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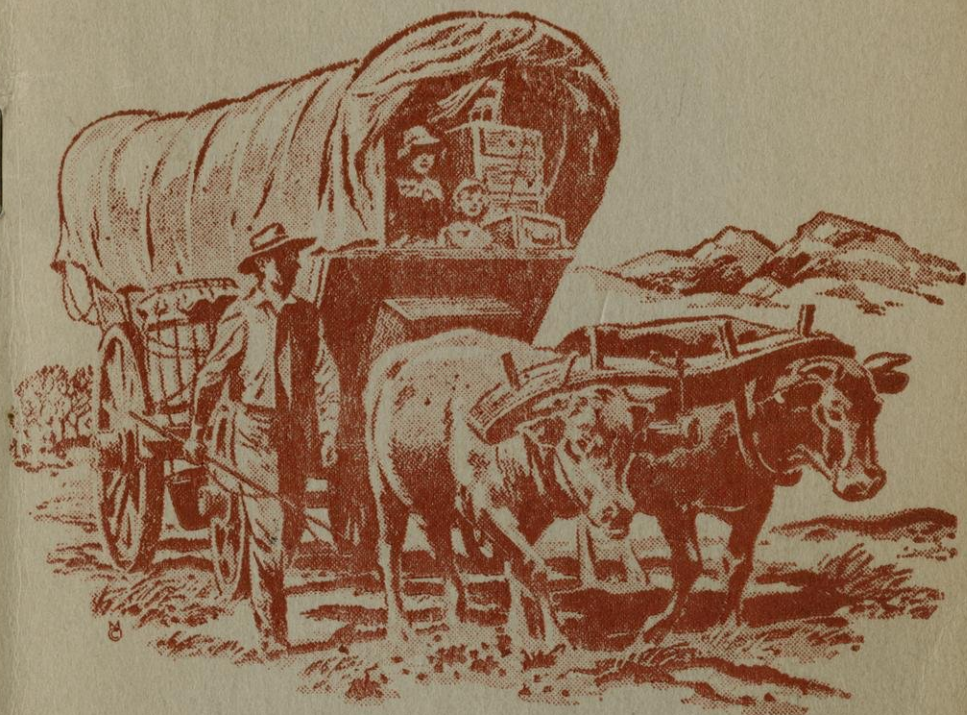
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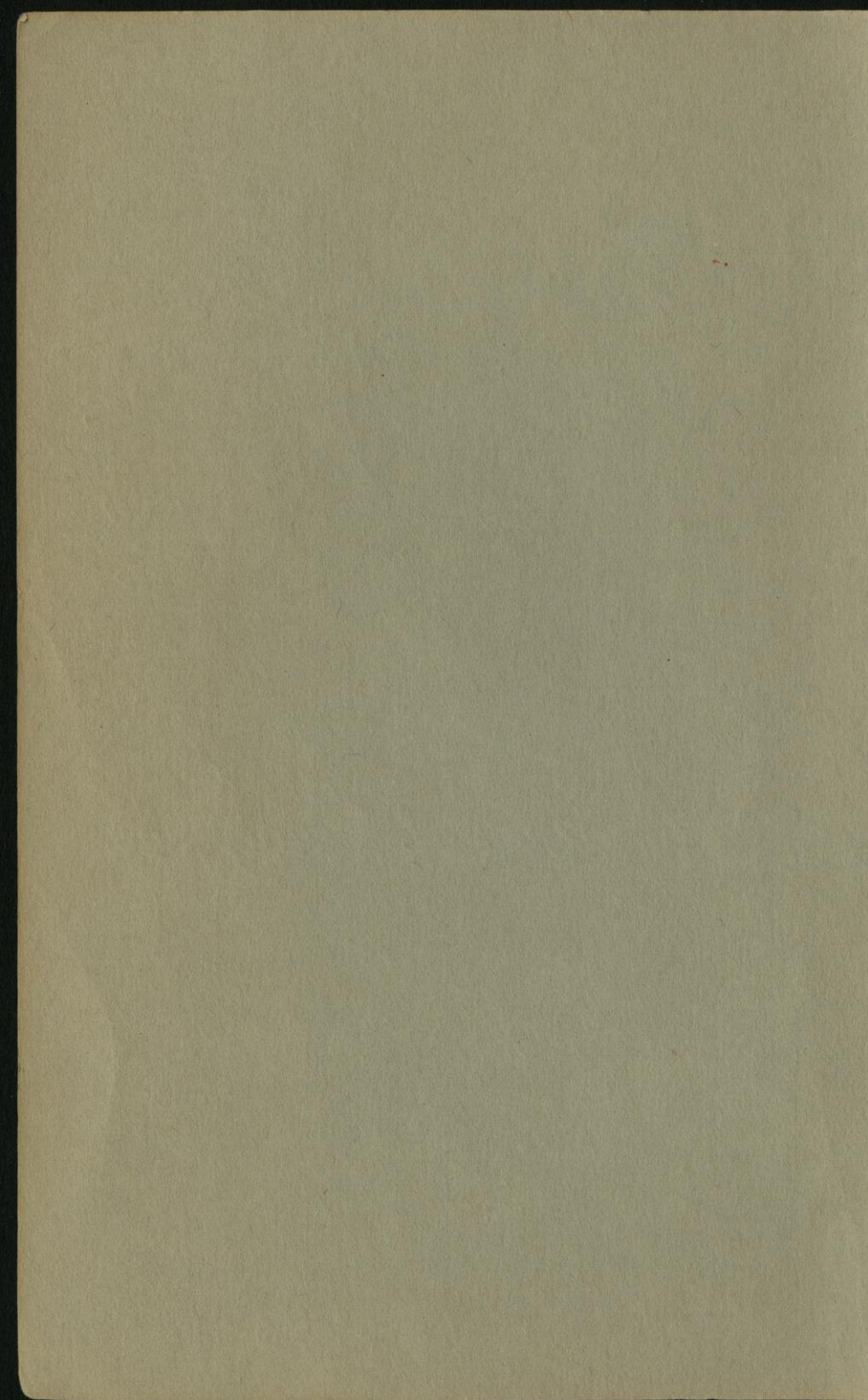


Panorama of Progress

The History of
Boyceville, Wisconsin

1860 :: 1960

William L. Clark, Jr.



Panorama of Progress

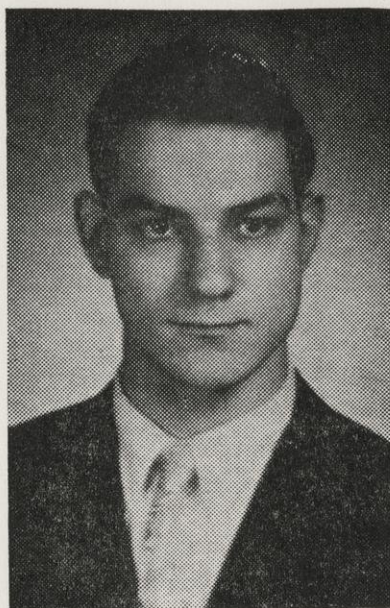
By WILLIAM L. CLARK, JR.

Illustrated by Mabel L. Mallory

The PRESS-REPORTER
Boyceville, Wisconsin
1960

This book is affectionately and respectfully dedicated
to
Walter Seaton Clough

About the author . . .



William L. Clark, Jr., was born in 1938. He is a graduate of Boyceville High School, class of 1956. He attended Wisconsin State College at River Falls, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in education in 1960. At present he is on the teaching staff of Prairie Farm High School.

PREFACE:

In our community, as well as in countless communities throughout our nation, lies a wealth of information that deserves to be recorded for posterity. The material in this book represents a meager attempt to gather and preserve such materials.

It is the task of the historian to gather information, separate facts from falacies, and select, as he knows best, the materials that he feels are suited for this type of publication. Not all names, dates, and events have been recorded. In the minds of some readers, no doubt, some very important items have been omitted. In this work, as well as in any such endeavor, the author must be the judge of the importance of a name, date, or event.

The material in this book represents the labor of not just one person, but of many who made it possible to complete such a task.

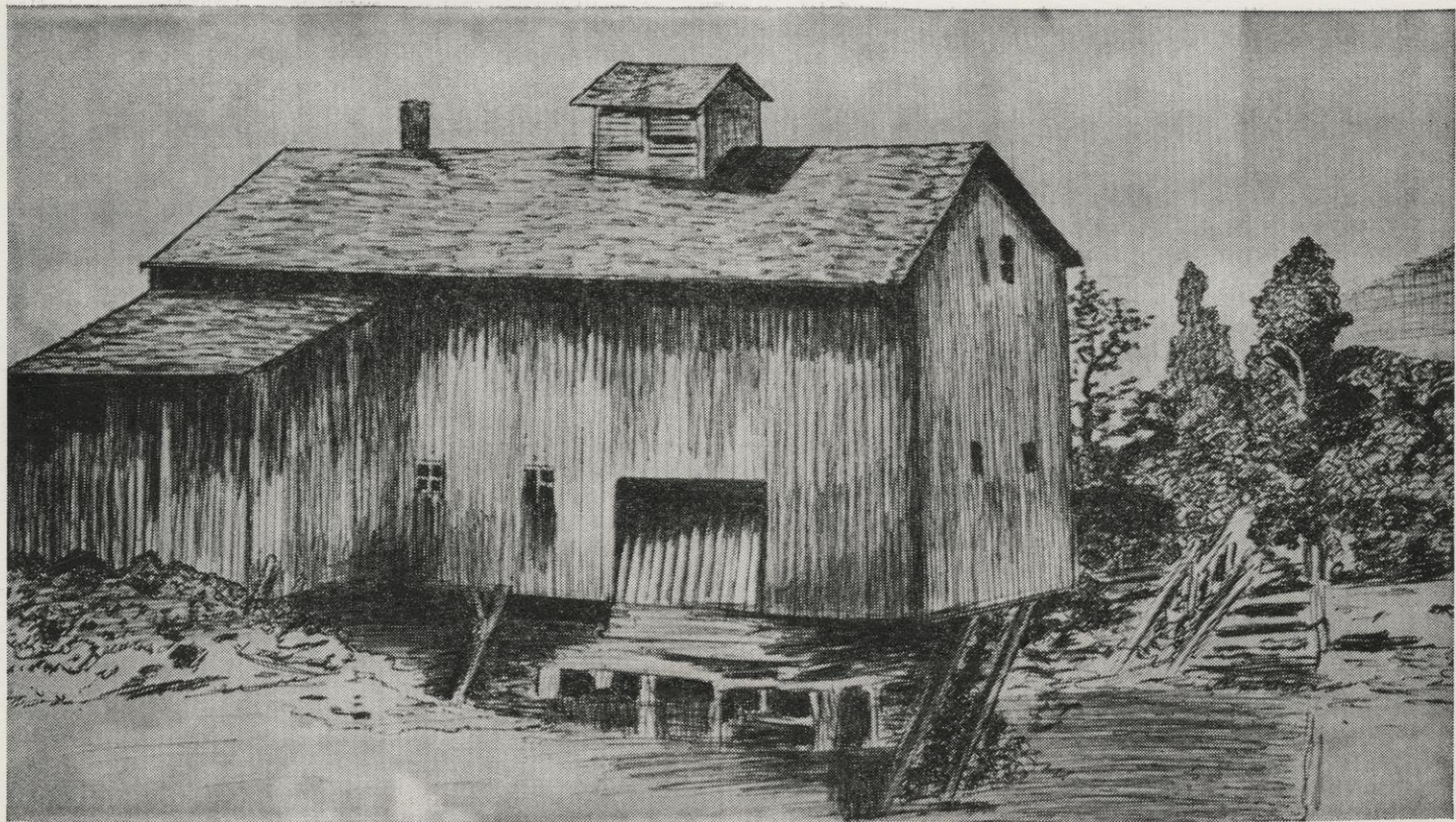
I am forever indebted to Mr. Edwin Hillstead, who planted the seeds of this book in 1951; to Mrs. Harry Nelson, who spent many hours pouring over musty records and driving to forgotten graveyards and other such history-bearing sites; to Dr. Walker D. Wyman, who served as a great technical aid and a constant inspiration; to Mary Jean Rost, whose reading of the manuscript will ever be appreciated; to Don A. Halvorson, who made the files of his papers, the Boyceville Press and the Press-Reporter, available for my use; to the Boyceville Civic Association, for their financial support; to the many persons, too numerous to mention, who gave their time, information, and encouragement; and last, but not least, to an omni-patient mother and father who have lived in historical debris for the last eight years.

William L. Clark, Jr.

Boyceville, Wisconsin
August 4, 1960

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. Wigwams and Wagon Tracks	1
II. From Barker to Boyceville	8
III. "Our Father Fought for the Dear old South, But he Wore a 'Union Suit'."	19
IV. "Hail! Hail! The Klan's All Here."	26
V. "That Boom is Boyceville."	36



Chapter I

PANORAMA OF PROGRESS

Wigwams and Wagon Tracks

The early settlers arrive. Pettis Tiffany. E. M. Goff. Thomas West. The Hayes Brothers and their mill. A. D. Caryl. Dead dogs don't chase pigs. A murder mystery. A stern schoolmaster. A pioneer's cabin.

One hundred years ago the site which is now Boyceville was nothing but a vast wilderness. The land was covered by a stand of virgin pine. Its forests were traversed only by the rippling streams and the friendly Chippewa who inhabited the small clearings. ¹ Into the area came trappers who set their lines and took the fur of the beaver and the fox. They carried on a small amount of trade with the Indians in the area who, as a village began to spring up, came to have their knives sharpened and receive some of the settler's goods. Among the traders who came into the area was Pettis Tiffany ² who began logging operations on the creek which now bears his name. Tiffany came to Dunn County in 1840 (?) and his coming began an immigration of settlers from states near and far to clear the forests and till the soil to make their new home.

Through records at the county courthouse in Menomonie, Wisconsin, one can substantiate the year 1860 as the year of settlement. From the records, we find that George May Powell paid \$200.00 for 160 acres in section 27 (now a part of the village of Boyceville). J. Baggins (?) paid \$100.00 for 80 acres in section 34 (also in the village). The patents for these two pieces of land were granted July 16, 1860. The land had been purchased two years previous to the date of patent. Abel Kaye homesteaded 120 acres of land in section 26 December 13, 1864. A. D. Caryl, early settler in the area, listed these people as first settlers although no record can be found concerning them: Dick Mills, Will Richmond, and Mat Richmond. Other early settlers listed by Caryl were C. L. Varbele, P. H. Lyman, James Downing, Fred Graesley, George Graesley, Nelson Porter, and David Ring.³

One of the earliest settlers in the area was Moses Brown. Brown, born in New York in 1819, came here as early as 1862 and began trapping on the surrounding streams. Later he began the operation of a small store which, for many years, was the only building on the village site. "His occupation was at first that of a trapper and hunter in which he was very successful on account of the abundance of game. As the game began to get scarce, he made agriculture his occupation; also mercantile business on a small scale, which he followed until about the year 1891, when he retired to private life in the village of Barker."⁴

There were others like Pettis Tiffany who saw the wealth to be obtained by clearing away the virgin timber. Knapp Stout & Company Co. began logging operations on the neighboring creeks and rivers. Not long after, men like M. C. Conners, MacDougal, and Jewett followed suit. The lumber companies cleared the lands with the aid of the early pioneers whom they employed, thereby encouraging settle-

ment. The men came from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, from neighboring states and distant lands to work in the woods for \$1.25 a day, taking what spare time they could find to build log cabins and clear land to plant crops.

Elisha Markham Goff came to Boyceville in 1861 from the state of New York. He filed a homestead in the town of Tiffany, later leaving his land for Hudson, Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the army fighting in the Civil War until its close in 1865, then returning home. ⁵

Thomas West came to this vicinity in 1867. West was born in 1836 in Buckinghamshire, England. Previous to his coming to Tiffany, he had lived in New York City, where he worked in the store of his brother, J. F. West. Lured by stories of a vast wilderness, West moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1857. ⁶

In 1869, four brothers, William D., Ansel A., John N. and Alonzo W. Hayes with a partner, David Lawton, built a saw mill on Tiffany Creek. A settlement sprang up around the mill which, for many years, seemed destined to become the site of the village.

O. E. "Jean" Clark described the area as it appeared when he first arrived in 1872: "Boyceville wasn't on the map when I left. Abel Kaye owned the present site of the city and Mose' Brown had a small grocery store in the western end of the clearing; outside of that, there wasn't a single building." ⁷

A. D. Caryl came to Hayestown in 1879 to work for his uncles at their mill. Caryl came from Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where, as a young man, he had learned the broom-making trade, which he later plied at his home in Hayestown. For many years the Caryl broom was an article to be found in every pioneer home. ⁸

Mr. Caryl listed the names of the families living in Hayestown in 1880-81: Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Best and five children, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hayes and four children, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Best and eight children, Mrs. Mary Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Lawton and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bishop.

There were also quite a number of businesses in Hayestown during this period: the Hayes Brothers had a large saw mill, Tom Bishop had a blacksmith shop, George Shaw was the proprietor of a grocery store, and A. D. Caryl had a broom factory. Mr. Caryl was postmaster at this time. The mail came twice a week by stage from Menomonie, Wisconsin. It was driven for a time by Louis Boursau.

During the early days of settlement, Hayestown was

pretty much a one family town. Most of the inhabitants shared the same last name or were related in some way or another. Ansel Hayes served as Justice of the Peace and in what other civil offices existed at the time. Uncle Anse, as he was called, ruled the roost, his word being gospel. A story is told about a dispute between Aunt Annie (Mrs. W. D. Hayes) and one of the Hayes boys. Aunt Annie had a beautiful garden for which she had received much acclaim, but a constant source of annoyance was a bunch of pigs owned by her relative and neighbor, Mr. Hayes. Hayes' pigs were allowed to roam the country at will and Aunt Annie's garden seemed to be their favorite spot. When she went to Hayes to see what could be done about the menace, she was promptly told to "fix her damn fence." Of course, this was before wire fences, and the task of fixing a board fence was a large one. Aunt Annie told Hayes that if he did not keep his pigs where they belonged she would sic her dog on them, to which he replied, "I'll shoot your damn dog." Early one morning, a few days later, neighbor Hayes, gun in hand, leaped over the fence. A few minutes later a shot was heard and Aunt Annie's dog lay dead at her feet."⁹

Boyceville had a murder mystery that was never solved. In the days before Moses Brown came to this area, a trapper was found murdered on the banks of Tiffany Creek about a mile east of town. The circumstances of the crime and the identity of the dead man are still unknown. It is believed that the man was a trapper, probably the first man to settle in the area, who established a small trade with the Chippewa in the area.¹⁰

Walter Clough, pioneer settler in Boyceville, tells this story about Moses Brown and George Shaw, early merchants here.

"I remember the time when Peter Goff (son of Elisha Goff) and his older brother and Theron (Walter's brother) and I were skating on the pond on the Goff Farm. I found a two-cent piece with a hole in it, so someone suggested that we take it into Barker to see if we could buy some candy. All agreed that this would be a good thing to do, so we walked the two miles to Mose' Brown's store. I remember I walked into the store and put the coin on the counter and asked; "Do you suppose we could buy some candy with this?" Brown pushed the coin away, 'That's no good' he said gruffly. I picked up the coin and, together with the other boys, left the store. Someone suggested that we go up to Shaw's in Hayestown, so up we went. I repeated the same gesture at Shaw's store and asked if we could buy some candy. Although I was only eight at the time, the scene is vivid in my memory; a broad smile came over Shaw's face. He picked up the two-cent piece and took a small string

which he broke off and, wetting the end between his lips, he threaded the string through the hole in the coin. He tied the ends of the string together and hung the coin on a nail. In those days candy came in large sticks, some of them with red and white stripes. Candy was a penny a stick and all I had was a two-cent piece with a hole in it. Mr. Shaw kept his candy in a big glass jar with a cover on it, which he kept under the counter. He took out the candy jar and let each of us take a big stick of candy. After that, we decided that whenever we had any money to spend we would go to Shaw's store in Hayestown." 11

J. E. R. Best, who came to Dunn County in 1866, served for many years as Justice of the Peace and as local school-teacher. Uncle Jim, as he was called, was a stern school-master who was an ardent believer in the old adage about sparing the rod.

This story is told concerning his taming a group of unruly school boys in Tiffany's little log school.

¶ The teacher, before Uncle Jim arrived, had been having quite a lot of trouble with the boys in her class. They were about 16 or 17, the age that in present times a boy would be in high school. Uncle Jim was hired when the other teacher was unable to handle the youths. Previous to his arrival, the boys had jumped out of windows and raised all sorts of disturbances. The day of reckoning was at hand. Uncle Jim stepped through the door with two buggy whips in hand, and promptly stood them in the corner. From then on, the boys knew he meant business. Uncle Jim never had to use his "tools," but his reputation as a strict disciplinarian bore out the fact that, if the situation ever arose, the crack of the whip would be an all too familiar sound. 12

Apple-polishing was not easy with the stern school-master either. One of his students recalls:

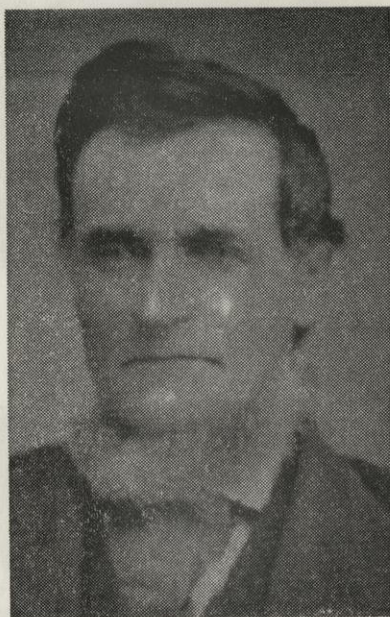
"I knew Uncle Jim well before he became my teacher. He was acquainted with my parents and was a frequent visitor in our home. Every one called him Uncle Jim, and I too acquired the habit. One day in school I wished to ask him a question and, forgetting myself, called him Uncle Jim. He looked at me sternly and replied; 'Walter, I'll have you to know that you are to address me as either Mr. Best or Teacher.' From that day forward, I addressed him correctly. In fact, I usually call everyone mister." 13

Before the coming of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, transportation was provided by ox cart or people traveled about on foot. In 1867, the only one in the area who had a team of horses was John T. Brewer, a farmer who lived about six miles from the village. The nearest place to obtain

supplies was Menomonie. Black River Falls was the nearest railhead. Settlers walked to Menomonie for goods needed, often camping overnight in the woods resuming their journey the next day. Friendly Chippewa Indians set up their wigwams in the woods near town. They came to visit their old fishing grounds and to hunt in the area. They visited with the early settlers, appearing in small bands of six to ten braves, usually enlisting the aid of the grindstone to sharpen their hunting knives.

The new settlers cleared land and built log homes. Farms appeared on the cut-over land and, on the horizon, could be seen the rudely constructed homes of the pioneer families who had but recently arrived.

"Not a board was used in the James' cabin in 1866. The walls were basswood logs, the floor was basswood, hewed smooth, while the door and window casings were split basswood. The roof was covered with 'shakes', red and white oak slabs, three feet long, and from six to eight inches wide. A stone fireplace was the lone touch of luxury. Yet it was a cabin from which joyous laughter always echoed, that ideal home of pioneer Americans." ¹⁴

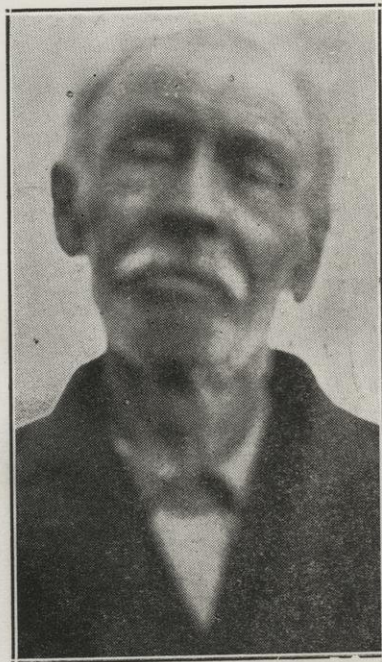


MOSES BROWN

1819 — 1897

Moses Brown, Boyceville's first merchant, was born in Oswego county New York January 1, 1819. He came to Wisconsin about the year 1842. He lived in various areas of the state finally settling in Dunn county.

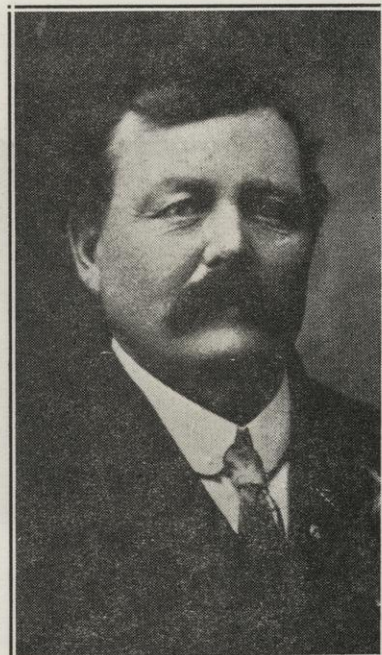
He was first occupied as a trapper and hunter. This venture was carried on successfully until the game became scarce. Later he made agriculture his occupation. He built and operated the first store in the village of Barker (Boyceville) until the year 1891 when he retired.



JOHN WHISTLER
1847 — 19?



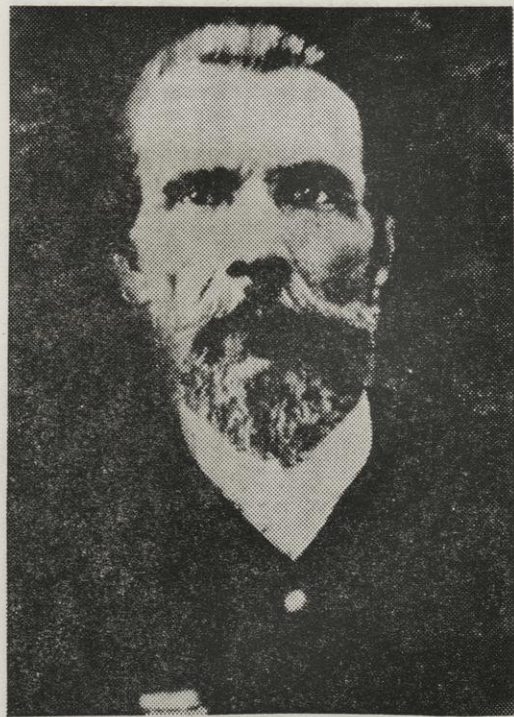
GEORGE BODETTE
1852 — 1933



WESLEY JAMES
1863 — 1937

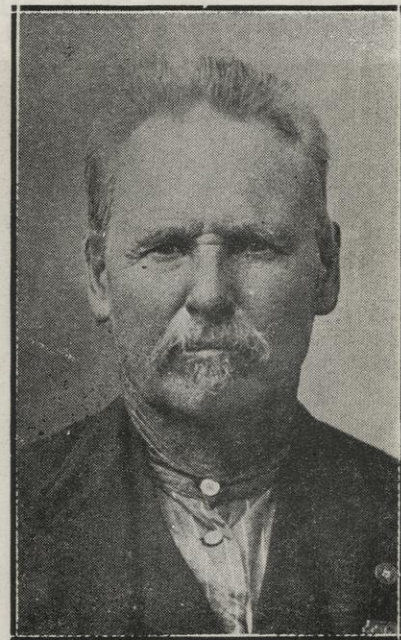


1. Mrs. A. D. Caryl; 2. Mr. B. F. Blodgett; 3. J. E. R. Best; 4. A. D. Caryl; 5. Mrs. Wilcox; 6. Mrs. Peterson; 7. Mrs. J. E. R. Best; 8. Mrs. V. B. Lewis; 9. Mrs. Goff; 10. Mrs. B. F. Blodgett; 11. Mrs. Daigneau; 12. Elias Best; 13. Herman Johnson; 14. Tracy Clough; 15. Charles Appleby; 16. Mr. Wilcox; 17. Mrs. Clough; 18. V. B. Lewis; 19. Bernice Best; 20. Chauncey Goff; 21. Charles Stephen.



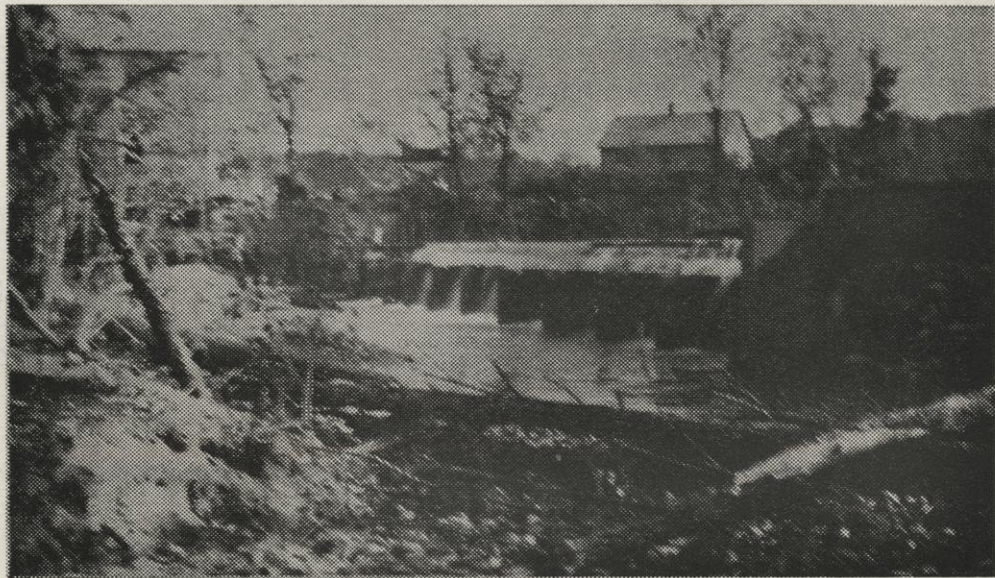
DANIEL W. CLOUGH

1837 — 1918



A. A. HAYES

1832 — 1921



The Dam at Hayestown



JOHN WESLEY WINDSOR

1836 — 1918

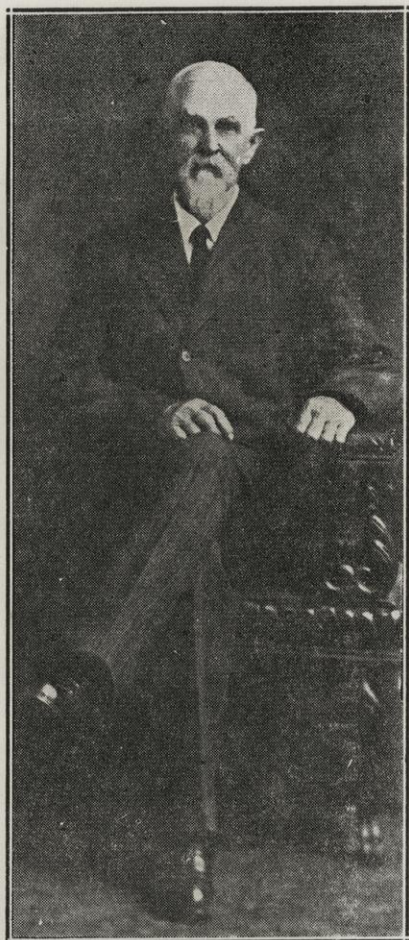


4th of July 1912



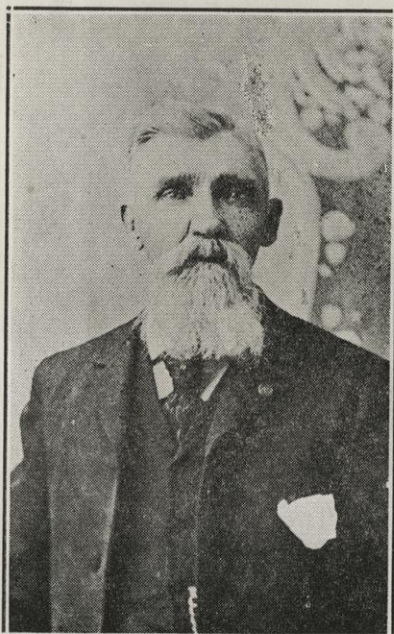
N. M. TERRILL

18? — 1915



JOHN C. HOVER

1839 — 1918



JOHN SLY

18? — 1915

FOOTNOTES FOR

CHAPTER I

1. Arrowheads, spear tips, and other artifacts have been found in this area. Notable collections are owned by many area farmers. While preparing the track of the Boyceville Speedway, workmen uncovered quantities of charcoal and other items believed to be on the site of a Chippewa encampment.

2. Pettis Tiffany died January 25, 1873. THE HISTORY OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN, (Chicago, 1881), p. 283

3. Interview with A. D. Caryl by H. K. Halvorson, late editor of The Boyceville Press, as part of a 1927 series.

4. From an undated clipping of Moses Brown's obituary from a Pennsylvania newspaper, in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Floyd French, RR 2, Boyceville, June 20, 1958.

5. E. M. Goff's war record may be found elsewhere in this publication.

6. West served in the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, fighting in the battle of Vicksburg. His record is recorded elsewhere.

7. Interview with O. E. Clark by H. K. Halvorson. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, June 27, 1919.

8. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Caryl planted some broom corn. He returned to his former home that fall for his machinery. In 1881 and 1882 he sold brooms to customers for 25c each or \$2.50 per dozen to stores.

9. Interview, Mrs. Ruby Stene, daughter of A. D. Caryl, June 23, 1959.

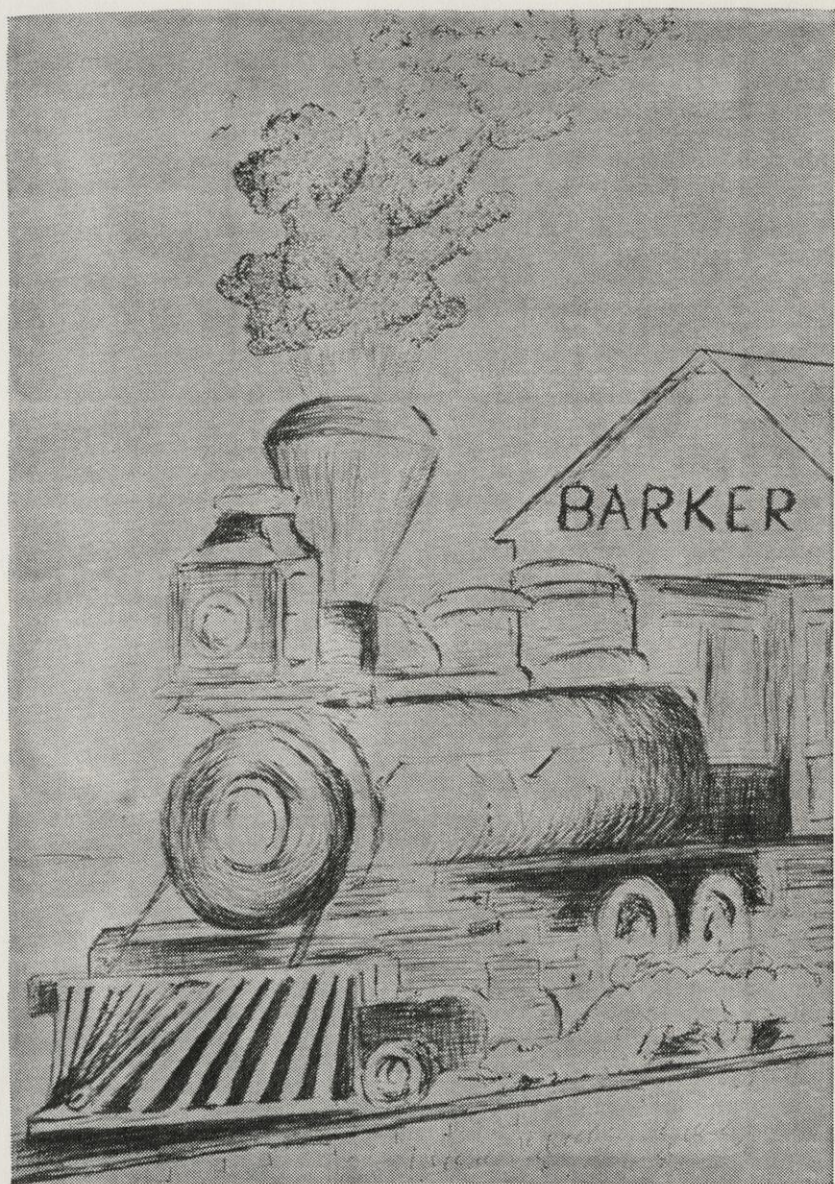
10. Taken from "Those Forgotten Yesterdays", a feature by H. K. Halvorson, THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS.

11. Interview, W. S. Clough, June 25, 1959.

12. Stene, interview, June 23, 1959.

13. Clough, interview, June 25, 1959.

14. Interview with Wesley James by H. K. Halvorson, April 29, 1927.



PANORAMA OF PROGRESS

Chapter II

From Barker to Boyceville

The story of Amos Granger, Boyceville's only negro resident. Early government in the town of Tiffany. Population figures. Our village gets a name. The coming of the railroad. The Boyceville Creamery. The growth of our town in the 1890's. Boyceville's first printer.

Shortly after the Civil War, Captain J. W. Granger came into the Boyceville area, bringing with him a young colored lad by the name of Amos (Woods?). The boy took the captain's last name as his own, and was known by the early settlers as Amos Granger.

The young lad was taken into the Granger home and treated as one of the family. Once a relative of the Grangers, who lived in the south, came to visit. When time came for lunch Amos sat at the table with the family. Upon seeing this, the visitor remarked; "If he (referring to Amos) is going to eat at the same table with us, I will not eat." To which Captain Granger replied, "He's eating with us." The visitor promptly left the table but made her appearance at the next meal.

In about the year 1874, Amos Granger met and married Rosetta Basette from Richmond, Virginia. The exact place is not known, but some say they met at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where Captain J. W. Granger had taken Amos to look for a wife. Other reports say that she came from Aaron Prairie, Wisconsin, but the most likely locale would be Eau Claire, as it is the place where the widow and her family moved after Amos Granger's death.

Amos and Rose Granger had four children. Alma Victoria, the eldest, was born on March 26, 1875. The second child, Vinnie May, was born on March 18, 1877. Gordon W. Granger, the couple's only boy, was born on February 2, 1883, and his birth record is the only one of the family registered in the Dunn County Courthouse in Menomonie. Prudence Ella (her middle name was that of an early settler, Ella Wheeler) was born the last child of Amos and Rose Granger. She died in early childhood and is interred in the Old Stanton Cemetery, where her father was later laid to rest.

Amos Granger died in the spring of 1891 and, in November of the following year (1892), the family moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1894, when they removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Rosetta Basette Granger passed away on May 6th, 1916, in Minneapolis and was buried at Crystal Lake, Minnesota.

The eldest daughter, Alma, married Henry Christian of Minneapolis whom she preceded in death in 1898. She was interred at Eau Claire.

Vinnie May, the second child, married Edward Odell, also of Minneapolis. Her death occurred on September 18, 1930, in that city. She is buried at Crystal Lake.

Another daughter, Ethel, born in 1895, married Blaine Ash of Minneapolis. Ethel died in 1943 and was buried at

Crystal Lake also.

Gordon W. Granger married Jerusha Brown, a native of St. Paul, on August 18, 1920. She is since deceased.

On the 6th of August, 1953, he married Theresa Warren in Minneapolis. The couple live at 3624 4th Avenue South, Minneapolis. Theresa has a beauty shop in the basement of the home.

The farm and home of the Amos Granger family is now owned by William Hart of Boyceville.

At a meeting of the members of the board of the Town of Tiffany on October 24, 1874, land was set aside for school district number one.

In the year 1887, the board of the Town of Glenwood and of the Town of Tiffany met to form a joint school district. The sections set aside formed joint district number seven (7). Those signing for Glenwood were H. J. Baldwin, J. P. Robinson and William Johnston, Jr. Amos Goff, William Steen, and E. M. Toll (?) signed for Tiffany.

On December 27, 1958, by a vote of 158 to 36, the voters of district number one (1) turned down an offer to merge schools with Glenwood City.

Tiffany's first school building was a log building with a shanty roof, located on the bank of Tiffany Creek within the present limits of the village of Boyceville.

Miss Annie Stickney (Mrs. William Hayes) was perhaps the first teacher. Other early teachers were Mrs. Levisa Blakeley, Eliza, Kate, and Mary Teare.

The first frame school building was sold to the local Methodist congregation and used for a time as a church. The two-room frame schoolhouse, which replaced the previously mentioned building, is now a private residence.

The plans for the first high school commencement (1917) were abandoned. Ernest Crocker, son of O. A. Crocker, Boyceville's druggist, became ill and was unable to attend the ceremonies. This illness, which resulted in his death, also kept Ernest out of school for a period of time. The school board met and voted to grant him a diploma on the merit of his excellent work in school.

In place of the high school commencement, eighth grade exercises were held. Eleven pupils completed their work and were granted their diplomas. They were: Esther Ajer, Beatrice Appleby, Arlene Barnstable, James Chase, Capitola Hurd, Katherine Lewis, Mildred Bonesville, Gertrude Terrill, Lenora Johnson, Hazel Johnson, and Kathryn West. A. E. Anderson was principal in 1917.

Monday evening, January 23, 1922, at approximately 11:00, Boyceville's twenty-thousand-dollar high school building, together with all the equipment, was totally destroyed. The students attended classes in the Opera House and the Methodist Church, until a new structure could be built. The class of 1922 had but two members, Rudolph F. C. Gebhardt and Magnild V. Everson.

Our school has grown from a one-room log structure to an institution serving a vast area. The school system, besides operating a huge plant at home, which includes a new building project to be completed in May, 1961, also operates elementary centers at Connorsville and Wheeler. The following have served as principals of our school:

A. E. Anderson
A. B. Horton
Miss McGarr
C. A. Cleasby
R. J. Sorenson
G. W. Costerisan
S. J. Paynter

E. H. Bornemann
D. R. Kinney
W. H. McLaughlin
A. P. Bergee
J. N. Weiss
L. H. Mackie

Mr. Mackie, who is the present principal, has been with the system since 1952.

The village of Boyceville was not incorporated until 1922. The government of the area was made up of citizens from the town of Tiffany. The members of the board of supervisors met at various homes and businesses in the township. Sometimes meetings would be held in Downing, and at other times in Moses Brown's store in Barker.

These men met and discussed the issues of the day, decided on policy, and set up land and money appropriations for the entire town of Tiffany.

The record of the meetings is a source of varied, sometimes humorous, information. In these records can be found tax rolls, population records, and weather reports, as well as routine meetings.

The following items are extracted from the minutes of the meetings of the Town of Tiffany. The items are taken verbatim; note original spellings.

" . . . Motioned and seconded that the board be instructed (to) buy to 2 acres of land on the hill back of Haysetown (Hayestown) for a public cemetary. Not to cost more then five dollar per acre. one Acre of said cemtarey to be fenced in where the grave (s) now are. said fence to be a board fence and not to cost more than \$15.00. Ansell Hays (Hayes) agreed to build said fence for the sum of fifteen dollars voted rais (e) 25.00 dollalars for semetarey

purposes. . ." ¹

The following paragraph was prefaced by this notation:
MILD WINTER OF 1877 78.

"Four or five inches of snow fell about the first of December, but it was of short duration: the ground was in good condition, and farmers plowed before and after Christmas in the said month. Snow fell again about the 6th of February and lasted about four days:

Farmers seeded and the vegetation started in March; the thermometer was once down to 30 and twice to 13 below zero, for a short time. Dated this 10 day of Apr. 1878. John W. Best Town Clerk." ²

Often, after assessment had been made of property, citizens would appear to make changes in the tax roll. If a farmer or merchant felt that he had been unjustly taxed, he could appeal his case before the board.

"Board met for the purpose of equalizing the assessment and the transaction of other business. . . Board agreed to strike from the assessment roll a watch assessed to William Dougherty, not belonging to the same. . . Agreed to strike from the assessment roll one horse of Martin Blake-ly's, the animal being dead." ³

Page 176 of the Town of Tiffany Minutes book has this notation, made in explanation of some scribbling at the bottom of the page:

"The Baby has been recording his work." July 2, 1887. Sometimes various crises arose which were met and dealt with. "Minutes of especial (sic) auditing board held at the town clerk's office on the 11th day of September 1880. A. W. Hays having been authorized by the board to hire men by the day to repair the bridge across Tiffany at Boysville (Boyceville) and also the Meadow creek bridge. . ." ⁴

These men were elected to office on April 7, 1874:
L. L. Sutliff, Chairman of Supervisors
James Downing and Amos Goff, Supervisors
J. M. Oddie, Treasurer
H. S. Barden, Town Clerk
F. C. Sutliff, Assessor
E. Toll and L. L. Sutliff, Justices of the Peace
John E. Trigg, David E. Lawton, A. W. Hays, and William Steen, Constables ⁵

It is to be noted that officers came from different parts of the township and the constables elected, as well as the justices, were to serve the villages of the townships.

The population of the Town of Tiffany for the year 1875 was 245. The population in 1880 was 414. This report was entered by Abel Kaye, town clerk.

A rather elaborate census report was recorded on July 17, 1895, by John B. Gruber.⁶

Census June 20th 1895

Total number of inhabitants in the Town of Tiffany 1207

Male 622

Female 585 total 1207

Born in U. S. 1037

Born in Germany 55

Born in Great Britain 5

Born in Ireland 7

Born in Bri-America (Canada?) 45

Born in Scandinavia 53

Born in All other Countries 5

Population Downing 329

Population Barker 132

Population Hayestown 41

Militia 210

Old Soldiers 41

It is interesting to note population figures taken from other sources. It can be easily noted that Downing was more than twice the size of Barker (Boyceville) in 1895 and that Hay (e) stown, which seemed as though it would be the town site had only 41. By way of comparison, let us see if towns have grown or diminished over the years.

Population figures for the year 1881 do not mention Barker but, give the following information on surrounding settlements.⁷

Granger 100

Connorsville 25

Davis 25

The population figures for the year 1898 give these facts.⁸

Boyceville 275

Connorsville 55

Downing 329

Knapp 446

Wheeler 160

Lochiel 14

The reasons for the decline in population should be discussed at this point. The major industry in the area was that of logging. Such companies as were previously mentioned had set up logging operations harvesting the vast stand of timber. As the logging operations diminished, so, in many cases, did the population. Let us examine some of the communities mentioned in the population figures.

Places such as Knapp and Downing owed their existence to the lumber industry. Many places had the same livelihood. Knapp Stout and Company cut timber in the Knapp area. As the timber resource lessened, so did the population. Downing flourished with cooperages and hub and spoke factories, dependent on lumber for their existence. The railroad played an important part in the later development of the areas in mind. Some of the areas, such as Lochiel, Granger, and Davis, were trading centers. In the case of the latter, the stage line brought trade and life to the community. When the stage line was replaced by more modern means of passenger and mail delivery, the community died.

As was true in so many cases, the railroad brought life to the farming communities.

With the coming of the railroad in 1884, our village received a new influx of settlers and also a new name. The town was named for William D. Boyce of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, who was associated with the Hayes brothers when they first installed their machinery for grinding grist and buckwheat flour.³ The wealthy Boyce went to Chicago after inspecting the proposed venture and purchased the latest milling equipment. However, when the railroad came through in '84, the town was given the name of Barker in honor of an old official of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The postoffice department was not in favor of this name because the state had another town by the name of Barker. Accordingly, Barker was dropped, but several maps of Wisconsin for that period show Boyceville Post Office and Barker.

Building a railroad was a long and difficult venture in the early days of railroading. Transcontinental railroading was itself but fifteen years a reality when Boyceville saw its first rails.

Among those who helped bring the rails to Boyceville was John Schutz, Sr. Born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1838, John journeyed across the sea to join a brother, Fred, who had settled in the Boyceville area in 1883. Shortly after arriving, John was employed by the Wisconsin Central, working as a section hand for \$1.75 per day. Schutz was a passenger on the first train that arrived in Boyceville, boarding the train at Wheeler, Wisconsin, riding over the new shiny rails into our village.

Another "railroad" man was Elias Schlough. Schlough received his experience in 1881, when he helped to build a wide-gauge railroad from the main Omaha line north to Cedar Falls, Wisconsin. This road was used for hauling lumber. When Knapp Stout & Company Co. ceased milling operations at Cedar Falls, the railroad also ceased to func-

tion.

After the coming of the railroad, the town began to grow and flourish. New businesses sprang up and more people built homes in the village.

The 1890's was a period of growth for our town. R. P. Allen had a saloon in one of Boyceville's landmarks. The building, known as the old post office was razed in 1932. Built in 1882, the edifice housed several businesses during the time that it stood. Besides Allen's saloon, it housed a confectionery and poolroom; then Dr. Katherine Kavanaugh (Boyceville's only female M.D.) had her offices in it, followed by Dr. Harriman. It also served as a post office (from whence came its name) and later O. A. Crocker had a drug store in the building.

In 1890, a man from Baldwin, Wisconsin, came to establish the Boyceville Creamery. The funds for this project were furnished by Benjamin Brickle. The new venture was not too successful and the creamery passed into several hands. It was operated, for a time, as the Montanyea Creamery Company. Later, the concern was changed to, and is presently known as, the Boyceville Farmers' Co-op Creamery. The creamery produces Grade AA butter, Grade A, bottled milk, spray dried milk, and ships Grade A fluid milk. The creamery officials are: Ed Reppe, President; Eli Severson, Vice President; Frank Riek, Secretary; Guy Clark, Director; Paul Suneson, Director; and E. S. Evenson, Manager-Treasurer.

Fire was a frequent visitor during this period in our history. In 1895, Boyceville's first hall, an edifice known as "Union Hall," was destroyed by flames. In 1897, O. E. Skamser started a hotel business, renting the old hotel which he operated until July 4, 1899, when it burned. He built another hotel, two stories high, on the same site and, on January 6, 1918, that too, burned to the ground. Skamser built a third edifice and operated his business in it but a short time when, in 1922, this building was destroyed by the fire demon.

The "Skamser House" was for many years the headquarters for trout fishermen who came from near and far to fish the waters of the Hay River. The home which Skamser built is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brandenburg.

Nothing remains of the "Skamser House" but a memory and a gum display rack which is the prized possession of Harry Nelson, proprietor of the Standard Service Store in Boyceville.

L. L. Sutliff, Sr., moved to Boyceville in 1893, where

he maintained a store.

Miss Mary Teare was teaching school in a little log schoolhouse in 1890. Her pupils were John and Frank Eichler and their two sisters, Ida (Mrs. Sid Street) and Libbie (Mrs. W. S. Clough), Lewie, Martin, Seifred and Ted Hamaan, C. W. and Alvin Hayes, George Thomas, May Decker, John, George, Jess, and Mable Culp.

These families resided in Boyceville in 1898: N. D. Ford, Dr. Kate Kavanaugh, Willis Randall, D. W. Clough, Izia Nauman, Joe Chamberlain, Frank Drake, Jesse Car, J. W. Windsor, L. S. Bradshaw, Cornelia Bradshaw, J. L. Armstrong, Ed Kingsley, I. Blakely, L. L. Sutliff, Jake Culp, Ed DeWolf, Chet Green, Mr. Bricklev, Charles Appleby, James Trainor, C. Patterson, and Joe Lewis.

J. W. Windsor had a meat market. M. H. Fallis and Joe Chamberlain were saloon owners. L. L. Sutliff had a grocery store, and Ed DeWolf was the local barber. There were six business places on main street: the hotel, two saloons, one general store, a dance hall, and a meat market. North Tiffany Street had two stores, a barber shop, and a post office. There were exactly twenty-one houses in the village at this time.

In 1876 Tiffany Post Office (as the site was called) had a population of thirty (30). This is to be compared with Granger P. O. but a few miles away with a population of 200. 10

Here are a list of items that made the news in Barker in 1899:¹¹ Anyone wanting toys call at the New Store, J. Ottuns. The Woodmen's dance is to be the event of the season. John Best is moving into Boyceville (Barker) to help us keep the burg alive. The roads are getting muddv, so there is neither good sleighing nor wheeling at present. The Ladies Aid, M. E. Church held a fair and supper Friday evening, December 14. It was well attended and a good amount of money was raised. Don't forget to attend the Christmas dance at Drake's Hall December 25th.

Although E. E. Conry was the first editor of the Boyceville Press, the first job printing was done by Ezra Wilson. In 1891, Wilson printed the invitations to a dance to be held in the "new two-room schoolhouse" in the village. The music was supplied by a group from Eau Claire including Amos and Claude Goff, and Val Flannagan. The organ was played by a local talent. Music was hired from out of town to add class to the occasion. The price of the tickets was \$1.00, this included the dance and supper for your date and yourself at Barker House.

The dance was well attended and lasted until four in the morning. Only Quadrilles were played and "no change"

was called only twice during the night.

The dance was attended by a mysterious "dude" who arrived wearing a full dress suit. He was tall and slim and quite handsome. It is said that he missed only a few of the dances.

This, then, was our town at the turn of the century. We had grown from a town of thirty inhabitants to a town of three hundred. We had a railroad and a thriving community. Was this enough to sustain our life? Was Boyceville to suffer the fate of the little village of Lochiel which ceased to exist after 1896? Would it be like Granger, a town that flourished as a population center and then vanished?

With the railroad came new hope for survival. Boyceville had grown in its first forty years from one little store into a bustling little community. Only the arrival of a new year, a new century could tell.

RESIDENTS OF THE BOYCEVILLE AREA THAT
SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION
1861-1865

BEST, JOHN N., Private Co. D 10th Wis. Vol. Inf. Big Spring, Sept. 13, '61. Wnd. Chaplin Hills; discharged Dec. 26, '62.

BEST, SOLON P., Private Co. D 10th Wis. Vol. Inf. Big Spring, Sept. 14, '61. 1st Sergt.; discharged Dec. 26, '62.

BODET (BODETTE) PETER, Private Co. B 28th Wis. Vol. Inf. Vernon, Aug. 15, '62. M. O. August 23, '65.

BREWER, JOHN W., Sergeant Co. G 10th Wis. Vol. Inf. Black River Falls, Sept. 7, '61. 1st Sergt.; Q. M. Sergt. August 2, '62. Rej. Co., April 8, '63; M. O. Nov. 3, '64.

BREWER, PHILO C., Private Co. K 32nd Wis. Vol. Inf. Cortland, Aug. 15, '62. Discharged Feb. 26, '63, disability.

CLOUGH, DANIEL W., Sergeant 27th Ill. Regt.

GOFF, ELISHA M., Sergeant Co. D 30th Wis. Vol. Inf. Emerald, Aug. 15, '62. Sergt.; M. O. June 21, '65.

HAYES, ANSEL A., Private 3rd Battery Light Art. Dec. 21, '63. M. O. July 3, '65.

HOVER, JOHN C., Sergeant Co. F 7th Minn. Vol. August 9, '61. Discharged August 9, '65. Present at the hanging of 36 Sioux Indians at Mankato, Minn. Dec. 26, 1862.

SLY, JOHN. (no information)

SUTLIFF, LUELLEN, Corporal Co. F 21st Inf. Oakfield, August 15, '62. Corp. pris. Jefferson; wnd. Bentonville; M. O. May 19, '65.

TERRILL, NATHAN M., Private 10th Battery, Light Art. New Lisbon, Dec. 5, '63; M. O. June 7, '65.

WEBSTER, EDWARD, Sergeant Co. G 3rd Cavalry reorganized. Dekorra, Feb. 29, '64. Sergt.; M. O. October 27, '65.

WEST, THOMAS, Private Co. C 8th Wis. Vol. Inf. Eau Claire, August 26, '61. Vet.; pris.; M. O. Sept. 5, '65.

WHEELER, SOLON S., Private Co. D 4th Cavalry. Dell Prairie, May 2, '61. pris.; Sept. 8, '63, Baton Rouge; M. O. May 24, '65.

WINDSOR, JOHN W., Private Co. F 1st Rifle Reg. 2nd Bat. Penn. Reserve Corps, Dec. 5, '61. Discharged Dec. 5, '64.

WORDEN, DWITTYN (DWELLYN) K., Private 4th Bttry. Light Art. August 23, '64; M. O. July 3, '65.

Information on Wisconsin Civil War veterans was taken from: ROSTER OF WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS, WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-1865. (Madison, 1886), I, II.

STATEMENT OF ASSESSED VALUATION
FOR THE TOWN OF TIFFANY . . . 1895

	No.	Val.	
Horses	323	6955	
Cattle	697	5017	
Mules	8	130	
Sheep and Lambs	360	299	
Swine	230	288	
Wagons and Carriages	97	526	
Watches	5	5	
Pianos and Organs	34	315	
Bank Stock	3	375	
Merchants and Man. Stock		10131	
All Other Personal Property		1694	
Total Value Of All Per. Prop.			\$25.735

REAL ESTATE

No. Acres of Land 23483. 84-100	70941	
Value of Village Lots	15363	\$86.304
Total Value Of Town		\$112.039

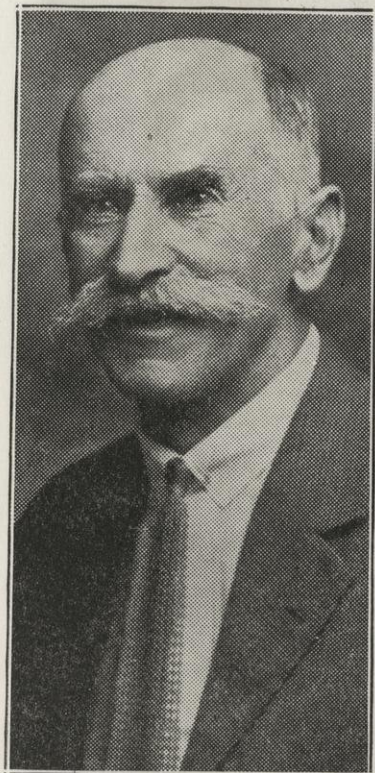
John B. Gruber
TOWN CLERK

Reported August 20, 1895, to County Clerk, Alex Hosford, Menomonie, Wis.

Taken from the minutes of the Town of Tiffany, Volume I p. 393.



Standing in back are Vinnie May and Alma Victoria. Second row Mr. Amos Granger, Gordon W., wearing chain, and Rosetta Granger. The little girl is Prudence Ella, youngest of the Granger children.



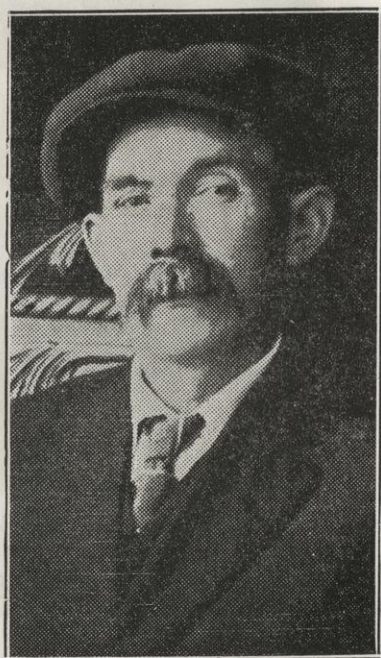
JOHN SCHUTZ

1858 — 1928



OLE HALVORSON

1833 — 1917

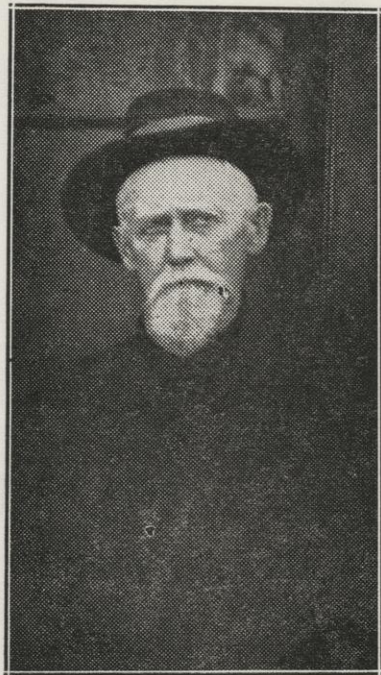


OLE HEDLUND

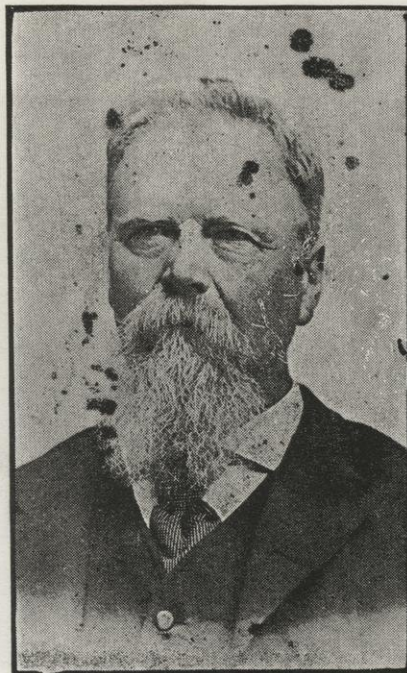
1862 — 1940



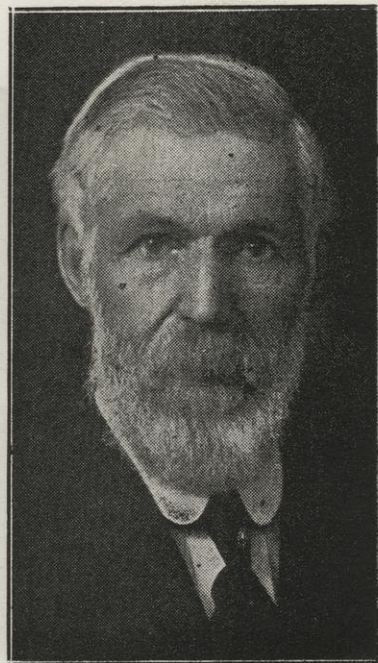
The potato warehouse



D. K. WORDEN
1836 — 1923



ELISHA M. GOFF
1834 — 1916



THOMAS WEST
1838 — 1925



Knapp-Stout and Company Co. Due Bill Issued to company employees as payment for labor and services. Redeemable only at the company store named on the bill.



MRS. PETER BODETTE
1832 — 1916



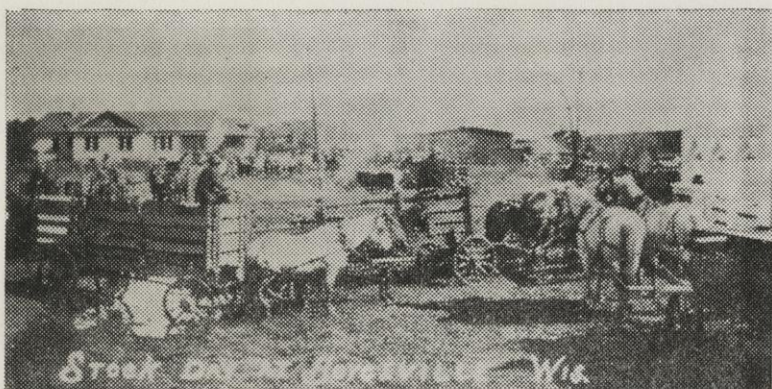
MRS. D. W. CLOUGH
1839 — 1924



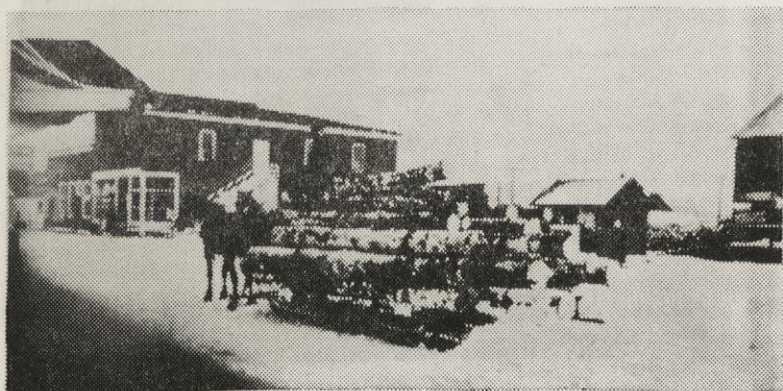
MRS. ANNA RETZ
1840 — 1919

THE BRADSHAW STORE—later
used as a post office and now a
private resident. This is Boyce-
ville's oldest landmark.





This picture was taken from west facing east. The first building on the left is the Otto Skamser home. On the right is the old stockyards and down to the right is the Gedney salting station.



A load of logs driven by J. C. Windsor



The Ansel Hayes residence now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bosshart.

FOOTNOTES FOR

CHAPTER II

1. Minutes of the Town of Tiffany April 7, 1874, December 10, 1901 Vol. I pp. 21-22.

2. IBID., p. 50

3. IBID., p. 67

4. IBID., p. 86

5. IBID., p. 9

6. IBID., p. 390

7. THE HISTORY OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.
(Chicago, 1881).

8. Lura J. and J. M. Turner, HANDBOOK OF WISCONSIN, (Burlington, Wisconsin, 1898), p. 151

9. A. D. Caryl, in an interview with H. K. Halvorson, 1927.

10. H. F. Walling, ATLAS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, (Washington, 1876).

11. Articles supplied by Claude Kaye (son of Abel Kaye) an early resident of the village of Boyceville.

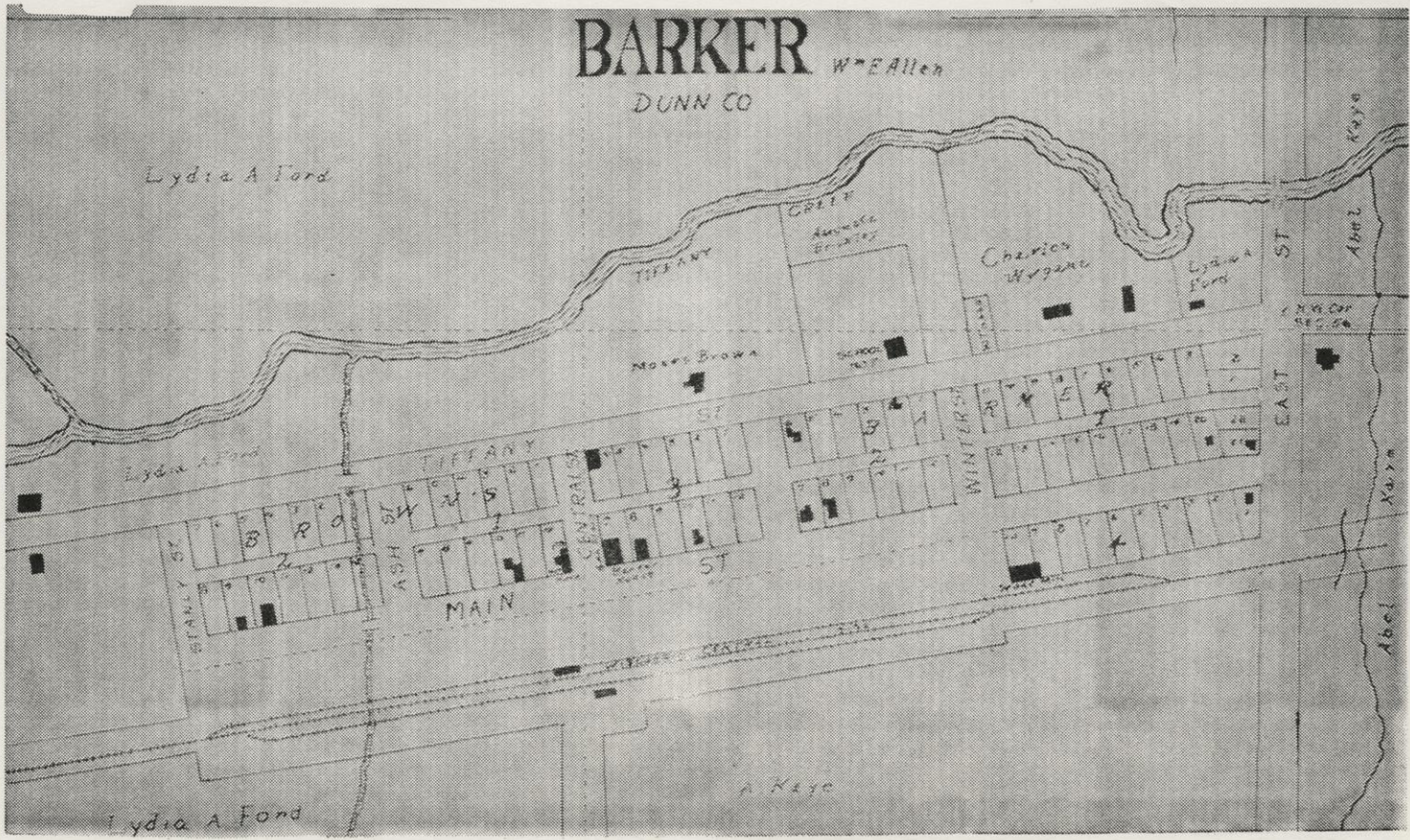
BARKER

W. E. Allen
DUNN CO

Lydia A Ford

Lydia A Ford

Lydia A Ford



PANORAMA OF PROGRESS

Chapter III

“Our Father Fought for the Dear old South,
But he Wore a ‘Union Suit’.”

The advent of the horseless carriage. The Bank of Boyceville. Boyceville's first motion pictures. The Boyceville Press. Boyceville and Baseball. The Opera House. Our boys march off to war. The Election of 1918.

The early 1900's brought extended progress to the nation and to our town. On the national scene, man had conquered the air with his first flight at Kittyhawk. The horse gave way to the horseless carriage and numerous other inventions added to our nation's progress.

On the local scene, the horse was still the only source of horsepower. "More than six teams on main street meant a funeral or the Fourth of July." It took a good salesman to sell an automobile in those days. T. N. Clough, owner of the Ford garage, found that selling a touring car to prospective buyer, Elias Schlough, would not be easy. "If you can make the Lichner hill, I'll buy it,"¹ said Elias. (The hill, named for the family living below it, was the steepest grade in the area. A car that could climb it would be worth the money paid for it.)

Theron took Elias and the touring car up the Lichner hill in low. Elias, convinced that this was better than a buggy, made the deal.

N. W. Bradshaw had the first telephone in the village, which was installed in 1902. The line came from Menomonie and was later taken over by the Glenwood company.

Adolph Olson built a horse barn in 1907 to be used for free public use. It was abandoned in 1915 with the decline of the horse and buggy as a means of transportation.

The Bank of Boyceville (now the National Bank) was founded in 1909. The organizers were Arnt Erickson, New Auburn, William Larson, Bloomer, and O. G. Kinney of Colfax. C. W. Hayes became bookkeeper in July of 1910 and, in the fall of the same year, became cashier. The officers of the Bank for the year 1911 were: W. R. Zabel, President; T. N. Clough, Vice President; C. W. Hayes, Cashier; E. C. Ajer, Charles Zabel, and Miss Emma Bohn, Assistant Cashiers.

In about 1909 or 1910, the citizens of Boyceville saw their first motion picture. John Oleson (?), who had a restaurant in the old Gardner building, purchased an "oil burner" and one or two reels.² His first show, held in the old Daigneau Hall, didn't pan out too well. After the gas lights had been doused, he began fussing with the machine. After about an hour's delay, he gave out rain checks.

The Boyceville Press was established on August 10, 1910, by E. E. Conry, who came from Elmwood, Wisconsin. It was a two-page, six-column paper, independent in politics.³ On February 21, 1912, he sold the paper to H. K. Halvorson, who enlarged the paper to an eight-page, six-column paper and made it Republican. Mr. Halvorson edited the paper until his death on July 26, 1956.

The newspaper, now the Press-Reporter, is owned and edited by Donald A. Halvorson, son of the late editor, and his wife, Rowena "Bo" Benner Halvorson, who is associate editor of the publication. The paper serves a large area, including the neighboring communities of Downing, Wheeler, Ridgeland, Dallas, Hillsdale, Prairie Farm, Sand Creek, and Connorsville.

H. K. Halvorson was born in Ventura, Iowa, August 7, 1890. He moved with his parents, John and Sarah Bly, to Hancock, Minnesota, while in his teens. He went to school in Willmar, Minnesota. He married Myrtle L. Drake in 1916. She died in 1934. In 1946, he married Anna Johnson, who survives him.⁴

His newspaper career got its start, not because of his ability as an editor, but rather as a baseball catcher of quite some repute.

A story is told about H. K. Halvorson and his newspaper and the depression of the 30's. H. K. went to a local farmer to collect money for a subscription which was past due. The farmer was unable to pay cash for the subscription so the editor, not wishing to remove him from the subscription list, offered some suggestions. "Have you anything that you might give me in trade?" he asked. "Not that I know of," was the reply. "Do you have any chickens or maybe some eggs to spare?" the editor offered. Again the reply was negative. As a final resort, the editor questioned, "Well then, do you have any corn cobs?" To which the farmer replied, "If I had some corn cobs, I wouldn't be taking your paper."

Boyceville had an exceptional baseball team (city league) in the early 1900's. The Press for August 18, 1911, announced a baseball game between the Fats and the Leans. These men played the various positions on the team. Fats—W. E. Wisner, catcher; Oscar Olson, pitcher; Martin Hovland, 1st base; Editor Conry, 2nd base; Dr. DeWane, shortstop; V. B. Lewis, 3rd base; Jake Karlen, left field; O. E. Skamser, center field; and Sam Keslor, right field. For the Leans—Ole Anderson, catcher; Chas. Wagner, pitcher; Lyle Daigneau, 1st base; Henry Olson, 2nd base; W. S. Clough, shortstop; John Lambert, 3rd base; T. N. Clough, left field; N. A. Ajer, center field; and John Ranous, right field.

Isaac Mahonna, local merchant, carried an ad January 6, 1911, with this heading: "The Poor Man's Friend" Washburn Best Flour sold for \$1.30 per sack; cracked corn, corn, and oats for \$1.05 per 100; syrup at 30c per gallon; and crackers at 6c a pound.

Recreation took many forms during this period. There were men's and girls' basketball teams which played above Daigneau's store. There were community birthday parties, dances sponsored by various lodges, and an occasional traveling show. "The Nix Show Company that played here two nights last week put on a clean, attractive show, their music and singing being especially good. The house (Daigneau's Hall) was packed both nights." ⁵

"The Memorial Orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music for St. Patrick's dance on March 16." ⁶

"Folks are anxious to see The Birth of a Nation." ⁷ The newspaper of May 17, 1914, advertised "Overland moving pictures in a large tent, change Friday and Saturday night, the most fun for 10 and 20 cents you ever had."

The paper for July 17, 1914, speculated on the possibility of the city's installing electric lights. The Boyceville Store Company carried an ad with the caption, "Our Father fought for the dear old South, but he wore a 'Union Suit'."

Boyceville was to have a new creamery in the summer of 1915 and John Eicher's home (now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Peterson) was nearing completion.

Boyceville held its first "community gathering" on Monday, February 14, 1916. The program began at 1:30 p.m. and included a solo by A. H. Pickford, a talk on "Farm Home Conveniences" by Hermine Knapp, several other vocal numbers, and various talks.

Boyceville built a new \$13,000.00 "Opera House" in 1917. It could seat six hundred "easily" and the balcony could seat another one hundred fifty. The stage had footlights, there was an orchestra pit, and a full electric lighting system on stage. Back of the stage, on the second floor, were three large dressing rooms, and the building had rooms for lodges and clubs to hold their meetings. The building was built by C. M. Radley from Wild Rose, Wisconsin.

The first show was attended by a "monster" crowd. "Pershing in France" created no end of applause; President Wilson's picture was thrown on the screen and Gen. Pershing was shown with his troops in France, and various other "genuine" war pictures from the front. ⁸

The "Opera House" showed the latest films, including "actual scenes of the Russian Revolution." Local movie fans saw Mary Pickford in "Rags" and "The Secret Kingdom" (a film serial.)

The First National Bank elected its first Board of Directors in 1917. They were: President, W. A. French; Vice

President, Elwyn Benner; Directors—W. M. Anderson, M. Schlough, Jr., Chas. Whistler, and O. E. Roe.

The creamery began buying whole milk on December 7, 1917. This came as the result of a special directors' meeting.

Ernest Crocker, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Crocker, Boyceville High School's first graduate, died November 30, 1917.

Dr. Katherine Kavanaugh (Boyceville's only woman doctor) died August 15, 1917.

Four government men arrived the first week in January, 1917, to look for a "still" north of town. The "still" remained undiscovered.

W. W. Wittenkamp, a practicing druggist at Winona, Minnesota, established a drug store in the Gardner Building on Tiffany Street (the street which runs past the school) in 1917.

The American Society of Equity constructed potato warehouses in Boyceville in 1917.

Isaac Mahonna built a new brick store. (The building is now owned by Sanford Lewis.)

1917 brought war and an upsurge of patriotism to Boyceville. Newspaper headlines were filled with stories from the front. Boyceville's young men marched off to serve in distant lands.

One issue of the Boyceville Press carried a picture with the caption, "The latest official war photo of the seven boys Boyceville sent to help old Uncle Sam to 'Get Kaiser Bill'."

On Monday, September 10, 1917, the entire Boyceville community gathered to say farewell to its seven "soldier boys." The affair included patriotic addresses and numbers by the local drum corps. The six honor guests of the day were William Brewer, Ernie Keslor, Stanley Harris, James and John Harmon, and Carl Johnson. A flag-draped chair was set at the table in honor of Private James Lewis, who was unable to attend.

The papers during the war were filled with letters from the boys "over there" and with accounts of the fighting. Columns carried stories of the war as it progressed and ads had a patriotic ring. The issue of September 14, 1917, carried a recipe for "Beat the Kaiser" cake.

The War took its toll of Boyceville men. Among those who died were: Gynter Landsverk (the first soldier from Boyceville to die), Lloyd Harmon and Stanley Harris (for

whom the local American Legion post was named), Michael Sterbuck (who died in the trenches at Argonne Forest), Frank Kruschke, and George Lindsley.⁹

In October of 1918, a meeting was held and subsequently all public places were closed. The board ordered the close of the schools, churches, and the opera house. All public (indoor) gatherings were prohibited. This order was made in order to protect the community from Spanish Influenza.

A news item dated Washington, July 25, 1919, read: "General Pershing in a cablegram dispatched to the war department, cites one Wisconsin man for bravery in France:

Sergt. Jas. Lewis, Co. I, Twenty-eighth infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in France, October 4 to 11, 1918."¹⁰ He was awarded the much coveted Distinguished Service Cross. (Jim Lewis is the only survivor of the group of seven mentioned in a previous paragraph.)

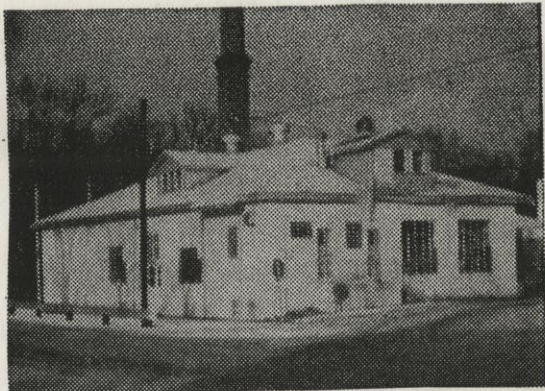
The contest for Town of Tiffany offices was a hot one in 1918. The main issue was a "wet" one and supporters of both sides of the issue paraded the streets. "With banners flying, large signs urging the voters to vote "dry" and led by a drum corps, the entire Boyceville school marched thru the principle streets of the city last Tuesday. That their efforts were not in vain was evidenced by the 150 to 58 vote for no license."¹¹

Editor H. K. Halvorson commented on the election:

"While Wisconsin was clinching its right to be called loyal by defeating Berger by a heavy vote, the town of Tiffany gave the "wets" the worst beating they have had in the history of the city, winning out by a vote of 150 to 58. This means that Boyceville will be "saloonless" for another year.

On the United States senator question, Lenroot won out with 116 votes; Davies got 62 while Berger was lucky to receive 15—and 15 more than he deserved. V. B. Lewis elected chairman over A. L. Best, 111 to 81. . . . A heavy vote was cast, 208 being registered."¹²

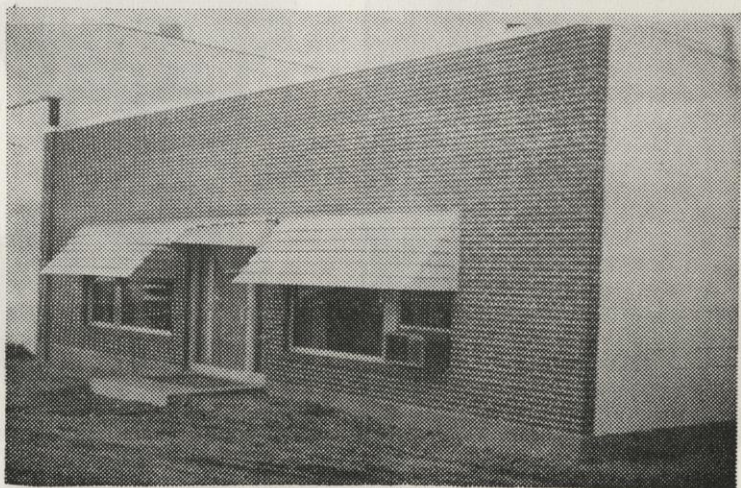
With a war fought, a town dry, and business going well Boyceville was brought into the "roaring twenties." This new era was to bring national prohibition, village incorporation, and the Ku Klux Klan. In spite of its new problems, brought on by the times, Boyceville was to emerge from the experience with only small scars and a great hope for the future.



Boyceville Co-op. Creamery



Creamery Drying Plant

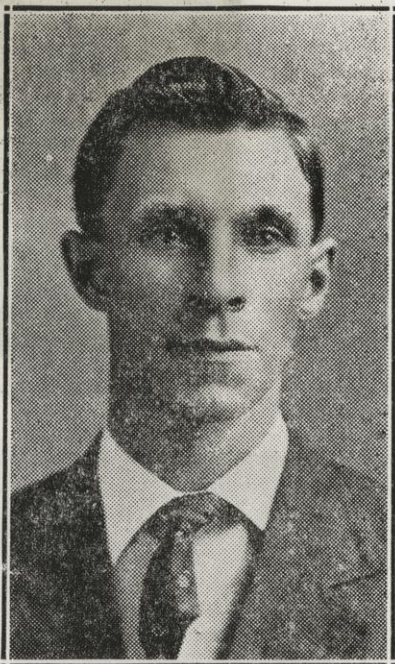


Creamery Office



THON N. CLOUGH

1874 — 1925



W. S. CLOUGH

1876 — 19—



PETER EICHER

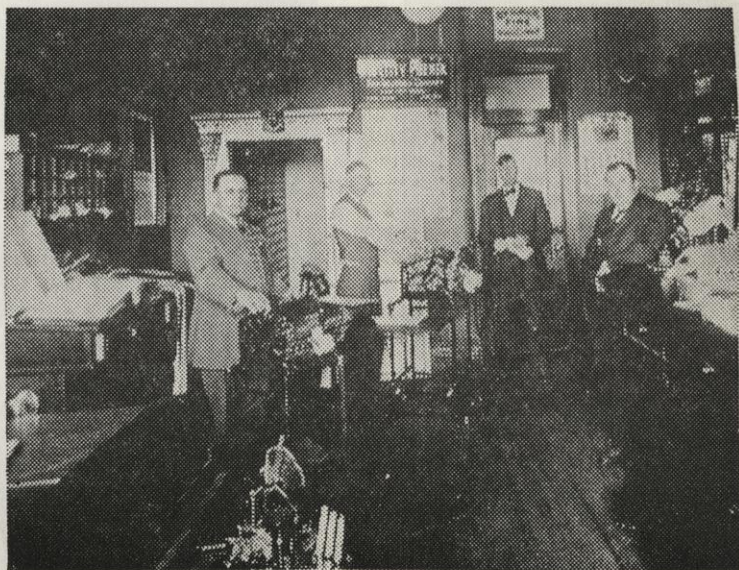
1848 — 1920



JACOB DOTSETH



National Bank of Boyceville



The interior of the old bank



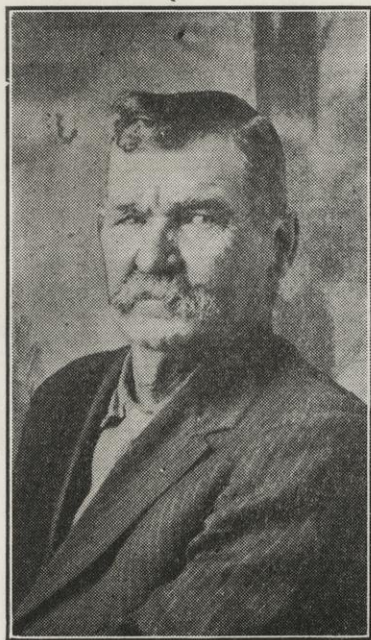
FRED SCHUTZ

1852 — 1921



ERICK JOHNSON

1842 — 19?



J. E. R. BEST

1856 — 1940



A. D. CARYL

1854 — 1931

December 27, 1957, the telephone operator was replaced by a dial phone.



Ruby Stene 27 years

Clara Enner 24 years



Mrs. Swan Johnson 13 years



ALBERT ANDERSON
1891 — 1960



MICHAEL STERBUCK
1896 — 1918



JAMES HARMON
1893 — 1947



BURRITT LEONARD

1891 - 1913

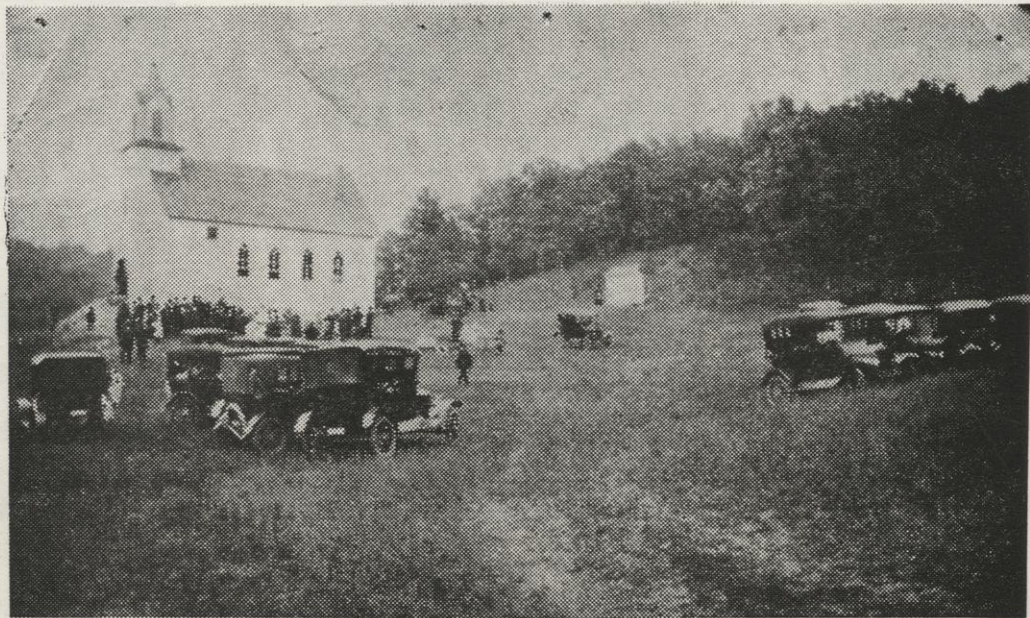
1914 - 1932

1933 - 1951

WILLIAM E. H. HARRIS

WILLIAM E. H. HARRIS

WILLIAM E. H. HARRIS



Dedication of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church



MRS. J. E. R. BEST
1861 — 1919



MRS. ED WITT
1844 — 1925



MRS. E. M. GOFF
1836 — 1921



Belle of Boyceville



ELWYN BENNER

1882 — 1953



C. A. RIEK

1868 — 1951



O. A. CROCKER



ISAAC MAHONNA

O. E. SKAMSER HOUSE erected
in 1913. Now the home of Robert
Brandenburg.





BOYCEVILLE BASEBALL CLUB

Front row—l to r—Walter Anderson and John Eicher. Second row—Harry Anderson, H. K. Halvorson, Pete Goff, Julius Ajer and Roy Gardner. Third row—l to r—Calvin Clough, Ira Blodgett, W. S. Clough and Kinney.



Boyceville Baseball Team — 1911

Front row, left to right—Calvin Clough, H. K. Halvorson, Helmer Holverson, Harry Anderson, Pete Goff and John Eicher. Back row, left to right—O. E. Skamser, Hermie Whistler, Julius Ajer, Roy Gardner, Henry Olson, Charles Wagner, and Albert Anderson.

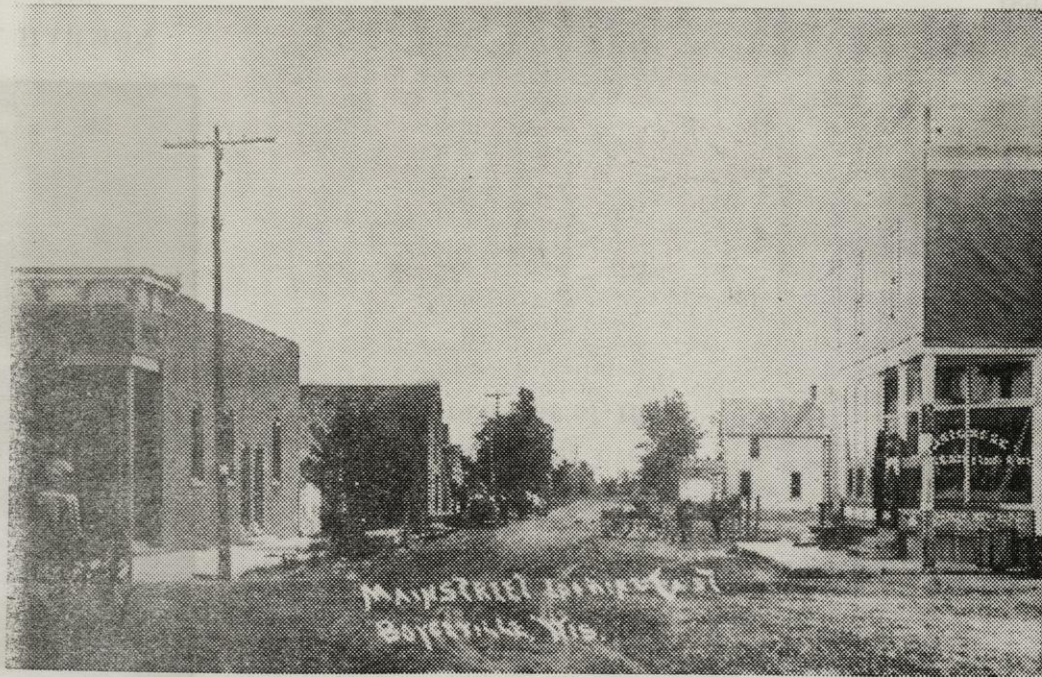


LLOYD I. HARMON
1890 — 1918

Harmon-Harris Legion
Post 314 was named
for these two soldiers
who gave their lives in
the great war of 1918.



STANLEY HARRIS
1897 — 1918



Main Street looking east. On the left you see the building occupied by the Hoel Pharmacy, formerly a saloon. Back of this building was the Joe Wells Feed Mill. On the right is the Daigneau Mercantile Co., now Peterson's Market. Farther down the street is the printing office.

"Seven Boys Boyceville Sent To
Help Old Uncle Sam To 'Get
Kaiser Bill.'" From left to right—
upper row—Corp. Carl J. Johnson,
Ernie Keslor, John Harmon, Stan-
ley Harris. Bottom row—William
Brewer, James Lewis, and Jam-
es Harmon. (photo Nov. 9, 1917)

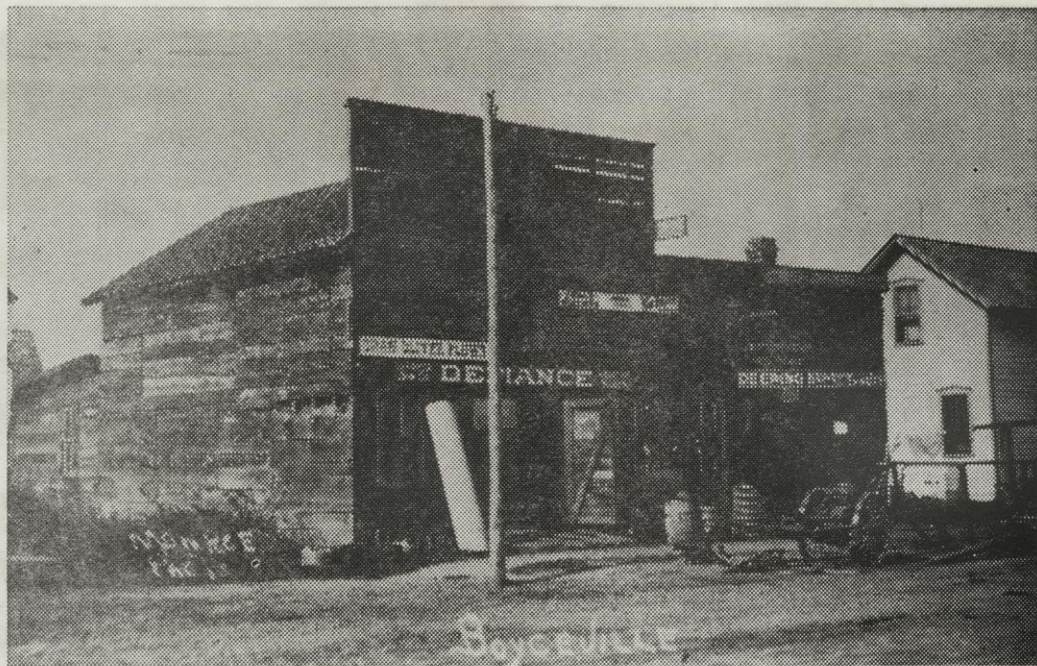




View of Main street. The largest portion of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1933.



THE SKAMSER HOTEL—front row—left to right—O. E. Skamser, John Sly, Swan Hakanson, D. W. Clough, Dan Mahoney, J. W. Windsor, Charley Wagner, and last man unidentified. Back row—left to right—Jake Karlen and J. B. Clark.



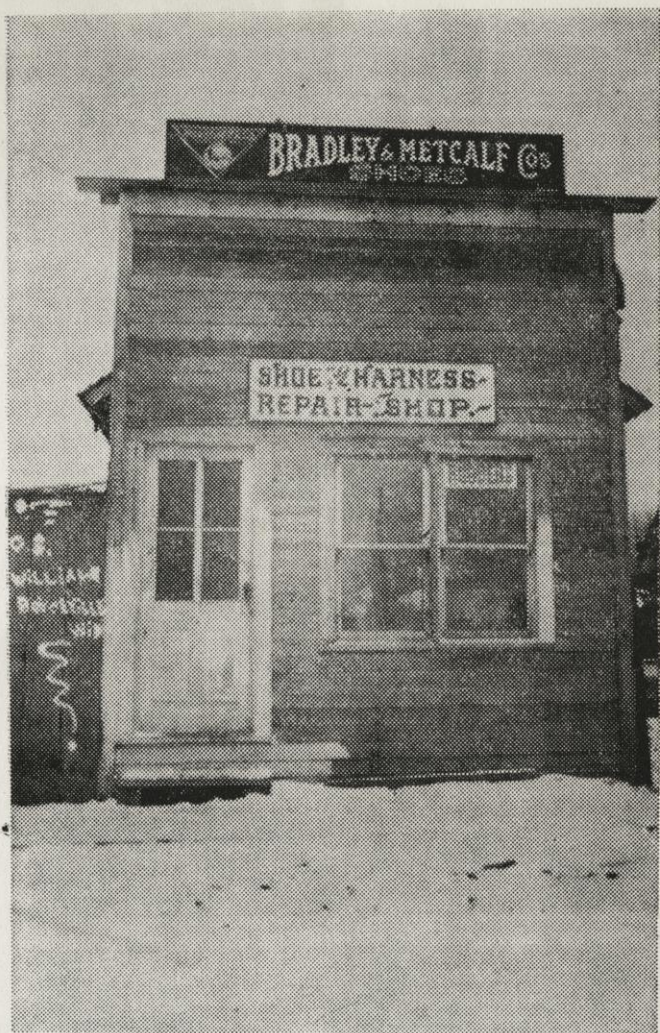
Implement shop owned by Clough Bros. Was located on the surfaced lot across from Mallory's Snack Bar.



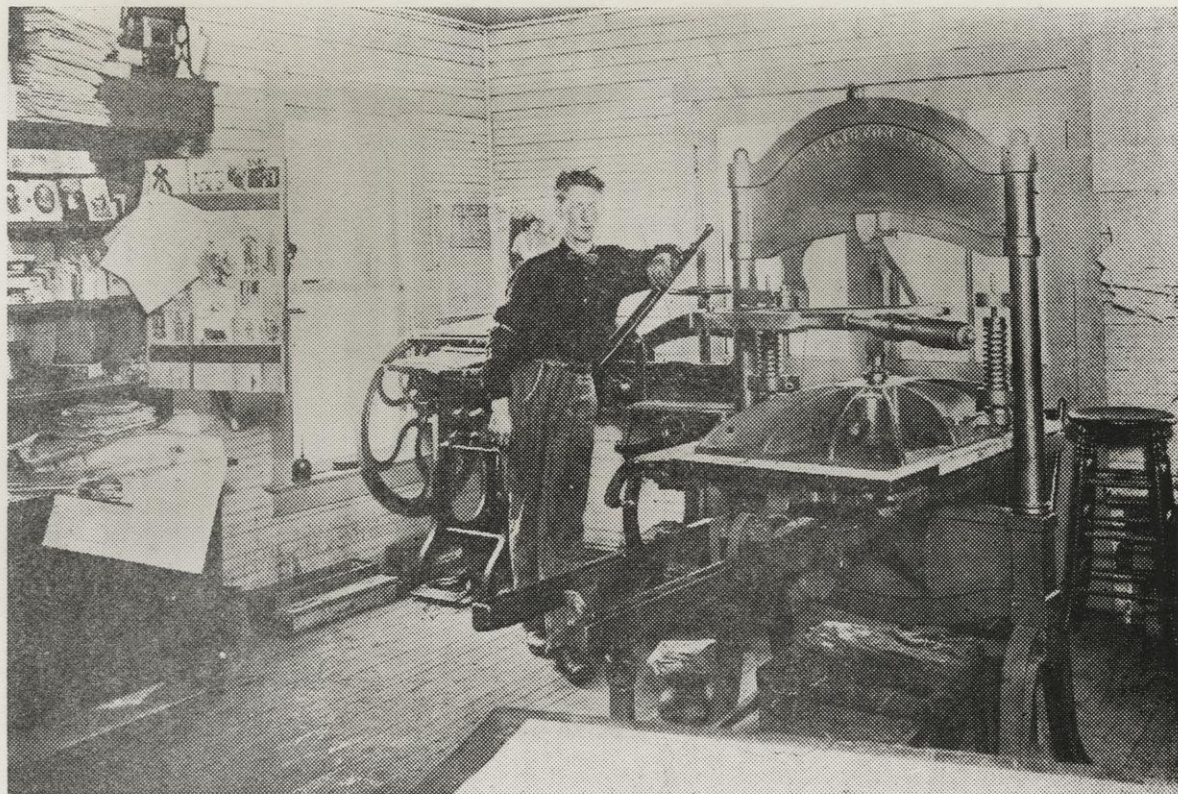
HAYESTOWN MILL erected in 1869 by the Hayes Brothers stood on what is now the Lawrence Smith farm.



Boyceville's two room schoolhouse. Now a residence.



O. S. Willams Shoe and Harness Shop.



Herman K. Halvorson, late editor of The Boyceville Press

FOOTNOTES FOR

CHAPTER III

1. From "Those Forgotten Yesterdays," H. K. Halvorson, THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS.
2. IBID.
3. F. Curtiss-Wedge, HISTORY OF DUNN COUNTY WISCONSIN, (Minneapolis, 1925), p. 164
4. From the obituary of H. K. Halvorson, THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, August 10, 1956.
5. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, March 8, 1912.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, June 22, 1917.
9. John G. Gregory, WISCONSIN'S GOLD STAR LIST, Wisconsin Historical Society, (Madison, 1925)
10. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, July 25, 1919.
11. IBID., April 5, 1918.
12. IBID.

PANORAMA OF PROGRESS

CHAPTER IV

"Hail! Hail! The Klan's all here."

The election of 1919. Breeze E. Bell. Incorporation. A. L. Best. "The Easy Way Barn Cleaner." Revenue officers come to town. Dan Mahoney. Bullets and Bank examiners. The K. K. K.

The election of 1919 was a spirited affair. The most important issue was the city's "White way," but the voters of the township voted the sum of \$300.00 for street lighting without a dissenting vote.

The result of the town election was as follows: ¹

For Chairman:

V. B. Lewis 108

C. A. Riek 76

For Supervisors:

Joe Lipovsky 145 (no opposition)

Ole Hedlund 141 (no opposition)

For Treasurer:

John Eicher 115

Andrew Larson 68

For Assessor:

Bert Blodgett 76

I. F. Myers 105

For Justice of Peace:

J. E. R. Best 151 (no opposition)

For Constable:

A. D. Caryl 147 (no opposition)

There had been much criticism of persons involved in the election stemming out of the failure of a candidate to buy what some considered as the right amount of war bonds. The opposition ran ads in the local newspaper of a rather slanderous nature, calling one of the candidates "unfit to hold public office."²

Frank Drake became the manager of the Opera House in March 1919, having succeeded C. W. Hayes.

Jacob Dotseth bought the City Meat Market from Fred Hovland. For many years he had been in charge of the local creamery and served as buttermaker.

The annual meeting of the Boyceville Telephone Company for 1919 climaxed a very successful 1918 season. The officers of the company for 1919 were: President, W. H. Park; Secretary, C. W. Hayes; Local Manager, W. J. Northrup.

An article, with photograph, introduced "The oldest couple in Boyceville."³ The persons written about were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Krug. They settled in Dunn County in 1885. They moved to the city in 1900. Both were active in civic and church affairs. Mr. Krug was 81 and his wife 75.

P. C. Cook opened a new jewelry store in Boyceville in 1919 and the Standard Oil Company made plans to build a station in the city. The Interstate Lumber Company, having outgrown their old quarters, started work on a new lumber

shed. The Methodist congregation dedicated a new church. The local creamery enjoyed a prosperous year in 1919.

The veteran "bucket brigade" saved the Post Office from burning. The editor made a plea to the village fathers to employ more "modern apparatus to fight fires. Either that or some of these days a fire will come along and wipe out half the town." ⁴

Boyceville had one of its famed Duroc Pig sales. The sale had all of the features of a Fourth-of-July, Memorial Day celebration, and a county fair rolled into one. The affair boasted a "big array of features . . . a special matinee in the afternoon, a big show and dance in the evening, band concerts from 9 to 7 p.m., and a big army plane in which you could ride." ⁵

The talk of the town in 1920 was the appearance of Breeze E. Bell, a noted hypnotist. Those who attended the performance, paying only 15 and 35 cents, saw amazing feats. "Especially at his Saturday evening show when Mr. Bell put on the "rock test"—that of placing a 600-lb. rock on the rigid body of a young girl." ⁶

Mr. Bell, at an earlier appearance, hypnotized Howard Emerson, who went into a 24-hour sleep. Crowds visiting the city observed the hypnotized subject as he slept in the window of Mahonna's store.

The Soo Line depot burned to the ground January 13, 1920. The efforts of the "bucket brigade" were fruitless. The editor, continuing his crusade for modern fire fighting equipment, advised his readers to "keep the old pail handy."

The firm of Clough and Rasmussen was selling everything that wasn't nailed down. In 1919, they had successfully conducted 147 sales and the year 1920 promised to be even more successful.

The headline for November 18, 1921, read "Farmers Vote Down Lights, 111 to 33." "Decided refusal of taxpayers to vote funds may mean incorporation." The editor complained; "Boyceville hasn't got a cussed thing to say for itself, what it wants, etc., because it is still a part and joined by the bonds of wedlock, to the town of Tiffany. Boyceville, with a population of nearly 600, has always got (sic) along splendidly with the township. Everybody was satisfied until the cost of street lighting advanced from \$300.00 to nearly \$1,000.00 a year. Let our old motto still hang over the front door 'United we stand for city and community progress'."

On November 22 of the same year, a meeting was held to discuss the possibility of incorporating the Village of Boyceville. To determine the sentiment of the people, a

straw vote was taken. About 98% of those present were in favor of the move. The headlines of March 10, 1922, announced the incorporation of Boyceville by an overwhelming vote. The vote was 126 to 24 in favor of incorporation. On March 25, 1922, Boyceville held its first caucus.⁷

Election news on the state scene found A. L. Best as a candidate for a third term in the State Assembly. Best was elected in 1918 and 1920 without opposition. The local newspaper carried this information on the candidate:

"Alonzo L. Best is a "Roosevelt progressive." Assemblyman Best, loyal to the core, has worked faithfully and without fear for the best interests of Dunn County. . . We ask the voters to carefully scan his attitude on the following:

Income Tax Returns — Open to all enforcement officers.

Communism and Socialism — Unutterably opposed. This would confiscate every farm as well as other property. . . Brewing interests—Many outside of Wisconsin as well as in the state are contributing to an immense campaign fund to defeat temperance and make the eighteenth amendment ineffective in Wisconsin and elsewhere." The Press urged citizens to vote. ". . . for the best assemblyman Dunn county ever sent to Madison—Alonzo L. Best a plain, honest farmer." ⁸

In 1922, "The Easy Way Barn Cleaner" made the news. It was a product of the inventive minds of W. E. and M. R. Hedlund, associated with H. C. Hoitomt. From its humble beginnings, the invention has grown to supply Boyceville with an industry. The Barn Cleaner has been joined by the "Hedlund Hay Hoist" an ensilage chipper, chopper wagons, and other products of the Hedlund mind.⁹

While area farmers were making silage from their corn, other enterprising persons were using their golden ears in the manufacture of another product. This was the age of "White Lightning," "Speakeasies," and "Bathtub Gin."

On a particular Saturday evening in December of 1922, Village Marshall I. L. Harmon fired a volley at a speeding automobile. The auto escaped.

Revenue officers found a still on an area farm in March, 1922. It seems that some citizens were not adhering to the dictates of the Volstead Act. The result of this violation was the arrival of the deputy sheriff and the United States Marshall, who raided two places and made two arrests in the village. Our country editor adds, ". . . and may the good work go on."

When I. L. Harmon confiscated two jugs of "Moon" in

December of 1922, he placed the evidence in his basement for safe-keeping. As a result of this action, Boyceville experienced its first "moonshine robbery." While the family was away, thieves broke in and lifted Marshall Harmon's cache.

One of Boyceville's most famous citizens was Dan Mahoney. "Blind Dan," as he was called by those who knew him, lost his sight in a blizzard in the Dakotas during the eighties. Dan sold pencils and other articles at the entrance of the Opera House.

The village of Boyceville was visited by a band of gypsies in 1921. These were not the old-fashioned kind with creaky wagons and horses but, rather, they arrived in five new automobiles. The local law, together with the sheriff, met them at the city gates and ordered them off. The newspaper carried this harsh comment; "Roving bands of unemployed should be put to work on a rock pile or deported. And that includes everything from the gypsy to the worthless loafer."

The Village of Boyceville passed several ordinances in 1922. Among them were:

"An ordinance to prohibit the leaving of animals and teams unfastened in the streets of the Village of Boyceville and for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the penalty therefore." ¹⁰

"An ordinance to prohibit minors from playing any game of chance." ¹¹ ("Games of chance" was construed to mean billiard tables, pool tables, and bowling alleys.)

"Any person driving any automobile or other motor vehicle upon the streets and highways of the Village of Boyceville shall drive said car or motor vehicle on the right hand side of the street and especially so on main street and in rounding corners shall slow down in speed not to exceed fifteen miles per hour and in passing any school grounds or place where school is kept to eight miles an hour." ¹²

On April 26, 1923, a meeting was held at the Opera House to organize the Tiffany Cemetery Association. C. W. Hayes was elected president and Lila Bodette was elected secretary-treasurer.

On June 24, 1923, at 8:00 A.M., Alonzo L. Best died. He had moved to Dunn County in 1866, and had served in the State Assembly for two terms.

An article appeared in the April 27, 1923, paper in protest of the Boyceville Stock Yards. The stockyards were located in a rather bad area and were considered as a health menace. (The yards were located in the vicinity of O. E. Skamser home.)

The editor of the Press seemed quite optimistic in the last days of 1924, as he predicted a population high of 1,000 (we're still striving) for 1925.

For a two-week period, February 10 to 24, 1926, the Board of Health clamped down on all public gatherings in the village. The reason being the fear of a scarlet fever epidemic. The first case reported was that of Lynn Ajer and, when Richard Joles was stricken, the scare was on.

On January 10, 1927, the bank examiner closed the First National Bank in the city. The hope that the depositors would receive all of the money which they had placed in the institution was a false one. Although the defunct bank paid 40 percent on the claims, many investors lost considerable sums of money.

One of the largest movements during the twenties was the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, a secret, ultra-patriotic organization, derived its name from the greek word Kuklos, meaning circle. It had its beginnings in Pulaski, Tennessee, during the reconstruction period in American History. The main target of the post-Civil War organization was the recently freed American Negro. The Klan organized to prevent the negro from exercising those rights that had been guaranteed him.

The Klan of the 1920's, however, had a different purpose. They directed their efforts against such groups as the foreign-born, who were responsible for the domestic problems of the day, according to the Klan view, toward such law violators as the much-present manufacturer of home brew and mainly toward the Roman Catholic group, who according to the group, were a "menace" to 100% Americanism.

The coming of the Ku Klux Klan to Boyceville was heralded by a rash of articles in the local newspaper. The first articles began to appear in May of 1924. Articles dated May 9th and 16th reported the burning of crosses in the neighboring communities of Knapp and Wheeler. The Knapp meeting was well attended.

"A crowd estimated at between eight and nine thousand attended the Ku Klux Klan meeting at Knapp on Monday evening (May 1, 1924.) One hundred robed Klansmen, some of them on horseback, a number of striking floats, and two bands made up the half mile long parade. About two hundred citizens from Boyceville autoed over to see the Klan in action. . ."

The Press sought "a neutral corner" when it came to the Klan discussion. Said the editor; "... We've been given 'pointers' as to the merits and demerits of the order . . . as we have not been officially appointed a judge of our fellowmen

. . . and it might be well to add that a country editor has enough cares to worry him to an early grave without taking up the cudgel for or against any political or religious organization . . . unless it is unquestionably detrimental to the best interests of the community." 13

The main crusader for the Klan in the Boyceville area was Pat Malone. Malone is first mentioned in reference to the Krueger family of Withee, Wisconsin. The boys in the family, refusing the draft call, were set upon by the local law enforcement officers, the sheriff, and United States Marshalls. Upon being questioned, they said they were "following the teachings of the Reverend Pat Malone." 14

The Klan had been going full swing for some time before Malone came upon the scene at Boyceville. A newspaper ad, dated April 15, 1927, read: "Come and hear Pat Malone at the Boyceville Opera House. Non-sectarian interdenominational revival meetings—Sunday, April 17. Pat will be here with his gospel team, supervised by Rev. Hughes (Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.) and requests that all kiddies join his children's choir." 15

The Reverend A. F. Hughes gave a series of lectures on "Americanism" in the Opera House on January 7-8-9 and 10, 1926. This series of talks was given "under the auspices of the Ku Klux Klan."

Malone who, by his own words, was a converted Catholic priest, compiled a group of "Patriotic Songs." This ten-page booklet contained songs and anecdotes that were used at Klan meetings. The outside cover bore a picture of Malone, arms outstretched, on a huge cross. Malone was pictured in full Klan regalia with the Klan motto "Non Silba Sed Anthar (Not for self but for others,)" on the inside cover.

The pamphlet, which sold for ten cents, contained several old gospel favorites, e.g. "Stand up for Jesus," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and many specially composed words to popular tunes, e.g. "Oh He Ain't Gonna Rule No More," ("He" refers to the Pope,) "Klux Wisconsin" (to the tune of "On Wisconsin") and many others.

A popular Klan song was;

"Hail! Hail! The Klan's all here.

You gotta be a Kluxer, you gotta be a Kluxer.

Hail! Hail! The Klan's all here.

You gotta be a Kluxer now!"

Much of the anti-Catholic sentiment during the twenties is in evidence today. The Klan opposed the election of Al Smith in 1928 and the same type of sentiment, according to many former Klan members, is felt towards Senator Kennedy's bid for the presidency. "The Pope on the Potomac"

attitude is springing up again.

The members of the Klan were highly regarded citizens of the community. The movement in Boyceville was predominantly among one particular religious group. The W. A. S. P. idea (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) was very much evident.

The requirements for membership in the Klan were these: A member must be "... a white male Gentile (this prohibits the Jews from becoming members) person, a native-born (this prohibits the foreign-born) citizen of the United States of America. . . of sound mind, good character, of commendable reputation and respectable vocation (no moonshiners) a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion. . . devotion to the government of the United States of America (this omits those "loyal" to the Pope). . ."16

The Klan activities in the area consisted mostly of meetings. Rallies and cross-burnings seemed to be most popular with the area citizens. Parades would be attended by some communities en masse. Farmers would hurry to finish their chores so they could gather at a convenient place to go by auto caravan to such affairs.

Newspaper items, such as the following, reported attendance at local and distant meetings:

"The city was deserted Wednesday evening when practically the entire male population attended the Ku Klux Klan meeting in the 'Perry Day' woods northeast of town."17

A popular meeting place of the Klan in Boyceville was "Daigneau's Hall" (now Peterson's Market). This was located upstairs in the Daigneau Mercantile building. Evidence of the meetings can be viewed to this day. On one wall (facing Main Street) is painted a huge flaming cross with hooded horsemen wearing white robes and mounted on white steeds. Other hooded Klansmen are depicted on the side walls. There are numbers painted along the back and side walls. These numbers were evidently used to identify the robes which hung on hooks below them.

The burning of a huge cross just outside of the village was reported in the local newspaper, December 5, 1924.

"Appearing as though it was burning high up in the southern skies, a monster cross was burned last week on Wednesday evening on the Anderson hill southeast of town. . . measurements made later of the cross proved it to be forty-two foot (sic) in height with a twelve-foot cross-bar. . . the burning cross was visible for twenty miles in all directions."

The Klan, in the Boyceville area, was on the decline in

1927. The newspaper does not carry any articles concerning the organization after that year.

Pat Malone left the area and was not heard of until the middle 1930's, when George Hoven met him on a street in Minneapolis. At that time, Malone denied the charge that he had been in the area, and that he was Pat Malone. Although a check on his identity proved otherwise, nothing was done.

There are still people in the area who are sympathetic with the ideals of the Klan. Most people are willing to admit, though somewhat self-consciously, that they were taken in.

Pat Malone reaped a harvest of several thousand dollars in the area. The people of Boyceville and the area were not the only ones who were "taken in," however. In a larger study of the Ku Klux Klan activities of the upper Wisconsin area, it was found that Pat Malone, and others like him, were busy in many small towns. The investigation, carried on by a seminar group at Wisconsin State College River Falls, under the direction of Dr. Walker D. Wyman, found activity in Hudson, Ellsworth, River Falls, Frederic, Siren, Luck, Clear Lake, Baldwin, Chetek, and other places.

The Reverend Pat Malone's campaign left behind some sore spots in our little community. However, many are willing to discuss the matter so as to shed light on the Klan's activities. The most common attitude among those who are embarrassed by the whole matter, and perhaps by many more, may be summed up in the words of a person the author interviewed during the course of his study; "It has been a long time ago, and we have chosen to forget." 18

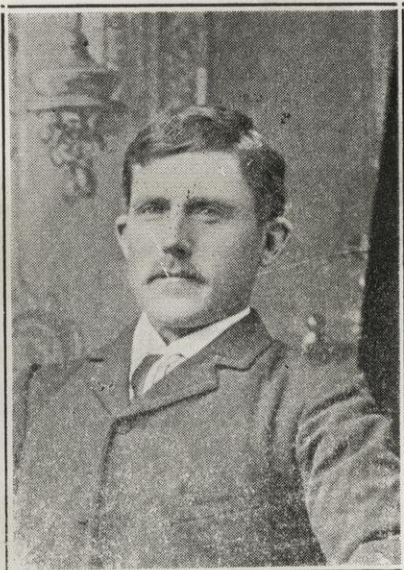


The Boyceville City Band 1913

Left to right first row—C. W. Hayes, Peter Clough, Winnie French, Calvin Clough, Lyle Diagneau, W. S. Clough, Herbert Clough and Earl Appleby. Back row left to right—Edwin Ajer, Irving Hammond, Ed Schmidt, Guy Owen and C. V. Goff.



ULRICH BOSSHART
1867 — 1934



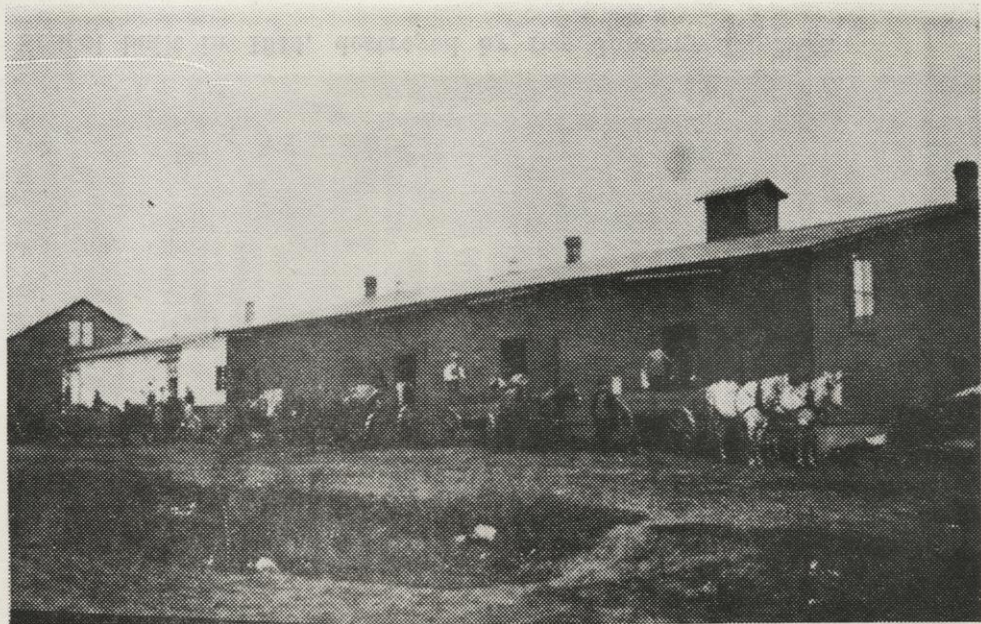
J. G. JOHNSON
1858 — 1922



ELIAS SCHLOUGH
1857 — 19?



ED WITT
1854 — 1927



POTATO WAREHOUSES— For many years dray wagons filled with sacks of potatoes were a common sight on the streets of Boyceville. The business was managed by Chas. May.



School built in 1914, destroyed by fire January 23, 1922.

Duroc hog sale of 1920.
Area farmers formed an
association for the purpose
of marketing their pigs.





The Boyceville Store Company, and- building now occupied by Frano's Hardware,

I. Mahonna's Store
built in 1917. Now
owned by S. J. Lewis.





Photo of east end of Main Street.

Home erected by John
Eicher in 1915. Now the re-
sidence of Mr. and Mrs. F.
L. Peterson.





The first frame schoolhouse. Used for a time as the Methodist Church.



Andrew Vano Oxen—1911.



The Royceville Creamery — Early 1900's,



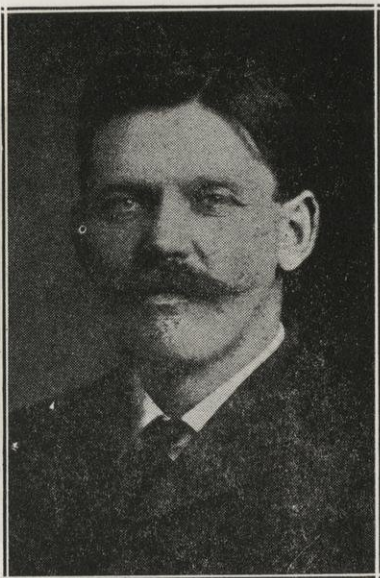
Meeting place of the K. K. K.



Cross painted on a wall upstairs in Peterson's Market where Ku Klux Klan meetings were held during the 1920's.



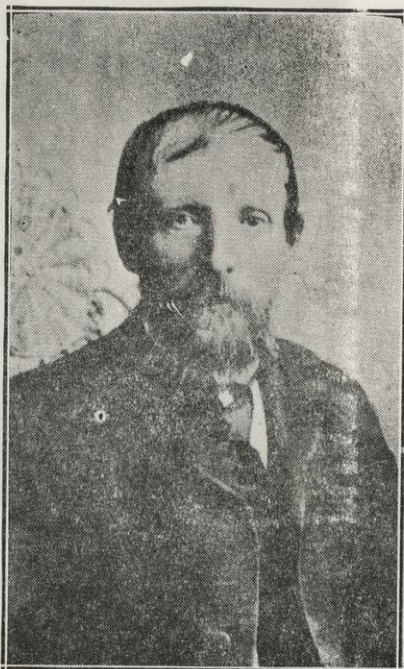
I. L. HARMON
1862 — 1942



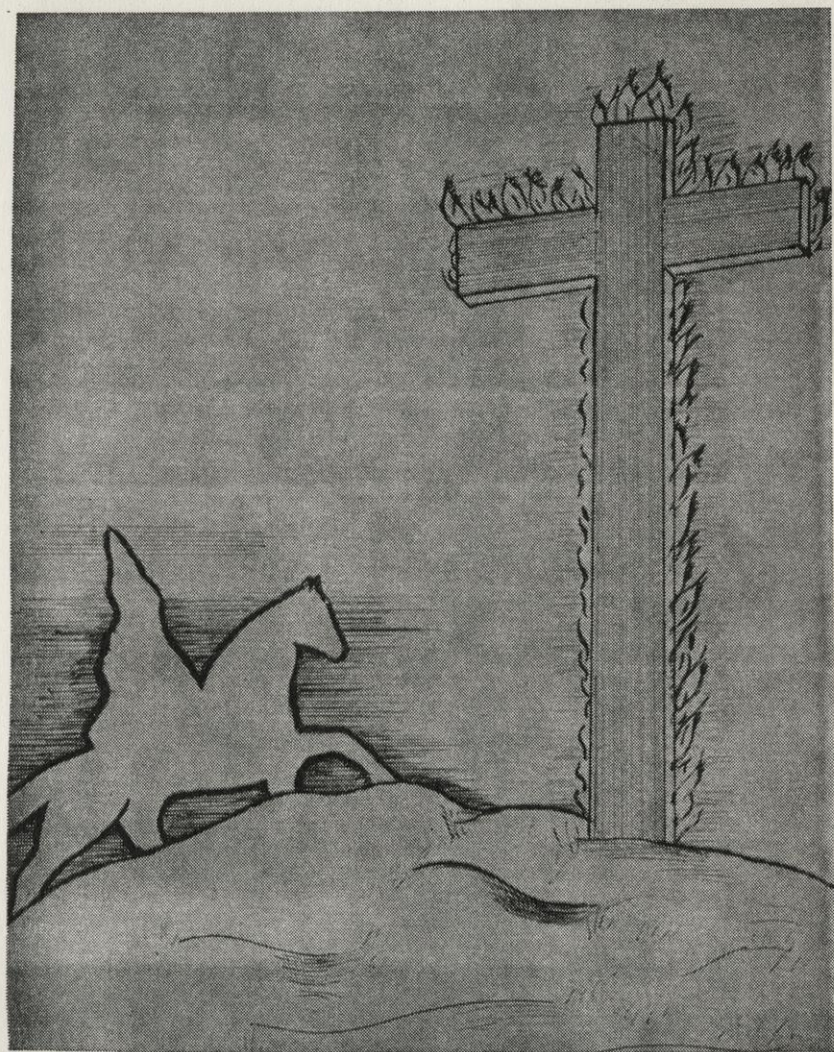
ANDREW GORDON
1875 — 1926



CHARLEY WAGNER
1868 — 1927



CARL WAGNER
1838 — 1917



FOOTNOTES FOR

CHAPTER IV

1. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, April 4, 1919.

2. IBID.

3. IBID., January 24, 1919.

4. IBID., December 26, 1919.

5. IBID., November 7, 1919.

6. IBID., April 23, 1920.

7. The first village officials were: Ralph Hunt, Pres.; I. L. Harmon, N. A. Anderson, Elda A. Caryl, and D. W. McIntyre, trustees; V. B. Lewis, supervisor; Alice Appleby, Clerk; John Eicher, Treasurer; Edward Witt, Assessor. The population in 1920 was 415.

8. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, August 18, 1922.

9. The persons involved organized a company known as "The Easy Way Manufacturing Company." The company (now called The Hedlund Manufacturing Company) elected these men as its first officials; Wilfred Hedlund, Pres.; H. C. Hoitomt, Sec.; Martin Hedlund, Treas. Emerick Nelson purchased the first barn cleaner made by the company .

10. Ordinance No. 9, Village Ordinances for the Village of Boyceville, 1922.

11. Ordinance No. 4, Village Ordinances . . .

12. Ordinance No. 13, Section 1. Village Ordinances . . . Section 3 provides that "from one hour after sundown each automobile or motor vehicle shall display upon the front of said vehicle at least one head light and also a red light upon the rear of said car."

13. Herman K. Halvorson, THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, May 16, 1924.

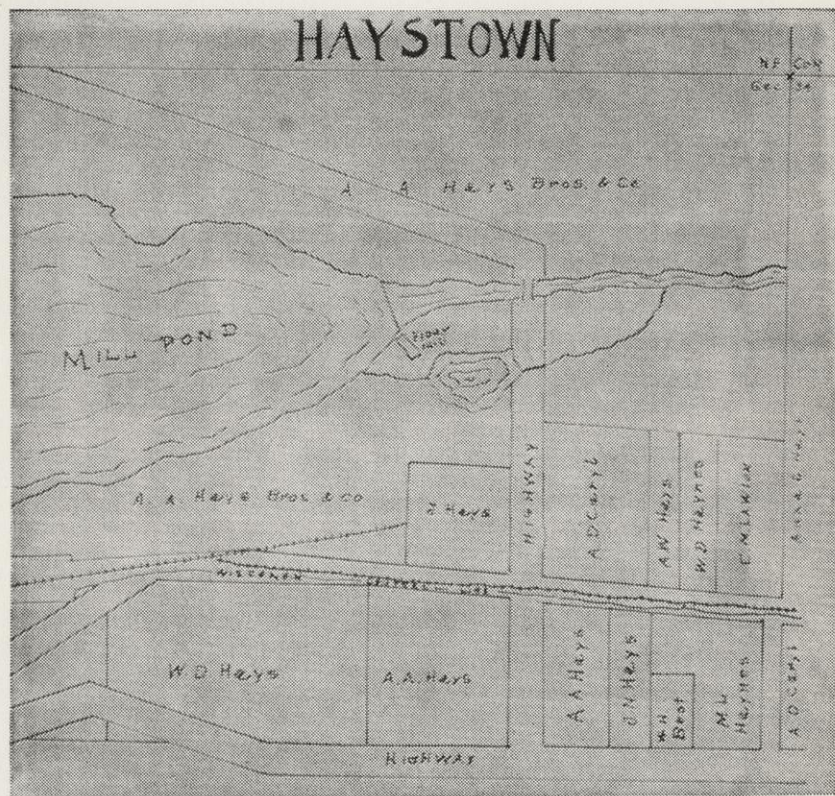
14. Article from THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, dateline Withee, Wis. December 5, 1918.

15. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, April 15, 1927.

16. From THE CONSTITUTION and LAWS of the KNIGHTS of the KU KLUX KLAN, Inc., Imperial Palace (Atlanta, Georgia, 1921.)

17. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, May 16, 1924.

18. Name withheld upon request.



The plats of Barker and Hayestown were taken from the PLAT BOOK OF DUNN COUNTY, C. M. Foote and Company: 1838. pp. 19 and 38.

PANORAMA OF PROGRESS

CHAPTER V

“That Boom is Boyceville”

Wind, fire, and flood. Socialism. N. R. A., and P. W. A. The postal system. The Slovak settlement. World War II. City water. Curfew. The last of the bucket brigade. A bit of crowing. Andy Pafko. Boom, Boom, Boom. The Korean War. An obituary. Elwyn Benner. The dial system. The Joles family. What of the future?

The biggest news story for the year 1929 in the Boyceville area, barring the fall of the stock market, was the tornado of April 5th.

The twister originated north of River Falls, Wisconsin, and, before it had blown itself out, had caused over two million dollars property loss and had taken twenty lives.

Here is an account of the storm by Harry Pittman, age 17, who went through the ordeal.

"We were in the south room separating (milk) and paid little attention to the storm. . . one of us happened to look out of the window and saw a large cloud to the southwest, but we thought it was a big cloud of smoke, . . . the first I knew what was happening, I heard the woodshed crash, and then it was all over." ¹ "When he (Harry) came to his senses, he was lying about six feet north of the foundation, while Ted, age 20, was trying to crawl out of the cellar where the tornado had blown him. Three of the Pittman children were killed, having been carried about 150 feet from the house. Those who died were; Douglas, age 12, . . . Dorothy, age 9, . . . and Lorne, age 14. . ." ²

A similar storm went through the same area, June 16, 1922. All of the farm buildings on the Jess VanBlaricom property were destroyed by the storm. The house was picked up and crushed and wreckage was strewn for miles. Clothes and bed linen were torn in strips and clung to the branches of trees. The largest pieces of what was left of the house were only a foot or two in length.

The citizens of Boyceville ended the year 1929 in fine style by voting to build a community hall. The vote, taken on December 31, 1929, was 87 for and 57 against. The cost of the project was to be around \$12,500.00.

All did not move smoothly in 1930, however. The city fathers hassled over the proper site for the building. The controversy brought them into the latter part of June, and the editor seemed to sum up the feelings of many when he commented; "Let's get this matter settled and start work on our community hall. It's too hot to chew the rag, anyway."³

The January 2nd, 1931, issue found the municipal hall nearing completion. It was called "the last word in modern structures."

On April 3, 1933, the Fossen pool hall, the Schramske & Guyer garage, and the Pritchard restaurant were totally destroyed by fire, and the Spisak store was gutted by the flames. The estimated loss exceeded 35,000 dollars. The village chemical cart was the only "modern" means possessed with which to fight fires. This was the twelfth major fire in thirty-three years. Ajer's store burned with a loss of

\$17,000.00 in 1913, the \$20,000.00 high school burned in 1922, The Opera House, valued at \$16,000.00, burned in 1929, and the grain elevator burned in 1930 with a \$20,000.00 loss.

April 2, 1934, brought the "worst flood in 50 years."⁵ Boyceville awakened the morning of April 3rd to find itself completely surrounded by water. "Tiffany was almost a mile wide in places. . ." The flood caused much damage to bridges, highways, and to personal property. Boyceville was without train service and was isolated for some time. The popular mode of travel was by row boat. The April 6th issue of the Boyceville Press was appropriately called "Our 'flood' issue."

On the political scene, we found residents working on a P. W. A. project. September 7, 1934, found a meeting of Socialists in Boyceville. The main speakers were Maynard Krueger, University of Chicago, and Mayor Blume, of Osceola, Wisconsin. A similar meeting was held in Connorsville, where candidates for state and national offices, Carl Minkley, Milwaukee candidate for State Senator, and Mr. Boyd, candidate for Congress, discussed the issues of the day.

Said the party: "We have witnessed the stupid blundering of the Republicans, Progressives, and Democrats in their attempt to patch up a collapsing capitalistic profit system. . . we are opposed to the forcing of workers and farmers on to a permanent relief standard of living, which these capitalist parties advocate."⁶

May 18, 1934, marked the opening of two new businesses in Boyceville. Erickson Bros. store and F. E. Kraska's Hardware. The new places of business located in the "Boyceville Store Co." building (the building now occupied by Walter's, Inc., and Tape's Food Market.)

John Cook is thought to be Boyceville's first postmaster. The office was moved from Hayestown being known as Tiffany Creek Post Office.

The office was moved to the Cook residence in the village shortly before the coming of the railroad. Although no records are available to substantiate the fact, it is supposed that N. W. Bradshaw succeeded Cook, as he held the office for quite some time.

Miss Anna Trainer acted as postmistress for some time, as did Mrs. Bradshaw, and Fred Brook, who married Mrs. Bradshaw upon the death of her husband, became postmaster in 1901.

Adolph Peterson became postmaster in 1907. Lyle I. Daigneau took the office in 1914. On February 21, 1921, R. C. Taylor became postmaster serving in this capacity until

August 1, 1934, when Ben Schramske took office. Schramske served until July 1, 1947, when Calvern Smith, who is the present postmaster, took office.

Arthur Wahl, Woodville, Wisconsin, became the owner of the H. B. Fredrickson Furniture Store. H. B. Fredrickson, the local undertaker, died of injuries received in an automobile accident.

Fifteen business concerns displayed the N. R. A. sign. They were:

Boyceville Service Station	J. C. Shafer
Fujko's Store	Boyceville Press
R. Taylor, Postmaster	Farmers Union Oil Station
I. Mahonna	Home Oil Company
Wisconsin Milling Co.	Hight Barber Shop
Ed Wyss	Sly Barber Shop
W. Wittenkamp	Boyceville Creamery
Johnson Oil Company	

In 1939, the Boyceville Creamery set a new record. The annual report showed an increase. A total of \$269,148.02 was paid out for milk and cream. The cost of shares in the creamery was reduced from twenty-five dollars to five dollars per share. The old officers were re-elected, those being:

President — Frank Huley
Vice President — B. F. Blodgett
Manager — Frank G. Grutt
Treasurer — Robert Grutt
Director — John Swensoy

Fred L. Holmes, in his book OLD WORLD WISCONSIN, describes a Slovak wedding. He visited, what he termed the "Dunn County Slovak settlement," to gain information on this nationality group for his book.

At the time of Holmes' visit, the Slovaks in our area numbered approximately 200. Although an actual settlement, free from other nationality groups, cannot be found today, one is still aware of the presence of this hard-working, God-fearing people. Walking on the village streets on a Saturday night, one can hear the Slovak language spoken on street corners and in the local businesses. A few years ago, when the language was more extensively used, local shopkeepers found it most convenient to master a few phrases in Slovak to facilitate trade with the older group.

Many of the businessmen in our community are immigrants or children of immigrant parents coming from Czechoslovakia. Math Pakan is the owner of the local bowling alley, Joseph Frano has a hardware store, and Sam

Jurkovic is a machinist, while Tom Brezina is the local shoe repairman.

Holy Trinity (Slovak) Lutheran Church holds services in two languages. Reverend John Klein, a recent arrival from Canada, arises early Sunday morning to conduct a 9:30 English service. At 11:00 he conducts services in the Slovak language.

Funerals, especially of the older group, are conducted in two languages. Such annual functions as the Klobassa supper and Christmas programs contain parts in the Slovak language. The young church group carols each year in the Slovak language, bringing memories of the "old country" to its members.

Since the arrival of Stefan Sluch (Schlough), Boyceville's first immigrant from Czechoslovakia, more and more of these people have come to the area, making notable contributions to our community.

Those who immigrated directly from Czechoslovakia shortly after the arrival of Mr. Schlough were the families of: Joe Lipovsky, Sr., George Lipovsky, Sr., Joe Yamriska, Sr., Paul Schlough, Sr., John Huley, Sr., and a Jelsik family.

The Slovaks enjoy many quaint customs, observable mostly among the older group, which were brought from Europe. They have brought from their native Czechoslovakia sayings, recipes, remedies, and items that would make an interesting study in themselves. Even the names, as is also true in German and Norwegian and other groups, have meanings. e.g.

Kluciar — Locksmith
Salat — Lettuce

Kovac — Blacksmith

Interesting, too, are the names of the areas, villages, and states in Czechoslovakia from which they came. e.g.

Pribovce

Blatnica

Karlova

Dulice

Spiska

Vrudno

Orava

Necpaly

Danova

Zabokrekry

Some folk sayings might be noted at this time.

"Aka Trava, taka Krava," translated—As is the grass, so will be the cow. "Aky Otec, taky Syn," "Ake Drevo, Taky Klyn," or—Like father, like son—or a similar expression—As is the wood, so will be the wedge. As a parallel to "Aky Otec. . .," we have "Aka Matka, taka Katka," translated—Like mother, like daughter.

As is common among all national groups, the Slovaks have many folk remedies which have been passed on from

generation to generation. It is possible that these remedies are not peculiar to the Slovaks but are known by other names among other national groups. Some of these remedies together with their Slovak and English names appear below.

Lopuch (Burdock) This is used for relieving rheumatic pains.

Lipa (Basswood) The blossoms were used to brew a medicinal tea used in the treatment of colds.

Palina (Bitterwood) This was mixed with chopped bacon or other herbs to form a poltice used in removing swellings and infections.

As quaint sounding as the remedies, are the foods prepared by Slovak cooks. These people, agrarian in habit, were completely self-sufficient. From a sack of flour came cakes, pies, breads, and noodles. It is often said of some people that they use everything from the pig but the squeal. It is my belief that the Slovaks have found a use for this also.

There are many facets to the lives of these people. They are fun-loving, enjoying music, dancing, story-telling, and good, clean, healthful recreation. They are filled with songs and stories of Europe. To do them justice would take volumes. They are, however, changing in their ways. The younger generation is turning away from the ideas and customs of their parents and grandparents. The language brought from Europe is spoken less and less.

In some homes, however, you can hear the melodic language of the homeland still being spoken. Older folks gather in the afternoons to talk of the old days and perhaps to sing some of the songs they learned in their youth. The sweet and haunting notes of songs like "Boleraz Boleraz Zeleny Boleraz" and "Kysuca Kysuca" fill the air. They sing harvest songs and plaintive shepherd songs—"Ja do Hory Nepojdem," "Ja Som Baca Velmi Stary," the more lilting "Ja Som Dobry Remeselnik," "Ja Parobek sKapusian," and "Ked Komara Zenili," and the stirring notes of the national anthem "Hej Slovaci."

Though the passing years take them farther and farther from the land of their birth, and the younger generations have nearly lost their Slovak identity, we are proud that these God-fearing people have chosen our area and community as their home, and wish for them continued happiness and prosperity.

The 1940's brought new growth to the village of Boyceville. Many new improvements were completed and Boyceville continued to progress. The 1940's also brought another World War. The young men of Boyceville and area march-

ed off, as the men of '65, '98, and '18, had done before them.

The year 1946 held a most promising view of the future. The "Farmers Union" Service Station opened for business with Ferd Schultz as the owner and Lyle Schlough as trucker.

The community anticipated putting in a water supply. The "Civic Association" was working to iron out the difficulties involved. They expressed the urgent need for an adequate water supply to provide ample water, good drinking water, and a sure means of fire protection for the growing community.

A "straw vote" in April of 1946 showed the city was very much in favor of a municipal water supply. The question of sewerage arose, but the venture was considered too expensive. The water supply would be made available to the village residents without an increase in taxes, according to the financial program set up.

While the city fathers and local residents mulled over their latest project, many new business developments came about.

Joseph Frano, Connorsville, became the owner of the Wahl Hardware. Mahonna's store came under new management. Sanford Lewis and C. W. Gilbertson purchased the store and stock from Tony Abdo. L. A. Busch purchased the hardware stock in the "Square Deal" store. Bill Keyes had his official opening of the Chevrolet garage. Joe Danovsky was the first to buy a new 1947 Chevrolet.

September 27, 1947, brought the curfew to Boyceville. Those persons under 17 years of age were prohibited from being on the street after 9 o'clock, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

In October of 1948, the village held a special election in reference to the purchase of a fire truck and hose. Other issues of the day included the possibility of the need for a night cop.

In November of 1948, Editor Halvorson's crusade for fire protection bore fruit. The November 12 issue of the Press contained a picture of the village's new fire truck. The day of the "bucket brigade" was over.

In the May 7th, 1948, issue of the Boyceville Press, the editor did "a bit of crowing." Building was at a top peak. The creamery was doing well, Hedlund Manufacturing Co. was going full swing, the west end of town had a cement works, and the village had a new municipal water supply and fire department. The village also boasted of a new R and Y Machine Shop, a blacksmith shop, two hardware

stores, two garages, three general stores, two implement dealers, two feed mills, a fine bank, a municipal hall, a drug store, and lumber company.

With all this of which to boast, the future certainly looked bright.

October 2, 1948, brought the opening of Math's Lanes. The "man from Whiting (Math Pakan) built it." Since its opening in 1948, the bowling alley has provided a source of clean, healthful recreation for Boyceville area citizens. Recently, the lanes installed automatic pin setters. With the addition of this new equipment, the lanes provide the best facilities for its customers.

"Milady's Beauty Shop," owned and operated by Florence Petryk, opened August 26, 1948. It has since been moved to the Petryk residence on the west end of town.

Boyceville had bus service for a short time. The bus line, going from Rice Lake to Menomonie, was routed by way of Downing, Glenwood City, Connorsville, Ridgeland, Prairie Farm, Dallas, Hillsdale, Barron, Cameron, and Rice Lake. The "Deluxe Cafe" served as the local bus depot.

The "Pride of Boyceville" is a fellow named Andy Pafko. Although he is an "old man" in his profession, he is still giving it his all. If you have ever listened to a baseball game, you have heard of the "boy from Boyceville" as he is popularly called.

Andy was born on February 25, 1921, at Boyceville, Wisconsin. He has made a commendable record, of which we are all proud, in the world of major league baseball.

He led the National League third basemen in double plays in 1948; hit three home runs in a game, August 2, 1950; led in hit by pitcher in 1951. He set the World Series record for most chances by an outfielder, one Series (seven games) — 26 (1945); and tied the record for the most put-outs, one series (seven games) — 24 (1945). He tied the Series record for most times at bat—6—October 8, 1945. He was named as outfielder for THE SPORTING NEWS All-Star Major League Team in 1945. He tied with Roy Campanella (Brooklyn Dodgers, 1952) and Mary Owen (Detroit Tigers, 1934), for fewest runs scored by player participating in seven games (0) 1952. Pafko has played for the following clubs:

1940 Eau Claire	1943 — 1951 Chicago
1941 Green Bay	1951 Chicago-Brooklyn
1942 Macon	1952 Brooklyn
1943 Los Angeles	1953 — 1960 Milwaukee

In 1950, Pafko was named the most popular Cub. Clem

Wolfoort, of the Milwaukee Journal, had this to say about Andy Pafko: "Pafko is the most popular player to wear a Braves uniform since the club moved here (Milwaukee) from Boston four seasons ago. He has had two automobiles, a watch, broiler, serving silver, a \$5,000 check, and other gifts from admiring fans to prove it. When a Milwaukee brewery conducted a popularity poll after the Braves' first year here, Pafko got 43 per cent of the 648,000 votes."

Ed Sachs, in a recent magazine article in WISCONSIN TALES AND TRAILS, interviewed a man who asked this question; referring to Andy Pafko, "What ever happened to him?" Evidently the person posing the question was not too well informed in the world of baseball. The "boy from Boyceville" is just where he has been since 1953, doing a fine job for the Milwaukee Braves.

The 1950's brought another war. Again our village's young men marched off, this time to be sent to distant Korea. The paper was filled with stories from our young men who served.

On November 16, 1951, the curfew "went the way of the buffalo." The curfew law was put into effect in 1947. The nine o'clock whistle, which wakened early retirers out of a sound sleep, was forever silenced.

August 16, 1952, brought the grand opening of Gilbertson's Market. C. W. Gilbertson, who had been in partnership with Sanford Lewis, was now in his own place of business.⁷

The local creamery began operation of its bottling plant, January 14, 1951. Door-to-door deliveries began the sixteenth of January. Elmer Johnson was the local milkman.

Boyceville showed a large gain in population in 1950.⁸ The township, however, showed a steady decline from 1930. The figures were.

Village	'30	'40	'50	'60
Boyceville	572	533	640	654
Downing	302	308	290	218
Knapp	424	436	436	364
Wheeler	229	272	235	276
Tiffany township	835	721	542	

The August 4th edition of the Boyceville Press for the year 1950 carried this obituary:

"Well Known Gal May Not Survive"

At the tender age of nineteen summers she may answer the final summons before there's frost on the pumpkin. Well do we remember her ravishing beauty. . . She came to us

with an open heart. . . Many is the night we've sat with her on a deserted highway. . . It is with a calm heart we await the end. Our '31 has an oil clot.

The Slovak Lutheran Church burned to the ground in June of 1950. March, 1952, brought still another fire. Erickson's store was gutted by fire, thus destroying Boyceville's largest department store.

1953 brought the death of another of Boyceville's early businessmen. Elwyn Benner came to Boyceville from Connersville in 1914. He built a home and a lumber yard across from the depot. Because of the absence of a railroad crossing, this yard was not conveniently located. Mr. Benner built a second yard on the site now occupied by the Ford garage.

In 1919, he took as his partner, Ray Marcy, to whom he sold his interest in the business in 1924.

Mr. Benner owned other yards at Fond du Lac, Luck, and Prairie Farm. He also bought the Hubbard Folding Box Company's plant in Minneapolis, and moved it to Downington, Wisconsin.

Eben Crane died October 2, 1951. His father had operated a sawmill, store, and hotel at Cranetown, which at one time was a thriving community. This settlement went the way of Lochiel, Granger, and other such communities.

This year also brought the dedication of the new Holy Trinity (Slovak) Lutheran Church. The dedication was the climax of a full year of intensive preparation by members of the congregation who lost their church when it was struck by lightning and burned in 1950.

1955 brought a building boom to our city. The Boyceville Development Corporation was formed to deal with the problem of "Erickson's corner." The result of this action was the construction of a new and modern edifice. The building is now occupied by Tape's Food Market and Walter's, Inc. St. John's (German) Lutheran Church congregation built a new church on the west end of the village. Their old church building was sold to the Grace Bible congregation. The creamery built a drying plant providing employment for men in the village.

In 1957, Boyceville's telephone operators were replaced by the dial phone.⁹ The familiar voice of three Boyceville ladies would no longer be heard when using the telephone. They were: Ruby Stene, who operated the switchboard for 27 years, Clara Enner, who had worked for the telephone company for 24 years, and Mrs. Swan Johnson, who had been chief operator for 13 years.

Houses continue to crop up and many buildings along

Main street have received new faces. The years 1959 and 1960 have brought face-lifting operations to the National Bank of Boyceville, Hanson's Cities Service Station, Frano's Hardware, the Hoel Drug Store, and a continuance of building in the residential sections of town.

On October 28, 1960, the oldest man in Boyceville and perhaps the vicinity will celebrate his 95th birthday.

The man, of whom we speak, is Mr. Frank Grutt. Born in Berlin, Germany, in 1865, he journeyed as a young boy, by boat, with his father and mother and two other children, to America.

The family first settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, moving after a time to Menomonie, Wisconsin, where his father gained employment with Knapp Stout & Company.

In 1875, the family moved to Barker (Boyceville). "I was ten years old when we moved here and all that lived here when we arrived were Able Kaye, Moses Brown, and Hamp Barton."

In 1891, he married Fredrika Schultz. His wife died in 1913.

Since 1941, Mr. Grutt has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Frank Olbert, in the house which he built in 1918.

Mr. Grutt is one of the few old-timers that were here when Boyceville was in its infancy. His health is fair and he is able to get around without too much difficulty, though his brief strolls are confined to the yard around his home.

The gathering of herbs has long been a practice of the Joles families of Boyceville. The knowledge of the wilds, which they possess, has been passed on from generation to generation. Their understanding of the ways of nature is both interesting and unique.

The Joles family had its beginning in England. On either side of the family, we find English ancestry.

The great-grandfather of Harry Joles, Sr., (the father of Richard Joles) came from England. He worked aboard a whaler, and his travels brought him eventually to America. It was while travelling in this country, that he met his future wife. Her family gathered herbs and other forest crops. The elder Mr. Joles became so interested in this venture that he sought information through books and other available sources. The knowledge which he gained from his readings and the understanding he developed through his treks into the forests, became the priceless inheritance of his heirs.

Harry Joles, Sr., continued in this vein until his death.

Like his father and grandfather, he passed on the wealth of information that he possessed. Today, his widow, Dottie (Worton) Joles, and his son, Richard R. Joles, continue to gather roots, leaves, flowers, herbs, and barks in season.

The herbs, which are gathered, are dried and used in specially prepared medicines. Although there is no advertising used, the Joles' find many people anxious to obtain these medicines. The success of these remedies is passed on by word-of-mouth, and letters, bearing requests for information and herbs, come from far and wide.

Through their search for these forest crops, the Joles' have gained a deep appreciation of nature and her ways. This love and understanding is shared by few people in the world today.

The Centennial year (1960) has brought many civic improvements. Boyceville now has a new sewerage system. The village streets have been re-surfaced and curbs and gutters have been installed.

Our school system is growing, reaching out farther and farther into the area around Boyceville. The village is in the process of procuring a much-needed doctor.

Our town continues to grow but it will do so only with the support of its citizens. Many of our young people move away to larger communities where they can obtain work and receive the other advantages of city living. These people are replaced by the group of people who return to retire to private life in our village.

In order to survive, a community must provide a proper balance between these two factions. Many people oppose civic improvement, saying that it will raise their taxes. Many oppose the growth of our school system for the same reason. They add to this the statement that, since they no longer have children in school, they are no longer interested.

The growth of our school, the improvement of facilities, and the growth of industry, providing job opportunities, will assure the survival and growth of our community. Items such as a city water supply, a city sewerage system, and modern medical facilities provide for the health and safety of its citizens.

As we view the events that have taken place during the last one hundred years, we see the need to continue to build for posterity, insuring future generations that the next one hundred years will be a *panorama of progress*.

HONOR ROLL:*

Ajer, Lynn
 Anacker, William
 Anderson, Luther
 Bosshart, Carl
 Bourn, John
 Brewer, Leon
 Brezina, Leonard
 Burch, Gerald
 Carlson, Raymond
 Clickner, William
 Clough, Herbert
 Clough, Jule
 Crosby, Lyle
 Diffendorfer, Jarl
 Diffendorfer, L.
 Dole, Donald
 Dotseth, Joseph
 Everson, Ausman
 Everson, Donald
 Everson, Lloyd
 Formoe, Robert
 French, Lester
 Gabor, Joe
 Hakanson, Robert
 Halverson, Leslie
 Halverson, Virgil
 Halvorson, Donald
 Hanson, Robert
 Harmon, Lloyd
 Hart, Earl
 Hedlund, Junior
 Hedlund, LaMonte
 Helgeson, Dean

Hellendrung, Ken
 Herdahl, Erwin
 Hilson, Arvin
 Hilson, Myron
 Hilson, Oliver
 Hoitomt, Harold
 Hovland, Kenneth
 Hovland, Roger
 Hunt, Clayton
 Indermuehle, E.
 Jacobs, Earl
 Jents, Charles
 Jents, Robert
 Johnson, Calvin
 Johnson, Lawrence
 Jurkovic, Milo
 Karlen, Calvin
 Karlen, LeRoy
 Knoepke, Glen
 Kovach, Jerry
 Labaree, Richard
 Lewis, Sanford
 Lockwood, Francis
 Lohfink, Louis
 May, Dean
 May, Marshall
 May, Roger
 May, Roy
 McIntyre,, Doug
 Menich, David
 Michalik, John
 Miller, Stanleigh
 Myrdahl, Jens

Nelson, Dale
 Olson, Vincent
 Omstrom, Clifford
 Pafko, Frank
 Reynolds, Harley
 Reynolds, LaVerne
 Schlough, Wesley
 Schramske, Victor
 Schutz, Dale
 Schutz, Dan
 Schutz, Donald
 Schutz, George
 Schutz, Herbert
 Schutz, Willard
 Seegar, Harry
 Setter, William
 Severson, Donald
 Severson, Oris
 Singerhouse, F.
 Singerhouse, O.
 Smith, Calvern
 Spielman, Orland
 Sly, Leonard
 Sly, Thomas
 Stone, Charles
 Sutliff, Norman
 Van Blaricom, M.
 Van Dien, James
 Whistler, Victor
 Williams, Merrill
 Williams, Otis
 Winterling, Gene
 Winterling, Joe



The Pafko home



Andy Pafko



CARL FORMOE
1890 — 19—



ERVIN CLOUGH



Elevator built in 1920—burned February 24, 1930.

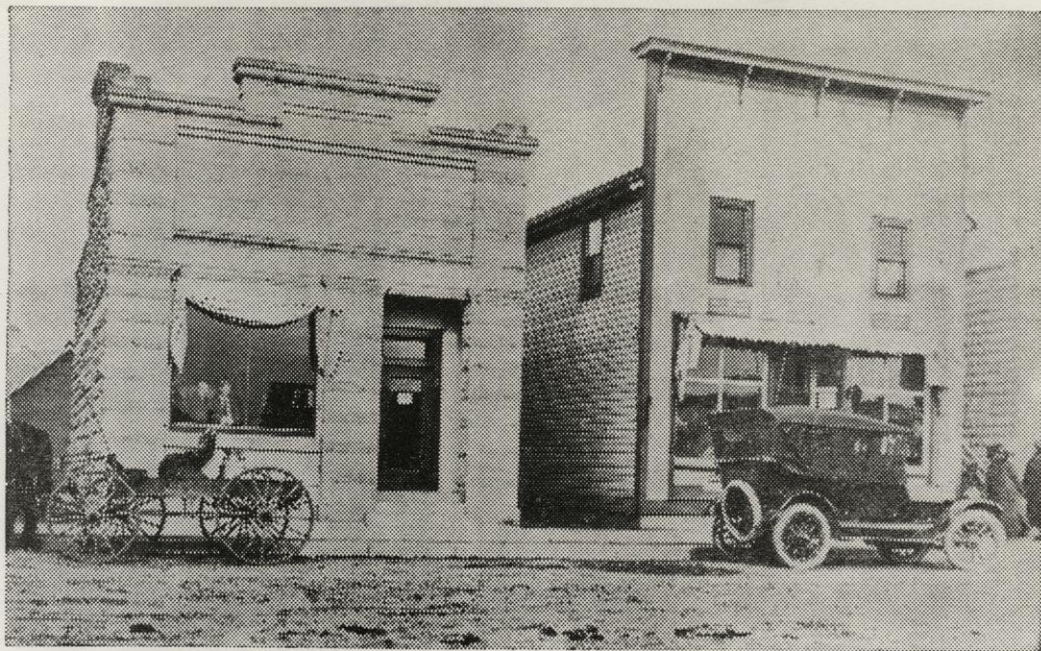


Photo showing the old Bank of Boyceville and the building now occupied by the Deluxe Cafe.

Opera House, Bayreville, Wis



The Opera House was built in 1917 by C. M. Radley at a cost of \$13,000.00. It had an orchestra pit, dressing rooms, and full electric lighting in addition to many other modern features.



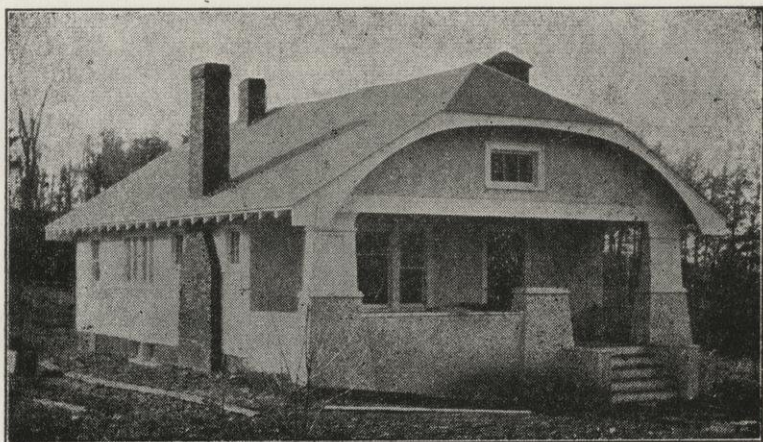
The Daigneau Mercantile Co., now Peterson's Market.

In the background you see the Old DeWolf store at Chimney Rock. It was destroyed by fire on Oct. 17, 1916. In front you see Mr. Vano and his oxen. Beside him is a "new" automobile.





View of the west end of Main street. Showing the Skamser hotel.



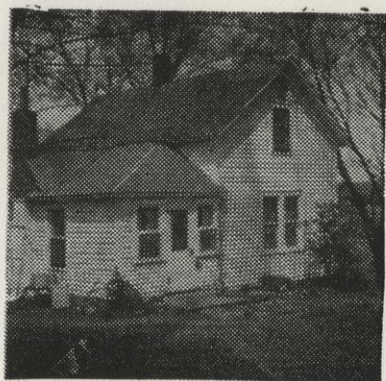
Home erected by T. N. Clough--destroyed by fire.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOYCEVILLE was closed by the bank examiners on January 10, 1927.



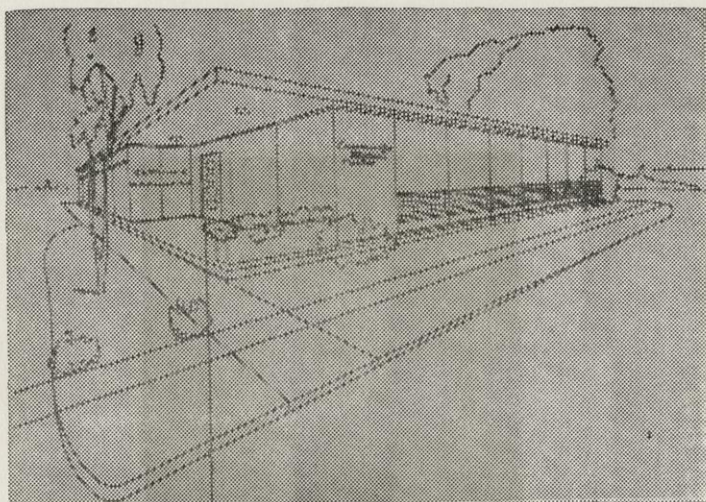
View of Main Street.



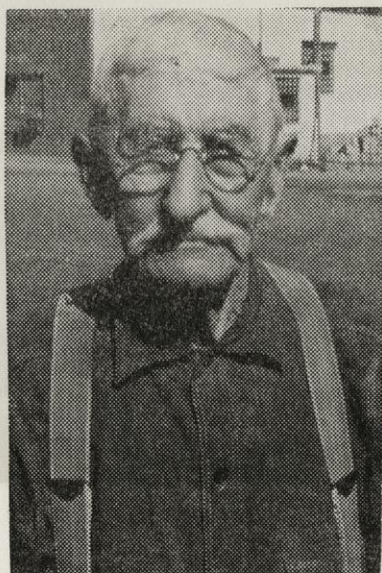
Residence of Amos Granger
Now owned by Mr. and
Mrs. William Hart.



Granger School



Boyceville's proposed medical center



FRANK GRUTT

Boyceville's oldest resident

FOOTNOTES FOR
CHAPTER V

1. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, April 12, 1929.
2. IBID.
3. IBID., June 27, 1930.
4. IBID., July, 1933.
5. IBID., April 6, 1934.
6. IBID., August 11, 1934.
7. The building is now Mallory's Snack Bar and the Mallory Office Machine Company.
8. THE BOYCEVILLE PRESS, June 2, 1950.
9. IBID., December 27, 1957.

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- Gregory, John G. et. al. WEST CENTRAL WISCONSIN: A HISTORY, Vol. II. Indianapolis: 1933.
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- THE HISTORY OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN, Chicago: 1881. p. 283.
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