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The Town of Texas

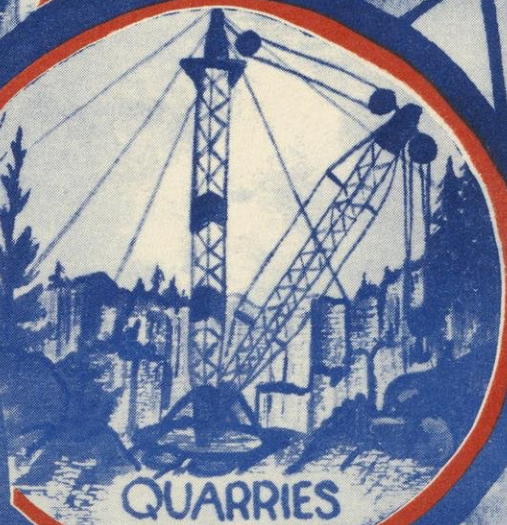
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COVER DESIGN

Our Cover was designed by Mrs. Muriel Prah. It depicts the three natural resources that played such an important part in our Township's development: Lumber, Farming and Quarries.



Clair Ostrowski
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Wausau, Wis. 54401

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DEDICATION

This Book is dedicated to those true pioneers of our past who with vision and persistence, carved the Town of Texas out of the wilderness; and to those of us now living who are working, and to those of the future who we sincerely hope will work to promote the democratic ideals and moral virtues on which our Country was founded.

Mrs. Virginia Anderson Gohdes

I N M E M O R Y

This is our tribute to those who have given their lives while in service. It is with fond memories and emotional sentiments, that we remember the following:

- David Turner
- Eugene Turner
- James Sala
- Emil Rahn
- Joe Sudut
- Roger Voss
- Dale Geiger

Also, anyone else that we may have forgotten.

May They Rest in Peace

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with sincere and heartfelt thanks and appreciation, that we acknowledge the part you have played in producing this Book.

Our deepest gratitude is extended to all. Especially to those who furnished pictures, wrote histories, produced maps and platbooks, wrote articles, typed and help organize our Book, furnished exhibits, worked with the food, and anyone else who helped us in anyway.

Most of all, we wish to thank you for attending our Celebration on July 25, 1976, at the Hewitt-Texas School.

Additional copies of this Bicentennial Book may be purchased from:

Clair Ostrowski
Town of Texas - Clerk
Route 3, Box 328B
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401
(715) 675-2006

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OUR TOWN

The development of the natural resources of our Township seem to unfold its history. When the first pioneers came to our Township they found the surface covered with timber. The logging industry boomed and the large timber corporations reaped the cream of the crop. Sawmills and logging camps were built.

The banks of the Trappe River were decked high with piles of logs during winter months. When the spring thaws came, the log drives were held. The logs were floated down the river either to sawmills or to Wausau. The last drive was held in 1912.

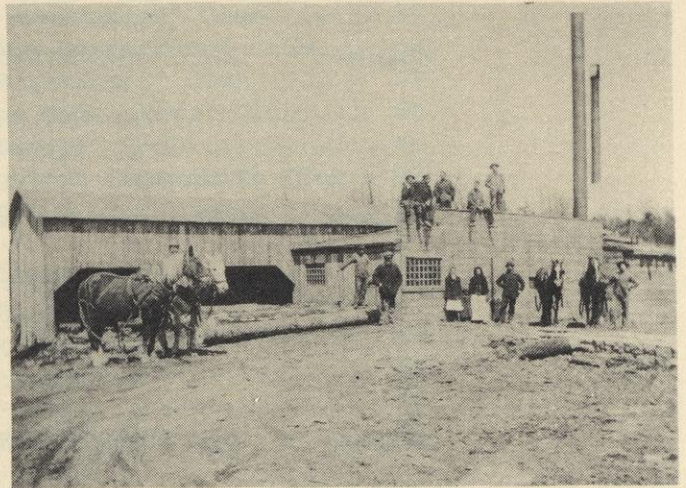
Logging was a winter occupation. Sleds were used. Snow was essential for skidding the logs. Water tanks were used to ice the roads.



Water Tank Used to Ice Loading Roads

Many sawmills were scattered throughout the Township. The O'Brien Mill was located about 40 acres east of the O'Brien Road. This property now belongs to Paul Steffen. The Beese Brothers owned a mill on what is now the Rocky Ridge Road, just northeast of Hemlock Lane. Fred DeVoe had a large sawmill, a planing mill, and a dry kiln at his quarry sight off of Whiskey Road. Jim Finn owned a mill near the County line. The Sann's had a mill on the Pieper Road. The Naef Mill was located on County Trunk J. Later mills were located on the Elmer Bootz and

Kettner farms. Presently Elmer Beese is operating a sawmill on the old Brehmer farm. There were many mills and we are sorry if we haven't accounted for all of them.



Herman Beese Mill

A shingle mill was located at the Shingle Mill Rapids near Trap City. A sawmill was located at Trap City too. It has been reported that a shingle mill was located on Cain Creek, south of the County line, but we couldn't find any data on it.

When the railroad companies began laying their tracks, they discovered the granite rock which promoted the quarry industry. The first quarries were started in the Heights area. Then Fred DeVoe explored the central section of our Town and started the Weinkauff Quarry. When this quarry became depleted, he started the quarry off of the Whiskey Road. Other companies followed Mr. DeVoe in this area. They are the Marathon Granite Company, D. J. Murray Corporation, The Prehn Brothers, Lake Wausau Granite Company and Agnes DeVoe. Miss DeVoe's Quarry was later operated by Cliff Traeger.

The Lake Wausau Granite Company, The Cold Spring Granite Company and The Monumental Sales of Minnesota are the only quarries in operation at the present time.



Lake Wausau Quarry

Several quarries were started along the Trappe River. The Kannenberg Brothers ventured there about 50 years ago. Otto Naef started a quarry on his farm near the river. The Olson Quarry was on the east side of the river too. Transportation of the quarried stones was the draw back of these quarries.

Mining was carried on in our Town too. Iron mine shafts can still be seen on the Walter Wilke and Wes Pauls farms.

Mr. Charlie Paul said that about a hundred years ago the Kohler Brothers Company invested in the mining industry on the Paul farm (this farm is now located in the Town of Wausau). This mine was in three levels. The one extending down 60 feet, they discovered several veins. The one running toward Brokaw proved quite valuable. Transportation was their big handicap. Teams of horses were used. As they explored further, they discovered gold and silver. They pursued this until their funds were gone and so the mines were abandoned.

John Chiber found gold dust while digging a well on his farm in Section 15. He sent a sample to Madison and it was found to be gold but percentage wise insufficient to pursue.

Copper ore has also been found in our Town. When the Globe Hill Cheese Factory was being built, a piece of ore weighing over ten pounds was found. It was divided between the masons and Mr. Chiber. The Tony Kittel's still have Mr. Chiber's portion. Another piece is reported to have been found on the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kreager.

After the logging industry, settlers began to move into the Township to develop farms. Many of them were German Immigrants. They built log houses and barns. They began to clear the land by burning brush and stumps so they could cultivate the land for crops.



*Home of C. F. Bilhorn and Helen Bilhorn
First Teacher in District 6*

Our Township is blessed with rich loamy soil, but we are also blessed with rocks and stones. The rocks were picked and put into piles or built into stone fences.

The settlers brought a cow or two. The cows were usually red polls or a mixture of breeds.

They poured the milk into earthen dishes so that they could skim off the cream and make butter. As the land was cleared, more cows were obtained, and then cream separators were purchased.

The housewives made butter and sold it in Wausau. The skim milk was made into cottage cheese or fed to the farm animals.

As the farms grew and more cattle was purchased, the creameries in Wausau came to the country to collect the cream and eggs. This occurred about once a week. A familiar saying resulted, "Mamma, the cream man is here".

Each farm usually had a flock of chickens, a couple of pigs, and many had several sheep. The wool of the sheep was used for quilts, spun into yarn, and knit into stockings and mittens. Mutton was always a good threshing crew meal.

Each winter the smoke house was filled with sausages, hams, and bacon. A jar or barrel was filled with salt pork.

As it was the trend of our State so it was in our Town, the farmers raised grain. They raised oats, wheat, rye, and barley. This was cut by hand with a cradle, and a flail was used to tresh it.

Hay was also raised. The women worked side by side with the men. The hay was cut with a scythe among the stumps, raked with a wooden hand rake and shocked. It was pitched on the load and again into the mow.

As the farms grew, machinery was needed. Horses were used to pull the hand plow, mow and rake the hay, binder the grain, and drag the fields.

Then came the threshing machines propelled by steam engines. Threshing became a community event. Neighbors exchanged work. The women came with the threshing crew to help prepare the meals. The children rushed home from school to enjoy the goodies - especially the pies and cakes.

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Steamer Owned by Neitzke and Baumann

The steamer's whistle could be heard for miles. It was used to announce the events of the day. It signalled when it was arriving, when it was time to begin, when it was time to eat, and when the job was completed.

Before the threshing was to take place, the grain was cut, shocked, stacked or hauled into the barn. Sometimes it was threshed directly from the field. Then the neighbors came with their horses and wagons.

Every farmer needed a big pile of wood for the steamer to devour. A team of horses was used to pull a big water tank. They would fill the tank with a hand pump at creeks or rivers. The steamers consumed much water each day.

Many people owned threshing machines. Some that I recall are: Charles Kittel, Herman Brehmer, Bohm's, Neitzke's, Baumann's, Beese's, Weinkauff's, Edgar and Earl Gieger, Oscar Schultz, Herman Ossig, Otto Pieper, Ott Bruenig, William Oesterreich, and August Koehler. Later the steamers were replaced with gas driven tractors.

When the crops were planted and harvested, the farmers were busy cutting wood and clearing more land. The women worked with their husbands, pulling the cross-cut saw, or piling brush or wood.

Some of the logs were sold, but some were hauled to the sawmills and cut into lumber to be used for new buildings. The logs and cord wood were hauled to Wausau to be sold. Many a load was hauled during the winter months.

As the land was cleared and the brush burned, wild berries appeared. Wild strawberries in the spring, wild raspberries in summer, and wild blackberries in early fall. The children picked the berries and the mother usually canned them at night, after working out of doors all day. Thus, with the yield of the family garden and the wild fruit, the cellar shelves became filled for winter use.

The fathers sometimes took off a day from the usual work and took the family to pick wild blueberries near Bunker Hill in Lincoln County. This was sort of a picnic. A lunch was packed and they traveled with horses and buggies. Later they went by car.

The farmers raised their own potatoes.

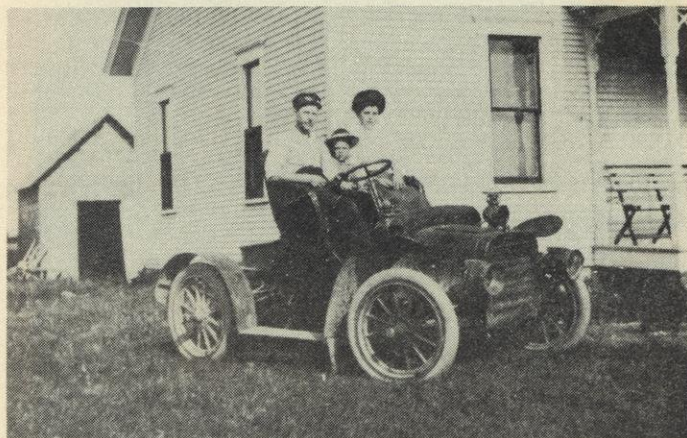
Many of the farmers cooked maple syrup in the spring. At first they used the big black hog kettles. Then later the long narrow syrup pans were used.

Things began to change when it was realized that our State was ideally situated for the dairy industry. The large grain fields were planted with corn. The crops were rotated. Silos were built. The herds of cattle were enlarged and improved. Guernsey and Holstein herds were most popular, although some farms had herds of Jersey and Brown Swiss cattle.

A creamery was built, and then came the cheese factories. Six factories were located in our Town. The Texas and Pine River Cheese Company was listed in the 1899 Assessment Tax roll. It was on the Lincoln County line on the Daniel Hollinger land. A Texas Cheese Company was listed in the 1912 Assessment Roll. We believe this to be located where Mr. and Mrs. Ryan live, known to us as the Ryan Factory. The Texas Creamery located on what is now the Community Road was a farmer owned cooperative. It was built about in the year 1900. The land was donated by Carl Gohdes. When the

dairy industry turned to cheese making, it closed its doors. Later cheese making equipment was installed and it began to operate again. George Sommers made cheese here for many years. Then Roland Rodewald owned it until the time it was razed. Below is a list of the early operators of the Texas Creamery:

Bob Tyler	1901
Emil Knaark	1903
Ed Newberry	1904
Gust Bessert	1906
Ed Gohdes	
Henry Zabble	1913-1917
Idle One Year	
Paul Lemke	1918-1922
George Sommers	1922-1941
Roland Rodewald	1941-1953



*Mr. & Mrs. Gust Bessert & Son Clarence
in their 1907 Cadillac
by Texas Creamery House*

The four other factories were built some time between the years 1915 and 1918.

The Granite Factory was located on the Whiskey Road about midway between the Church and the store. Henry Jonas was the first cheese maker and Fred Huebner the last one. When it closed its factory doors, it was made into a residential house. The house burned. Now a mobile home is on the lot.

The factory that was located at the corner of Highways W and WW, across from where the old Town Hall stood, was built by Ben Splitt. The Texas Tavern was located here when the factory ceased to run. Now Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Bergklint live here.

The Globe Hill Cheese Factory was built on the southwest corner of the Globe Hill Farm owned by John Chiber. It was located on the corner of Rocky Ridge and River Hills Roads. Mr. Chiber made cheese here for many years. Walter Jonas was its first cheese maker and Melvin Sanders was the last one. It is now the home of the Tony Kittels.



Globe Hill Cheese Factory

The Lone Pine Cheese Factory was built by Herman Ivan. It was built on the corner of Highway WW, across from the Twin Oaks School. It was later owned and operated by Paul Detert. It was razed. Now only the pretty roses remain along the road's edge where it once stood.

The milk was hauled to the factories with horses and buggies. Each morning there was a line of traffic coming and going to the factories. It was sort of a fun time. The youth used to race to see who could reach the intake room first. When the cans were emptied, they were filled again with whey to be taken home for pig feed. The girls at home dreaded the washing of milk cans each day.

Then the big milk companies invaded the country with their milk trucks and picked up the milk right at the farmers' door. They froze the neighborhood factories out of existence.

Just as the small cheese factories vanished so did the small farms. The farms had to enlarge so the farmer could exist. Small tractors replaced the team of horses. Then large tractors replaced the small ones. Combines replaced the threshing machines. Choppers replaced the silo fillers. The wood stave silos were replaced by large steel and concrete ones.

Calves are fed with automatic electric feeders, barns cleaned automatically, silage is no longer picked loose and thrown down by hand. Milking machines are used or the cows enter a milking parlor to be milked. The milk is cooled in an electric bulk tank. Milk cans are no longer used. The milk is picked up with large bulk tank trucks.

Hay is cut with a haybine. It cuts, rakes, and crimps it all in one process. It can be chopped or baled almost immediately.

The farmers have become independent. The co-operation and help of the neighboring farmers are no longer essential. With the large farms and modern machinery, the close neighborhood ties have disappeared. Television and the use of cars have taken the place of the old social gatherings.

Yes, many changes have taken place in the past hundred years. What will the next one hundred years bring?

Fern Kittel

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TOWN OF TEXAS HISTORY

Before the rural school system was abandoned by new legislation, to afford every school age child access to a high school district by January, 1961, the Texas Township had 8 schools. One of the oldest was Jefferson School built on October 7, 1876. Trappe School is believed to have been the first school built. The last one built was Riverview, in the year 1913. The other schools are Trappe River School on Highway W, Granite School in the south-east quarry area of Texas, Butternut Grove on Highway WW, which is now used as the Town of Texas Town Hall, Hustling, and Twin Oaks.

Today finds new homes on the sites of the former Marshall Hill, Trappe River, Granite and Twin Oaks Schools. Hustling and Riverview were razed. Jefferson is used as a farm storage building on the R. Jauernig, Jr. farm.

There were six cheese factories that handled the main farm products of Texas farmers: One just north of Red Brick Church; one, now a dwelling, on the corner of W and WW; another, also a dwelling, in Jefferson District; Lone Pine in District 5, now razed; Globe Hill Factory just north of Trappe River Bridge, now a dwelling; and a sixth on the Whiskey Road between Granite School and Elmer Kell's Store. None function today, having given way to tank truck milk pickups from holding tanks that each farmer is now compelled by law to install.



Tree on the Otto Naeß Farm

The last log drive on Trappe River was in the spring of 1912, the year of the big flood. Some remnants of the east stone pier of the original bridge over Trappe River are just north of the present bridge, which is just east of Highway W. This spot was also the location of the first large sawmill north of Wausau. Its crew was large enough to justify the erection of a large boarding-rooming house on the west side of the Trappe. This building was razed a few years ago after serving many years as barn and storage space.

Provident farmers laid in feed and grocery supplies before the frost went out in the spring. The heavy clay loam soil produced sizeable sink holes which would entirely close a stretch of road till spring rains drew the frost out and the roads settled back to normal. One solution tried, was to plank the worst holes, and store the planks for reuse for future situations. One year seven car loads of rock were put in a big area on WW just



Leo Steffen & Robert Borman

east of its intersection with W.

Farmers were able to do road work in the spring to help work off their road tax. Usually, three teams were needed to haul the big grader, and work lasted several spring weeks.

At the close of World War I the government made TNT available at modest cost to farmers to expedite clearing of more farm croplands. It came in neat white pine boxes, each weighing 50 pounds.

In 1925 a real, live Irish County Agent named Bill Rogan came to be an active and successful leader for farm progress. There was doubt openly expressed that an Irishman could influence the predominantly German background of the Town and County.

The slogan for better farm living and returns was, "Better crops and livestock through better weeding, seeding, and breeding".

D.H.I.A. was introduced through breeder groups seeking better production and higher butter fat. Texas had three active groups - Holsteins, Guernseys and Brown Swiss. The tester was a working student from Madison, who drove a fine horse and buggy or cutter. He was housed and fed free at each testers home one day each month and paid a small fee per head for each test made. Records were kept by the farmer patron, the County Office, and the Madison College of Agriculture.

A drive for cleaner and better seed and introduction of alfalfa followed the agent's arrangement to make lime sludge from the Mosinee Paper Mill available to correct the acidity of heavy soils and free plant food more readily. Farmers paid 25¢ per load of which 20¢ went to the mill for loading and 5¢ in a fund to cover possible injuries to loaders.

The drought of 1931-1933 was a real disaster. Hay was imported from as far as the Dakotas and went for \$16 per ton. Corn never matured, and grain fields were pastured green.

Then came army worms and grasshopper invasions. A bran, molasses, and arsenic mixture controlled that plague.

When better livestock resulted from the previous programs, a big out-of-state market developed. Cows were shipped as far as California and New York at good prices. Much later - to foreign markets, Japan being a big buyer.

At about the same time, attention was focusing on women through the County Extension Homemakers Organization which, under Mary Brady, had organized one of the very first of the Homemakers Clubs in the County, just south of the Red Brick Church.

Mr. Rogan, assisted by a Madison Professor from the University, installed the first two septic systems in the County in 1935. The State furnished the frames for holding the poured concrete. When set, the frames were removed and hauled by two-wheel trailer to the next job. The first septic tank was built on the Carlton Hill farm in District 5. Harry Keller near Stratford had his installed the next day. The Hill installation still functions. Now running water was a must, and a hot water heater too.

Electricity came in 1935. Four farmer users per mile was the guide for extending power lines at that time.

Through Women's Clubs and 4-H work, beautification projects made progress. Booths for handicraft and livestock entries became very worthy projects for the County Fair, with Texas being well represented.

"Tree farms" caught hold. Milton Gohdes has one of the longest standing. Terraces, strip cropping, and farm ponds found sponsors.

Half a century plus ten we've watched this evolution and find it worthy. Many who saw it start are now gone, while those who still watch it grow are proud of what they helped start.

Helen Hill

THE TOWN OF TEXAS (1912)

The Town of Texas was established November 12, 1856, at the time when the County was first divided into the Towns of Wausau, Mosinee, Eau Claire (this name was later changed to "Weston"), Marathon and Jenny and Texas. This last named Town was given the territory in Townships 30 and 31 and 32, of Range 8, and East $\frac{1}{2}$ of Township 31, Range 7, and all that part of Township 30, Range 7, East of the Wisconsin River. Originally, the Town of Texas was the largest Township in Marathon County, thus it was named Texas.

It will be remembered that sawmills were built on Pine River in the decade from 1840 to 1850; that the mill in Merrill was built by A. Warren in 1849, and there must have been some means of communication between the logging and sawmill points, and while there was no road or highway until towards the end of the fifties, there was no doubt a trail connecting these settlements with each other besides the river. Along this trail which became afterwards with some slight changes the Wausau and Merrill Road, there began a farm settlement a little earlier in point of time than settlement of "Mechanics Ridge".

The first farm settler, although he was a logger in the main, was Martin Hobart, who settled on land and cleared the Hobart farm. Martin Hobart, who made the original entry from the United States Government, soon sold part of it to Philip Marshall, whose land was located at the crest of the hill bearing his name, and others followed in succession along the same trail somewhat later on. With the exception of the Hobart farm, which was a well cultivated farm of nearly 80 acres clearing in 1870, and the Marshall farm, somewhat smaller in extent of clearing, there was no farm deserving such name on this road until after 1870. There were what might be called at best some improvements, clearings from 5 to 15 acres, hardly more until that time. The Hobart farm passed through several hands and is now the property of Dan Healy and Towle, and the Marshall farm is owned now by M. Groff, although a rumor is current that it has been sold.

The Trappe River Sawmill was built in the early 50's as a water power mill and later changed to a steam mill, and there was a small settlement of native Americans around the mill, who owned the land and made the improvements when not otherwise engaged in logging or lumbering.

Another Pioneer of Marathon County, Levy Hinton, brother of Thomas Hinton, also settled in the Town of Texas, and his son, Walter Hinton, is the only descendant of the pioneer race, who still owns and occupies the old farm, one of the best in the Town.

These farms were all on the Merrill or Jenny Road, as it was then called, scattered from Wausau to Trappe River. When the road was cut out, it followed the section line north and south running in a straight line over Marshall Hill at its steepest point, which folly can only be explained on the theory that the supervisors, in laying out, believed the roads must be on the "line". This Hill is one of the steepest in the whole County and remained the terror of teamsters for nearly a score of years. All the supplies for Merrill, Pine River, and in all the camps as far north as Grandmother Falls, and even further, had to go up that long, steep hill, and no heavily loaded team was ever able to get on the top unaided. It passes understanding why the Wausau lumbermen did not get another better route, which could have been easily done by united work. There was no improvement on this part of the highway until the year 1876, when B. G. Plumer, A Stewart, of Wausau and J. T. Callon, from Texas, were members of the County Board and obtained from the County the sum of \$500 to be spent in betterment of that part of the road, and were appointed as commissioners to supervise the work. These commissioners instead of spending the money on the old road, laid out a new road around the hill, winding around the edge of the same, as it is to this day, and very little money has been spent on this part of the road since because the road there is hard and stony, and will not easily wash out.

The first settlers in this Town, as in most others, were native born Americans, and the first German settlers to come into these quarters were David Hollinger and his two sons, and Philip Gensman, who came in the last part of the 50's. At this time came also Henry Paff, Adolph La Piere, and Mark Latour. These settlements were scattered from 5 miles above Wausau, from Marshall farms, which was the first one from Wausau going north, as far as Pine River, but in the second half of the decade from 1860 to 1870, and later, came a strong influx of German Emigrants in that Town. Among them were Charles Weinkauf, Charles Weiland, August Buss, Fred Pagel, Carl Bliese, Martin Bohm, and others. The native American born population, with a few exceptions - as, for instance, Walter Hinton - have emigrated, but the German born population has remained and is the backbone of the Town.

The renowned granite quarries of Marathon County were first opened in that Town by Grothe & Peters, already referred to. The works of the Marathon County Granite Company have been removed to Wausau.

At Heights, a short distance above the railroad station, the brothers Anderson and a Mr. Johnson opened a shop as co-partners to carry on the business after Grothe & Peters had closed up their business, and from this small beginning in 1885, their business has grown to big dimensions. They employ now upwards of 75 men, and their products have become one of the most important articles of export from Marathon County and will remain so for all time to come. They own their quarry, which furnishes as fine a granite as can be found anywhere, which for taking a fine polish is unsurpassed, and their monuments are in demand in every State of the Union. The firm is now incorporated with the following persons as officers: President, Charles E. Johnson; Vice President, Gustav E. Anderson; Secretary, Orlaf Anderson; Treasurer and General Manager, William N. Anderson. This Corporation has made arrangements to remove their works to Wausau to get the advantage of railroad transportation on both railroads at Wausau without extra transfer.

One large creamery has been in operation in this Town for 15 years, which is worked on the co-operative plan, and does a profitable business for both owners and patrons.

The Town has seven modern schoolhouses, one in each District.

The German St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized as early as 1870 and services held regularly in a schoolhouse until 1882, when the present Church was built. In the first few years the resident minister from the St. Paul's congregation at Wausau conducted the services, but since the completion of the Church the Rev. Martin Buerger, Resident Minister in the neighboring Town of Wausau, holds religious service for the Congregation.

Another German Evangelical Lutheran congregation is organized in the northern part of the Town, holding meetings and service in a schoolhouse, with a Minister from the City of Merrill in charge thereof, and the building of a Church is already contemplated and will be carried out in the near future.

A Methodist Congregation was organized about 15 years ago, which erected a Church building a few years afterwards. This Congregation has a Resident Minister in the person of Rev. Paul E. Teige.

*Information obtained from
University of Wisconsin,
Stevens Point*



Early Threshing Crew - 1911

THE CITY OF TRAPP

One of the most interesting stories out of the past is that of a community which was called Trapp City. A small river flowing into the Wisconsin also bore the name Trappe River. The origin of this name seems to have been lost during the years. Trapp City and the river are located northeast of Granite Heights.

At that time, the early 1850's, the whole country was thickly covered with virgin timber. Great stands of hardwood and white pine were everywhere with few farms carved out of the forests.

B. Berry started a lumber mill on the Trappe River. A dam was built, which supplied the power, but later steam was used.

Mr. Berry also built a large building used for housing the crew working at the mill. Also, connected with this boarding house was a blacksmith shop, a very necessary thing as many horses were used for lumbering and transportation of food and supplies from Merrill and Wausau.

Another large three-story building was built by John Callon. This was a hotel or "Half Way" house for travelers going with horse drawn vehicles from Merrill to Wausau. Here they stopped for food and lodging overnight and to rest their horses. Peddlers, medicine men, and occasionally a Minister of some Mission Church going on some work of his own,

would travel through. Many years later, during the July flood of 1912, the bridge on Trappe River went out and the occupant then, Mrs. James Kennedy, supplied room and board to the men building a new bridge.

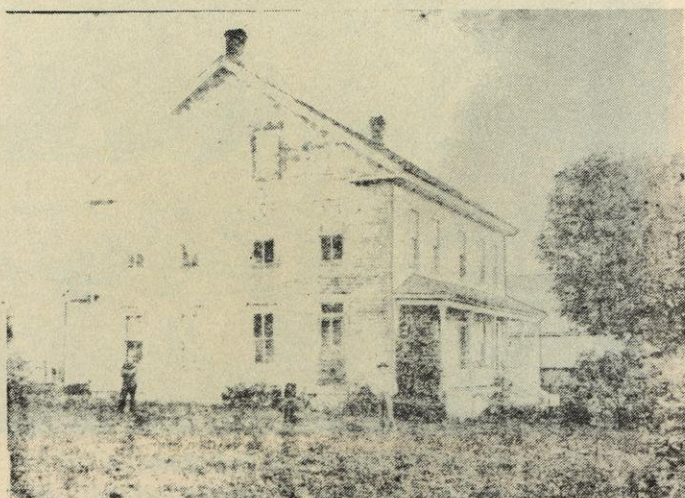
Also, on Trappe River, were two shingle mills operating during the 1850's and later.

Another interesting person was John Muschel who had been a cigar maker for a cigar store in Wausau, named Kryshak. He walked back and forth each day from his home in Trapp. He lived on what is now Shady Lane Road. For some reason, he and his family became separated, and he became a recluse. He built himself a shelter, a little shack in the woods along the railroad track. Here he picked willow limbs and prepared them by soaking them in water for making baskets. His baskets were well made and strong. Many are still in homes of the children of some of those early Trapp people. Here in the woods he lived by himself making a little money from the sale of the baskets until he became quite old. He was then brought to the County Home.

At the mouth of Trappe, where it runs into the Wisconsin, there was a depot built after the railroad came in 1880. The mail was dropped for Trapp City there and a man named Mr. McNiff picked it up and brought it to Callon's Half Way House, which housed the Post Office. Here it was sorted and put in pigeon holes for the people who came to claim it. This large house and Post Office was located near Trappe River Bridge between Shady Lane Road and Highway W. Mr. McNiff lost his life while going after the mail by being hit by a train.

Beside these buildings, which made up the City of Trapp, there were at least seven other buildings, homes in a line going up the hill. One, now the home of Vernon Weinkauff, a large, square two-story white house, is still standing.

Another building was a school at the crest of the hill. This was very likely



The Callon House

the first school built in this Town.

Johnny Walters, Virginia Anderson, Charles Turner, James Zbella, Jacob Hunter, Roland Olson, Veronica Zbella, and Irma Holtz.



The Children of Trappe School

Children of Trapp City and also Granite Heights attended this school. At that time, Miss Bronson was the teacher. Some of the children were: Bill Younker, Ralph Hanson, Claudia Arndt, Margaret Synnott, Irma Hackbarth, Fred Alford, Minnie Younker, Charles Magnuson, Arnold Hackbarth, Irvin Hackbarth, Esther Johnson, Harry Alford, Eddie Arndt, Ruth Johnson, Flora Tillman, Edith Alford, Roma Arndt, Mark Synnott, Bill Johnson, Anna Magnuson, Beatrice Tillman, Vera Wilson.

In 1925 and 1926, this School was still operating and did so until the end of the one room Rural School in the early 1960's.

This following picture was taken in 1926 and these people are on it: Mildred Zbella, Astrid Anderson, Carl Anderson, Eunice Turner, Floyd Anderson, Otto Holtz,



Children of Trappe School in 1926

*Mrs. Alfred Turner
as told by
Mrs. Mark Synnott*


DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

A sawmill was operated on the Trappe River near Highway "W" in the 1850's.



Logs Being Floated Down River to the Sawmill.

**Pfingsten - Schlei
Const. Co., Inc.**



Route 3, Box 385
Wausau, Wisconsin

Wausau (715) 842-4718 Merrill (715) 536-7508

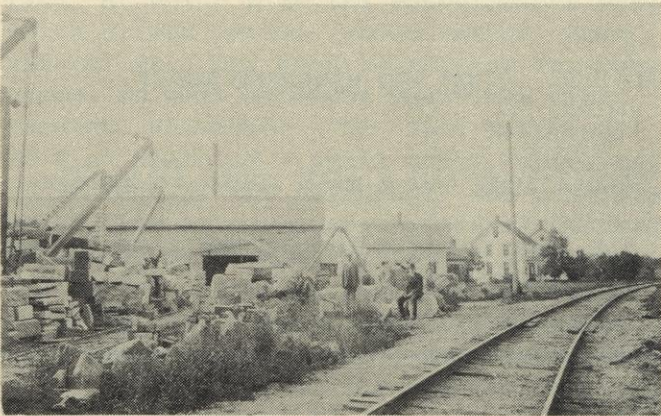
BUILDING - REMODELING - CABINetry

GRANITE HEIGHTS STORY

Another place which grew up and flourished during the past century was Granite Heights, a short distance southwest of Trapp City and on the Wisconsin River. An interesting story about the granite industry, which had to do with the naming of the Village, is told in another part of this book.

Some of the first people to arrive in this region were Swedish and Norwegian, who settled near the river where the granite works began. The names of the immigrants popular in Heights before and after 1900 were: Olson, Carlson, Magnuson, Nelson, Sopler, Helm, Gustafson, Anderson, Bakke, Hanson, Christianson, Hendrickson, Johnson, Thornton, Alford, Cohn and Robertson; so, the majority were of Scandinavian descent with a sprinkling of English and Scotch!

Simultaneous to the railroads coming through the area, a good grade of granite rock was discovered. It proved to be very hard, a pretty red color which could be cut in blocks, and would take a high polish. This was the beginning of the granite industry here.



More people came from overseas as the business grew and with other people settling here, the Village came into being. More houses were built, one of which included a store and post office, eventually. At one time, there was a private school which was housed in the building originally built for use by the "International Organization of Good Templars" and known later on as "The

Hall," when it came to be used for social functions of all kinds and even for Church services when traveling ministers came to the community. This "Hall" is still standing in 1976, having served various purposes since "Heights" was in its "hey-dey".

Heights at that time was spoken of as "Lower Heights" and "Upper Heights". Lower Heights had most of the homes, the depot, store-post office, and hall. Upper Heights, farther north, had the granite finishing plant and a couple houses, in one of which Mr. Johnson and family of the new firm, Anderson Bros. and Johnson, lived.

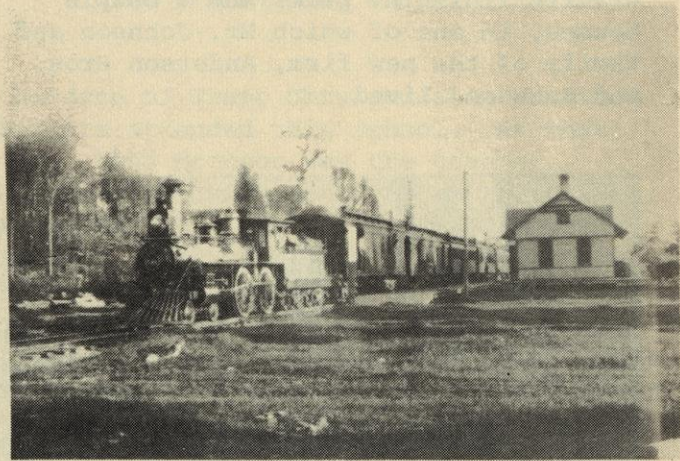


Until the railroad (C.M. & St. Paul) was extended from Wausau through Granite Heights to Merrill and beyond in the 1880's, most all transportation needs were met with the use of horses. It was possible to cross the Wisconsin River



with a horse drawn wagon on a ferry boat at Upper Heights. The ferry was built by Anderson Bros. & Johnson Co. in order to bring granite from a quarry on the west side of the river to the finishing plant after the best stone ran out in the east side one.

The people of Heights depended very much upon the railroad for bringing in supplies - meat, groceries, and clothing (mail order) from Wausau and Chicago. It also provided good mail service and transportation to and from Wausau and Merrill before cars became common.



*Train at Granite Heights Depot
About 1900*

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

The mail for Granite Heights was delivered on Alfred Turner's field along the railroad tracks.

The flood of 1912 caused changes in Granite Heights. Because of damage to the finishing plant, it was decided to move the plant to Wausau and so many people left Heights at this time to live there too.

Now in 1976, there are only a few occupied homes on the banks of the Wisconsin, and few living people who remember Granite Heights when it was a thriving place.

Mrs. A. Turner & Mrs. M. Gohdes



Granite Heights Flood in 1912

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Annie Kemp had a milk route in Brokaw.

The Leon Gleason family had a small ice cream factory.

JIM SCHNECK



General Contractor

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PHONE 675-3624

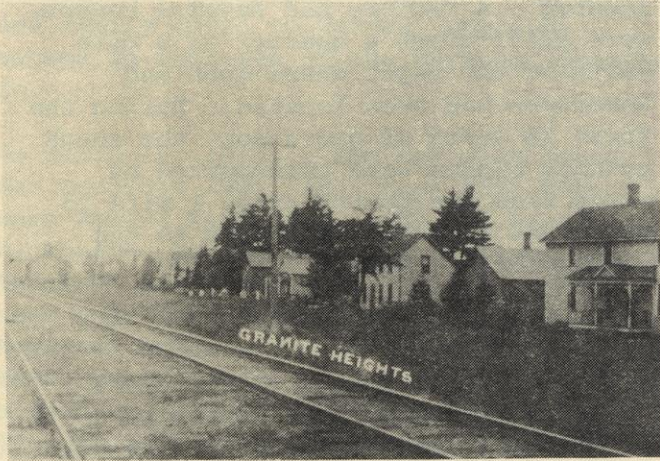
NEW HOMES - REMODELING - ADDITIONS

GRANITE HEIGHTS

FOUNDATION OF ANDERSON BROS. & JOHNSON CO.

Granite Heights is a Village in the Town of Texas, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Heights, as it is often called, is about three miles north of Brokaw.

operations and a banquet was held on the front lawn of the Charles E. Johnson home. The whole Village of Granite Heights was involved.



Houses & Depot of Lower "Heights"



Rope Pulling Contest at Heights Picnic

It had a U. S. Post Office until August 15, 1913, at which time the Postmistress was Edith Alford Oertel, whose Father, Amos Alford, Sr., had been Postmaster for many years, as well as Depot Agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He also operated a small store, which was convenient to the residents, who otherwise would find it necessary to travel by train to Wausau or Merrill for their supplies. The social center in town was the hall built by the International Organization of Good Templars. This hall also served as a school for a time; the teacher was Ina Thornton, daughter of the C. M. & St. Paul Agent. Trappe School was built earlier, two miles northeast to serve the surrounding area. Many Evangelical Ministers stopped at Heights to hold services in the I.O.G.T. Hall; Sunday School was conducted there more regularly by laymen of the Town. The Modern Woodmen of America Lodge (a Fraternal Insurance Organization) also used the building for their meetings and social functions. One summer, probably 1902, the Wisconsin Monument Dealers Association toured the Anderson Bros. Johnson Co.

In the early 1870's, the territory from Wausau to Merrill was explored by a geologist, Ernest Robertson Buckley, employed by the State of Wisconsin to survey the natural resources of stone for buildings and ornamental products.

By 1880, the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad had reached Granite Heights. Granite was first quarried and shipped by S. Cohn who began the industry at Heights. Other quarries operated for a while, one by Groth & Peters of Wausau, which produced mostly building and paving blocks. This Company employed a hundred men during several seasons, until the demand for paving blocks for the large cities was well supplied.

In 1884, Cohn joined with Alexander Robertson, a sixty year old recent immigrant from Scotland, to open a new quarry. They built their first monument in 1885. An example of their fine work is the Civil War Monument, the Cutler Post of the GAR Memorial, which is now located on the east side of the new

Marathon County Courthouse. Mr. Robertson made the sculpture of the soldier. John Magnuson hand polished the panel for lettering.



Cutler Post Monument

The granite in the old Court House, built in 1892, which formerly stood on the 400 block of Third Street, as well as the granite in the Plumer Mansion came from Granite Heights. In addition, granite from Heights supplied many monuments in Pine Grove and neighboring cemeteries, as well as in many States of the Union. After the Panic of 1893, at the time when Coxey's Army was moving on to Washington, D.C., the depression, known as the Cleveland Depression, brought financial troubles and labor problems (a strike by the Craftsman's Union) and forced the firm to close their operations.

The Company left a few unfinished orders and several of the workmen filled these orders by using granite boulders found on the west side of the Wisconsin River, in the Town of Maine. Because the

granite proved to be of very good quality, both in color and composition, a new granite firm was started by five immigrants from Sweden, former employees of Cohn and Robertson: two sets of brothers, Andrew and Charles Anderson, Gustave and William Anderson, and Charles E. Johnson, who had arrived in the United States in March 1888 with Gustave Anderson, his boyhood friend. On November 6, 1895, a lease was made between the Anderson Bros. & Johnson Co. (as the new firm was called) and August Kickbusch of Wausau, who owned the land on which the boulders were located. A factory and several houses were built about a quarter of a mile north of the depot where Cohn and Robertson had been located. During the first 18 years of operation, the rough granite blocks were transported by wagon from the quarry about 1 mile to the river and ferried across to the manufacturing plant.



Manufacturing Shop at Upper Heights

Monuments were always the chief product, but sometimes, as in the building of the Wausau's City Hall in 1911, the hand-hammered first course was made of granite from this quarry. This building is now razed and the new Post Office is on the site. Many stone cutters (craftsmen) were employed as the monuments were hand-tooled and carved like the Schuetz Monument in Pine Grove Cemetery. Apprentices were also employed at a minimal wage.

After five years operation, the partners made a ten year lease with Kickbusch giving them right to quarry and sell, specifying the price per foot of the granite to be quarried and sold and providing the opportunity to purchase the land at any time for the price of \$20,000. In 1905, Gustave and William Anderson, together with Charles Johnson, bought out the interest in the partnership held by the brothers, Andrew and Charles Anderson, with a final payment of \$6,090 made on June 30, 1906. Andrew Anderson moved to Pine River, Wisconsin, where he did a little farming and quarrying. Charles Anderson and family moved to Wausau, where he became an employee of the Marathon Granite Co.

On March 12, 1910, a new ten year lease was recorded (Vol. 145, page 330) between Amelie Kickbusch, widow of August Kickbusch, and Gustave and William Anderson and Charles E. Johnson. That same year the partnership became the Anderson Bros. & Johnson Corporation. Three years later, on September 9, 1913, a deed was issued for the price of \$20,000 as originally agreed, and the new Corporation owned its own quarry.

Flooding after a cloud burst in July, 1912, made the factory inoperable and caused much damage both to the factory and to the homes in Granite Heights.



The Flood at Heights

Plans were immediately begun to move to another location. Wausau was the choice, partly because it was the Seat of Marathon County, where the financial business of the firm was taken care of, and partly due to the influence of the local Chamber of Commerce. Building the new factory began in the spring of 1913 and the plant was in operation by the fall. It is located on a wedge of land between the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad, with an address on East Manson Street. At the quarry, granite was loaded on a four-wheel-drive truck and hauled directly to the factory in Wausau. The finished products, mostly monumental goods, were loaded directly on cars in the yard or the shop and shipped by both C. & NW. and C. M. & St. Paul Railroads to all parts of the country. Today, trucking on the highways has taken the place of shipping by rail.

Over the years the stone cutters would occasionally strike before a new wage contract was achieved. Early in the 1920's an effort was made to become an open shop, but it failed and eventually the granite polishers were admitted into the craftsmen's union. Today, the quarry employees are also unionized.

After the death of William Anderson in 1929, the Anderson-Johnson spire monument designed by Charles W. Johnson (Son of Charles E. Johnson) was erected in Pine Grove Cemetery at the north entrance on Grand Avenue.

During the Depression of the 1930's, running a business was very difficult and it was only through the conservative efforts of the Board of Directors that the Firm survived. Later, when prosperity returned, they were again in a position to create beautiful merchandise.

Wisconsin Ruby Red, the trade mark of Anderson Bros. & Johnson Co.'s granite, has been known throughout the years for its distinctive color and hardness. In 1904, at the St. Louis Exposition, a Medal Award was conferred on Ruby Red for its fine quality. Of course, other granite is also quarried in the area. John Magnuson & Sons operated a quarry for many years on the banks of the Wisconsin River opposite Granite Heights. It produced a granite known as

mahogany, since it has a distinctive brownish cast, though its texture is comparable to the red granite from in the area. Anderson Bros. & Johnson Co. eventually purchased this quarry. Nearby other granites can be found; one which is much lighter in color than Ruby Red and much coarser in texture called Deer Bluff, and another, darker but same texture called Partridge. In 1971 Anderson Bros. & Johnson Co. also purchased the Prehn Granite Quarry, which produces Rib Mountain Dark Red granite, which is sold rough stock rather than monuments.

Early in 1971 Anderson Bros. & Johnson Company's granite, Ruby Red, became the official State Rock of Wisconsin.

Esther B. Beckman



COLD SPRING GRANITE COMPANY

COLD SPRING, MINN. 56320

POST OFFICES

The postal service in our Township is dispatched through the Wausau Post Office. At one time there were four post offices in our Town. Mr. Raymond Rhyner of Wausau has sent us the following information.

The Granite Heights Post Office was originally known as Heights and was established on October 21, 1889. The name was changed to Granite Heights on December 14, 1889. The postmasters were Thomas Thornton, appointed October 21, 1889; Christopher Helm, appointed September 22, 1903; Edith M. Nelson, appointed December 23, 1905; Amos Alford, appointed August 23, 1907; and Mrs. Edith Oertel, appointed March 22, 1940. The Granite Heights Post Office was discontinued on August 15, 1953.

The Brokaw Post Office was established on March 15, 1901. The postmasters were William L. Edmonds, appointed March 5, 1901; Maud L. Runkel, appointed July 2, 1915; William L. Edmonds, appointed June 11, 1917; Robert R. Taylor, appointed October 30, 1936; Paul E. Boettcher, appointed acting postmaster on February 12, 1965; and Paul E.

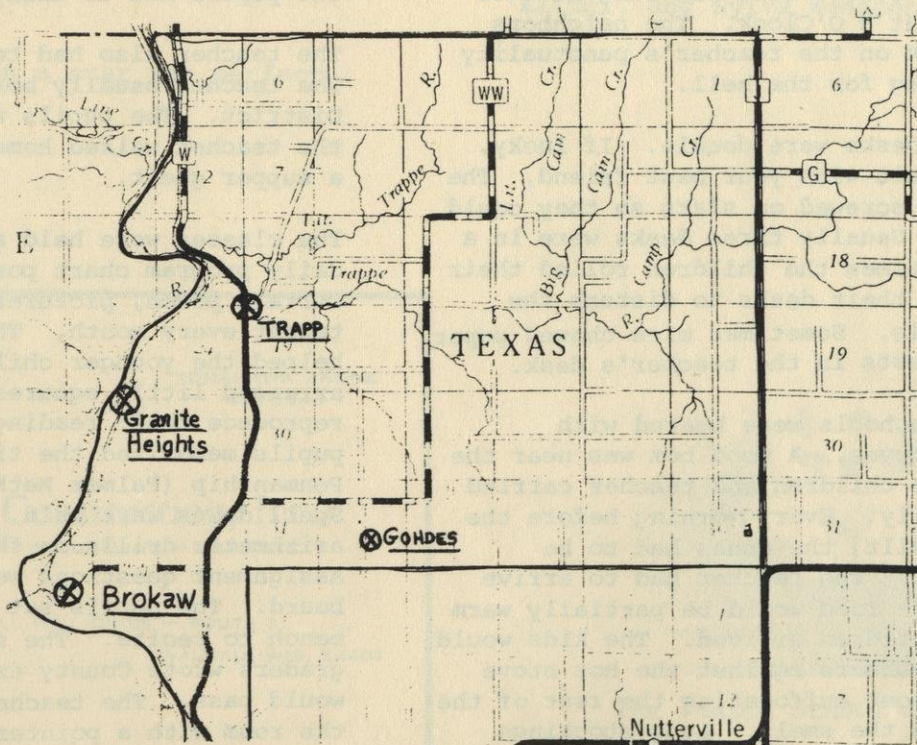
Boettcher, appointed postmaster on November 5, 1966. The Brokaw Post Office is still in service.

The Trapp Post Office was established May 15, 1872. The postmasters were M. D. Coursy, appointed May 15, 1872; Joseph Hollis, appointed December 15, 1873; John Callon, appointed August 17, 1874; Martha Callon, appointed May 6, 1879; S. P. Stewart, appointed June 2, 1882; and Martha Callon, appointed May 12, 1884. The Trapp Post Office was discontinued.

The Gohdes Post Office was established on August 25, 1894. The only postmaster was Carl Gohdes, who was appointed on August 25, 1894. The Gohdes Post Office was discontinued on April 14, 1900.

Today, almost all of our Township is serviced on Route 3. The portion bordering Lincoln County is serviced on Route 6, Merrill. The people living along County Trunk J are serviced on Route 2.

Fern Kittel



Post Offices in the Town of Texas

TOWN OF TEXAS SCHOOLS

There were eight one-roomed rural schools organized in our Township. They were: Trappe School, District 1; Jefferson School, District 2; Granite School, District 3; Marshall Hill School, District 4; Twin Oaks School, District 5; Hustling School, District 6; Butternut Grove School, District 7; and Riverview School, District 8.

Before any of these schools were organized, we are told that a log school house was once located on the now Raymond Gohdes Farm. It should have been of service to the boys and girls of both the Towns of Hewitt and Texas. We couldn't find any information on it, but residents remember the remains of building foundations found here.

Our one room rural school leaves us with many memories, so here are a few facts, lest we forget.

There were all eight grades in one room. The enrollment ranged anywhere from 3 to 60.

The school bell was located in the bell tower. Ropes were pulled to make it ring. The school bell was rung at 8:30 and again at 9 O'Clock. The neighbors could check on the teacher's punctuality by listening for the bell.

The first desks were double. If lucky, you could sit with your best friend. The desks were screwed on slats so they could be moved. Usually three desks were in a row. Sometimes the children rolled their pencils on their desks to disturb the other pupils. Sometimes mice chewed paper and made nests in the teacher's desk.

The first schools were heated with jacketed stoves. A wood box was near the stove. The children and teacher carried in wood daily. Every morning before the fire was built, the ashes had to be carried out. The teacher had to arrive early so the room would be partially warm when the children arrived. The kids would put their rubbers against the hot stove to dry, almost suffocating the rest of the pupils with the smell. Long stockings

(home knit) were worn by the pupils to keep warm.

The school halls were cold as walk-in-freezers during the winter months. The children sometimes had to march around the school room to keep warm. The room became dark during storms and during the winter months.

The children and teacher had to carry in the water. Sometimes the water was obtained from a neighbor. The pupils drank water from a pail with a dipper. The water had to be emptied every night after freezing weather arrived.

The teacher was her own janitor. The pupils were assigned jobs to help the teacher. The teacher or children shoveled a path through the snow to the outhouses.

The children carried their lunches to school in tobacco pails. Dinner pails were lined up in the school halls. During the winter months, the pails had to be brought into the school room.

The pupils had to walk to school.

The teacher also had to walk to school. The teacher usually boarded in the District. The pupils were excited when the teacher walked home with them to be a supper guest.

The classes were held according to the daily program chart posted in the room. Certain poems, pictures and stories were taught every month. The older children helped the younger children. The pupils arranged little squares of letters to reproduce their reading lesson. The pupils memorized the time tables. Penmanship (Palmer Method) was taught. Spell downs were held. The children had arithmetic drills on the board each day. Assignment questions were put on the board. The pupils sat on a recitation bench to recite. The sixth and eighth graders wrote County exams to see if they would pass. The teacher walked around the room with a pointer.

Sometimes the boys would put the girls pigtailed in the ink well. The boys liked to shoot paper wads. Pupils that were punished at school were usually punished again at home.

A Christmas program was held at the school. The older boys went out to cut a Christmas tree. Bed sheets were used for curtains at the Christmas program. Santa came to the Christmas program bringing bags of candy from the teacher. A team of horses and sleigh were used to go to the Christmas program.

The school program was a social event. The school program sometimes was used as a test on the efficiency of the teacher. The County supervisor would come and stay all day at school. Sometimes the supervisors walked to the school depending on the road conditions.

The school picnic was a social gathering. Ice Cream was brought to the picnic.

Pie and basket socials were held. The teacher's basket usually brought the highest bid.

Schools had wind up phonographs. The records were enjoyed.

The Flag was displayed only in good weather. The pupils said the Flag Pledge every day.

Pupils were given a star for perfect attendance.

THE TRAPPE SCHOOL

Between the years of 1873 and 1876, a man, W. Jester, it is believed, deeded the land for a school. It was called District 1 of the Town of Texas. The school was built at Trappe because there was a community started there with a lumber mill, two shingle mills, a boarding house and a post office, and The Callon House, which also was a hotel for travelers on their way to Wausau or Merrill. This may have been the first school in the Town of Texas. The land description for this parcel of land was 1 square acre, northeast corner of northeast quarter of section 24, township 30 north, range 7 except east 50 feet.

The first schoolhouse was replaced in 1886. The new school was built by Mr. William Wilson in 1886. In 1933 this second school building was remodeled with the help of W.P.A. labor. This remodeling included a basement and a new heating system.

In 1951 all pupils were being transported. The Jefferson and the Trappe Schools were combined. Ray Breunig transported the Jefferson children to the Trappe School in 1959-1962.

Some of the teachers who taught at Trappe were: Aletha Gospil, Irene Piette, Fern Kittel, and Sylva Wedepohl.

WAUSAU PHONE
675-7114

TOMAHAWK PHONE
453-5548

LECK Construction, Inc.

BUILDING — REMODELING — CABINETS

MARSHALL HILL DRIVE — ROUTE 3

HANS F. LECK

WAUSAU, WIS. 54401



The Trappe School about 1908

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

District Number 2

It was a huge District formed that 7th day of October, 1876, to be known as District 2 of the Town of Texas. It comprised the territory of Sections 1 and 12, Township 30 North, Range 7 East; Section 1 to 12, Township 30 North, Range 8 East and Section 1 to 12, Township 30 North, Range 9 East, Section 1 to 11, Township 30 North, Range 10 East.

The Town supervisors, William Schwaf, James Kemp, and Onezeme Paquin; and Levi Hinton, Town Treasurer, knew full well the work involved in its creation.

Records show the following were served notices personally and by copy as directed by above Board: Wm. Pebkey (Pepke), James Finn, Sepol Gross, David, Daniel and Fred Hollinger, Wm. Sann, O. Paquin, Sam P. Stewart, and S. F. Edgerton. On October 16, Pebkey was appointed Chairman; S. P. Stewart, Clerk for 3 years at \$10 per year; David Hollinger, Treasurer for 2 years at \$10 per year; and Robert Kemp, Director for 1 year at \$5.

On March 5, 1877, at a meeting held in Wm. Sann home, P. Kemp (now Oesterreich Farm) gave the District a lease of 1 square acre as schoolhouse site "to have and to hold as long as used for common school purposes in consideration of \$5", after a motion had been made and seconded that a schoolhouse should be located in northeast corner of southwest 1/4 of Section 5, Township 30 North, Range 8 East, west of main road and south of new road under construction.

\$400 was raised for building purposes and \$200 for teacher salary plus \$50 for incidentals.

The Annual Meeting was set for the last Monday in August, 1877.

The job of clearing this acre was let to Adam Paff for \$15.50. On March 15, as lowest bidder, he was awarded the job of building the first school for \$258.50.

August 27, 1877, a Board meeting with Robert Kemp presiding was held in the new school where it was moved and carried the Board hold office as prescribed by law: 1 - 2 - 3 years. That a 7 month term be kept and a female teacher employed. Winter term to begin November 1 and run four months. Summer term to begin May 1 and run 3 months. Ten cords of hardwood and 1 cord pine kindling, all to be two feet long and delivered on or before October 1, was contracted to George Prosser for 75 cents per cord.

Orders were written for a stove for \$15.29 to D. Hollinger; to A Paff \$48 for seats and 25 cents draft for same and to Ella Finn, first teacher, \$112 for 4 months teaching. This was school order number 24.

August 26, 1878, meeting raised \$170; \$100 for wages, \$50 for incidentals and \$20 for maps in a case. Adam Paff provided the wood for 70 cents per cord. The job of building a good woodshed 10 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet of clapboards and painted, with inside boarding, good shingle roof and 8 by 8 sills also was let to A. Paff for \$30.

The Annual Meeting in 1879 showed an operational cost of \$322.10; a cash balance of \$545.07. Wood continued to fluctuate from 7 to 10 cords but now had to be piled neatly in new woodshed at 89 cents per cord. The Board decided on more uniformity in texts and chose "Harveys" which Board would buy and then sell to inhabitants at cost price. The District balance increased, but the Board decided to retain a female teacher for the "lowest possible price". A Nelly Bosworth taught this term.

1880 saw an increase in wood prices to 90 cents per cord. Herman Sann was hired to pile the year's supply in shed at \$4.50 for the job. This year too it was moved and carried that the dog tax be refunded to parties who paid it. Henry Duranceau and James Finn each received a \$2 check.

1883 the schoolhouse needed a \$75 repair job done by H. Paff. A special meeting was called for this at which David Hollinger loaned this sum at 10% interest to mature April 19, 1885.

August 22, 1885, Conrad Paff was awarded the contract at \$1 per foot to dig a well. The following year the board felt the 7 foot well was not deep enough but allowed it because it was already stoned up. Paff was allowed another \$5 for covering said well and repairing schoolhouse foundation. In October, 1887, the well went dry. Gus Neitzke, Dock Burt, and Paff were employed at \$1.50 per day to dig well deeper.

September 17, 1887, the school's first insurance policy was taken out through Wheeler & Zimmerman.

The 1888 Annual Meeting paid Stewart \$1 for bringing the teacher out from town. Teacher's contract now said she was to be at school no later than 8 A.M. and stay at noon hour. There would be no school in March and April because of bad road conditions. The \$100 raised in 1887 to fence and finish clearing school yard still waited for Jim Finn.

1889 Annual Meetings were set for 1st Monday in July. This was the year children living outside the District were "prohibited from attending this school hereafter".

The following year Town of Harrison inquired as to terms of settlement and conditions of settlement for territory in Range 9 East belonging to Texas District 2.

After deliberation, Texas District 2 said "We will release Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, Township 30 North, Range 9 East, and pay them in full settlement of all claims against said District". If accepted, Clerk, A. Paff, is to call a special meeting. Harrison accepted.

July, 1891, consideration was given to enlarge the schoolhouse. For a fee of \$3 Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan, and Jones Law Firm assured the Board of a clear title. The following year \$250 was raised towards building a new schoolhouse. This sum to be deposited to earn all possible interest. Clerk instructed

County Superintendent to acquire a good third grade certificate teacher for \$35 for fall term.

Then came the fire of 1894.

Specifications for new school were: 24 feet by 36 feet by 16 feet building with 2 by 6 hemlock rafters, 2 by 6 sills in 2 inch hemlock. Foundation to have ditch 2 feet by 3 feet on west, south and north sides and extend 1 foot above ground on southwest corner. Wall to be 2 feet wide - of stone and lime with 6 inch fill of loose stone on bottom. Cupola for bell on east end, chimney on west end. A competent person to do plans and specifications.

High bid made by John Miller, Wausau was \$1,150. Low bid was made by Charles Archibald for \$575. Six bidders participated. F. H. Clark and M. H. Barnum received \$25.75 for plans and specifications. On August, 1894, Archibald was paid in full plus \$25 more for extra work done. The new school was ok'd. Willie Sann graded, leveled, and cleaned up the school yard for \$4.50. Herman Pieper and Daniel Hollinger hung the new bell for \$1.50.

The following year it was resolved to have a class in German 2 hours daily for one month "providing we can get a good teacher in English for \$30" and, if successful and people like it, to continue German for school year.

The Superintendent wrote that German could be taught only 1 hour daily. At a special meeting December 28, 22 votes cast were all against further German instruction.

A new pump at \$7.50 was installed.

The Teacher, Ada Straub, presented a written petition and was granted a \$5 raise.

Charts, maps and globes -----	\$ 28.75
Seats -----	85.10
Freight -----	6.58
Outside window blinds -----	10.10
New stove - Weirheim R. Bauman ----	15.42
Two chairs - M. J. Claus -----	1.85
Painting & hanging blinds 8¢ ea.	
James Robert -----	17.00
School texts -----	67.52

School bell -----	27.60
Unabridged dictionary -----	7.00
School clock - Chas. Dunbar -----	5.00
Pail, dipper, broom -----	.75

In July, 1897, all texts given to pupils. All future new texts to be purchased by students and in uniformity with those in school.

Hire a teacher as cheap as possible.

Johnny Schmoltz built a new privy for \$10 and banked same for \$1. Painted bright red following year.

On March, 1908, Herman Delf wrote Emmanuel-Smith Heating System, 823 S. E. Minneapolis, protesting the inefficiency of the new \$90 heating plant. He enclosed the following protest letter from the teacher:

Dear Mr. Delf:

Our two thermometers, head and foot heights, show a variation from 58 degrees to 70 degrees. If the Company would please send us directions, we would try all that is asked to regulate the heat. I've tried everything I could think of.

Your Humble Servant,

A. J. Sloan

R. A. Lamont, solicitor replied: "Hundreds of teachers think otherwise. Said Miss Sloan has evidently taken rabid dislike to the stove and is determined to see no good in it. If she will give only a little time and attention to the proposition she would get results as good as a furnace. Request Board to go to school and observe teacher firing methods and properly instruct her as to directions of operation. If teacher really gets bad headaches, it shows clearly she is not operating the ventilation and thus overheating schoolhouse. For every 300 plants installed, there is always one teacher who doesn't think it worthwhile to study the system so it can do what it's guaranteed to do."

Yours For a Square Deal,

R. M. Lamont

The new Atlas, sold by agent Orrin to District 2, on August 5, 1905, for \$12.50, "May be exchanged within 10 years from date for my latest Atlas and a rebate of \$6.25 will be allowed for old Atlas to be deducted from price of latest Atlas published by firm of George F. Cramm".

Signed: George F. Cramm

Likewise, the D. A. Murray & Co., of 208 Capital St., Kilbourn, Wisconsin, guaranteed the coloring of their maps and globes not to fade in 10 years.

Chapter 60 of Laws of Wisconsin, 1907, permitted a school to get \$50 State Aid if District operates an 8 month term, has suitable buildings, screens, case of maps, globe, Webster's International Dictionary, card case and catalogued library, a flag 8 feet long containing 48 States, and an efficient teacher.

Records show District 2 had 105 library books and 157 texts on July, 1905.

Schoolboard members were allowed 3 cents per mile to attend the Annual Convention at Wausau.

By 1911, the school was too small. A 12 foot addition on west end was voted for, at a cost of \$400. 1912 the District went on record for monthly report cards, a practice followed till it ceased operation in 1959. 1916 Rudolph Maaser built a 4 feet by 6 feet dinner pail cupboard with doors for \$5. In 1919 all schools were named and District 2 became Jefferson. A mailbox was also provided for it. 1919 saw a fine new flag pole erected by Wedepohl for \$15. 1923 a door was put in west end of school to facilitate wood and toilet facilities. 1924 a "no schoolhouse dances" ultimatum was issued. Storms were put on four north windows and lightening rods on building. A 8 foot wide gravel driveway was put across the yard at a cost of \$29.50 to Carl Wedepohl. In 1926, an organ was purchased for \$13.12 from Wm. Fuss. in 1931, the World Book Encyclopedia was purchased for \$67.50. 1934 saw Jefferson electrified. March 15, 1940, Mrs. Schuster sold the District a piano for \$45.

Few rural schools have been the center of more activity than Jefferson. Homemakers, 4H, card parties, social box auctions, social affairs, PTA, Mother's Clubs carried on to provide to District and area a fine choice of entertainment and fellowship over the last quarter century. It was with real nostalgia and a sense of loss that this District saw good old Jefferson go down the line to the ignominious fate of "machine shed" in 1960. Sold down the river for \$300.

Helen Hill

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Lester Hotchkiss took the school children on various bus trips.

The Oesterreich girls had a green and red car.

THE GRANITE SCHOOL

In 1881, on the 25th day of July, a District composed of land in both the Towns of Hewitt and Texas was organized. They shared the same school building until 1907, when it was voted to dissolve the Districts. It was comprised of the following territory, Section 25 and 26, 35 and 36, Township 30 North, Range 8 East, also Section 25 and 36, Township 30 North, Range 9 East.

A special meeting was held the 17th day of September, 1881. The purpose of this meeting was to loan money. It was adjourned to meet again September 26, 1881.

At this meeting, it was voted to borrow \$500; \$150 for the teacher's salary, \$5 for books, \$35 for the clearing of one acre of land for the school site and the cutting of ten cords of wood.

The building was to be 20 feet by 30 feet, and when completed it would cost the District \$410.

The lower floor was to be double. The first was to be common surfaced boards and the second matched and known as number three boards.

The outside was to be sheeted with common surfaced lumber and over that building paper, and then sided up with number three siding.

The roof was to be sheeted with common lumber and have number one shingles laid five inches to the weather.

The building was to contain eight windows, three on each side, and two on one end.

The outside was to have two coats of white lead and the inside two coats of drab.

The building was to be completed by the 1st of January, providing the weather permitted. The outside painting was to be completed by May 1, 1882. Mr. August Sporleden, a builder in the Town of Wausau, was given the contract to construct the school.

One-half of the \$450 to be paid when the lumber was delivered on the school yard, and the balance when the building was completed and accepted. They would hold a reserve \$25 until the outside was painted.

Miss Annie was the school's first teacher. She received \$25 a month as wages.

The school began January 9, 1882. This school term was for five months. The second teacher taught six months at \$30 a month and the third teacher received \$32. Her term began November 4, 1883. The second term began October 30, 1882.



*The Granite School
Louise Grade, Teacher*

Each contract stated that the school must be open at 8 O'Clock in the morning and the teacher must build her own fires. The teacher also had to board in the District.

At the Annual Meeting in 1885, it was voted to have eight months of school. In 1886, it was voted to have nine months, six months in winter and three months in summer. Then in 1887 it was voted to have seven months of school.

The teacher's salary never exceeded \$40 between the years 1882 and 1903.

In 1888 it was voted to build a woodshed not to cost over \$29.

In 1889, they decided to hire a teacher for three months and if she suited the District, she was to be hired for another five months.

In 1901, it was decided to build a new school, which was to be 22 feet by 32 feet at the cost of \$450. But in 1902, they decided to move the schoolhouse. It was later moved to Meilhans Corner for the sum of \$50.

This is the corner where the new Granite School was built.

When the area school districts consolidated with the Wausau District, the deed was so worded that the acre of land reverted back to the original farm, so now Louis Wadzinski owns the building. He converted it into a residential living quarters.

Alice Weber was the last teacher to teach the Granite School.

The new school, which was built when the Towns of Hewitt and Texas School consolidated was named The Hewitt-Texas School. This School is located only a few blocks from where the original Hewitt-Texas District was organized in 1881.

Dora Schilling

MARSHALL HILL SCHOOL

District Number 4

The first annual school meeting was held July 5, 1898. School started September, 1898. On July 5, 1904, it was decided that we borrow \$350 from the State to build the school house with, to be paid off \$50 annually. On July 1, 1907, a motion was made and carried that a good looking female teacher be engaged in teaching for the ensuing year. On July 7, 1919, it was moved and carried that one member of the Board be required to visit the school at least once each week, the members of the Board to take turns in making the visits. In July,

1932, it was moved and carried that after this year not to hire any married woman teacher. In July, 1936, a motion was made by W. E. Pope to have lights put in the school house.

Following is a list of some of the many teachers serving this School District.

1898-1900	Anna Kemp
1899	Ray Gervais
1901-1902	Herman Kell
1902-1903	Elizabeth Kuckuk
1904	Clara Powers
1905	Ella Buerger
1907-1908	Ella Schmeling
1908-1909	Elizabeth Plautz
1909-1910	Bertha Buss
1910-1911	Clara Penke
1911-1912	Christenia McCullen
1912-1913	Valentine Radant
1914-1915	Charlotte Taplin
1915-1916	Leona Schmeling
1916-1917	Luretta Chartier
1917-1918	Ruby Zuehlke
1918-1919	Erma Breitrack
1919-1920	Pauline Meyer
1920-1921	Esther Zimmerman
1921-1923	Erna Buss
1923-1924	Edmond Hanneman
1924-1925	Frank Gnirk
1925-1926	Arline Procknow
1926-1927	Minnie Seefeldt
1927-1928	Alice Hoffman
1928-1929	Harold Gleason
1929-1930	Lyle Wines
1930-1931	Irene Hettinga
1931-1932	Madge Narron Nauta
1932-1937	Delores Streeter
1937-1938	Erna Kurth
1938-1939	Beryl Hollinger
1939-1941	Erna Kurth
1941-1945	Isabelle Kaiser
1945-1946	Miss Laumer
1946-1948	Mrs. Margaret Tidd
1948-1950	Ewald Hertz
1950-1952	Mrs. Margaret Tidd
1952-1955	Amaryllis Kopplin
1955-1957	Mrs. Ethel Rohlf

Some of the early families who attended this School was, Kufahl, Paff, Wilke, Schneck, Josiger, and Holzem.

This School building was purchased by Leo Sann for use on his farm.

Faith Kettner

TWIN OAKS SCHOOL

District Number 5

The Twin Oaks School was built in 1913. This school received its name from a double-trunked oak tree that grew in the back yard of the school yard. One of the unique features of Twin Oaks School was its furnace. This furnace burned three foot logs, while most of the other school furnaces burned only 18 inch wood chunks.

The first graduate of Twin Oaks was Anna Walters Loeffel. She graduated in the spring of 1918 and now lives in the City of Wausau.

Some of the names of the early families that attended Twin Oaks was Pepke, Kannenberg, Ulrich, Wheeler, Dittmar, Bootz, Kraemer, Schultz, Iwen, Roeder, Strassman, Schwede, and Plautz.

Esther Zimmerman was one of the first teachers at Twin Oaks. She taught at Twin Oaks in 1914. Following is a list of some of the teachers that taught at this School and the approximate year.

1913-1914	Miss Helen Smith
1914-1915	Esther Zimmerman
1916-1917	Bertha Buss
1917-1918	Eleanor Peterson
1918-1919	Miss Morrison
1919-1920	Dola Keller
1920-1921	Harold Krueger
1921-1922	Mary Kaulk
1922-1923	Beatrice Barton
1923-1924	Miss Ella Bohm
1924-1926	Helen Hill
1927-1928	Ruth Kind
1928-1929	Marion Billington
1929-1931	Clara Raduechel
1931-1936	Franklin Maas
1936-1937	Florence Thorn
1937-1938	Gertrude Green
1938-1939	Margaret Green
1940-1943	Verna Dvorsak
1943-1944	Marjorie Hoskins
1944-1946	Ludmilla Gruny
1946-1947	Bernice Jacobi
1947-1950	Veryl Nowak
1950-1951	Wilbur Kalinke
1951-1952	Marjorie Anker
1952-1953	Margaret Tidd
1953-1960	Gertrude Olson
1960-1962	Gordon Whitmore

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Twin Oaks School building is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwede, Jr. and family.

Faith Kettner



*Twin Oaks School
1948*

THE HUSTING SCHOOL

District 6

The Husting School was organized at a meeting held on July 23, 1901.

Dennis O'Brien was elected to be the Clerk for the sum of \$5 a year. C. F. Bilhorn was elected treasurer and received \$4, and August C. Neitzke was elected director and received \$3.

An acre of land was purchased from Emil Bauman for the sum of \$20. It was on the southwest corner of southwest 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of Section 11, Township 30 north, Range 8 east, and to provide for 1 1/2 rods for the west and south sides of said parcel in case a public highway is laid out on either side.

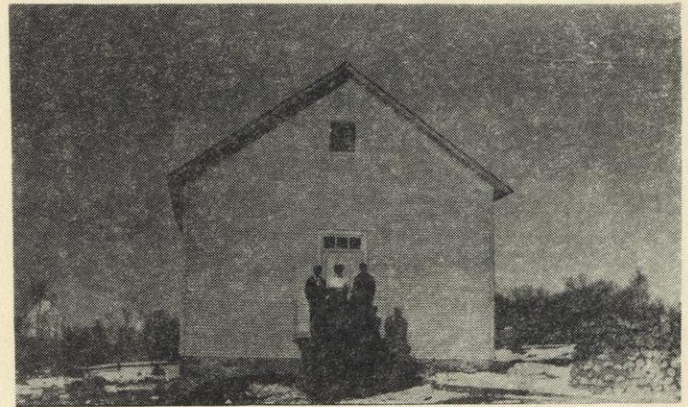
Robert Krueger, William O'Brien, and August Hackbarth were appointed to serve on the building committee. The School was to be a frame building 24 feet by 30 feet by 14 feet.

William Kraemer, Sr. received the bid to deliver 7 cords of hard maple wood for 75 cents a cord, and Emil Baumann 3 cords of dry pine wood at 80 cents a cord.

A special meeting was held on August 20, 1901. They voted to change the width of the school building from 24 feet to 26 feet. They also adopted the following plan for the school building: The lumber should be resawed for use both inside and outside, for the bottom floor and roof boards, with plastered walls and ceiling, sided with paper under the plaster, wainscoting over the plaster, it should have birch or maple floors, shingled four inches to the weather, have four windows on each side, one outside door and two inside doors. The entry made with a partition plastered on both sides. The sills were to be made of hewed 10 inch by 10 inch rock elm. There were to be three-thirty feet and two-twenty-six feet long, bridged on both sides of the center sill, and the roof bridged four times, with four blocks on sides and three on the ends, and three under center sill. The blocks to be made of elm and pine, and put down to

solid ground. The steps were to be 12 feet long and 6 feet wide. The outhouses were to be 4 feet by 4 feet by 6 feet with a pitched roof and they were to be sided and shingled. The school-house and the outhouses were to be painted two coats. The studs and joists are to be placed 16 inches apart and a 12 foot ceiling, studding 2 inches by 4 inches by 14 feet.

Bids on the building were held. Ed Coombs bid \$400 or \$2.50 per day. Robert Krueger bid one-half of \$400 and received the bid.



The First School in District 6

The first session of school began the 1st Monday in October in 1902. Miss Helen Bilhorn was the teacher. She received \$30 a month and the term was for seven months.

The wood was purchased for \$1.50 a cord for maple and \$1.75 a cord for dry pine (in 1902).

It was voted to allow non-resident pupils to attend the school free of charge in 1908.

In 1910, the voters decided to have one month of German taught in the school year consisting of eight months. In 1911, it was voted to have German taught for one hour a day in the nine month long school term. German was taught each of the following years until World War I in 1918.

When the Twin Oaks School District was organized and the district lands split, it was decided at the July 3, 1916,

school meeting, to move the schoolhouse. The building was moved to centralize its location in the District. It was to be moved one-half mile east.

Adolph Weber moved the building for the sum of \$85. Herman Bootz built the basement wall for \$180. Paul Bootz leveled the lot for \$44. Frank Novak cleared the lot for \$30. Paul Bootz built the outhouses for \$40. Herman Stolz painted the school for \$30.

A well was drilled and a furnace was installed.

An ocean wave was installed on the playground in 1929.

The School was again remodeled in 1933 with funds received from the P.W.A. The windows were moved to the west side of the building, and the basement entrance was built on the west end of the porch. Only one door was made for the inside entrance, and the room was replastered. A railing was placed around the porch.

Screens were purchased for the windows in 1939.

The room was first lighted with kerosene lamps. A gas lamp was bought in 1928. Electric lights were installed in 1945.

In 1945, when Carl Borman was the P.T.A. President and Tony Kittel the School's clerk, forty acres along the Trappe River was bought as tax delinquent land from the County. It was bought for the purpose of a school forest.

The first spring, 5,000 pine trees were planted. Each spring thereafter a tree planting day was held. The residents in the District helped the school children plant the trees. Ice cream and hot dogs were furnished by the P.T.A.

When the School Districts consolidated with the Wausau District, this school forest was returned to the County.

In 1951 it was decided to transport all the children to school.

In 1959 it was agreed to consolidate our District with District 3.

The lowest bid in the School's history was \$4 for cleaning the School each month for the School term. The highest bid was \$100.

The lowest salary paid a teacher was \$30 a month. The highest was \$231.80.

The teachers in our School were:

1902	Helen Bilhorn
1903	Martha Gensman
1904	Rose Bury
1905	Lena Baerwald
1906	Mollie
1907	Louise Empy
1908	Martha Fleming
1909	Ellen Johnson
1910	Lydia Zamzow
1911	Clara Brown
1912	Alta Bean
1913	Alta Bean
1914	Erna Haupt
1915	Erna Haupt
1916	Norma Priebe
1917	Norma Priebe
1918	Bertha Buss
1919	Bertha Buss
1920	Bertha Buss
1921	Belva Rowland
1922	Clara Hahn
1923	Miles Brown
1924	Helen Hill
1925	Ella Bohm
1926	Ella Bohm
1927	Ella Bohm
1928	Ella Bohm
1929	Alice Weber
1930	Alice Weber
1931	Fern Chiber
1932	Fern Chiber
1933	Fern Chiber
1934	Fern Chiber



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1935 Fern Chiber
 1936 Dorothy Swanson
 1937 Myrtle Ramthun
 1938 Myrtle Ramthun
 1939 Myrtle Ramthun
 1940 Helen Grosinski
 1941 Helen Grosinski
 1942 Laura Grosinski
 1943 Fern Kittel
 1944 Fern Kittel
 1945 Fern Kittel
 1946 Fern Kittel
 1947 Helen Becker
 1948 Bernice Roeder
 1949 Bernice Roeder
 1950 Bernice Roeder
 1951 LaVera Leistikow
 1952 Dora Schilling
 1953 Dora Schilling
 1954 Dora Schilling
 1955 Dora Schilling
 1956 Yvonne Hagen
 1957 Bernette Kurth
 1959 Ella Prahl

OLD SCHOOL

The old school of District number 7 was located on the plot of ground between Eldon Krueger's and Theodore Radke's. It was of frame construction, and seated from 65 to 70 pupils. It had a nice entrance hall for our wraps. I started school at the age of 7 and that was 83 years ago. At that time Ed Rifleman taught there, and he taught for 9 years. He was also our Town Clerk. He was followed by Mr. Jarvis, Herman Kell, and Anna Kemp, who many of you remember being a resident of our Town all her life. We always gave a lot of credit to Mr. Rifleman that this old school sent out quite a few teachers - Charlie, Martha, Anna, Louise Weinkauff, Martha Frank, Julius Kell, Bill and Albert Strassman, Meta, Lida Strege, George Schultz, and Laura Hobart.

Three of the teachers were former pupils of this School - Alice Chiber Weber, Fern Chiber Kittel, and Myrtle Chiber Ramthun, all daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Chiber.

In 1907, the District was split and a new school was built on land acquired from the late Christ Weinkauff and the Marshall Hill School. Mr. Rifleman purchased the forty where Arnold Bohm lived. He sold that to August Schmidt, when he left here.

The School was razed in the 1960's.

Some of the first teachers in the new school were Anna Weinkauff Krause, Meta Strege, Louise Weinkauff Grade, Mrs. Alex Gensman, Carola Flatter, and Meta Ziech.

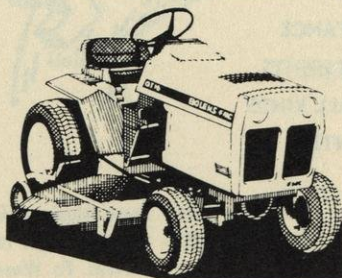
Fern Kittel

When the schools were consolidated, the building was turned over to the Town for a badly needed Town Hall. They had it remodeled and decorated, and is now serving another good purpose.

Mrs. Louise Grade

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BUTTERNUT GROVE SCHOOL

District Number 7

Butternut Grove School was built in 1904. Christ Weinkauf donated the land for the School. For a number of years this School was called Weinkauf's School. The cost of building the Schoolhouse was \$977.48.

Anna Weinkauf was the first teacher and she had 54 pupils for 8 months of school.



Following is a list of some of the former teachers at Butternut Grove School.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1905-1906 | Anna Weinkauf |
| 1906-1907 | Minnie Beyer |
| 1907 | Louise Weinkauf |
| 1908-1910 | Meta Strege |
| 1910-1911 | Helen Schubring |
| 1911-1912 | Clara Penke |
| 1912-1913 | Florence Grade Schwede |
| 1913-1916 | Clara Penke |
| 1916-1917 | Annie Pearson |
| 1917 | Franc Hulce |
| 1918-1920 | Carola Flatter |
| 1925-1926 | Dorothy La Dusire |
| 1927-1929 | Dorothy Brookhyser |
| 1929-1931 | Mabel Schuetz |
| 1935-1937 | Erna Kurth |
| 1938 | Dorothy Hopke |
| 1939-1940 | Lorraine Boser |
| 1940-1942 | Dorothy Luetschwager |
| 1942-1943 | Mary Artus |
| 1943 | Josphine Riley |
| 1944-1945 | Margaret Bricco |
| 1945-1947 | Clara Gensman |
| 1947-1948 | Herman Ziebarth |
| 1948-1949 | Clara Gensman |
| 1949-1952 | Amy Moody |
| 1952-1956 | Anna Mittelstaedt |
| 1956-1962 | Muriel Palesh Prah |

In 1908, Frank Krueger furnished the wood for the School for \$1.65 a cord.

In 1908, a motion was made and carried to have one month of German taught in school.

In 1919, a motion was made and carried that the name of the School be Maple Grove and if that name is chosen by another School, ours will be called by the name of Butternut Grove.

Before Twin Oaks was built, pupils from that area walked to Butternut Grove to attend school daily. Ben Detert was one of Mrs. Grade's former pupils who walked to Butternut to school each day. At that time, Mr. Detert lived where the Monte Gresens family reside today.

Butternut Grove is now the Town of Texas Town Hall and it is a busy center for all Township activities. It is used for a variety of meetings and is the voting center for the entire Township.

Faith Kettner

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RIVERVIEW SCHOOL

District Number 8

Old Riverview School was built in 1917. It was located across from the present Riverview School facing the Restlawn Cemetery. Henry Marquardt was the carpenter for this School. Herman Weinkauff furnished all of the granite for the basement and the cornerstone of the School.

Vernon Weinkauff was a teacher at this School from 1933-1936. He received \$65 per month for his teaching services. At the time that Vernon taught school, the only other structure near the Riverview School was the Nightingale Club. Mr. Weinkauff resides in the Town of Texas.

Vinetta Wolfe was the first teacher at Riverview School. Some of the other teachers at the School were:

- 1925-1926 Mrs. Aurora Burke
- 1927-1928 Mrs. Evelyn Marquardt
- 1928-1929 Erna Buss
- 1929-1931 Irma Trittin
- 1933-1936 Vernon Weinkauff
- 1948-1949 Annette Smith
- Mrs. Gramense
- Edna Windhorn
- Mrs. Smith
- Mrs. John White
- Mrs. Lamor

Early members of the School Board were Bill Tress, Arnold Rollenhagen, Herman Weinkauff, and Emil Goetsch.

1948-1949 was the last year that the Riverview School was used. After the School was closed, the students from this area went to the Franklin School. The school building was used as a storehouse for the City of Wausau.

Faith Kettner

DID YOU KNOW?

Our School Enrollment has dropped from 756 in 1975 to 750 in 1976.

HEWITT-TEXAS SCHOOL

Joint District Number 1

Construction began on the Hewitt-Texas School in the fall of 1961. The School opened its doors for students in the fall of 1962. The land that the School was built on was purchased from Otto Hahn. The School grounds cover 19 acres and the School building has 8 classrooms and 1 all-purpose room. The cost of the School was \$210,000.00.

The School Board at the time of construction were:

- Herbert O. Beyer, President
- Elmer R. C. Kell, Clerk
- Clarence F. Erdmann, Treasurer
- Ordal E. Kienbaum, Director
- Henry Vlietstra, Director

Building Committee:

- Henry C. Krueger
- Elmer P. Bootz

The Superintendent of Schools was G. W. Bannerman.

The faculty of 1962 were:

- Harry Jones, Principal
- Ronald H. Knowles, 6th grade
- Joyce Zaverousky, 5th grade
- Alice Weber, 4th grade
- Judith Osness, 3rd grade
- Dora L. Schilling, 2nd grade
- Muriel Prahll, 1st grade
- Ruth N. Manley, kindergarten

NOTICE

Another season is approaching us. Now is a very good time to get your FREE estimate on any asphalt work you may be thinking of. Such as, parking areas, driveways, barnyards, etc.

Call A & P PAVERS, Inc.
Collect 848-6240

or write Box 623, Wausau, Wis. 54401

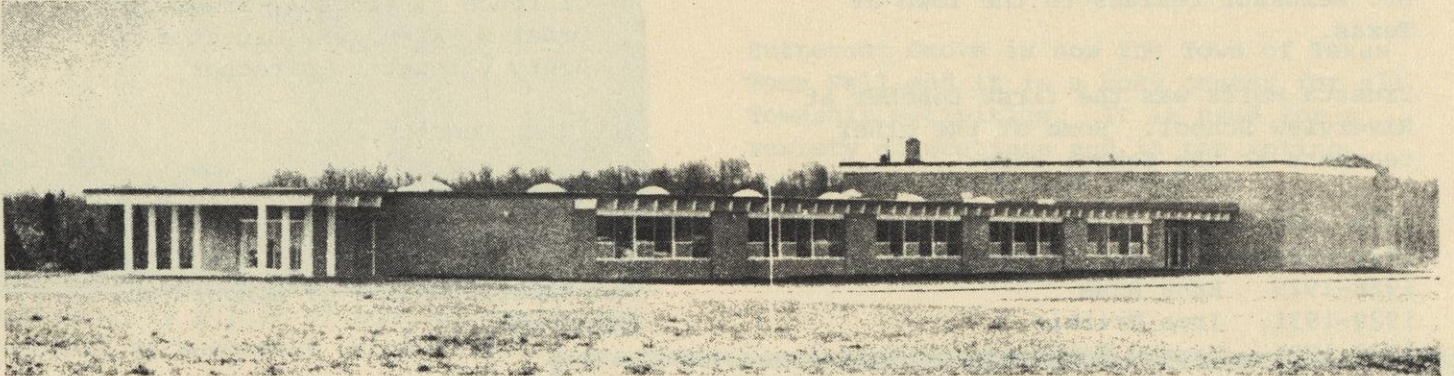
The faculty of 1976 are:

Don Christianson, Principal
Verlon Petznick, Intermediate
Katherine Ruckel, Intermediate
Marilyn Charles, Intermediate
David Krahn, Primary
Ted Spurduto, Primary
Margaret Zimmer, Primary
Faith Kettner, Primary
Jeanne Parkin, Kindergarten
Helen Lange, Reading Center

the intermediate and the primary; covering the classes from kindergarten through fifth grade. Hewitt-Texas has also developed a centralized library and a reading center. The library is presently located on the stage of the School, because all the large classrooms are being used by the students.

In 1976, there were 216 pupils attending Hewitt-Texas School. The School is presently divided into two departments:

Faith Kettner



The Hewitt-Texas School as it is Today (1976)

MRS. LOUISE GRADE

Mrs. Grade was born March 5, 1886. She was the daughter of the Christ Weinkauff's, and she lived on the current Herbert Banik farm. She attended country school in the Town of Texas, and in 1903 she graduated from the Marathon County Normal School. She taught school in the Towns of Wien, Wausau, and Texas. She recalls that the curriculum included an hour of German every day.



*Mrs. Louise Grade
on her 90th Birthday*

She married Otto Grade in 1908 and they farmed in the Town of Texas for 52 years. Mr. Grade died 22 years ago. Ten years ago Mrs. Grade turned the farm over to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Schultz, with whom she continues to make her home.

Mrs. Grade is an ardent lover of flowers, especially peonies.

She is a Charter Member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church Ladies Aid and a Charter member of the Texas-Wausau Homemakers Club, in which she is still active.

She had a brother, Charles Weinkauff, 98, Duarte, California, and two sisters, Mrs. Martha Shively, 96, Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Anna Krause, 92, Antigo. Mrs. Grade also has 10 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

Faith Kettner

STORY BY MRS. GRADE

A coincidence in the Christ Weinkauff family was that 4 of his 6 children lived to be over 90 in this Bicentennial year and all four were teachers. Charles was 98, July 9th, but passed away shortly before his birthday. He taught school in the Kalinke District and at Naugarts, Town of Berlin. Then he took a course at Valpo and from there went to Carson Pieri Scott's Co., as bookkeeper for 10 years. Then he took the Civil Service Examination, and was paymaster at Hoover Dam in Idaho. From there he went to Boulder Dam near Las Vegas until he retired and went to live in California. My sister, Martha, age 96, taught school in the Kalinke District and then clerked in the Peschman Store for 10 years. Then she too went to Valpo, and took a job for the Chas. Stevens Steel and Copper Plate Co. in Chicago. She compiled their first catalogue and received the sum of

\$100 extra for her pay. She left there for California to be married, and she still lives in her own home all by herself and takes care of a two-apartment flat. Anna taught at Bitternut Grove and in the Town of Berlin. Then she went to Stevens Point Normal School and after that taught in Antigo, until she was married in 1925. Anna is 92 and is making her home in the Langlade Hospital in the nursing home. She still is able to crochet and write letters.

Louise Weinkauff Grade was 90 on her last Birthday, and lives with her daughter and son-in-law, the William Schultz Family. She still is able to be up and doing things. She loves to putter with flowers indoors and out. Mr. Grade passed away, May 4, 22 years ago. He had been Town Clerk for 10 years and 5 years Town Chairman, besides farming.

One thing that is hard for me to realize is that my Country is only 110 years older than I am. I was to McKinley's funeral in the old opera house, which was very impressive. We sang his favorite song which was, "Lead Thou Me On". I helped register the men for World War I at the Town Hall, and how many more have they fought since.

Mrs. Louise Grade

FIRST SCHOOL BUS OF THE TOWN OF TEXAS

A law was passed in 1949 that required the Towns furnish high school students transportation to High School.

Before 1949, each Town paid tuition for high school students attending High School. Every student had to find their own transportation. Before there were many cars, most students found it necessary to board in the City. This was quite a hardship for people, and for this reason, many country children were deprived of a high school education.

Later, when nearly everyone owned a family car, usually the father acquired the chore of taking his children of high school age to school. Sooner or later an older child acquired his license to drive and took over the job, which also deprived the rest of the family of the car. This situation also kept some children from an education. As there was no enforced rule to continue school after the eighth grade for country children, many quit after they got their eighth grade diploma.

After the law of 1949 was passed providing transportation, all children were required to attend school until age sixteen; so, many children did go just until they reached that age. These children could either attend High School or Vocational School.

In 1949, the Town Board of the Town of Texas called for bids for a person to transport high school children to the High School in Wausau. This person was to supply a bus capable of hauling all the children that were registered for High School from the Town of Texas.

After the bids were examined and considered, Mr. Alfred Turner's bid was accepted. His driving record and other qualifications showed that he was a capable man for the job.

The first bus that Mr. Turner bought was a 48 passenger school bus. School buses were in great demand as the law was new and many were needed. The bids were taken so late that a bus was hard to find.



Finally, one which a man had ordered for a Michigan School and then didn't claim was located in Rhinelander. When it came, it was painted red, white, and blue, which Michigan had for their bus colors. It must be painted bright yellow as our color was to be. Later, all school buses were required to be yellow.



Mr. Turner hauled children for six years. They were very good years. There were no accidents, and the bus (a Ford) was a faithful servant. It traveled 103,000 miles with only W and WW blacktopped. There were heavy snows and much mud in the spring. During those six years, he enjoyed these young people very much. He still remembers the picnics he took them on and the ice cream treats on Fridays, when all trooped out to celebrate the end of the week.

These children, now grown and with families of their own, often stop and visit with their old bus driver whenever they happen to meet him.

Mrs. Alfred Turner

MARY POOR CHAPEL

When the Mary Poor Chapel was rebuilt in Wausau, the old building was moved to the Town of Texas, located on the Herman Sann Farm. This was in the late 1800's.

This Chapel was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Laymen and other ministers in the area served it. Reverend Paul Teige and Reverend H. Wheeler are two of the ministers of our Town who rendered services here.

Since transportation to their regular Churches was difficult, the residents of all denominations attended services here each Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Jester (the former Nora Duranceau) arranged services and conducted the Sunday School here.

Mr. Alfred Turner, who attended Sunday School here, said the attendance dwindled with the automobile age and so the Chapel was closed.

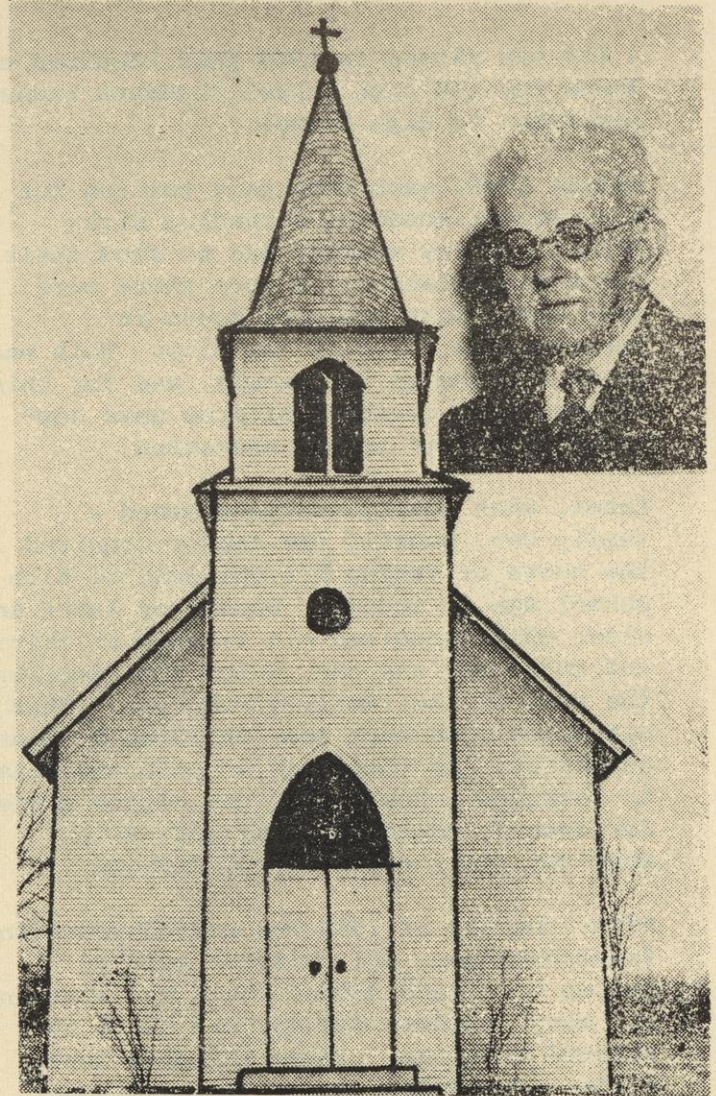
It was sold to Rudy Sann for a granary.

THE MISSION EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Many bells in our country have been silenced, but the bell in the Mission Evangelical Church still is rung every Sunday morning to announce its services.

This Church was completed and dedicated October 23, 1896, when it was then known as the Free German Methodist Church. The Church functioned about a year under this name. Then it was changed to the Mission Evangelical Church in 1897.

For the first five years, three ministers served the Church. They were from Wausau. Then in 1901, the Reverend Paul E. Teige became its pastor and served until 1952, when he passed away. Then Pastor Herman Oertel conducted services for 11 years until his death. Now the services are conducted by many Berean Bible Students, who are affiliated with the Bible Church in Cicero, Illinois, and from Brethren



*Mission Evangelical Church
Pastor Paul E. Teige*

throughout the United States.

The Church was first heated with a big pot bellied stove which was replaced with a fuel oil furnace in 1956. Kerosene lamps on brackets with reflectors were used to light the room until it was wired with indirect lighting in 1953.

An electric organ was purchased in 1957 and carpeting was laid in 1974. The lawn of the Church and Cemetery has been mowed whenever necessary since 1959.

The Church doors are open to all people who believe that Jesus Christ is our Savior.

Evelyn Teige

CEMETERIES

The Town of Texas has three Cemeteries.

The largest and best known is the Restlawn Memorial Park. They call it "The Cemetery Beautiful".

It is located next to the Riverview Area with its office in Wausau. It is bordered by Highway W and the Evergreen Road.

The Mission Evangelical Cemetery is located on the grounds of the Mission Evangelical Church. This land was donated by Herman Kittel and it was organized when the Church was built in 1896.

The Trinity Cemetery was organized in 1908 when a little neighborhood boy passed away. The land was donated by John Chiber. It is located on the Northwest corner of what was his farm. It is on the south corner of Rocky Ridge Road and Orchard Lane.



Dignity Simplicity Understanding

... characterize the approach to selecting a family memorial plot at

RESTLAWN MEMORIAL PARK

Advance selection before an emergency requires it, is a sensible step. The inevitable must happen at some time and to have a family memorial plot selected and approved by the family gives a feeling of solace and relieves some of the tension of last minute preparation.

It is especially comforting to those left behind to know that the one who was called away had a voice in the selection of a family memorial plot. Restlawn Memorial Park Association have sectarian and non-sectarian plots available and may be purchased on the installment basis. All lots have a guarantee of perpetual care.

MEMORIALIZATION OF YOUR FAMILY

Restlawn Memorial Park announces a new Mausoleum Crypt section and the construction of a new group of Garden-Crypt Mausoleums; its the initial phase of a long range plan for a major mausoleum complex.

For further information call (715) 842-4344
or Write Restlawn Memorial Park

618 Jackson Street
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401

CAMP BLESSING

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwede donated four acres of land running along Trappe River to Camp Blessing in 1972. The purpose of Camp Blessing is to promote Christian Fellowship and Public Service as follows: To readily proclaim the Gospel of Salvation and Reconciliation according to God's Holy Scriptures, teaching vital messages of truth and hope. Also, to conduct programs of worship, study, fellowship, and recreation for the purpose of developing personal character and understanding among people of all ages, but especially the young. Camp Blessing offers youths the opportunity to experience the real joy of Christian living through fellowship and to know God and the purpose of life through Bible studies.

Building of the Camp began with a work week in July, 1972. Volunteers from all walks of life and from all sections of our country began working on the quonset-type main building. It has 2,000 sq. ft. on the first floor, which consists of a kitchen, walk in freezer, toilets, and dining and assembly areas. The second floor has 1,000 sq. ft. and is used for offices and counselor's sleeping quarters.

At the second work week the following summer, four cabins were built for the boys and girls. Also, a centralized shower and storage room was completed the next summer. This year the Memorial Day weekend was used to finish all the final touches.



Building a Cabin at Camp Blessing

Four weeks of camping was held in 1973 for various age groups. The next year a week of camping for the retarded citizens was added to their schedule. The same type of programs were held in 1975, but this year two additional programs are offered. One for retired persons and the other a family camp. The Camp is offered free to anyone meeting the requirements regardless of color, race or creed.

The camper welcomes the opportunity to come away from the hum-drum of the secular world and to retreat to a quiet spiritual environment for a week of studying the word of God, praying together, working together and learning to do all things as unto the Lord.

The campers also help to improve the grounds and game equipment.

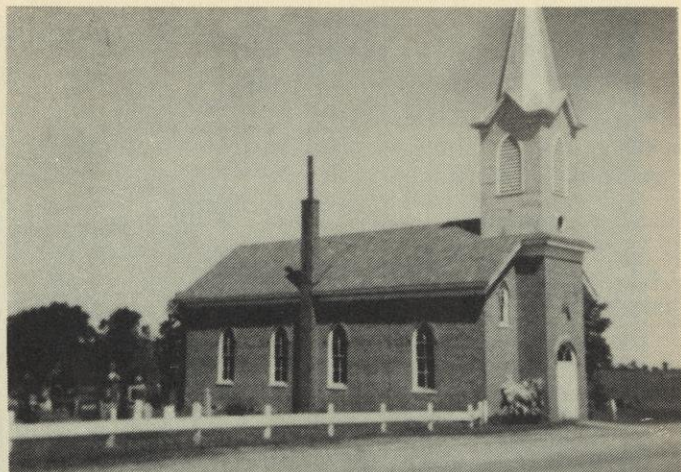
We know that the programs and usage will grow each year with God's Blessings and the memories of those using the Camp will have many Cherished Blessings.

Mary Lou Barden

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

You started your car and tractor with a crank.

You covered the car's radiator with a blanket to keep it from freezing.



*St. Peter's Church
when it was located across the road
with the cemetery.*

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Peter's Lutheran Church was built in 1882. This Church is a former Town of Texas Church, but after the Township boundaries were changed, it is now located in the Town of Wausau.

The Church was located on the same side of the road as the Cemetery. They built the basement and then moved the Church across the road in 1958.

This Church held a German Summer School each summer for six weeks. This Summer School was held in preparation for Confirmation classes. The children learned to read and write in German.

The first Pastor was a Circuit Pastor named Pastor Weber. Other Pastors who have served this Congregation are: Pastor Buerger, Pastor Rotermund, and Pastor Paul Schroeder. The present Pastor is Alfred Schroeder, son of Paul Schroeder.



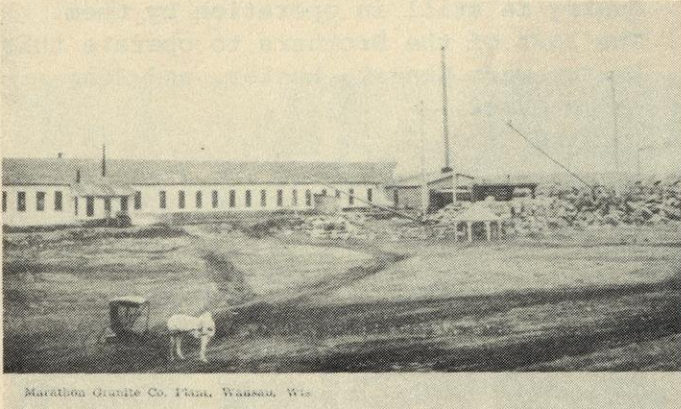
St. Peter's Lutheran Church Today

QUARRIES

It was Fred DeVoe who discovered that the central and eastern sections of the Town of Texas contained a source of wealth in its granite deposits.

In 1897, he bought the interests of the Cohn and Robertson Co. in Heights and went into the business alone.

When his business was well established, he sought capital from men of means, so that the business could expand and provide a better market through advertising and mass production. Thus, the Marathon Granite Co. was organized.



Marathon Granite Co. Plant, Wausau, Wis.

Marathon Granite Co.

A large finishing plant was built in Wausau. It was located on Wausau Avenue extending northward on Third Street (part of which is now used by the Wergin Co., Inc.). Mr. DeVoe managed this Company.

Some of the early large contracts they received were the furnishings of the east wing of the Wisconsin State Capitol at Madison. This was in 1913 and they received \$14,000 for it. They also provided the inside finishings of a large insurance company and bank in Salt Lake City, Utah. They made the Monument for Haney, the builder of the Alaska Railroad, in Seattle, Washington.

The operation of the quarry and saw and planing mills on Whiskey Road promoted the building of the Boarding House and Marathon Store.

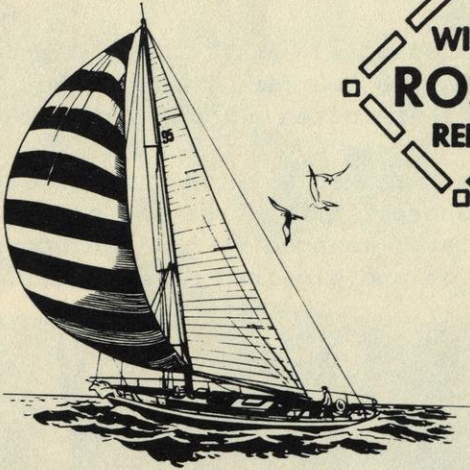
All these buildings were painted white, so many of the early residents often referred to it as White City.

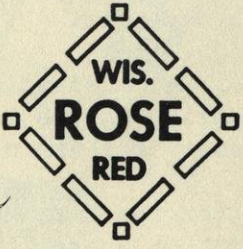
Since horses were used to transport the stones to Wausau, a large hip roofed barn was built about two blocks west of the store. A house for the teamsters was built here too.

A large apple orchard was planted between the store and barn.


The need for a blacksmith shop was solved by building a blacksmith shop across the road from the barn. It was used for shoeing the horses and repairing the wagons and sleighs. The area farmers received service here too. This building was razed and so was the barn.

The house has been moved and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Osborne, located on Granite Road, then called Whiskey Road.





BETTER MEMORIALS
FOR
SMOOTHER SELLING



LAKE WAUSAU GRANITE CO.

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN, 54401

P. O. Box 397
Tele: 715-845-5497

They usually had two rigs conveying the stone to Wausau. Huge heavy wagons were used in the summer and large heavy sleighs in the winter. Three teams or six horses pulled one and two teams or four horses pulled the other. It was an especially difficult job for the horses. They returned home at night wet, tired, and hungry. It was most difficult during the spring season.

In winter, the horses were used to plow the drifted roads. A large snow plough was used. The area farmers really appreciated this because they hauled wood with teams to Wausau too.

The store has always been a gathering spot for the area youth. This began when Mr. DeVoe bought a wind-up phonograph and records to be played. He also had one of the first radios in our Town. It was an ear phone job connected to a speaker. It is said that the radio operator, usually the store manager, would put on the ear phones to tune in the set and listen for ten to fifteen minutes before turning on the speaker. The reception with the ear phones wasn't the best and worse when played through the speaker.

Mr. DeVoe also held barn dances and had dancing in the boarding house. The Weber Brothers often played for him.

After the Marathon Granite Co. dissolved, another quarry in the area was opened by him and later managed by his daughters, Agnes DeVoe and Winefred Silbernagel.



Lake Wausau Granite Company

Their finishing plant was located on East Wausau Avenue next to the Wisconsin River. This business dissolved in the late 1950's.

We can readily see how important the quarry industry has been to our Town in employment and as a social aspect.

KANNENBERG'S QUARRIES

The Kannenberg Brothers have operated various red stone quarries in the Town of Texas for many years. The last quarry being the old DeVoe Quarry, purchased by them from D. J. Murray in 1947. They sold the Quarry in 1963 to Monumental Sales of Minnesota. The Quarry is still in operation by them. The last of the Brothers to operate this Quarry were Ernest, Lester, and John Kannenberg.

Fred Kannenberg

LAKE WAUSAU GRANITE COMPANY

The Lake Wausau Granite Company was incorporated March 15, 1913. They started manufacturing in the spring of 1914.

It was formed by a group of stone cutters and polishers during a strike at the Marathon Granite Company.

The first quarry acquired by the Corporation was in the year 1913 in the Town of Settin consisting of 15 acres. This quarry was in operation for about 15 to 17 years. The stone produced from this quarry was called Parcher Green. Due to the unfavorable conditions and inferior material, the Company began to look for a good source of Red Granite.

In 1923, the Corporation purchased 6 acres of land in the Town of Maine. This quarry was operated until the Corporation purchased 10 acres of land in the Town of Texas in 1932.

In 1937, the Lake Wausau Granite Company purchased 20 acres of land in the Town of Texas from the Marathon Granite Company. They started operating in it in 1940.

In the fall of 1953, the Corporation purchased 196 acres from the D. J. Murray Security Corporation, part of which is our present operation.

We have been quarrying in this vicinity approximately 37 years. Quarry operations have improved considerably over the past years, drilling, channeling, and now burning with fuel oil and air.

Harold Tritten

THE DE VOE QUARRY

In the Town of Texas, a plant for polishing stone was located in Granite Heights before the year 1900. The stone for this plant was shipped in from Monticello and as far away as Vermont.

Mr. DeVoe was manager of this plant. He hired Herman Weinkauff to work for him. Around the year 1900, they decided to look for red granite in our own Town, and eliminate a lot of shipping expense. They found just the ideal red granite on the Gust Borchardt property in the Town of Texas. The ledge was tested and proved ideal for monuments - red in color without seams or flaws. At once, the quarry was in full swing with as many as 12 to 14 men employed. Being within walking distance, the men boarded at the Christ Weinkauff home. They could even go home for dinner, eliminating the carrying of a lunch bucket.



Lake Wausau Granite on Whiskey Road

The stones were hauled with a team of horses by the late Leroy Durkee. If they were rushed for stones, Gust Borchard Sr. and Otto Grade farms, in the Town, helped deliver the stones to Wausau.

The Heights plant has been discontinued. Mr. DeVoe had a wife and two daughters who were very active in the social affairs of the community. Nothing Mr. DeVoe enjoyed more than to join our dancing party in the dining room to the old accordian music played by Albert Kell. The old swallow tail coat would really flop.

Herman Weinkauff continued as manager until his death 45 years later. Towards the end of those 45 years, the choice red granite became scarce and they finally had to abandon the quarry. It then became a beautiful lake and a swimming hole for teenagers. It being 80 feet deep and solid rock at the bottom, it was considered too dangerous without a lifeguard. Mr. Weinkauff's two sisters, being teachers in the vicinity, changed off doing the bookkeeping. Pearl Meservy, being an ex-Marathon County teacher, was the bookkeeper at the Wausau plant.

Quite a few of the quarry workers worked at the Wausau plant later. Some of the DeVoe quarry workers were: Herman Weinkauff, Manager; Albert Kell, who later owned Lake Wausau; Charlie Kell; Gust Raduechel; Henry Reuther; Laro Anderson; W. Ninibock; R. Seefeldt; Elmer Wentworth; Otto Schmoekel; Bill Quade; Chas. Quade; Coon Paff; Edwin Paff; and Frank Walters. Mr. DeVoe also owned and operated the DeVoe Store later known as the Kell Store.

Mrs. Louise Grade



Marathon Granite Quarry

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Gleason's had the first telephone in the eastern part of our Town.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

There were ten subscribers on one telephone line.

McWAD INC

**MASON WORK
COMMERCIAL - INDUSTRIAL
RESIDENTIAL BLOCK
BRICK and STONE WORK**

1110 Evergreen Rd 675-7123

TAVERNS OR SALOONS

THE RIVERVIEW TAVERN AND PARK

The first Saloon was owned by Mr. and Mrs. "Manda" Thorn. It was open for business about 1900 and was located on the corner of Highway W and Golf Club Road. Mr. Thorn was remembered for his having a "peg leg". He was also a Deputy Game Warden. Other owners were: L. Glasel, M. Nowinski, Tom Zell, Bob Weinkauf, and Otto Schael. Mr. Schael was the last owner before it was razed about five years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weinkauf purchased the Riverview Tavern and Park from Manda Thorn in 1912.

The building consisted of a tavern and living quarters on the first floor and a dance hall on the second floor.

In 1909 an outdoor pavilion was built, which was used for dancing during the summer months.

Since this park and tavern was located near the City Limits, it was used for picnics by many organizations.

At one time, a Trap Shoot was held in the park, and baseball was played there.

In 1943, the property was sold to Otto Schael. Mr. Schael operated until his health failed and sold it in 1971 when it was razed.

BRANDT'S FAMILY BAND

Route 3, Box 244 A
Wausau, Wis. 54401

Old-time Music - Polkas & Waltzs

for

*Weddings - Showers - Anniversaries
2 or 3 Piece Band
Call for Prices*

PHONE (715) 675-3814

Miss Lillian Ostrowski operated a drive-in hamburger stand here for several summers.

A large condominium is located here now, known as Forest Park Estates Condominium.

The second Saloon and Dance Hall was located on Brokaw Corners, where the Langhoff Store is now located. The first owner was Tom Powers. John Schneck (Mrs. C. J. Holzem's Father) then operated it. Later C. J. Holzem changed it over and operated it as a grocery store. Charles Kell then built the tavern across the road. It was sold to Gust Voss, who operated it for many years. Other owners were Tom Andreski, and John Morgan, the present proprietor.



Tom's Bar at Brokaw Corners

See next page for picture of the Schneck Saloon and Dance Hall.

Another Saloon was located on the corner of W and WW. It was owned by a Bob Krueger. A Saloon was also located in the building now owned by Randolph Bergklint. A license was issued to a Mr. Becker.

The Nightingale Club was opened in 1932 by Henry Johannsen. It was later run by Elmer Menzner. This was located just

north of the corner of W and Edgewood Road. The building was destroyed by fire about 1938 and was never rebuilt.

In 1939, Leo Krueger opened up what is now the LoMar Supper Club. In 1946, Ed. Brandenburg opened the Wagon Wheel.

In the early 1930's, Elmer Kell began operating a grocery store in the quarry area. In 1940, he began operating a beer bar along with the grocery store, all being located in the same building. Tom Brendemuehl began operating it about 1973, and at present Wayne Laffin is operating it.

Ben Detert

Do you remember when?

The Detert Cheese Factory (formerly located on the southeast corner of intersection of Twin Oaks Road and Little Cain Road) was called "The Pig Wrestle Ballroom" and parties were held there after the Factory closed.

DRIFT INN

John and Ann Morgan
BEER - LIQUORS - WINES

Phone 675-6140

Rt. # 3

at Brokaw Corners
WAUSAU, WIS.



The Schneck Tavern

Manschaffler *John Schneck* *Martin Zolpman* *Charles Sarn*

HOLZEM'S STORE

John and Helen Schneck came to this Country in 1885. They settled in Mosinee for awhile; then they moved to Edgar on a small farm with a log cabin on it. They lived there until they moved to the Township of Texas in 1906. They ran a tavern and also had dances every Saturday night above the tavern. Those days they called them Saloons. Dolf Weber and his wife were the musicians. There was a great big grand piano that Mrs. Weber played and Dolf played a violin. The boys and girls came from Mosinee almost every Saturday. The bunch from what was called back of the Creek in Wausau used to come too. Then we had big crowds.

The boys worked in the woods every winter up in Bunker Hill. My Dad worked in the woods and in sawmills most of the time.

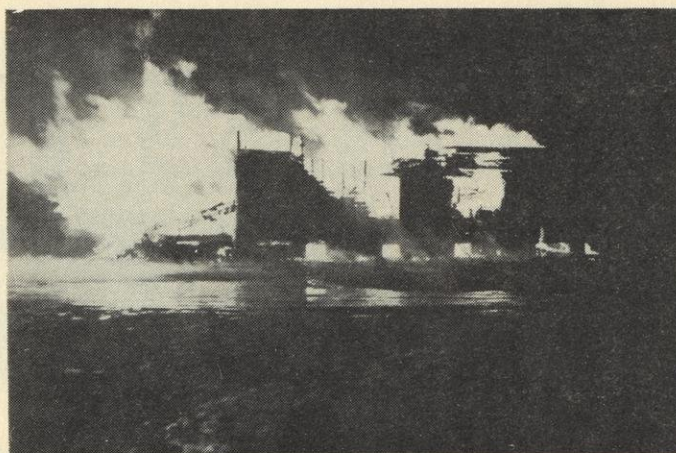
My mother died in 1948 and my Dad died in 1950.

We moved to the Town of Texas in 1931. On my folks place, there was 53 acres of land and at that time they were running a tavern. We sold or rather traded our little home on Augusta Avenue for a herd of Guernsey heifers. That was the start of our farming. We took the place over and promised to keep my folks for the rest of their natural lives. We didn't like the tavern business so in a couple months we started a store, with a hundred dollars worth of groceries which Mr. Kickbusch wholesale charged to us. We added to that every week. As we paid one bill, the next week we would charge a little more, and it kept on until we had to make the little room we started in a little bit bigger and it kept on growing every year.

We moved in March and in May my Mother had a stroke, which paralyzed her right side. She was in and out of the hospital for about a year. Then she got so she could drag her foot and walk a little, but she never could use her arm or hand. It got so they couldn't stand the noise and commotion of the children, so we moved the garage on a foundation and made a three room house to live in. I still did all their cooking and laundry. Some-

times I would have as many as 12 to 16 for supper. We had some men making wood for us. We used that to pay for bills that we took over. We hauled the children to St. Mary's School every day and lots of times they had to walk when their Dad worked out of town.

In 1944, when our youngest, Sandy, was five months old, the store burned down the day before Christmas.



*Holzlem Store Fire
December 24, 1944*

Everything we had baked and all the gifts were lost. That was when we found out what good neighbors and friends we had. By the next evening we all had something to wear and food on the table. Chris was staying in Merrill at the time. He worked in the Ward Paper Mill as an

LANGHOFF'S
Country **STORE**
675-3885

Your Complete Country General Store
Featuring Fresh Cut Meats 8 AM-8 PM Mon-Fri
8 AM-5 PM SAT 9 AM-12 AM Sun

RFD 3 *Junction of*
Wand WW

Cold Beer & Pop Gas & Oil

accountant. He had three of the children with him at the time. We went to live in Merrill for six months, while we had the store rebuilt. Some of the boys stayed down in the little house because we had cows to milk and farm work to do. Then for 3 or 4 months, they went to Marshall Hill School.

Greg, the oldest boy, was in the Philippines at the time. He also was in Australia while he was in the Army. Don and Marvin were in the Navy. Some of the older girls lived on the east coast while their husbands were in the Navy.

There are lots of years in between that I could write about, but time is short.

Then, Mr. Holzem died in 1972. I ran the store for one more year; then sold it to Wilbert and Beverly Langhoff in 1973.

Mrs. Chris Holzem

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Mr. Kolpacki built the grocery store in Riverview.



Mrs. Chris Holzem

MARATHON GRANITE COMPANY STORE AND BOARDING HOUSE

The Boarding House was built by the Marathon Granite Company in 1916. It had 8 bedrooms upstairs where some of the men could sleep that worked at the quarries and sawmill. There were between 30 and 40 men that ate their noon dinner there. Some stayed or boarded there and some went home. The men that didn't stay at the Boarding House either walked or rode horses to work.

A grocery store was located downstairs at the Boarding House where the people from around could come and buy groceries.

In 1919 the Company built a warehouse across the road where they sold feed.

In 1920 the Company built the General Merchandise Store known as the Marathon Store, which was annexed to the warehouse. At the Store they sold ladies ready-to-wear clothes, mens and ladies and childrens shoes, mens work clothes, yard goods, gas and oil, hardware, drugs, fresh meat, sausage and soft drinks. The meat, sausage, and soft drinks were kept cold with ice, which was put up in big blocks in the winter time. The ice was bought from a farmer, Mr. Stoltz, who made the ice in Trappe River. The ice was stored in a big building in back of

the Store, which is still standing. There was enough ice in the building to last till the next winter. Some people would come and buy ice for their ice boxes and to make homemade ice cream.

The store was kept open 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. 7 days a week. Kerosene lamps were used for lights.

The First one to manage the Store was Miss Mead, followed by Arthur Meilhan, Earl Sullivan, and finally in 1925 Mr. De Voe of the Marathon Granite Company hired Elmer Kell as manager.

In 1931 Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kell bought the Store from the Company and also the Boarding House, which they remodeled into two apartments. They lived downstairs and rented the upstairs.

In 1939 the electric lines were installed and they had refrigeration in the Store.

Elmer Kell was in the Store 47 years. He retired from the Store and sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brendemuehl. They operated the Store for 4 years and sold out to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Laffin, who are now doing business there.



Marathon Store in 1970

LAFFIN'S

MARATHON STORE & BAR

Route 3, Box 380
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401

Phone 845-1730

Wayne & Sherry Laffin

Groceries, Beer, Gas, Feed

4-H CLUBS

At one time or another all of the eight School Districts in our Town had a 4-H Hot Lunch Club. The teachers were the leaders and received the pins as other 4-H leaders do for their services.

Usually, the hot lunch was obtained by the jar method. The children brought soups, etc. in pint jars to be heated in a hot water bath.

Sometimes the teachers had the children prepare the hot lunch at school. This consisted mostly of vegetable soups, hot chocolate, or hot vegetables.

These Clubs were organized as the other 4-H Clubs and all members kept a record book.

One of the first 4-H Clubs in our Town and County was organized as the Trappe River 4-H Club. Mr. Fred Kannenberg was the General Leader. Mrs. Helen Hill assisted with the home economic projects.

The Club was active in Fair displays and demonstrations. It included youth from both Hustling and Twin Oaks School Districts.

Fern Kittel



Texas Ramblers 4-H Club
Action Center 1974

TEXAS RAMBLERS 4-H CLUB

The present Texas Ramblers 4-H Club came into being in 1959 at an organizational meeting held at the Trappe School. Mrs. Milfred Wedepohl was the first General Leader of this Club. The original membership was 40. Some of the early families involved were: Stewart Anderson, Herb Banik, Leo Sann, Roland Rodewald, Vernon Weinkauff, Herman Radloff, Milfred Wedepohl, Lawrence Raduechel, Victor Laffin, Frank Carmichael, August Koehler, Fred Radtke, Elmer Buth, Ray Breuning, Elmer Bootz, Lawrence Abraham, and Tony Marcis. Meetings were held alternately at the various one room schools in the Township. Achievement Night was held at the old Jefferson School. Drama was an early emphasis. Mrs. Wedepohl recalls the struggle of putting on a play and the difficulty some of the farm boys had in finding time to learn lines. They did put it together and performed before several PTA groups.

Mrs. Herbert Banik was the first Foods Project Leader of the Club. She recalls having Don Carmichael as the only boy in her project. This young man was sometimes an embarrassment to the Leader, he knew more about food preparation than she did. Food preparation became his career, for several years as a chef and presently as a restaurant manager in Arizona.

In early years, dairy was a big project with many animals taken to the Fair. In recent years, only the Eldred Plautz Family has exhibited cattle. Horses was another big project in the 1960's and early 70's, but due to the cost of exhibiting at the Fair, interest in this project has waned. Most popular projects still remain Foods and Clothing for the girls, and woodworking for the boys (plus some girls).

Over the years of the Texas Ramblers, many Town of Texas Residents helped make the Club a success by serving as adult leaders. These include: Mrs. Herman Radloff, Mrs. Vernon Weinkauff, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. James Carmichael, Mrs. Robert Kohnhorst, Walter Wilke, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walters,

Mary and Ronald Walters, Donald Allman, Lawrence Strassman, Mrs. Dennis Pfaff, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bousley, Ed. Schulz, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Matsche, Alex Gensman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Erdmann, Joanne Erdmann, Mrs. Ted Radtke, Dennis Prigge, Bill Behrendt, and Mrs. Gary Bootz.

In 1965, Mrs. Herbert Banik assumed the General Leader responsibility and served until 1974, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Lawrence Matsche. Membership in the 1960's and 1970's swelled to near 100, with this years enrollment of 96.

Mrs. Banik had as her motto, "4-H must be fun while learning". Not only was learning "how to" important, but becoming a well rounded person was most important. Hence, recreation became a major part of the 4-H program.

Baseball had always been a part of the program, with many recalling that early practice field on Pine Bluff Road next to the Wisconsin River. It was always a draw between hitting mosquitoes or the ball. Although some of the earlier teams were "Charlie Brown" type teams, true championship qualities began to emerge. In 1968, under the coaching of the late Virgil Koehler, Texas Ramblers became County champions. In 1973, a Junior Baseball Division was formed and Texas Ramblers Jr. Team took Division Championship. They repeated this in 1974. In 1974, the older mixed team took County Championship. It was Don Allman's swan song after serving several years as coach. Ronald Walters is the present coach of baseball, basketball, and volleyball program.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carmichael were instrumental in teaching members a little grace on the dance floor. They held square dance lessons in their basement with as many as 3 squares going, while other members were sitting out waiting their turn. In 1973, the Club received a Trophy for the "Best Over-all Dance" in the County Music Festival.

As part of the "4-H must be fun" theory, the tradition of a yearly Club trip was established. This was financed by an ice cream social held in June. Some of the trips taken were: Milwaukee Zoo (2), Circus Museum at Baraboo, Crystal Cave

and St. Paul, Jim Peck's Wildlife and State Fish Hatchery, Van Stihl Winery, Railroad Museum at Green Bay.

Everything hasn't been all fun. The Club was also active in community improvement. In the spring members can be found walking along roads picking up litter and they helped clean up the swimming area by the Trappe River bridge.



*Texas Ramblers 4-H Club
Clean-Up Project 1970*

In 1973, the Club remodeled the inside of the Town of Texas Town Hall, with the Town covering the cost of materials. Painting and carpentry was done by members with the help of the fathers (Jim Carmichael, Herb Banik, Don Allman, Ted Radtke, and others).

A healthy 4-H Club is a sign of a healthy community. Let's keep the Texas Ramblers healthy with 100% community involvement.

Fern Banik

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Henry Vantzke had a zoo on what is now Evergreen Road.

TEXAS RAMBLERS 4-H CLUB
1975-1976

Most of our general monthly meetings were held at the Hewitt-Texas School in 1975, but in 1976, we switched to the Town of Texas Town Hall. In 1975, our projects were a pancake dinner held at the Community Center. We had a sock hop in April at the Hewitt-Texas School with pop, popcorn, and prizes. Shrubs were received from the 4-H Office and planted in our Township in May (pines and spruce). In the June Dairy Month Parade, we had a tractor pulling a hay wagon with a cow on it. The Club held road clean-up in May covering most of W and WW. They also try to keep the Town Hall clean. The ice cream social was held at the Town Hall on June 22. We sold 20 cartons of light bulbs as a fund raising project. Our camp-out was held in July and got rained out from Walter's field. The Club trip was to Baraboo Circus World. A few 4-H in action projects were done at the Fair-working sessions. The family picnic was held August 17 at Marathon Park with baseball as entertainment. We worked in schools on a 4-H Expansion Effort Program - "4-H is Dynamite". We had a pizza sale in October, working all day Saturday. We went caroling to the aged and confined the Month before Christmas.

How to conserve energy was a big learning area this year.

In 1976, we have followed much the same pattern.

In addition to our Club events, there is usually roller skating parties. Snow-mobile rides have entered into the Club's activities for the past two years. We have presented Mrs. Gensman with an Easter Egg Tree these past two years. The younger kids have gone on a bike hike - last year to the Eau Claire Dells when the temperature was close to 90 degrees. This year we went to Big Sandy Park and toured the Sunset Cheese Factory.

Our Club is always in the Athletic Field on entertainment. Ronald Walters handles this area. The Volleyball, Basketball, and Baseball Leagues are active and time consuming events.



Baseball Team 1975

In 1975, the Senior Team won the Eastern League Championships in baseball, softball and volleyball. They were also the County Champs in softball.

In 1976, the Senior Team won the Eastern Division in volleyball and basketball, and the Central Division in baseball. The Junior Team won the County Division in volleyball and basketball.

In the 1975-1976 Club year, there were 19 project leaders, 48 families, and 96 members, as follows:

- Allman, John, Joe, Judy, Kathy, Rick, Tom
- Asmundsen, Jim, Ken, Mike, Rick
- Banik, Linda
- Baumann, Donna
- Baumann, Julie
- Borchardt, Lisa
- Bousley, Mike, Tina, Tin
- Leaders - Bob, Sue
- Brandt, Andy, Christine, Dean, Robert, Sue
- Buth, Colleen
- Carmichael, Kay
- Leaders - Jim, Francis
- Dombrowsky, Don, Eric, Jody
- Duranceau, Debra, Robert
- Gajewski, Mark, Luke
- Gibbs, Barry
- Gruetzmacher, Debra, Jeff
- Haynes, Mark, Robert, Vicki, Wanda

Hlava, Dawn
 Harne, Steve
 Jones, Kristina
 Kettner, Elmer Jr., Jesse, Velvet, Vicki
 Kettner, Mary
 Kluck, Clare, Rory
 Koehler, Barb, Jane
 Leader - Dave
 Kohnhorst, Robbie, Barb
 Leader - Lois
 Krueger, Joel, Terry, Todd
 Madden, Brian, Kathy, Lori
 Leader - Joan
 Matsche, Brian, Bruce, Cary, Laurinda
 Leader - Marian, Lawrence
 Oliver, Carolyn, Charlotte
 Olson, DuWayne
 Ostrowski, Chris, Jeff, Mike
 Pfaff, Kelli
 Leader - Yavonne
 Plautz, JoMarie, William
 Prigge, Jay
 Leader - Dennis
 Radtke, Dennis, Linda, Sue
 Leader - Dorothy
 Raduechel, Jamie, Kathy, Lois, Patti
 Schreiber, Andy
 Schultz, Sue
 Seehafer, Chris
 Stankowski, Tammy
 Teske, Tracey
 Thorn, Lyn
 Webster, Tim, Erin
 Walters, Mike
 Leaders - Helen, Ron, Jim, Mary
 Weyneth, Alice
 Winter, Delmar, Janice
 Leader - Mae
 Wolff, Barb, Norman, Sandy, Sarah, Theresa
 Leader - Bootz, Linda
 Leader - Erdmann, Helen, Joanne

General Leader - Mrs. Lawrence Matsche

Assistant Leader - Mrs. Frank Walters

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

In 1924 Herman Dittmar and Sons chased a herd of Purebred Brown Swiss Cattle to the Marathon County Fair. Following in a Model T Ford, pulling a spring wagon with calves, was Ben Detert. This was a 15 mile trip, which went right through the City of Wausau.

THE TEXAS TRIGGERS 4-H CLUB

The Texas Triggers 4-H Club was organized in 1945. The following people were involved in the formation and function of the Club: Mr. C. J. McAleavy, who was the County Agent at that time; Merle Ramer, Home Agent; Irvin J. Corey, County 4-H Club Agent; Milton Gohdes, General Leader; and Mrs. T. Ryan, Assistant Leader of the Club.

The Club's first meeting was held at the Jefferson School in the Town of Texas on March 5, 1945. The meeting was called to order by Milton Gohdes, and election of officers was held. The election results were as follows: Harvey Hackbarth, President; Albert Reichel, Vice President; Eloise Duranceau, Secretary; and Darrell Ryan, Club Reporter. At this first meeting the name "Texas Triggers" was chosen.

Meetings were held the second Tuesday of every Month at the Jefferson School unless someone desired to have it at their home. Refreshments and food were brought by the children, and served by a hostess. Programs at each meeting were put on by appointed committees.

Some of the projects for the first year included handicrafts, headed by Milton Gohdes; sewing, Mrs. Wm. Oesterreich; music, Mrs. Max Hollinger (who resigned not long after and Mrs. George Langhoff took over); and Mrs. Ryan, cooking and gardening.

The official Club cheer was:

To the Texas Triggers we give a cheer.
 For this is the end of our first Club year.
 A number of prizes at the Fair we have won.
 Achievement day was great fun.
 This year we have won a score.
 Next year we will do ever so much more.
 For after you get in the swing you can
 Accomplish almost anything.
 So let's all work and strive
 Not just hang on the wagon and ride.
 If you cannot sew a dress, do not give
 up in scorn.
 Just grab the bull by the horn.
 And go go go.

After two years of leadership, Milton resigned. Mrs. Ryan then took over the General Leadership. As more projects were added, more project leaders were needed. Mr. Wm. Oesterreich became Project Leader of dairy and swine; George Langhoff for sheep and handicrafts; Mrs. Oesterreich for poultry and forestry (along with her sewing project); Mrs. George Langhoff took over the cooking and baking project, along with music.

Mrs. Ryan resigned in 1951 after 8 years of leadership, and her successor was Mr. George Langhoff, with Mrs. Langhoff as his assistant for one year. Then, in 1953, Mr. L. Abraham took over the general leadership. Mrs. Ryan returned as assistant leader for two years. There were some changes in project leaders from time to time - Mr. Sigmund Podgorski was handicrafts leader for some time.

Mr. Abraham resigned in 1958 and was replaced by Mrs. Elroy Lange. She resigned after two years, and not being

able to find anyone interested in leadership, the Texas Triggers Club ended forever.

The Club's Rah was:

Can 4-H Clubs work without leaders? No!
Can 4-H Clubs work without members? No!
Can 4-H Clubs work without parents? No!
So let's all work together and make our Texas Triggers 4-H Club bigger and better.

Ya! Ya! Ya!

Another Rah, written a year after the Club's dissolution, went as follows:

Here's to our 4-H Club
Rah Rah Rah
Join it again Yah-yah-yah!
What Club did you say?
Texas Triggers Ray Ray Ray!

Mrs. Ryan



Texas Triggers 4-H Club 1950

TRAPPE RIVER HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The First Twenty Years

Our Club was organized on the 29th day of March, 1921, at the home of Mrs. Carl Ulrich. Miss Mary Brady, the first Home Demonstration Agent, presided.

The Club was organized by Mrs. Horace J. Wheeler. She was elected President. Vice President was Mrs. Herman Dittmar, Secretary was Mrs. Harold C. Wheeler, and Treasurer was Mrs. Carl Ulrich. The Board of Managers were Mrs. Richard Plautz, Mrs. Emil Schultz, and Mrs. Ernest Kannenburg.



Band at the Fair 1925

During the first twenty years, the members had their ups and downs, joys and sorrows. The Club increased and decreased by members moving and passing away. Others resigned for their own reasons.

Various plays were popular entertainment. The first of which was given at the Twin Oaks School, with Miss Mary Billington as Director. "The Neighborhood Gossip," a humorous play consisted of eight female characters. Much to the dismay of the Director, their greatest joy was giggling at the mistakes made by amateur actors.

Old fashioned clothes were the costumes. Some were made for sixteen inch waist lines of which they had very few. Mrs. Ben Detert had a blue striped nurses

uniform which must have been designed for a very small waist. Poor Mrs. Detert. After breathing with tiny gasps all evening, finally she became so excited, and breathed a sigh, and her memorized lines escaped through the accidental opening in the front of her dress. Mrs. Detert in dismay exclaimed, "Now it's all out".

The first Club picnic was held at the Trappe River, across from Neal Hashers home. Ice cream was made by some of the members of the Club. Right after the precious refreshments were loaded on a milk wagon, the horse ran away. It was captured before any damage was done. After the ice cream was safely delivered, it was discovered the corks had been omitted on the tops of the old fashioned freezers that had holes in the covers and salt had gotten into the ice cream. Wakelyn McNeil, the first County Agent, after having a helping, refused Mrs. Wheelers urgent invitation for another.

Having had showers on the younger ladies of the Club, they decided to have a shower for the older ones, beyond the stage of stork visits. The party took place in honor of Mrs. Ulrich, Mrs. Strassman, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Kreager, and Mrs. Roeder. The ladies were very much surprised when they received many useful gifts.

Entertaining and being entertained by neighboring clubs were always a pleasure. From birthdays, anniversaries, weddings, fairs, holidays, picnics, community singing, as well as regular meetings, were well attended.

Lessons and demonstrations to improve your home, community, and family health were eagerly attended. Early days found the County Home or Farm Agent at the meetings.

Mrs. Bonnie Williams is the Home Economist now with ten others preceding her. There are lessons on every type of homemaking and management held at the Court House frequently. These are available to interested members.

Homemakers are often at schools and community activities lending a helping hand and frequently give funds to the stricken and needy.



*Trappe River Homemakers' Club
30th Anniversary - March 29, 1951*

Seated from left to right are: Mrs. Ed. Kurth, Mrs. Herman Dittmar, Mrs. George Strassman, Mrs. Clarence Erdmann, and Mrs. Ben Detert.

Standing from left to right are: Mrs. Michael Kettner, Mrs. Ed. Boerke, Mrs. Herbert Gresens, Mrs. Wilbert Wilde, Mrs. Otto Pieper, and Mrs. Martin Kufahl.

Bus trips to points of interest in Wisconsin and neighboring States are a regular occurrence. Old and new places in the local cities find us on an occasional tour.

When treasuries get "low", auctions are scheduled. As in the past, homemade items sell well.

As the years go by many faces have gone as new ones appear at the monthly meetings held on the third Thursday at 8:00 P.M. at alternating homes.

Our oldest member joined the Club in 1924. Many others have been part of the Club for at least 25 years. The following 12 members are the present (1976) Club, in its 55th year:

Mrs. Frank Abraham, Vice President
Mrs. Ed. Boerke
Mrs. Ben Detert
Mrs. Elmer Dittmar
Mrs. Clarence Erdmann, Librarian
Mrs. Gabe Hollander, President
Mrs. Donald Kettner, Music
Mrs. Lawrence Matsche, Secretary
Mrs. Ronald Muschinske
Mrs. Evie Schepp, Sunshine
Mrs. Earl Schmid
Mrs. Ed. Zander

Mrs. Gabe Hollander



Trappe River Homemakers' Club
50th Anniversary - April 24, 1971

Seated from left to right are: Mrs. Donald Kettner, Mrs. Evelyn Schepp, Mrs. Edward Boerke, and Mrs. Elmer Dittmar.

Standing from left to right are: Mrs. Gabe Hollander, Mrs. Frank Abraham, Mrs. Earl Schmid, Mrs. Ronald Muschinske, and Mrs. Clarence Erdmann.

Mrs. Ben Detert was hospitalized at the time this picture was taken.

TEXAS-WAUSAU HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

Miss Mary Brady, the Marathon County Home Agent, organized the first Homemakers' Club on June 18, 1919, at the William Hobart home. Fifteen members joined the Club paying 10 cents a year dues.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Barney Holzem; Vice President, Mrs. Reinhardt Gohdes; Secretary, Mrs. William Hobart; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Revie.

Mrs. Gohdes is still a member being 88 years old.

Mrs. Louise Grade who is 90 years old is also a member. She once taught the School which now homes the Club.

The meetings were held the first and third Thursday of each Month.

The name of the Club at first was "Help One Another", later, it was changed to "Home Demonstration Club".

In September of the first year, it was voted to join the State Federation and Homemakers. The dues was raised to 25 cents per member per year because 10 cents per member was sent to the State.

The Charter members were: Mrs. Geo. Sommers, Mrs. Chas. Revie, Mrs. Barney Holzem, Mrs. Bill Hobart, Mrs. Andrew Miller, Mrs. Liston, Mrs. Herman Weinkauff, Mrs. Fred Haase, Mrs. Aug. Lambrecht, Mrs. Aug. Lambrecht Jr., Miss Reiser, Mrs. Ed. Narron, Mrs. Walter Hinton, and Mrs. Reinhardt Gohdes.

In the fall of 1952, the Texas-Wausau Homemakers' Club purchased the former Lenroot School of the Town of Wausau and converted it into a Club Center. The purchase price of the building and one acre of land was \$1.

The remodeling operation took place whenever two or three and sometimes a dozen members and their husbands would get together.



Former Lenroot School - 1953

Old paint and varnish was removed and the crumbling plaster replaced.

Many donations were given by the Club members. Projects to raise money were held: Such as card parties, selling vanilla, plant auctions, flower shows, and rummage sales.

In the year 1975, the immediate members saw need for repair. The surface of the Lenroot Community Center needed a new face lift. Bricks were falling off.

Mrs. Leonard Heise had recalled hearing of the Green Thumb. Connections were made with the Wisconsin Green Thumb Workers and the project got under way.

The brick was removed and replaced with red siding with white trim and shutters.

The interior was painted and new curtains purchased.



Painting was fun for Mrs. Roland Rodewald as she busily engaged her talents on wainscoting in the entrance hall.

Roland ("Corby") Rodewald is a Former Resident and Cheesemaker From the Town of Texas

Great pride was displayed at the completion of the project.

They worked hard to raise money with chili suppers, rummage sales, dances, an 8½ by 11 inch recipe card mimeographed cook book bound in a paper cover selling for \$2 each. A spaghetti supper was also given.

The total cost of the project was \$715, the cost of material. The labor was furnished by the Green Thumb.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

A group of teenagers organized a Club named, "The Rusty Cats". They met monthly to play games. It extended from Schepp's in Lincoln County to Beckman's on the Whiskey Road.

THE FIFTY-FIFTY HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The Fifty-Fifty Homemakers' Club was organized September 24, 1924, at the home of Mrs. Frank Lambrecht. The charter members were Mrs. R. S. Turner, Mrs. Frank Nutter, Mrs. John Verbeck, Miss Margaret Verbeck (now Mrs. Art Roets), Mrs. Lambrecht, Mrs. Carl Wedepohl, Mrs. William Londerville, Mrs. August Holtz, Mrs. Ed. Geiger, Mrs. Thomas Powers, and Mrs. P. J. Roets.

The first officers were: Mrs. Nutter, President; Mrs. Lambrecht, Vice President; Mrs. Verbeck, Secretary; and Mrs. Powers, Treasurer. Miss Vangel Russell was the Home Agent at the time. She was also the first Home Agent in Marathon County.

The first members attended leader lessons in Wausau, their transportation being horse and buggy.

Down through the years, the Fifty-Fifty Club put on numerous amateur theatricals. The members also participated for many years in the Wisconsin Valley Fair. During the War years, the Club made afghans, lap robes, wash cloths, bedroom slippers, and lap boards. These things were all made of used materials. The Club has always raised money for many charities. The Club's current project is sponsoring the Red Cross swimming lessons at the Trappe River.

The members of the Club in this Bicentennial year are Julia Oesterreich, Dwala Smail, Nancy Borchardt, Sharon Borchardt, Emma Baumann, Wendy Christopherson, Mae Dombrowski, Linda Graykowski, Nancy Hussong, Judy Olsen, Rosemary Plautz, Tillie Podgorski, Dorothy Ryan, Phyllis Schwede, Louise Triebull, Grace Turner, Barbara Webster, and Sylva Wedepohl.

The present officers are: President, Linda Graykowski; Vice President, Wendy Christopherson; Secretary, Louise Triebull; and Treasurer, Judy Olsen.

Sylva Wedepohl

NORTH TEXAS HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The North Texas Homemakers' Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Gust Baumann on May 20, 1921. Mrs. Mary Brady, County Home Agent, was present and explained the how and why a homemakers' club should function. A constitution was established and officers elected. Mrs. Chas. Deede was elected President, Mrs. Robert Krueger, Vice President, and Mrs. E. C. Mason, Secretary-Treasurer. The Club planned to meet twice a month and its purpose was for mutual improvement of its members in home making and community interests of the day. The Club dues was 25 cents a year.

The Club members helped the member entertaining, by sewing carpet rags, making quilts, cutting dress patterns, or whatever her needs were.

The Club has always been of service to the Community. They aid the unfortunate in case of fires or other disasters. They carol for and give baskets to the elderly. Every June they give a party for the patients having Birthdays in May and June at the Health Care Center.

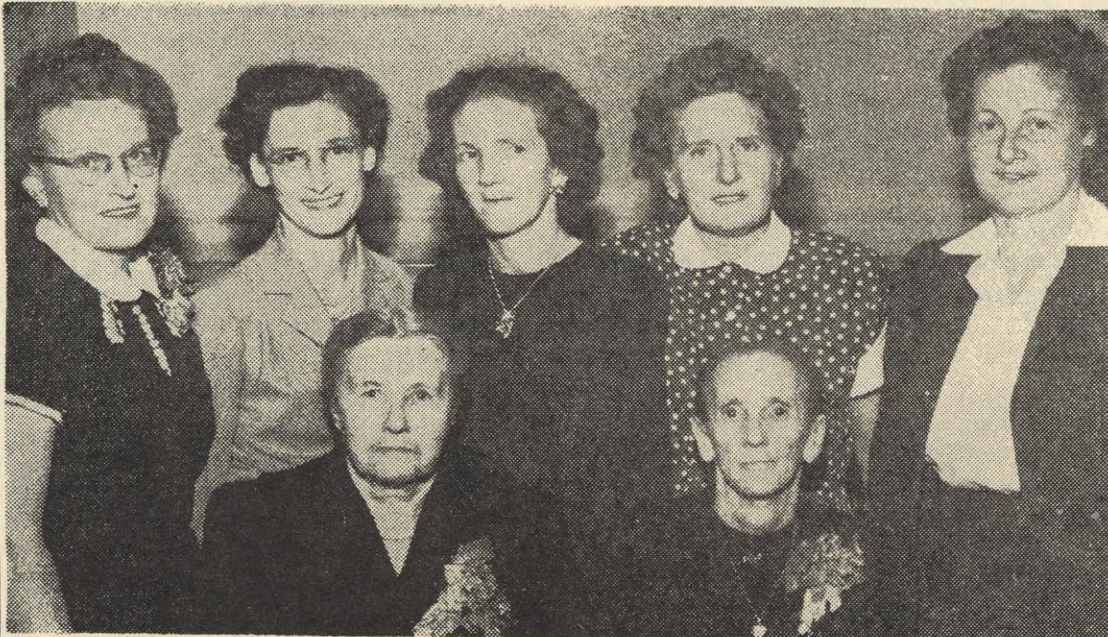
Donations of necessary items were made to many organizations such as Sunburst Home, Ricky Zender Home, Health Care Center, etc. The Red Cross, March of Dimes, Easter Seal, and Cancer Societies, are always remembered with donations.

Presently we have 16 members and just celebrated our 55th Anniversary with a party. We honored two charter members, Mrs. Elmer Wedepohl and Mrs. Arthur Baumann.

Our Club has given plays since 1928 to raise money. We held stunt night revealing all our talents for over 15 years. The past 2 years we've held chili suppers.

The present officers are: Mrs. Dale Traska, President; Mrs. Jerry Tews, Vice President; Mrs. Ray Traska, Secretary; and Mrs. Ronald Buedding, Treasurer. The other members are: Mrs. Anton Kittel, Mrs. Acton Reavill, Mrs. Silvanus Teige, Mrs. Frank Walters, Mrs. Philip Walters, Joyce Walters, Mrs. William Behrendt, Mrs. Jeff Krezine, Mrs. William Tonkin, Jennie Berna, Mrs. Walter Tuttle, and Mary Lou Barden.

Mary Lou Barden



... Record-Herald Photo.
AT HOMEMAKERS' ANNIVERSARY EVENT—The two oldest members of the North Texas Homemakers club, which celebrated its thirtieth anniversary at a dinner in the Eagles club last evening, are shown seated. They are (left to right) Mrs. Otto Raduechel and Mrs. Bertha Baumann. Standing (same order) are Mrs. Silvanus Teige, president; Mrs. Carl Weinkauff, secretary; Mrs. Raymond Strassman, sunshine chairman; Mrs. Tony Kittel, treasurer, and Mrs. Wilbur Baumann, vice president.

HEIGHTS-TRAPPE HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

This Homemakers' Club was started in the early 1930's by Mrs. Weichman of Granite Heights. Some of the members at that time were: Mrs. John (Bertha) Raduechel, Mrs. Shymanski, Mrs. Clair Narron, Mrs. Mayme Chapman, Mrs. Hartig, Mrs. Ben Koehler, Mrs. J. Bryzinski, Mrs. J. Zbella, Mrs. Rudy Sann, Mrs. Holtz, Mrs. G. Anderson, Mrs. L. Oertel, Mrs. C. Magnuson, and Mrs. Olson.

At one time we had 27 members. The present membership is 9. They are: Mrs. Stewart Anderson, Mrs. Roy Edelburg, Mrs. Leonard Gibbs, Mrs. Gerold Malik, Mrs. Wilbert Langhoff, Mrs. Vern Pfaff, Mrs. Harvey Raduechel, Mrs. Clarence Schreiber, and Mrs. Ernest Schreiber Jr.

Present officers are: President, Mrs. Harvey Raduechel; Vice President, Mrs. Stewart Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Schreiber, Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Roy Edelburg; and Sunshine Lady, Mrs. Leonard Gibbs.

We have two people in Nursing Homes that we remember at Christmas time, Birthdays, and special occasions with gifts and cards. If one passes away, we choose another one.

The Heights-Trappe Homemakers' Club hosted two bus trips. One was to Betty Crocker Kitchens and Hamm's Brewery, and the other was to House on the Rock and Little Norway.

We donated a set of dishes to a Town of Texas family who lost their home by fire.

We also gave \$50 to a family who lost their husband and father. There were 11 children in that family.

We also gave clothing to a needy Town of Texas family.

We have had many bake sales, and arts and crafts sales, and also a few card parties.

Last year we started baking Birthday cakes for all the boys who have September Birthdays at the Lincoln County Boys School.



HEIGHTS-TRAPPE HOMEMAKERS' CLUB
In 1940's

We furnished a room at Sunny Vale Manor.

For several years we made cancer bandages at every meeting.

We also made a sun bonnet patchwork quilt and sold it to raise money for our Club.

Last year we sold dishcloths and one year we sold vanilla to get a 50 cup percolator coffee pot.

Mrs. Roy Edelburg

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Lester Hotchkiss plowed snow with his milk truck.

Betty Button Accordion	DORIS Guitar	JEFF Drums
<h2>"The Family Trio"</h2>		
OLD TIME - POLKAS - WALTZS COUNTRY WESTERN MUSIC		
Wedding - Showers Aniversary - Birthdays Partys		-For Bookings- Call 675-3798 or 675-3647 Wausau, Wis 54401

HARMONY HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

On January 17, 1955, a cold winter night at the home of Mrs. Ben Koehler, seven ladies met with Eileen Neidermier, the County Home Demonstration Agent, to organize a Homemakers' Club: known as the Harmony Homemakers' Club. Mrs. Ben Koehler, Mrs. August Koehler, Mrs. Margaret Stoves, Mr. Elgard Woller, Mrs. Elmer Raduechel, Mrs. Randolph Bergklint, and Mrs. Harvey Dettmering.

The meetings were held on the third Wednesday of each month. Their dues was 50 cents a year and a lunch consisted of a beverage and two items of food. Secret Pal names were exchanged, and a Sunshine Gift was sent to a member's family when ill. In case of bereavement, a gift of \$5 was sent to the immediate family. The Hostess provided a stunt and a hostess prize for the evening entertainment. Leaders for the Leader Lesson School were selected alphabetically.

During the year of 1955 and 1956, four new members were welcomed into the Club. They were: Mrs. Elroy Raduechel, Mrs. Lawrence Raduechel, Mrs. Joseph Normand, and Mrs. Charles Schwede Sr. From that time to this, members have joined, and then in time, fallen away. At one time, the Club had 15 members.

Our Club is very active. Every year we have a picnic for the families. Pot luck dinner is served and everyone participates in a wide variety of games.

The Club has its Annual Sale that is held in later November or early December. Each lady is to bring some item of sewing, canning, or baking or a Christmas item.

Each year the members take an annual tour. The ladies decide on three places of interest to visit. While on the tour, reservations are made at an outstanding restaurant for the noon meal.

During the past year, we have donated money and our own handiwork to the needy. The Club gave the Chileda Institute in Stevens Point \$25. Each lady in the Club made a lap robe for our County Home,

Colonial Manor, and the Veterans Hospital in Madison, residents. We donate where there is a hardship.

As of today, our Club has 9 members. We still insist on learning whatever we can. We pass on our favorite recipes to one another, and lend a helping hand wherever we can.



The Texas Moonlighters' Snowmobile Club was formed in 1973 to promote safe snowmobiling in our area. In the 1975-76 season we saw our membership grow to 19 families and 7 individual memberships. The Club now maintains about 10 miles of trails in the southwest area of our Township. They are groomed by our snowmobile and drags purchased by the Club in 1974. A cook-out area is also maintained for the convenience of area snowmobilers. The Club has an annual Christmas party and spring banquet at which our 14 landowners are special guests. At Christmas time a service project is usually undertaken such as making gifts for an area nursing home. Many of our members also belong to the Wisconsin Association of Snowmobilers and took part in their State Convention held in Wausau this past year. The Club, which meets once a month from September through March, is open to new members. In the winter months we sponsor weekly trail rides and several family cook-outs. This fall we will begin with a kick-off picnic in September. Anyone interested in membership is urged to join us.

Mrs. Dennis Pfaff

BROWNIE TROOP 168

Twenty girls in the second and third grade of the Hewitt-Texas School formed a Brownie Troop in the fall of 1975. The members of this Girl Scout Troop are: Joanie Schwede, Kelly Mount, Dawn Schubring, Tammy Heisler, Jody Kelch, Julie Dehnke, Kelly Kettner, Jackie Borchardt, Tina Tollar, Doreen Walters, Mary and Sheri Prahl, Shari Zunker, Sherry Osborne, Jamie Nyholm, Lynn Oehlke, Susan Opichka, Wendy Erickson, Tracey Luetschwager, and Kay Patton.

This Troop led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance at the Bicentennial Celebration on July 25, 1976.

Adult leaders of the Troop are Sharon Borchardt and Faith Kettner.



Brownie Troop 168

Faith Kettner

THE TOWNSHIP'S DISASTERS

A FIRE

Mother Nature hasn't always been kind to the residents of the Town of Texas. Mrs. Ben Detert tells of the time in 1910 when a large red wall of flaming fire came crawling eastward toward their home. It devoured everything in its path. It is believed to have been started by one of the steam engines pulling a train near the Wisconsin River.

The families deposited their dishes and other washable articles in ponds, swamps, etc. to save them from the fire. Then they gathered some of their cherished possessions and began to run away from their homes.

Panic and fear filled their hearts, as they sought a place of safety.

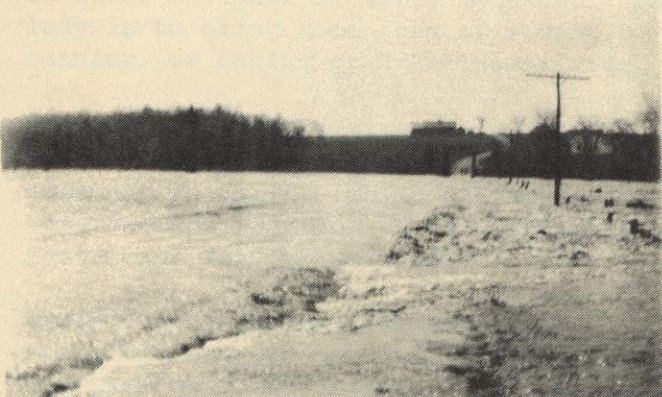
When the fire reached the fields of the neighborhood settlement, it suddenly began to rain. This squelched the blaze.

The families returned to their homes, wet but happy.

Only the smoldering stumps and logs and the charred surface remains of the fire.

Certainly, their prayers were answered.

Fern Kittel



The Flood at Trappe River

THE FLOOD

In 1912, when the downpour of rain flooded Wausau, the Town of Texas was flooded too.

All the bridges along Trappe River were washed out.

The Porath barn, which was located on what is now the Elmer Bootz Farm, was lifted and floated on the bridge crossing the road.

Many residents barely escaped with their lives, but there were no fatalities.

Soon the debris and destruction was righted and the flood was forgotten.

Fern Kittel

TORNADOES

There have been times when high winds and hail caused considerable destruction in our Town, but many of the residents will never forget the May day when an auction was being held on the old William Strassman Farm.

The crowd of people had gathered on the barn floor of the large hipped roofed barn. A large black monster with its swishing tail appeared in the sky. Its tail was lashing up and down. The people began to run helter-skelter to find protection. Some ran to their cars, some to the barn's basement, and some lay on the ground. The funnel cloud continued on toward the barn when suddenly it shifted to the northeast between the barn and Henry Wulf's buildings. It continued on, going in a northeast direction. It uprooted a woods of hard maple, crossed the road and tore up Dunlap's house.

As it continued on toward Antigo, it was destructive in many places.

The next day we heard that it destroyed Bohm's house, Annie Kemp's machine shed, and Hafenbreadl's barn.

Another tornado ripped through our Township on June 30, 1953. It uprooted many trees in the woods and destroyed Otto Pagel's and Wilbur Baumann's barns.



Wilbur Baumann's Barn

In the summer of 1943, a tornado ripped through the trees enroute to the Herman Roeder Farm. It took board and roofing off the barn and dashed the barn door to bits. Then it continued north destroying more trees.

Friday the thirteenth in August of 1973, will be a day remembered by many. A tornado demolished Ted Baumann's barn, uprooted large trees in Plautz's woods, and ripped off the roof of Elgart Plautz's barn and sheds. The buildings were made of metal so all the wires were cut and a rewiring job was essential.

Do you remember the airplanes flying low over the fields during the summer of 1975? They were spraying for the army worms who invaded the fields and were destroying the crops.

May, June, and July of this year will be remembered for its, hot, dry weather. The crops are wilting and dying from the lack of water and high temperatures. The normal rainfall for May is 3.81 inches, and we received only 2.55 inches. The normal rainfall for June is 4.08 inches and we received only 0.92 inches. July's normal rainfall is 3.51 inches and thus far we have only received 1.58 inches, as of July 22nd, 1976.

Fern Kittel

GRADER BUCKLES A BRIDGE

Town of Texas officials and Marathon County highway employees were trying to figure out a way today to rescue a 10 ton road grader which buckled a girder bridge over the Trappe River about 1:30 P.M. yesterday.

At the same time parents were breathing a prayer that the grader and not the school bus, which crosses the bridge twice a day carrying 40 high school students, didn't collapse the bridge.

The grader, which is worth about \$30,000 is hanging precariously over the River. It looked like a mere touch would topple it into about five feet of water.

The bridge, erected in 1912 to replace one carried out by the flood of that year, is damaged beyond repair, a Town official said.

Herbert Baumann, the grader operator, was going south and had just entered the bridge when it buckled.

"All at once, she cracked," he said. "There was a woosh and down she went. I jumped out of the cab. It was steep and I slid toward the blade."

Although the bottom side of the bridge is out of view, it appeared that the main steel I beams, weakened by rust, let go. The girders at the top were bent.

The northwest corner of the bridge collapsed completely. The bed of the bridge on the south end was still in place.

See picture on next page.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Pope's built the garage above Marshall Hill.

The Tapper Brothers had a dairy in Riverview. It is now the Jersey Jug.



... Record-Herald Photo
TEN-TON ROAD GRADER WAS STRAW THAT BROKE BRIDGE'S BACK
Town of Texas Bridge Gives Way After 48 Years of Service

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES

THE WHISKEY ROAD

For the past Century, a part of what is now named the Granite Road was known as the Whiskey Road. It was the opinion of the pioneers that when the surveyors and road builders were laying out and cutting this road, they had consumed too much whiskey and located the road eighty or ninety rods north of the section line. It became an important road to the settlers and is still spoken of as the Whiskey Road by many residents in the surrounding townships.

COUNTRY DOCTORING

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kittel were German Immigrants who settled on the Whiskey Road in 1876. Although his occupation was a millwright, he built a farm and was often referred to as a country doctor. He wasn't licensed, but owned a large German Homeopathic Doctor Book which he used to diagnose sicknesses. He also had a supply of pills such as Belladonna, Aconite and Arnica which he obtained from the Luyties Pharmacy Co. in St. Louis, Missouri, which he would give to the settlers who came from miles around. He never charged for the medicine, but coins were usually left on the kitchen table.

His wife, Amelia, was a registered midwife and signed approximately 300 birth certificates.

Mrs. Guido Beyer, a resident of the Town of Hewitt, was also a midwife, bringing forth into the world many babies in the Town of Texas.

TURNER'S SLOUGH

Turner's Slough, located north of Trappe River at the old bridge which was crossed by what is now called Highway W, was a favorite fishing spot for the early fishermen. Large cane poles, from which dangled spoonhooks, were swished in all directions catching pickerel and bass. The fishermen were seldom disappointed, for Turner's Slough always yielded a good catch.

CONTEST WINNER

Many advertising gimmicks are used today, but fifty-some years ago Leona Naef won a new piano when she entered a contest. She wrote "No pianos are better than Paffs" on a postal card. Her card was selected as a winner because it contained the most phrases and was neat and legible.

FIRST GAME FARM

One of the first game farms was at the William Neitzke home. He had a licensed deer farm. The deer all became his pets and responded to their names when he called them.



William Neitzke and His Deer

FISH POND

Many of the farms in our Township have ponds today. About 50 years ago, Herman Stolz built a pond on his farm. He planted fish in it and created an island in the center. The remains of it are still existing.

DAIRY TESTING

About 55 years ago, John Chiber belonged to a State Testing Association and received a Certificate from the State for his high producing Holstein dairy herd.

Records were kept for each cow. Feeding was done according to the production and testing records. A State tester came to the Chiber home every month. He spent the night there so he could test samples of milk from each cow every morning and evening. Traveling was difficult then, and he often walked during the winter.

THE OX HOLE

The Ox Hole, located in the Trappe River near Lieber's Bridge on the Trappe River Road (formerly known as Teige Road), has been a favorite swimming hole for over 50 years.

The valley resounded with joyous shouts every summer evening during the haying and harvesting seasons when the youth gathered there for a refreshing dip.

The Otto Naef family installed a diving board which added to the joy of swimming. Many became expert divers as well as swimmers.

The old timers told how a team of oxen lost their lives while skidding logs over the ice there. Thus, it became known as "The Ox Hole".

A SAUNA BATH

Many of the modern homes today are installing sauna baths. About 60 years ago, John Chiber built a log Finnish bath house on his farm near a spring. Each Saturday, he would build a fire in the stone fireplace so that everything would be ready for his friends when they walked to his home for a steam bath. They used the spring for the refreshing dip following the steam bath. Charlie Pieper, Frank Nowak, Charlie Deede, Allen Mason, and the neighborhood boys were his weekly guests. After the bath, the evening was usually spent by spinning yarns and playing cards.

About 30 years later when his cheese factory closed, he converted the whey house into another Finnish bath. Now, instead of walking, friends such as August Koehler, John Raduechel, and Harvey and Raymond Schilling came by car on Saturday nights. Mr. Chiber's Son-in-laws, Clarence Ramthun, Bono Teige, and Anton Kittel built the fire and filled the water tank for him and enjoyed the bath too. A

Finnish bath was also built by John and Martin Chiber on their farm by the Cain Creek.

A galvanized bath tub displayed at the Marathon County Historical Society was made by a tinsmith for him when he operated his cheese factory.

THE TRAPPE RIVER

The Trappe River bisects our Township from east to west into the Wisconsin River. Its source is in Langlade County where it is a mere stream. It then flows through the Town of Hewitt before entering the Town of Texas. There are many small streams flowing into it so it gradually increases in size enroute to its mouth. To date, the origin of its name is not known.

Let me take you on an imaginary canoe trip down the river. We will embark at the bridge on County Highway J. The river has many shallow riffles, rocks, twists and rapids so it is a real challenge. It flows almost entirely through wild uninhabited country. As we look to the left, we see a tree farm owned by William Schultz. He was the first in our Town to use the water in this stream for irrigation. Besides trees, he also watered plots of strawberries. The scenery is beautiful as we progress onward passing large white pine trees, maples, white birch, and poplar. Golden buttercups inhabit the small marshes along the way and cattails surge up in many places. It is an environment for wildlife. We see red-winged blackbirds perch among the cattails.

ARCHERY ADVISORY CO.

W. MARSHALL HILL DR.

WAUSAU, WIS. 54401

715-675-2496

Soon we approach the old swimming hole known as "The Ox Hole" and see a makeshift seat someone used trying to catch a sucker or a bass. Now we glide under the bridge and have to guide our way around curves, stones and logs, and finally approach the spot where Camp Creek enters the river. The O'Brien sawmill and Camp was once located up this creek from which we believe it obtained its name. We see the flash of a wily trout as it darts out from under a log to hide under the bank. We promised the fish we'd be back another day and continued on.

Now we approach a man-made field rock dam holding back water and allowing it to escape only through the waterway. We pass over rocks and stones as we approach the rapids. Here the water is fighting its way over and around big boulders and falling to the depths below. An old German settler related that the rapids was so named because it was a favorite haunt of rabbits who jumped and frisked about here. (I guess the enunciation of rapids wasn't distinct or his hearing was impaired!) This rapids was also a harbinger of spring to the early settlers, for when they heard the raging roar of the water, they knew the ice was gone and spring was here.



Picnic at Trappe River Rapids

From the rapids, we look to the right and see the many coniferous trees planted by the children and residents in the Husting School District in their school forest. Perhaps we'd see a pile of granite stone, the product of one of the Kannenberg Quarries. Then we glance to the left and see trees and bushes concealing the old Otto Naef quarry.

Continuing on, we see a well beaten path where graceful deer come down to quench their thirst. Maybe we'll see a wise old owl blinking up in the tree trying to decipher just who we are. Then we approach a high wall of rock which makes the river turn right. There is a deep hole at the turn, and above there is a high cliff where we see wild roses whose scents perfume the surrounding region each summer.

We continue on over many more stones and riffles and we spy the first residence along our route. It's a beautiful A-frame home high up on the bank overlooking this winding river. A mallard duck with her brood of babies becomes alarmed at being disturbed and paddles away rapidly to escape our view. Suddenly she dives into the water and the babies hide under the rushes at the water's edge. The ducks disturbed a crayfish and its curious nature prompts it to crawl out from under a rock and gaze around with its beady black eyes. Suddenly, with a flip of its tail, it turns and darts backward to hide under another stone.

Our trip, thus far, has required much pushing and paddling because the water is shallow and the river bottom is rocks. As we go on, we pass under another bridge. A tall elm and poplar create an arch over the water and we travel in their shade. Perhaps we could catch a northern pike or musky if we would cast for them. They are the remnants of the schools of fish that invaded the Trappe to spawn in spring.

We come to another curve and view another house secluded in the woods off the river bank. Then we see where Cain Creek empties into the river. If we would follow Cain Creek's course, we would invade favorite trout habitats scored by trout fishermen.

Box elder and elderberry bushes line the shore line and the flats are covered with blackberry bushes. The river widens and becomes deeper and we see it is the result of a beaver dam. Among the balsam trees, contrasted with poplar, we may smell the pungent odor of a skunk family. We see the claw marks of a snapping turtle as it made its way to the sand banks to deposit its eggs.

Soon the river runs adjacent to the road and bends south only to turn west again. We come to shallow spots where cattle wade into the water to seek relief from the heat and to drink water. We pass under another bridge and see a golf course on both sides of the river. Foot bridges cross the river in several places and occasionally, we spy a golf ball shining like a white egg in the water. To the right, we see a silver colored building with cabins around it which is a Bible camp called Camp Blessing.

Floating on, we come to another old swimming hole which the neighborhood youth referred to as "Tilly's Hole" and the high banks known by the settlers as "Yellow Banks". After a few more bends and twists, we come to a second rapids which is known as "Shingle Mill Rapids" for here at one time water power was used to run a shingle mill.



It seemed like farm boys always had time for fishing.

Ervin Kraemer & Herman Roeder-1927

Continuing on with a few more bends, we come to a fourth bridge and another swimming hole. Here, a roadside park was built and each summer, swimming lessons are provided. This is the site of Trappe City, an early settlement.

The river is now wider and there are more deep holes. We pass a few more bends and we pass the spot where an old bridge was and where Turner's Slough joins the river. We continue to glide under the bridge down to the old railroad bridge and into the Wisconsin River.

Yes, the Trappe River is a friendly river, winding through picturesque landscape, but spunky enough to challenge anyone to travel it. It proved to be advantageous to float logs down it, but destructive in times of high water.

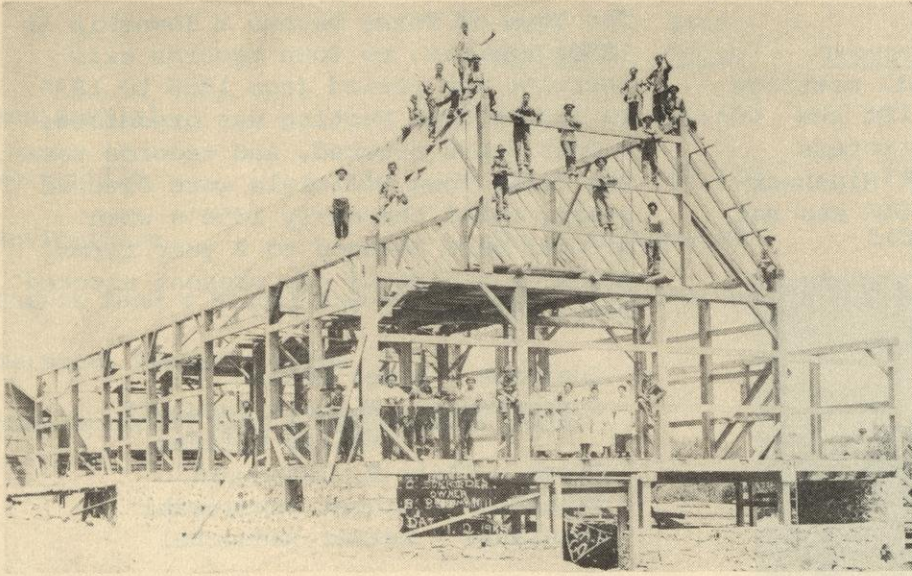


Ed. Baumann & Ervin Kraemer

Muskie caught in Trappe River in 1941

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

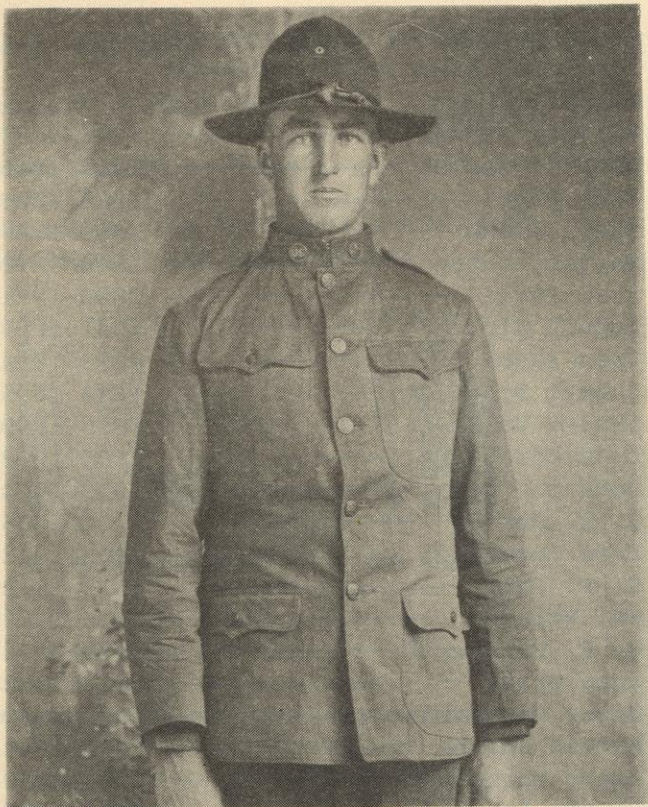
The potato bugs seemed to pick the 4th of July to be poisoned.



Barn Raising on Bill Baumann's Farm in 1915



Ben Neitzke



Ben Detert - 1920



At the time this picture was taken, little did the smiling gal on the right realize she would become the wife of Ben Detert.



Monte Gresens Owns This Farm Now

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

The bean pickers couldn't straighten up after picking beans.

TOWN OF TEXAS TOWN HALLS

The first Town of Texas Town Hall meetings were held at the "mill house". At the meeting held April 7, 1885, the voters agreed to obtain land from W. H. Ninebuck or Theodore Prehn. A levy of \$500 was set for the project.



First Town of Texas Town Hall

A special meeting was called May 11, 1885, and Albert Giese of Wausau was awarded the building contract. On September 25th the Town Board gave final approval to the contractor. The cost was \$227 for materials, \$121 for labor, and \$47 for room and board of the construction crew.

The first public meeting was held one year later on April 6, 1886.

The building was razed in June of 1961 because of the widening of Highway W.

The Town Hall was then moved to the old Jefferson Grade School and then to the present location on Highway WW in the old Butternut Grove Grade School.

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Women never wore slacks or shorts on a public street.

Women never entered a tavern call a saloon.

The Town of Texas became a Township in 1856; however, no Town records exist covering the period from 1856 to 1876. In 1876 a Town Meeting was organized, a Town Board elected, and records taken. The first Town Officials were elected yearly until the early 1950's when offices were changed to 2 year terms. Below is a list of our present elected Town Officials:

- Chairman - Elmer Bootz
- Supervisors - Wilbert Langhoff
Philip Walters
- Clerk - Clair E. Ostrowski
- Treasurer - Ernest Zoborowski
- Constable - Walter Raduechel

TOWN OF TEXAS CHAIRMEN
From 1876 to Present

William Schwart -----	1876-1877
John T. Callon -----	1877-1885
Fred Pagel -----	1885-1888
Theo. Prehn -----	1888-1889
Walter Hinton -----	1889-1890
Fred Pagel -----	1890-1891
August Siefeldt -----	1891-1893
Fred Pagel -----	1893-1894
August Siefeldt -----	1894-1895
Christ Volkman -----	1895-1899
Fred Borchardt -----	1899-1903
John C. Chiber -----	1903-1904
R. H. Juedes -----	1904-1906
Fred Borchardt -----	1906-1913
C. P. Paff -----	1913-1919
Wm. Volkman -----	1919-1923
Hy F. Marquardt -----	1923-1932
Otto Grade -----	1932-1935
Henry Marquardt -----	1935-1940
Martin Kufahl -----	1940-1944
Henry Marquardt -----	1944-1950
George Langhoff -----	1951-1953
Rudolph Jauernig Sr. -----	1953-1957
Elmer Bootz -----	1957-Present

DID YOU KNOW?

Our Population has grown from 1,692 in 1975 to 1,726 in 1976.

*1976 PROPERTY COUNT & VALUATION

	<u>Land Parcels</u>	<u>Land Value</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Improvement Value</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Residential	418	1,161,600	311	6,454,000	7,615,700
Mercantile	14	81,100	14	428,100	509,200
Agriculture	413	2,070,900	145	3,240,000	5,310,900
Forest Land & Miscellaneous	394	1,318,700			1,318,700
Personal Property Value					1,100,600
Manufacturing Land & Improvement Value					<u>116,900</u>
			*Total Valuation		15,972,000

Total Forest & Swamp Land 11,359 Acres

ODDS AND ENDS

Total Agricultural Land 12,634 Acres

Pasture & Other Land - 6,415 Acres

Improvement was made on Marshall Hill in 1876 for \$500.

Crop Land Being Used 6,219 Acres

The first adding machine for the Town of Texas was purchased in 1923.

The above crop land consists of the following crops and acreage:

Payment on a Holt Tractor was made in 1925 for \$2,327.29.

Hay ----- 3,700 Acres

Oats ----- 1,478 Acres

Corn ----- 962 Acres

Peas for Canning -- 60 Acres

Barley ----- 7 Acres

Spring Wheat ----- 6 Acres

Winter Wheat ----- 6 Acres

The first Austen Western Patrol Grader was purchased in 1929 for \$2,520.

Two Ford Trucks were purchased in 1930 for \$1,560 for both.

Total Crop Lands -- 6,219 Acres

ANIMAL COUNT FOR THE TOWN OF TEXAS*

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

Cattle ----- 2,938

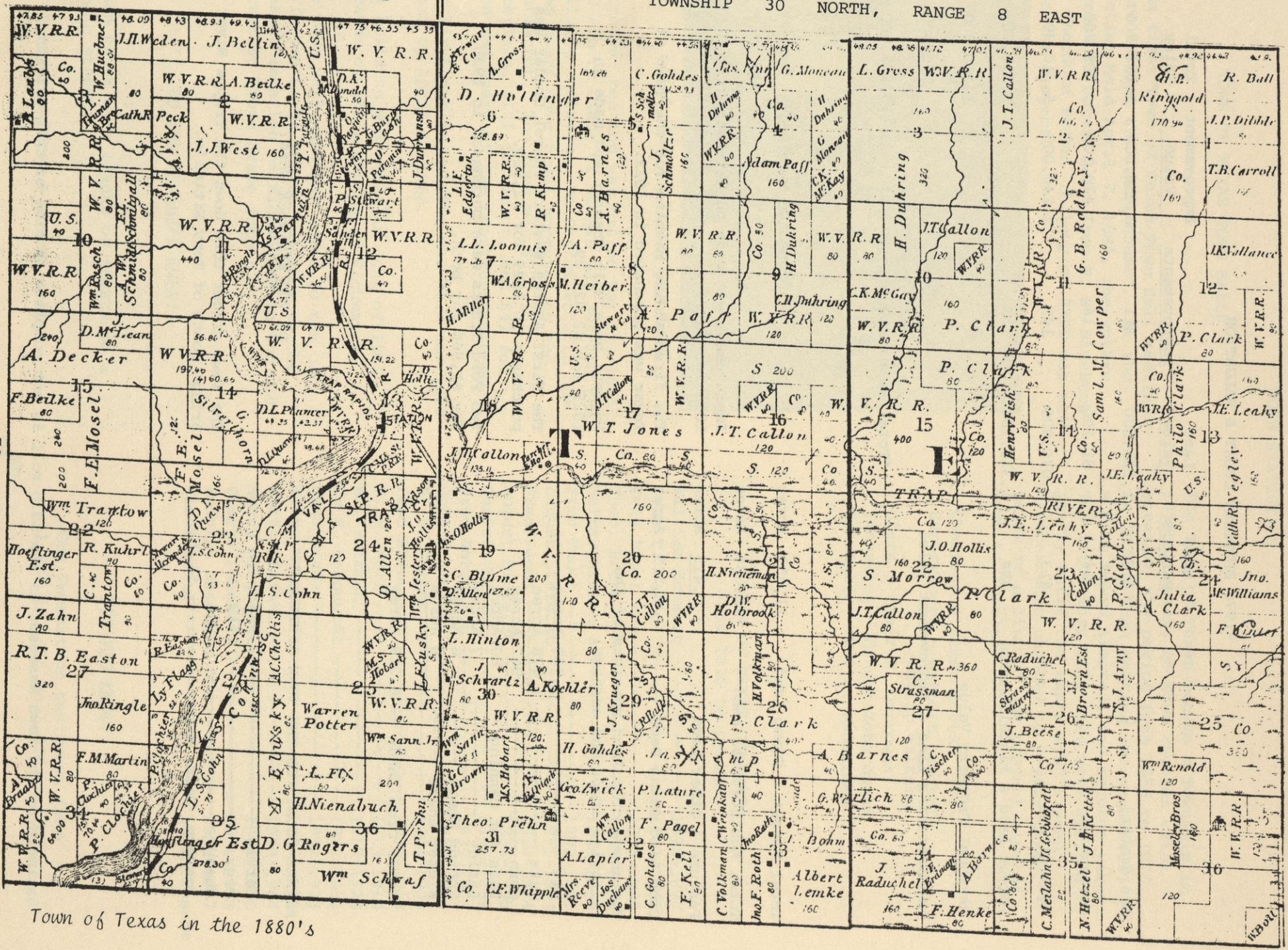
Pigs ----- 19

Sheep ----- 2

Poultry, Deer, Misc. ----- \$1,700

The Town grader tore down the Trappe River Bridge south of Tony Kittel's.

*Estimate by the Town Assessor as the 1976 roll is not complete at time of this printing.

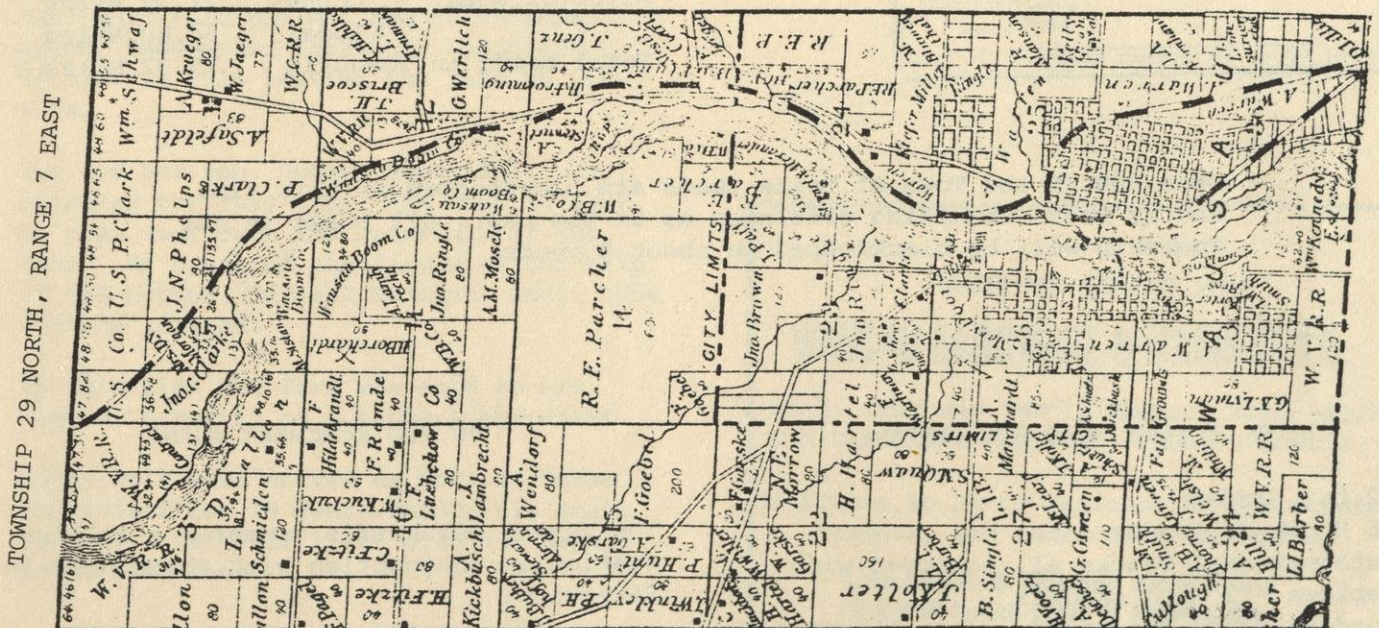


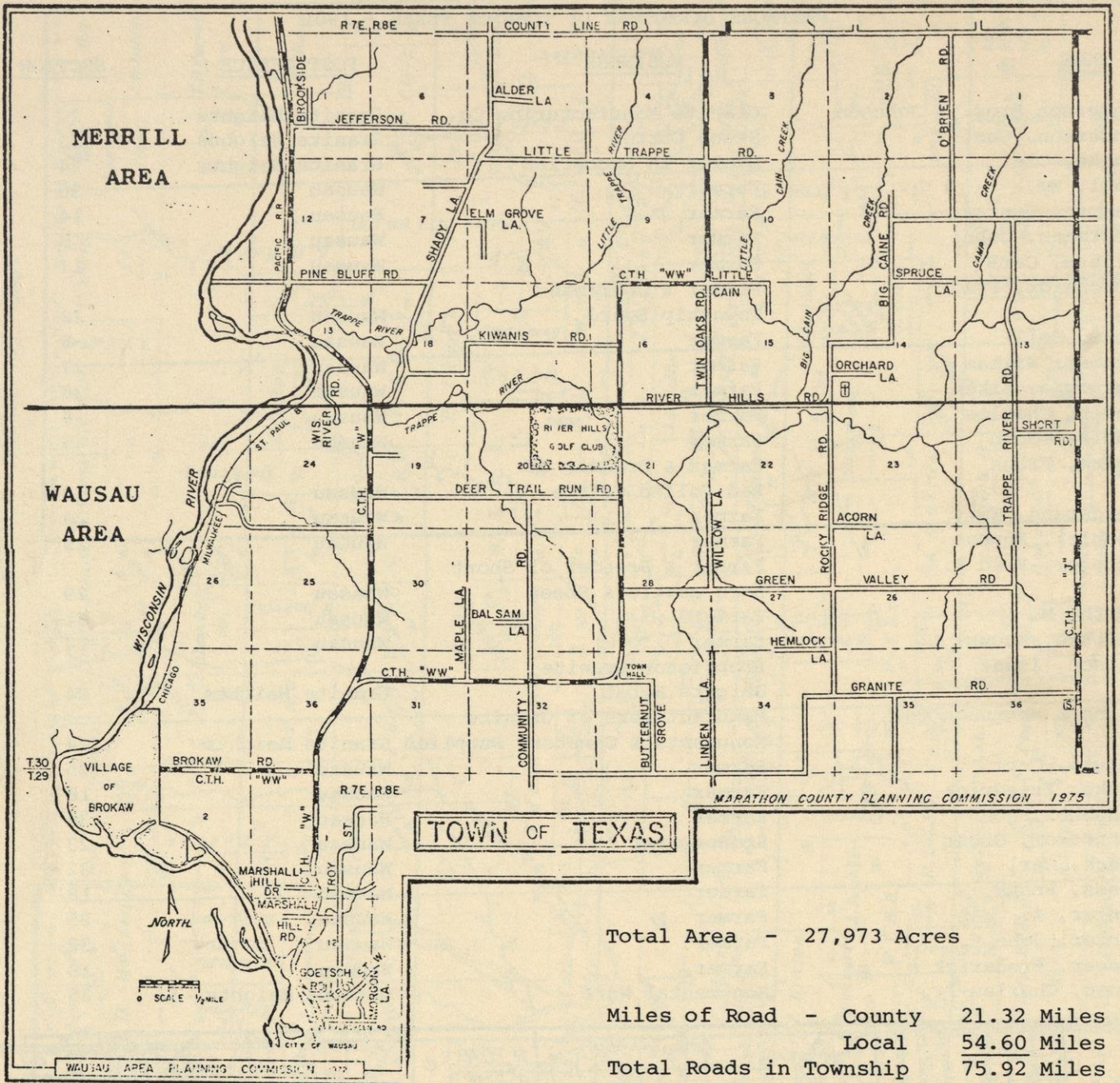
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Town of Texas in the 1880's

PARTRONS DIRECTORY OF TOWN OF TEXAS - 1901

NAME	BUSINESS	POST OFFICE	SECTION
Anderson Bros. & Johnson	Granite Manufacturing Co.	Granite Heights	23
Anderson, Gust	Stone Cutter	Granite Heights	23
Backe, Ole	Dealer in Groceries	Granite Heights	24
Ball, Wm.	Farmer	Wausau	36
Bauman, Gustav	Farmer	Wausau	14
Beckmann, John	Farmer	Wausau	8
Bliese, Carl	Farmer	Wausau	17
Borchardt, Fred	Farmer & Chairman Township Board	Wausau	28
Bohm, Emil	Farmer	Wausau	5
Bramer, Wilham	Farmer	Wausau	27
Burgoyne, Aiken	Farmer	Wausau	36
Tesch, Charles	Farmer	Wausau	8
Gaulke, John	Farmer	Wausau	5
Gnirk, Frank	Farmer & Breeder of Red Polled Cattle	Wausau	8
Heidemann, Wm.	Farmer	Wausau	24
Koehler, August	Farmer	Wausau	29
Krueger, Fred E.	Farmer & Breeder of Short horn cattle & Sheep	Wausau	29
Kurth, M.	Farmer	Wausau	21
Neitzke, August C.	Farmer	Wausau	14
Oleson, Isaac	Proprietor Granite Heights Hotel	Granite Heights	24
Olson & Magnuson Co.	Manufacturers of Granite Monuments & Cemetery Supplies	Granite Heights	24
Plautz, Carl	Farmer	Wausau	25
Radke, Friedrich	Farmer	Wausau	18
Raduchel, John	Farmer	Wausau	34
Rehnstrom, Oscar	Stonecutter	Wausau	23
Stark, Carl	Farmer	Wausau	32
Tress, Frank	Farmer	Wausau	18
Winter, A.	Farmer	Wausau	25
Winter, John F.	Farmer	Wausau	32
Yaeger, Frederick	Farmer	Wausau	18
Young, Charles F.	Monumental Work	Granite Heights	25





Total Area - 27,973 Acres

Miles of Road - County 21.32 Miles
 Local 54.60 Miles

Total Roads in Township 75.92 Miles

Over 90% of the Town of Texas roads are blacktopped at this time, and if road rebuilding continues as in the past, all roads in our Township will be blacktopped in about 8 years.

LIST OF TOWN ROAD EQUIPMENT

- 1972 Cat Grader
- 1966 Hough Payloader
- 4 International Trucks all equipped with snowplows - 2 with sanders
- 1 Ford-Ferguson Tractor for miscellaneous work

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

The Vernon Weinkauff's operated a filling station in conjunction with their home in Riverview.

Mrs. August Koehler wove rugs.

EARLY FARMS

THE DONALD AND BARBARA BAUMANN FARM

Joseph Henry Wulf left Germany in 1893 and came to Wisconsin. He bought the farm which is now owned by Donald and Barbara Baumann.

After clearing some land, and building a log house, he returned to Germany for his wife and children. One of the children died on the ship before reaching America. Another daughter was born while they were living in this country.

They had a team of oxen to help clear the land. They also raised sheep and cows.

Herb Baumann remembers that bees were a particular interest of his grandfather. At one time he had over 100 hives. Each fall the hives were carried into the bee cellar so they wouldn't freeze. He had a machine for extracting honey from the comb. They cut the wax from the ends of the comb. He then put the comb in the drum of the machine. The drum was then rotated to extract the honey.

In 1909 he built the present house, with the help of his son-in-laws. All of the granite stones for the foundation were quarried from the field south of the house. (Mr. Wulf said the men had to do this before they could marry his daughters.) He died in 1916 leaving the farm to his wife.

She and her son, Joseph Henry Wulf, Jr., operated the farm until she died in 1927. He then took over the ownership of the farm. He operated the farm with the help of his nephew, Herbert Baumann, until 1954 when he retired.

At this time the farm was sold to his nephew, Herbert, on a support agreement.

Henry Wulf also served as Town of Texas Supervisor for 18 years before his death in 1961. Mr. Wulf lived with his nephew until his death.



Henry Wulf & Herbert Baumann

Herb worked for the Town of Texas as well as ran the farm. He was Town Supervisor for 6 years. He was Treasurer for the Granite School for over 20 years. After this he operated the grader and snowplow, until his retirement in 1974. He then sold the farm to his son Donald.

Sharon Baumann

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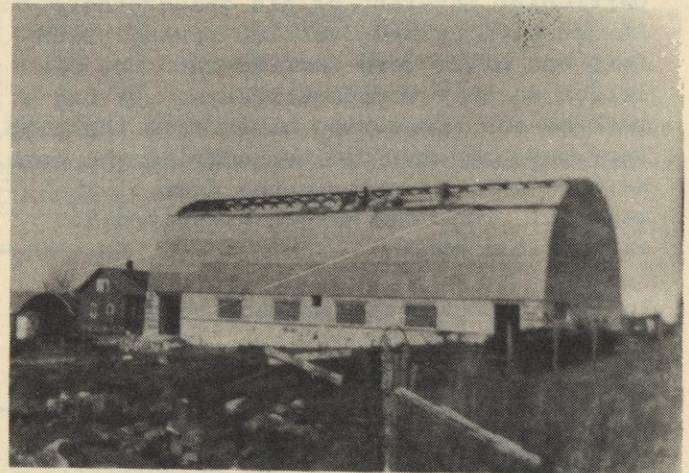
THE WILBUR BAUMANN HOMESTEAD

The 120 acres of land that Wilbur O. Baumann and Frances are living on at this time, was bought from the United States of America by Luther F. Hartwell on November 21, 1856.

On May 18, 1881, Marathon County owned the land and on December 4, 1884, A. R. Van Slate and his wife Edith bought the land from Marathon County. On August 18, 1894, John Kiefer bought the land from Mrs. Edith Van Slate, widow of A. R. Van Slate. It was on February 28, 1899, that Mrs. Jacob Martin bought the land from John Kiefer. On June 20, 1899, Gustave Baumann and Sophia, his wife, purchased the land from Jacob Martin. August 17, 1933, was the date that Gustave Baumann, a widower, transferred the land to Wilbur O. Baumann and Frances, his wife.

When Gustave and Sophia started this farm, it was entirely made up of woods. They put up a log house in the year 1899, shortly after they bought the land, and put up a log barn also. The farm work was done with horses, and besides having cattle, they raised sheep, pigs, and chickens. The log buildings were erected about 60 acres from the main road on the south side of the parcel of land. As the years went by an addition was added to the log house and another log barn was built. They then dug a well and planted some apple and plum trees that still bear fruit today. Gustave and Sophia Baumann had seven children - Arthur, Erna, Edward, Dora, Walter, Martha, and Wilbur. Arthur, Erna, and Edward are deceased. In the year 1924, a big barn was erected by the main road which is where the farm now exists. In 1925, Gustave and Sophia started to build a new house next to the barn. On September of 1925, before the new house was completed, the old log house burned down. In 1930 Sophia died and the farming was left to Gustave and Wilbur. Wilbur married Frances Walters and in August 17, 1933, they took over the farm and Gustave continued to live with them until his death in 1937. Gustave and Wilbur both served on the School Board of the Husting School. They both worked in helping build the roads of our Town.

Wilbur and Frances Baumann had four children, consisting of Wilbur, Jr., Gerald, Delwaine, and Allen. Allen died October 26, 1957. Wilbur and Frances have 10 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. They built their garage in 1940, had their first electricity put in on September 28, 1945, got their first milk machine in 1946, their first baler in 1953, and combine in 1961. On June 30, 1953, a tornado took their big barn down. Six heifers were in the barn. They were all alive but one bull had to be destroyed because of a broken back. So in the fall of 1953, with the help of neighbors, they built a steel barn which is standing today.



Wilbur & Frances New Barn

In the year 1955, they added a milkhouse, and put new siding on the house. To date there is 65 acres of cleared land and although Wilbur and Frances sold their cows, the land is being rented out to neighbors and relatives for their crops and young stock.

Mrs. Wilbur Baumann

THE BEHNKE FARM

The farm owned by Inah Behnke and operated by her daughter, Betty Szuminski, was first owned by William and Caroline Behnke in 1885.

They lived in a log house and had a log barn which burned down about 60 years ago. The present barn was then built at the same sight but turned to face a different direction.

Both William and his wife, Caroline, were born in Germany. William was born in 1849 and Caroline in 1850.

When William died in 1924, his son, Herman, took over the farm, but in 1927 he sold it to his brother, Otto.

Then, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Behnke operated the farm until his death in 1966. Since that time, their daughter, Betty, has been the operator.

Her Mother, Inah, resides with her and is the owner of the farm.

Betty has 65 acres under cultivation and does all the farm work herself. She milks 23 cows and owns 14 heifers.

Betty Szuminski

THE BOOTZ HOMESTEAD

The Bootz farm has been in the family since 1875. It was obtained as a homestead by Ferdinand and Henrietta Porath.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Porath passed away in 1905 and 1906 respectfully. Upon their passing, the farm was managed by two of their daughters, Clara and Irene Porath. In the year of 1908, Clara Porath married William Bootz and from thence forth it has been known as the Bootz farm.

The original home was on a small parcel of land south of the present location and across Trappe River. Due to the flood in 1912, their barn was picked up by the water and demolished as it hit the bridge. It was then decided to relocate their buildings. They established the barn on a hill north of Trappe River where the larger percentage of their land is located.

In 1916 they built their home there. Both the original home and barn are still in much use with additions being added on.



*The Porath's Home
on the Elmer Bootz Farm*

One of the major improvements on the farm was a milking parlor; one of the first of its kind in the County.

The farm has increased from a herd of 5 cows to the present day total of 48 milk cows and 36 young stock.

The farm is managed by Elmer Bootz, son of William and Clara Bootz.

Irene Jarntowski

THE GUSTAVE BORCHARDT FARM

The Gustave Borchardt Farm was originally owned by his Grandparents. They were Mr. and Mrs. Johan Borchardt.

Johan and his wife were born in Germany, as were their seven children. They came to this Country in 1866.

Johan was born in 1831 and his wife, Fredericha, in 1853.

When they settled here they built a log house and a log barn. This house was replaced in 1893, but in 1898, they found it to be too small and a kitchen was built on. The barn was built in 1914.

Gustave Borchardt, Sr. was nine years old when he came to this Country with his parents. He married Augusta Schmidt and they had eight children.

When Johan died in 1909, Gustave Sr. took the farm over. Mrs. Johan Borchardt died in 1922. She lived with them.

Gustave Borchardt, Jr. and his wife, Doris, now own the farm. He has remodeled the house, built machine sheds, and drilled new wells.

Gustave says, "If rocks were worth anything he wouldn't have to work anymore".

Gustave Borchardt

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JIM A. RUPNOW, D.V.M.

THE BORMAN FARM

Gottfried and Mina Borman bought 200 acres from Charles E. Carey in February of 1896. Robert Borman bought it from his Father in December, 1907.



The Borman Farm

Robert Borman also bought 40 acres of land from Benjamin Heineman, later. Altogether Robert Borman had 240 acres. He cleared most of the land, which was all woods when he came here. He built up all the buildings. A log barn, granary, and house. Later, he rebuilt the barn on April 1, 1937. In 1948, he and his son, Carl, built a new home. They also built a garage.

Robert was married to Alma Steffen in 1910. She lived in the Town of Texas too. They had 5 children - Mabel, Milwaukee; Carl, Town of Easton; Rudolph, Eau Claire; Myrtle, deceased; Lillian, Town of Hewitt; and Florence who lives on the family farm. She was married to Edward Mallak in 1952. In 1953 they bought the farm from her folks. Her husband made more clearing, put up a silo, and built on a milkhouse.

The granary burned down in 1970 and in 1974 it was rebuilt.

They have 5 children also - Charles, who lives in Schofield and plans to build on the farm this year; Geraldine, Wausau; Annette, Kentucky; Charlotte and Donna at home.

Florence Mallak

THE KURTH FARM

Edward Kurth was born November 4, 1897, in the same house in which he still resides. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kurth. His twin brother, Paul, is only a few minutes older than he is.

His parents, William and Henrietta Kurth, were born in Germany. They settled here in the 1880.

Their first buildings were built of logs. The old log barn burned in 1902. It was replaced with the present one in 1903.

Edward helped his parents work on the farm since his childhood.

After his parents weren't capable to work, he took possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kurth were married in 1943 and have two children, Dale and Carol.

In 1971 he kept three acres of land and the house, selling the farm to his son, Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Kurth live in a new home built in 1974. They have five children.

Edward Kurth



*William & Ed Neitzke Cooking Maple Syrup?
At Least That's What They Want Us to Believe!*

THE NEITZKE FARM

Mr. and Mrs. August C. Neitzke settled in the Town of Texas a a newly married couple. They were married on July 1, 1895. August was born in the Town of Maine in 1868 and his wife, the former Bertha Baumann, was born in 1876, in the Town of Wausau.

They obtained their farm from a land agent when it was all woods.

They built log buildings. The house burned down in the fall of 1912, after it was struck by lightning. It was replaced with the present one.

One of the log barns was blown down by a tornado. Then an addition was built on the other barn. The log barn was replaced by the present one in 1951.

Mr. and Mrs. Neitzke had nine children. Four sons - Willie, Ben, Herman, and Walter; and five daughters - Lena, Elsie, Nora, Esther, and Adela.

When Mr. Neitzke no longer was able to farm, Ben took over. Mr. Neitzke passed away at the age of 81 and his wife passed away at the age of 83 in 1960.

Two sons, Willie and Herman, preceded them in death.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Neitzke resided with the August Neitzke's. They had four children - Bernard, Roger, Shirley (now Mrs. Cliff Henkelman), and Robert, who died young.

Both Mr. August Neitzke and Mr. Ben Neitzke were very instrumental in building the roads of our Township. Both served as members of the School Board of District 6.

Now, Bernard and Roger work the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Neitzke and family reside on the Neitzke homestead, too.

Ben Neitzke

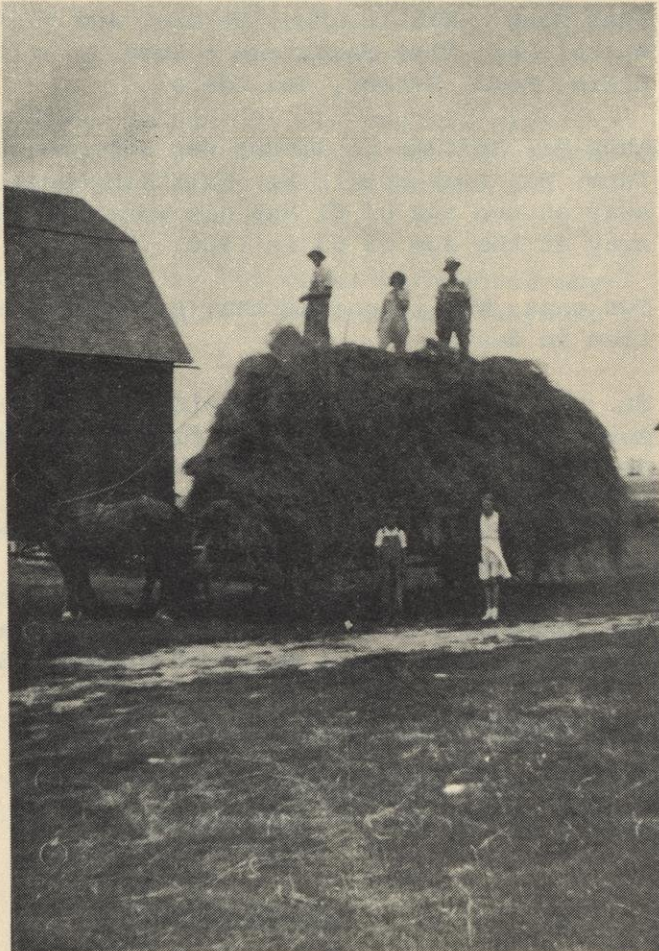
THE PAFF FARM

Mrs. Kenneth Paff lives on the Conrad Paff property on Highway W.

Mr. Conrad (Coon) Paff was instrumental in our Town's History. He served on the School and Town Boards.

After his death Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Paff owned the property. Since Kenny passed away, Mrs. Paff and her brother reside there.

Both Conrad and Kenneth worked in the Town's quarries.



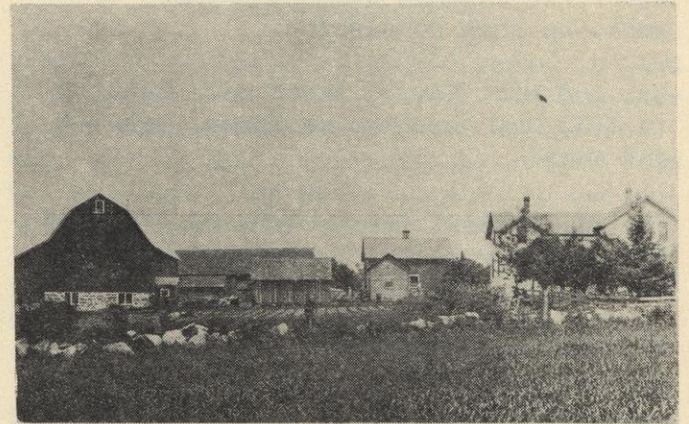
Lawrence Raduechel, Florence Raduechel
Clarence Baumann, David & Phyllis Mielahn

THE RADUECHEL FARM

The Raduechel farm was a homestead, acquired by Carl and Frederica Raduechel in 1882. The homestead deed was signed by Chester Alan Arthur, 21st President of the United States, May 20, 1882, for 40 acres of land.

An additional 80 acres was later acquired from the Wisconsin Valley Railroad on October 16, 1886.

After the death of Carl Raduechel in 1900, the farm went to his son Otto Raduechel. He built the present barn from timbers and lumber on the farm. Also, other improvements were made.



The Lawrence Raduechel Farm
House Built in 1891
Barn Built in 1914

He farmed until his death in 1930. His son, Lawrence, took over the farm and still lives there with his wife, Angie.

Clara Schmutzler

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?

The pea viners located on area farms sent a pungent odor over the countryside.

THE STRASSMAN FARM

August Strassman and his wife, Wilhelmina, were born in Germany. They settled here in the early 1870's. Mr. Strassman became a Citizen of the United States in 1874. The Deed for his land, from the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, was dated October 23, 1876. It was for 40 acres purchased for \$100.

A receipt was found that he sold hay in 1872.

The first buildings were made of logs. The present house was built in 1890 and remodeled in the 1940's. The present barn was built in 1916.

It was in 1915 when Henry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. August Strassman, and his wife, Helen, were deeded the farm.

An agreement was drawn up between August and Henry Strassman. Part of which is as follows:

That the August Strassman's keep two rooms of the house plus a clothes closet, have room in the cellar, and free access to water and to the other buildings and farm. If they couldn't agree, a bedroom and pantry should be built on to the house.

Henry was to furnish the following for August and his wife each year:

Wood cut and split, \$40 cash, 5 barrels of wheat, 25 bushels potatoes, 1 hind quarter of beef not less than 100 pounds, 1 hog not less than 200 pounds,

25 pounds coffee, 3 pounds tea, 3 pounds baking powder, 100 pounds sugar, 10 pounds rice, 25 pounds dried apples, 25 pounds prunes, 2 gallons vinegar, 5 gallons kerosene oil, 3 kegs of herring, 2 pounds of pepper, 2 pounds cinnamon, 25 pounds salt, 1/2 bushel onions, 10 pounds of soap, 5 gallons syrup or honey, 50 cents worth matches, 3 dozen eggs and 3 pounds of butter each week, 2 quarts fresh milk every day, the use of one horse with buggy or cutter and harness at all times. If they moved, they must still provide the listed articles unless they moved out of Marathon County.

After Henry's death in 1934, Mrs. Strassman and her sons operated the farm.

In 1952 Mr. and Mrs. Anton Strassman became the owners.

They built a machine shed and granary, two silos, and finished the upstairs area of the house into bedrooms.

They milk 40 cows and have 40 head of young stock.

Mildred Strassman



*Hauling Milk in Spring
Gust E. Anderson, Lee Oertel & Carl Dittmar*

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SOME OF THE TOWN OF TEXAS FARMERS

IN 1976

Abraham, Frank & Mary Ann

145 Total Acres
30 Grade B Holstein Cows
8 Beef Animals
45 Acres in Lincoln County

Ships Milk to Sunset Cheese Factory
14' x 42' Silo
Stanchion Barn
Green Chops to Cows

Ahlers, Errol & Edna

243 Total Acres
51 Grade B Holstein Cows
50 Head of Young Stock

75' x 160' Barn - heated
90 Freestalls with Automatic Manure
Scrapers
Surge Milking Parlor
Lagoon Manure Pit
24' x 80'; 16' x 60'; 14' x 50' silos
85' Bunk Feeder in Barn

Baumann, Ted & Betty

79 Total Acres
28 Grade B Holstein Cows
12 Young Stock

12' x 40' Silo
Ships Milk to Schultz's
Rebuilt Barn 1967
36' x 36' Machine Shed
36' x 60' Hay Shed

Beese, Otto & Myrtle

13 Cows, Grade B
8 Young Stock
30 Acres Woods

Ships Milk to Lemke
Bought Farm in 1929
Moved and Buried a Lot of Stone Piles
14' x 24' Silo
20' x 55' Machine Shed

Beyer, Alfred & Nona

160 Total Acres
36 Grade A Holstein Cows
22 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Stueber's
12' x 46' and 16' x 50' Silos
Milk Transfer System
1968 Built New Home
Some Strip Cropping
Barn Addition 1970

Borchardt, Art & Erna (Operated With Jack)

178 Total Acres
25 Grade A Cows

Ships Milk to Kraft in Antigo
12' x 48' Silo
Produces Maple Syrup From 19 Acres of
Trees
Farmed for 31 Years on Same Farm

Borchardt, Gus & Doris

207 Total Acres
25 Grade B Holstein Cows
20 Young Stock

40' x 80' Machine Shed
Ships Milk to Lemke's
Cook Maple Syrup From About 10 Acres of
Woods
Remodeled Granary

Buth, Elmer & Lorene

119 Total Acres
35 Grade B Cows
15 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
Farms Been in Family About 35 Years
2 Silos and a Machine Shed
Conservation Practices Followed Closely
Only Part of the Barn and the Granary were
on the Farm, the Rest They Built

Dittmar, Elmer & Dorothy

160 Total Acres
24 Grade A Brown Swiss
40 Acres of Timber - Maple Syrup
Producers

12' x 32' Silo
Ships Milk to AMPI

Dombrowsky, Frank & Mae

280 Total Acres
50 Grade A Holstein Cows
552 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
15,346 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
43 Head Young Stock

Surge Pipeline Milking
12' x 50'; 20' x 50'; 16' x 60' Silos
65' Outdoor Bunk Feeder
Conservation Practices Followed Closely
Ships Milk to Pine River Dairy

Erdmann, Clarence & Helen

360 Total Acres
60 Grade B Holstein Cows
20 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Sunset Cheese
Milk Transfer System
14' x 42' and 20' x 60' Silos
Most of Farm Strip Cropped & Terraced
Farmed on this Farm for 30 Years

Gresens, Monte & Margie

239 Total Acres

Carl Ullrick Established Farm 1906
Ship Grade A Milk to AMPI
Raise AKC German Shepherd Dogs
Conservation Practices Followed Closely

Gohdes, Milton & Virginia

"Paradise Valley Farm"
200 Total Acres
25 Grade A Holstein Cows
458 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
11,762 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
36 Acres Timber Stand Improvement
Won a Forestry Award in 1972

1974 Marathon Conservation Award
Entire Farm Under Conservation Plan
Because of Erosion, Such Things as
Terracing, Strip Cropping, Grass
Waterways & Permanent Grass Cover
New Machine Shed
Ships Milk to AMPI

Jauernig, Rudolph & Betty

80 Total Acres
18 Grade B Milk Cows
20 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Kraft
Bought Barn in Town of Easton, Tore it
Down & Rebuilt it
Cleared All Land From Poplar Brush
Former Jefferson School Now Used as
Machine Shed
Bought Used Steel Silo, Tore it Down
& Rebuilt it, 12' x 32'

Kluck, Gerald & Lonna

171.5 Acres
48 Grade A Holstein Cows
562 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
14,177 Pounds of Milk Per Cow

20' x 50' Silo
Universal Pipeline in Comfort Stall Barn
Farm Pond - Water Used in Barn for Cows

Koehler, Daniel & JoAnn

120 Total Acres
20 Grade A Cows
15 Heifers

Ships Milk to AMPI
30' x 70' Machine Shed

ELMER BEESE
CUSTOM SAWING
MEMBER NORTH CENTRAL STEAMERS

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WAUSAU, WIS. 54401

PHONE
675-3989

Kurth, Dale & Annie

120 Total Acres
20 Grade B Cows - Mostly Guernsey
20 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
14' x 32' Silo
28' x 68' Machine Shed
Farm in Family for 85 Years
Built Tri-Level House With Lumber They
Made From Trees on Farm
Barn Built 1903

Liebers, Wilbert & Mildred

160 Total Acres
25 Grade B Cows
19 Young Stock
80 Acres Timber

Ships Milk to Lemke's
New Machine Shed
Farm in Family Over 60 Years
Conservation Practices Followed Closely

Naef, Tim & Kathy

132 Total Acres
40 Grade A Holstein Cows
432 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
11,368 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
31 Young Stock

Milk Transfer System
20' x 70' and 14' x 35' Silos With
Unloaders
7 Acres of Maple Trees
48' x 40' Pole Building for Young Stock

Norton, Leroy & Linda

238 Total Acres
41 Grade B Cows
19 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Schultz's in Antigo
12' x 40' Silo
Organic Fertilizer

Olson, Einar & Judy

145 Total Acres
33 Grade B Holstein Cows
415 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
12,500 Pounds of Milk Per Cow

40' x 63' Machine Shed
Milk Transfer System
1976 Graduate of Veteran's Production
Agriculture at NCTI
Ships Milk to AMPI

Plautz, Eldred & Rose Mary

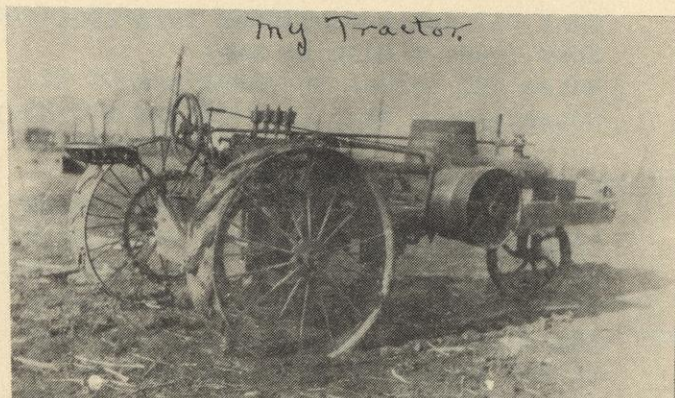
550 Total Acres
102 Grade A Holstein Cows
450 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
928,465 Total Pounds of Milk Sold
150 Holstein Heifers & Steers

Ships Milk to AMPI
6 Stall Surge Milking Parlor & Prep Stalls
Automatic Quarter Take Off Milkers
24' x 75' Cement Silo With Big Jim Unloader
102 Freestall Unit With 100' Bunk
Lagoon Manure Storage
2 Loose Housing Barns For Steers, Heifers,
& Dry Cows, With 80' Bunk & 100' Bunk
20' x 70' and 16' x 50' Silos used With
the Loose Housing Set-up
20 Raised Calf Crates
Conservation Practices Followed Closely

Podgorski, Sigmund & Tillie

235 Total Acres
28 Grade B Cows
7 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
16' x 37' Silo
Barn Addition, 30' x 130' (Stanchion
Barn)



Could you imagine "Buzzy" Plautz or Philip Walters trying to pull a 5 or 6 bottom modern plow with this early 1900 gas tractor?

Rhyner, Leroy & Emogene
Rhyner, Randy & Diane

160 Total Acres
48 Cows
27 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
14' x 40' Silo
60' x 34' Machine Shed
1975 - Heifer Shed Addition on Barn

Sann, David & Darlene

160 Total Acres
20 Grade B Cows
12 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
Farm Been in Family for Over 40 Years

Sann, Leo, Sr. & Lillian - & Son Lyle

300 Total Acres
50-60 Grade B Cows
25 Young Stock
60 Acres Wooded

Ships Milk to Pine River
Marshall Hill School Used as Storage Shed
16' x 60' Silo
12' x 40' and 14' x 50' Silos
New Machine Shed
Farms Been in Family Close to 90 Years

Traska, Dale & Helen

240 Total Acres
40 Grade B Holstein Cows
609 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
16,102 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
14 Head of Black Angus Beef

16' x 45' Silo
Milk Transfer System
40' x 100' Machine Shed
Remodeled Barn in 1974
45 Comfort Stall Stanchion Barn
Loose House Barn for Young Stock
1971 Built New Home

Walters, Frank & Helen

317 Total Acres
38 Grade B Holstein Cows
90-100 Beef Animals & Young Stock

Three Sons Own Some Cattle & Operate Farm
14' x 45'; 16' x 60'; 20' x 80' Silos
44' x 112' Machine Shed
Crop land Been Terraced

Walters, Philip & JoAnn
Walters, Lawrence & Joyce Walters

716 Total Acres
50 Grade B Holstein Cows
580 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
13,662 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
153 Head of Beef Animals

Milk Transfer System in Stanchion Barn
Ship Milk to Pine River Dairy
24' x 70' and 20' x 70' Silos
80' Bunk Feeder
90' x 160' Freestall Barn - 80 Freestall

Wilke, Doug & Bernadine

200 Total Acres
47 Grade A Holstein Cows
43 Head of Young Stock
520 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
13,500 Pounds of Milk Per Cow

Ships Milk to Lemke's
14' x 40' Silo
Milk Transfer System

Wilke, Walter & Carrol

273 Total Acres
47 Grade B Holstein Cows
520 Pounds of Butterfat Per Cow
13,000 Pounds of Milk Per Cow
38 Young Stock

Ships Milk to Lemke's
20' x 50' Silo & Outdoor Bunk - 60'
Been in Family 60 years
Strip Cropping & Some Terracing &
Grass Waterways
Farm Ponds
48' x 70' and 28' x 90' Machine Sheds
40 Acres Timber Stand Improvement
57 Acres Forest Crop Improvement

Information Compiled by
Rose Mary Plautz &
Arlan Anderson, Teacher at
North Technical Institute

RECREATIONAL CENTERS

GOLF COURSE

The concept of an 18-hole golfing facility in the Town of Texas was originally conceived by Irv Kordus and B. Martin in 1959. These men contacted John S. Sloan of Sloan Construction Company to build the golf course. During the construction, many families from the Town of Texas helped by picking rocks from the playing area and in planting the greens and trees with a special grass called "stolen".

John S. Sloan made several improvements to the course, then called River Hills Golf Course, after he became sole owner in 1960. These improvements included the erection of a club house in 1962, and a paved parking lot in 1972. Mr. Sloan passed away in 1973, and Mrs. Irma Sloan offered it for sale in 1974.

Several individuals bid on the property, and the bid made by a group of local businessmen was accepted in June, 1974.

The course was renamed Trappe River Golf Course and again some additions and improvements were made. New shelters with water for players, womens tees, and improvements to the club house were made by the new owners.

The course is now wholly owned by the Youtsos family, who were among the group of businessmen that purchased the property in 1974. The family also own and operate the Mint Cafe in downtown Wausau, and plan to install a dining facility at the Trappe River Golf Course in the future.



West View of Trapp River Clubhouse in 1963

GOLF BALLS, SHOTGUNS DON'T MIX

Golf balls and shotguns don't mix. This axiom is one of the chapters of history in the diary of the Wausau Skeet and Trap Club.

The Club traces its beginnings to 1944, as an offshoot of the Marathon County Fish and Game Club.

At one of the talk sessions, discussion got around to something the Fish and Game Club did not offer. Emil Heinrich offered \$100 for the purchase of a site for a shooting club. Others to follow Mr. Heinrich's lead were his son Walter, Colen Lanz, and Lawrence Sternberg.

Also, purchasing stock in the Club and credited with Charter Membership were Dr. J. K. Trumbo, John Sturtevant, Dr. O. M. Wilson, D. C. Everest, Sol Heinemann, Arthur E. A. Mueller, Dr. J. M. Freeman, Raymond J. Plunkett, John Dingee, Richard O. Mueller, John Vincent Martin, and Ervin H. Marquardt.

The new shooting club, known as the Central Wisconsin Gun and Archery Club, purchased a ten acre site adjacent to the American Legion Golf Club. It was planned to include facilities for pistol and archery shooting. Initially, operation went smoothly. Members constructed a skeet field with a trap field located between the high and low houses. Skeet and trap shooting was scheduled, pistol shooters had their range, and archery enthusiasts their targets.

Enter the axiom that golf balls and shotguns don't mix. Many skeet and trap shooters loaded their own shells - some perhaps too heavily. Shot carried out on to the golf course and sprinkled the golfers, causing some concern. There were no injuries, but golfers found it difficult to concentrate on their game.

In 1952, the Central Wisconsin Gun and Archery Club changed its name to the Wausau Skeet and Trap Club.

Golfers and shotgunners managed to co-exist until 1958, when the Skeet and Trap Club moved to its present site atop the Brokaw Hill.

In addition to constant pressure from golfers to relocate, an increasing residential move in the area influenced the purchase of the Brokaw land.

The Club is operated by the members who pay annual dues. It currently offers both trap and skeet shooting, with teams participating in league competition through the summer months. The Club is affiliated with the National Skeet Shooting Association and conducts registered shoots on the club grounds.

Described as one of the most attractive Clubs in Wisconsin, the Wausau Skeet and Trap Club now has three skeet fields and two trap fields. The facilities include a club house, constructed largely through the efforts of charter member, Erv Marquardt.

Frank Copenhaver is the Club's president for 1976.



**WAUSAU SKEET
AND TRAP CLUB**

WELCOMES YOU . . .

Memberships Open to the Public

TUES, WED, THURS - 5 PM to DARK
SUNDAYS - 1 PM to 5 PM

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OUR MEN AND WOMEN

We are proud of our human resources, the products of our Township. We have people engaged in a great variety of vocations and professions.

Young men from our Town have served in all of the branches of our Country's armed forces. They have been involved in all the wars, including the Spanish American War fought in 1898, until the present time.

Some have returned home with scars of the war. Some have sailed around the world and we had men serving on every Continent of the world.

Nancy and Marie Anderson, twin daughters of the Stewart Anderson's, are in service now. JoAnn Oestreich Allen, Amy Gohdes, and Charlotte Hassel are the other women who joined the services from our Town.

It would be a very long list if we named all the people who became school teachers. Then we'd have another long list if we named all the teachers who reside in our Town.

XIII

We are very proud of Dr. Dawn Narron, a professor at the Wisconsin State University of Stevens Point.

Some of our citizens entered the political field. John Kannenberg is Mayor of Wausau, Everett Gleason is Wausau's Chief of Police. Roland Kannenberg, Mercer, a brother of John, was our State Senator at one time, and Frank Novak was Marathon County's Clerk of Court.

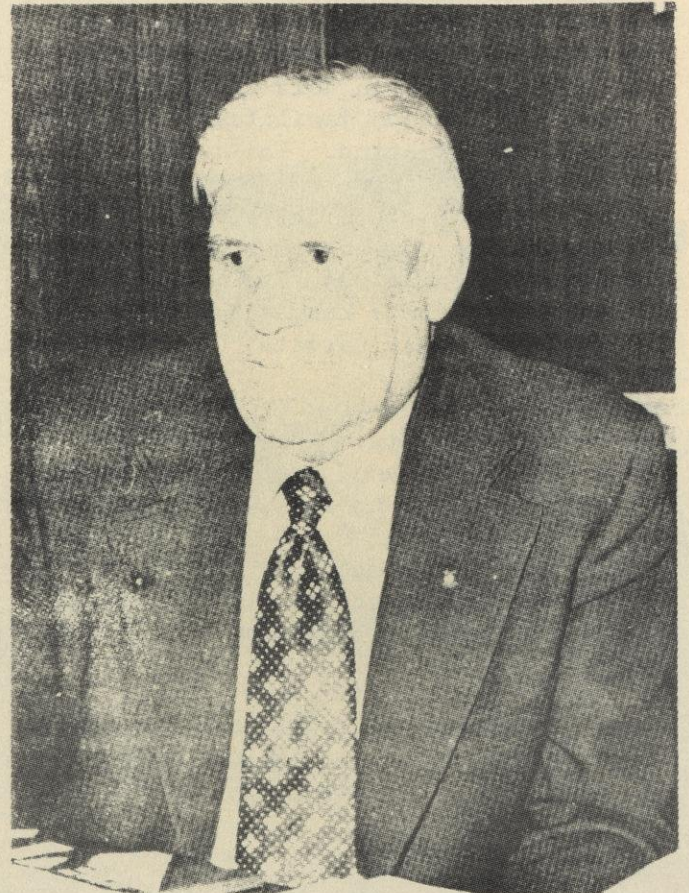
Norman Kittel is the Superintendent of the Street's Maintenance and Construction in the City of Wausau. Arlin Kittel is a State Trooper.

We have five people who went into the religious field to preach. They are Melvin Gohdes, Lloyd Hackbarth, and Raymond, Harold and Adele Naef.

We are very proud of Reverend Paul Teige who devoted 51 years of his life giving service unto our Lord. He never accepted a compensation for his work. He earned his livelihood on his 80 acre farm. He and his wife, Tina, raised a large family.



Mayor John Kannenberg
City of Wausau



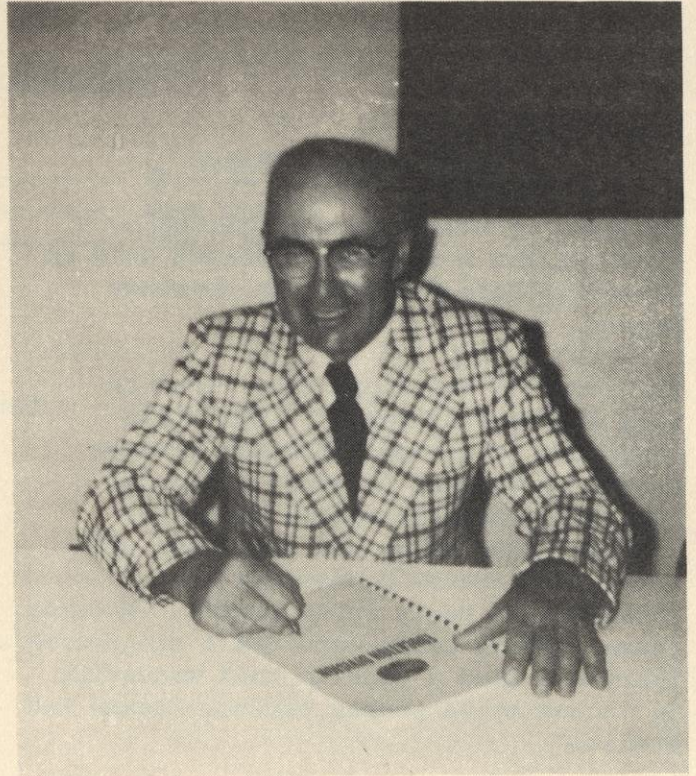
Chief Everett Gleason
Wausau Police Department

Mr. Teige didn't drive a car, but he never missed a Sunday at Church, whether it was hot or cold, wet or dry, he was there. Sometimes all alone.



BEN DETERT

Mr. Ben Detert served as our Town Official for 40 years. He served four years as a Supervisor and 36 years as our Town Clerk. Ben retired from his duties as an Official in 1973.



ELMER BOOTZ

Mrs. Elmer Bootz, the present Town Chairman, has served as Town of Texas Chairman from 1957 to the present. He has served the longest number of years as Chairman in our Town's history.

Carlton Hill is an artist.

David and Donald Marcis and Larry and Maurice (Chucky) Abraham are stock car drivers.

Yes, we are proud of all of our citizens, regardless of their occupation, whether they are farmers, quarry workers, or just common laborers. If we have missed your name, we're sorry, but you know we're proud of you. You make our Town.

THE PRESENT

BICENTENNIAL PARADE

The Town of Texas was represented by a float in the Bicentennial Parade held on Saturday, June 26, 1976, in downtown Wausau.

The theme of the float was, "Granite from the Town of Texas". The float consisted of a 1530 McCormick tractor driven by Wilbert Langhoff pulling a steel hay wagon furnished by Daniel Koehler. The wagon was decorated with artifacts donated by various Town residents (a buggy seat, crocks, lanterns, enamel gallon coffeepots and a singletree). There was also a granite rock measuring 38 inches by 54 inches saying, "Texas Red Granite".



The float was comprised of flowers furnished by Mrs. Vernon Weinkauf.

Mrs. Linda Graykowski



The float was adorned with five models wearing apparel originally worn by our ancestors. The models were: Mrs. Nancy Koehler Hussong, Mrs. Nancy Nienow Borchardt, Mrs. Linda Weinkauf Graykowski, Miss Ronda Hussong (age 6), and Luke Graykowski (age 11).

The residents who contributed their time and efforts to the float were:

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Koehler
 Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hussong
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Borchardt
 Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Graykowski
 Mr. Burt Koehler

OUR BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEES

General Chairman ----- Rose Mary Plautz
Secretary ----- Fern Kittel
Treasurer ----- Clair Ostrowski

History Committee

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Turner
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Detert
Lawrence Strassman
Faith Kettner
Virginia Gohdes
Helen Hill
Louise Grade
Esther Beckman
Fern Kittel

Future Committee

Kay Carmichael
Bruce Matsche

Style Show and Float

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Graykowski
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Hussong
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Borchardt

Food Committee

JoAnn Walters
Members of North Texas Homemakers' Club
Members of Fifty-Fifty Homermakers' Club

Recognition Plaques

Mrs. Lawrence Matsche and the
Texas Ramblers 4-H Club

Recognition Ribbons

Mrs. Yvonne Cushman

Book Organization and Layout

Mr. & Mrs. Clair Ostrowski

TOWN OF TEXAS BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

July 25, 1976

Hewitt-Texas School

- 12:00 Pot Luck Picnic
- 1:30 Group Singing of Patriotic Songs
- Pledge of Allegiance led by
Brownie Troop 168
- Prayer
- Style Show Fashions From 1776-1976
- Bicentennial Awards
- Recognition of residents and
former residents over 85
- 2:30 Games and Tug-of-war

THE TIME CAPSULE

The Future Committee will complete a time capsule on the day of our celebration. They will be taping interviews with people who come to the celebration and collecting pertinent information for use in the future.

FOR YOUR MEMORIES

July 23, 1974

THE TIME CAPSULE

1. 1974-1975

The future generations will remember a time capsule on the day of our celebration. They will be taking pictures with people who were in the celebration and collecting pertinent information for use in the future.

2. 1974-1975

3. 1974-1975

4. 1974-1975

5. 1974-1975

6. 1974-1975

7. 1974-1975

8. 1974-1975

9. 1974-1975

FOR YOUR MEMORIES

FOR YOUR MEMORIES

FOR YOUR MEMORIES



LEWKE BUILDERS, INC.

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GOLF TRAPP RIVER

All kinds of things you find Trapp River. It's the area's only public 18 hole course. And this year there are flowers and a dining lounge available across from the clubhouse. So come out in the country on Highway 292, northwest of Trapp. They'll give you a lot of reasons to relax.



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P.O. Box 543

Phone 675-3000

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Specialists in the Livably Unique

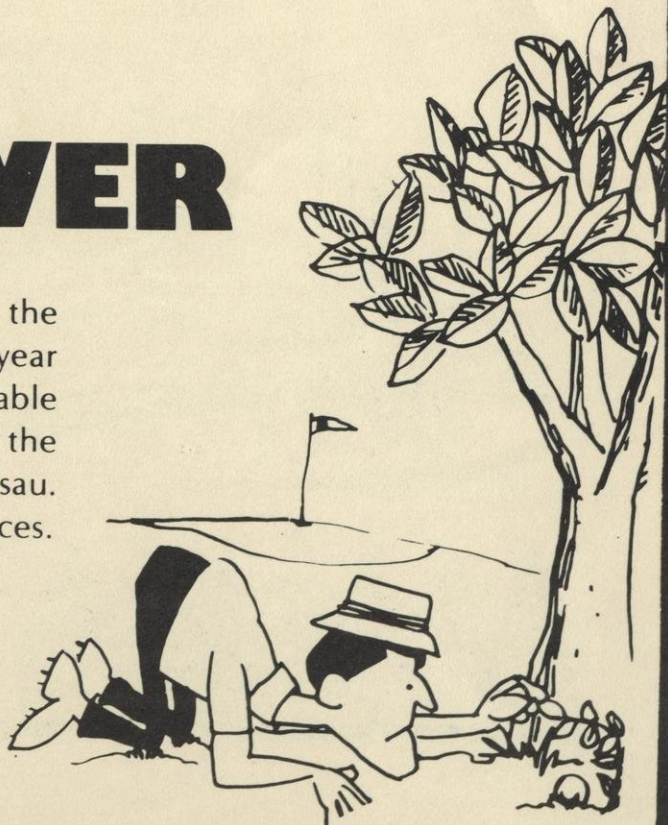
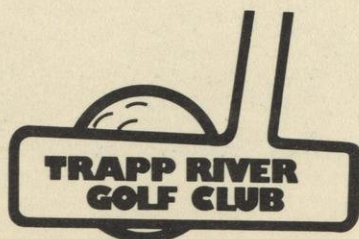
Every Lemke home is a unique living environment developed with the individual family, taking into consideration their life style, financial capability, and setting for their new home.

If you are contemplating building, give us the opportunity to personalize your new home with some of our exciting ideas and designs.

We hope you enjoy the Town of Texas Bicentennial gathering.

GOLF TRAPP RIVER

All kinds of swingers golf Trapp River. It's the area's only public 18 hole course. And, this year there are lessons and a driving range available across from the clubhouse. So come out in the country to Highway WW, northeast of Wausau. Play a great round of golf. At reasonable prices.



Wausau Papers

A Good Neighbor from Brokaw

Many Happy Returns Town of Texas

