the development of the so-called "learned professions" in Manitowoc county. Space does not permit personal mention of the many professional men who were and are important figures, not only in their respective fields, but in the development of the community at large. The intent is only to repeat a few of the important dates and events in our past, restricting comment to the formative years in the growth of the professions of law and medicine.

The earliest practitioners in the county, as in most pioneer communities, had no formal medical education. There were no legal prerequisites to meet and undoubtedly many who entered the field were outright quacks, who did more harm than good. Others, by long experience and conscientious application, and probably by trial and error, became proficient in the treatment of certain ills. Some, it is said, were so successful and so devoted to their work that they gained the respect, not only of the community but of the graduate physicians who later appeared on the scene. It is notable that a fair proportion of these early "doctors" were women who first became interested as mid-wives and practical nurses, and, in the absence of trained medical men, developed their own line of herbs, poultices and purgatives. Crude though their methods were, no better was available; and perhaps, in riding or walking in in-

clement weather the miles that often separated them from their patients, they made up in devotion to duty what they lacked in technical skill.

First "Doctor" in 1847

It is a matter of record that not until 1847, when the population of the county had passed the thousand mark, did the first bonafide physician locate in Manitowoc. Until that time, the nearest doctor was the surgeon at the army post at Green Bay. If a person were seriously ill, a messenger might be sent there; but since the round trip was a matter of at least two days, the patient had usually either died or recovered by the time the doctor arrived.

As an interesting sidelight, Dr. Falge, in his fine "History of Manitowoc County", records the unpleasant experience of an even earlier practitioner who visited the county as a tourist in 1821. An army surgeon from the post at Green Bay, he had been granted a furlough and was passing through our county, on his way home from Kentucky. When near the present site of Manitowoc, he was shot in the back and killed by one of the local Indians.

After 1850, doctors began to arrive in the county yearly. A number of them were present to help fight the great cholera epidemics of 1850 and 1854. Within 50 years, that is by the turn of the century, nearly two hundred had located in the county—but few had remained for long. The Civil war took many of them away, but the majority, after spending some time here, moved to larger communities where they could get cash money for their services rather than the

farm products which were here the chief medium of exchange. It was evidently difficult for a doctor to survive by his practice alone, as evidenced by the fact that our first doctor served also as register of deeds, while another was also a tailor by trade. Thus, within a brief period of years the situation changed from an entire absence of doctors to what seems to have been an over-supply for the times, with the keenest sort of competition for the available practice.

Set Up Examining Board

In 1897, a law was passed establishing a state board of medical examiners, from whom anyone beginning the practice of medicine must first procure a license. This, and later laws, have worked to the benefit of the profession and the protection of the public, gradually enabling the profession to achieve and maintain its present high standards.

In the legal field, as in medicine, there were those who were the forerunners of the professional man. Always, there seemed to be someone, in every community who knew how to "draw papers"—wills, deeds or contracts. But while a doctor can do his work with his acquired skill, his knowledge of the human body, and the contents of his little black bag, the lawyer requires more cumbersome tools. Before he can work effectively there must be courts, criminal administrations, and other machinery designed for the orderly administration of justice. Thus, it is, that the story of the legal profession in our community is closely tied to the yer requires more cumbersome of our courts and other political institutions.

While some of the early lawyers had received formal legal

education, many of them prepared themselves by "reading law"—that is, by going to work as a clerk in the office of a practicing attorney, studying some, and learning a great deal from observation and practical experience. While the requirements in those days were rather indefinite, it is to be noted that, since a lawyer is an officer of the court, the courts have historically exercised discretion as to whom they admitted to practice.

First Lawyer Arrived in 1845

The first lawyer to practice in the county arrived in 1845, followed by two more the following year, and a fourth in 1848. Up to that time there were no courts locally. Though the territorial legislature had separated Manitowoc county politically in 1836 from Brown county, of which it had been a part, the population hereabouts was so sparse that it was not considered necessary to give us a separate judicial organization. Consequently, we continued to use the Brown county courts until 1848. All law business, probate of estates, entering of lands, and all lawsuits requiring a court of general jurisdiction had to be taken to Green Bay. This meant that every time a Manitowoc lawyer had to make an appearance in court he was faced with a journey of about eighty miles through the wilderness and an absence of at least three days from home and office.

This most inconvenient state of affairs was remedied when, in 1848, the legislature acted to organize the county for judicial purposes. The circuit court was the first organized here, the first session being called at Manitowoc Rapids Sept. 25, 1848. Organization of the county court followed in 1850, while the municipal court was not created until 1895.

In 4th Judicial Circuit

Manitowoc county was one of six counties originally comprising the fourth judicial circuit. The court sat in each county twice each year. When the calendar was finished, the judge would leave for the next county seat, and with him would go a number of the lawyers who made a practice of "riding the circuit" in the hope of picking up a case or two wherever the court convened. Sometimes these circuit riders were well-known attorneys whose services had been employed in advance by clients in the several county seats; but as often as not, they would be employed when they arrived, to try cases of which they had never heard until a few hours of going to trial.

During the early years of statehood, the supply of lawyers seemed to keep up with the demand. As land began to change hands more rapidly, as business increased, and as the growth of population brought an increase in litigation, new members found their way to the Manitowoc county bar. There were two noteworthy interruptions to the otherwise steady growth of the profession. In the year 1854, when there were a total of six lawyers in the county, four of them died in the epidemic of

cholera which swept the area. A few years later came the Civil war, and again nearly every law firm in the vicinity was broken up.

Offered Leadership

Individually and as a group, even from the earliest days, the Manitowoc county bar has offered leadership in political and civil affairs. From its ranks have come a number of notable judges, including several justices of the state supreme court, an attorney general, and a lieutenant governor.

The fields of law and medicine are used here as merely representative of the areas of endeavor which we know as the professions. Needless to say, the many other professions played their proportional part in the development of the county, and made equally important contributions. Among the large group of professional people who have lived and worked here there has always been a realization that the advantages and opportunities given them implied a correspondingly great duty toward their community. Many of them have given generously of their time, their efforts and their abilities to the end that Manitowoc county might be a better place in which to live.

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.



SEP 86



N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

3 3128 00355 9317



MANITOWOC PUBLIC LIBRARY

