

Berlin's memories in 1976.

Berlin Bicentennial Committee

Wausau, Wis.: Roto-Graphic Co., 1976

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BERLIN'S MEMORIES IN 1976



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Forward

With sincere and grateful thanks we acknowledge the efforts of the many individuals who so willingly furnished pictures, records, and valuable information, time and dedication to the Bicentennial Committee, for without whose help this summary of Berlin's existence for more than a century would have been impossible.

We acknowledge the following references for assistance in compiling this summary:

"History of Marathon County" by Judge Louis Marchetti.

"The History of Northern Wisconsin" published in 1881 by the Western Historical Society.

"Wausau Daily Record-Herald"

Wausau Public Library

"Clerk's Record Books" preserved by former town officials.

It is our wish that this book of heritages and history of the Town of Berlin will be preserved so it may serve as a reference to future generations, that they may be aware of the contributions of Berlin's pioneers in the building of today's environment.

Berlin Bicentennial Committee
DuWayne Zamzow, Editor and Chairman

Introduction

A Past to Remember - A Future To Mold

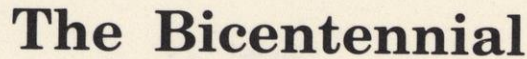
HISTORY INVOLVES PEOPLE

It is the story of how the past affected the lives of our families, our communities, and ourselves.

It will assist in developing a sense of our own personal worth and importance. Recording the past so that it may be viewed in relation to the present is the objective and intent of this book. It can provide uniqueness of this community along with a basic understanding and appreciation of the individual's own heritages and histories; the contributions made in the development of this township and country.

The lives of our forefathers are of interest because of the inspiration and example they afford, yet we need not look to the past for lessons which may well be studied and practiced. The young men and women of today display a spirit of progress and enterprise which would perhaps have astonished those who lived in days gone by.

Marathon County Public Library
300 N 1st St
Wausau WI 54403



The Bicentennial should be a time for each community to look at its own past and a time for people to tell their stories of who they are and how they got where they are. So we begin. . . .

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

[illegible]



Berlin

BERLIN -- BEFORE THE WHITE MAN

Many years before the white man came, Wisconsin is believed to have been inhabited by a prehistoric race called the Mound Builders. Little is known about what is now Wisconsin before the lumbermen and farmers set foot on the soil of the Township of Berlin. This area, along with the rest of Northern Wisconsin, was one great forest. It is known that fur companies were warned and led to believe that this was not an area where white man could exist or subsist, because of the remorseless Indians and savage beasts.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY

An act of Congress, establishing the "Territory of Wisconsin" was approved on April 20, 1836. It was twelve years later, May 29, 1848, that Wisconsin became a state; being the thirtieth state admitted to the Union.

Wisconsin was the property of the Indians before the white man. Some of the older residents of Berlin tell how their families were approached by the Chippewa Indians for want of food stuffs such as bacon and flour which were traded for hand-crafted items by the Indians.

We can recall from history that Jean Nicolet was the first white man (French explorer) to reach Wisconsin in 1634. We are told the Indians made friendly visits to the white men and by 1848, the Indians had given up his last claim to this region.

Wisconsin was under:

French rule from	1670 to 1763 - 93 years.
Great Britain from	1763 to 1794 - 31 years.
Virginia from	1794 to 1800 - 6 years.
Indiana from	1800 to 1809 - 9 years.
Illinois from	1809 to 1818 - 9 years.
Michigan from	1818 to 1836 - 18 years.

The population in 1848 was 310,546 in 1850-405,121 (an increase in two years of 94,575)

BERLIN ... THEN AND NOW



Typical scene of early settlers in this area.

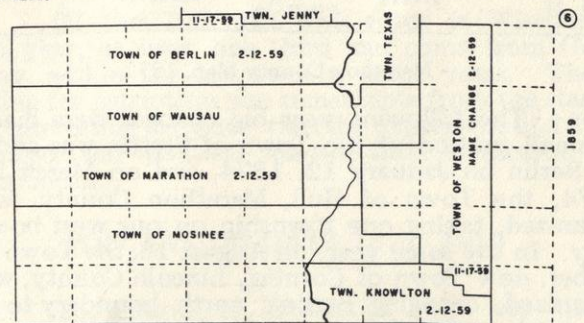
The Township of Berlin residents can be very proud of its history in many respects.

The first white settlers in Marathon County were lumbermen. The majestic white pine forest on and along the Wisconsin River and its tributaries attracted the first settlers to this area. Farming was not considered because men believed the soil to be wholly unproductive, the climate too severe, and the winters too long for the raising of agricultural crops. Today, our rich soils and progressive farmers take pride in the making and keeping of "America's Dairyland", as the State of Wisconsin is known worldwide.

Berlin was a leader from the start. It sent the largest number of men into the Civil War of any township in Marathon County.

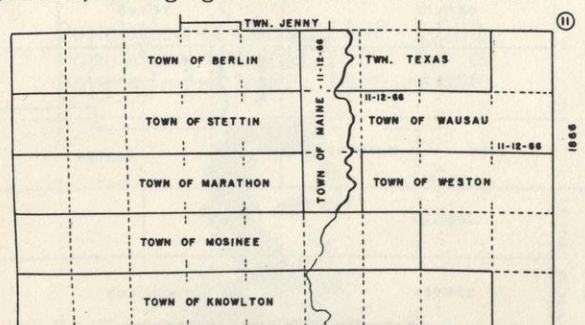
BERLIN WAS BIGGER

This township was organized by the County Board on February 12, 1859, to consist of Township 30, in Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and all of Township 30, Range 7, west of the Wisconsin River. The original size of Marathon County was much larger when it was established in 1850. It extended from its present southern boundary all the way to Upper Michigan on the north. However, at that time, it was one township narrower on the east. On November 17, 1859, the first year, a small portion of the Town of Jenny (now, above what is the Town of Hamburg) was added to the Town of Berlin.



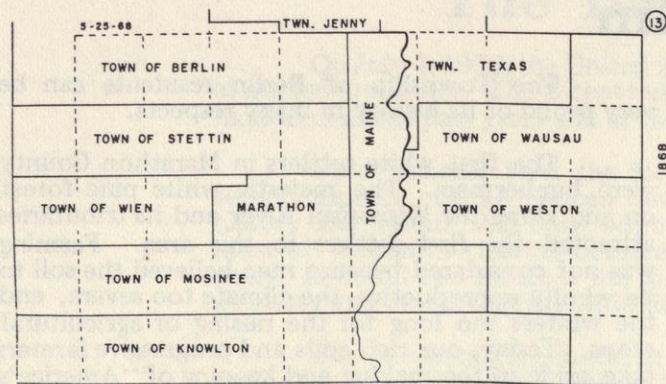
Marathon County Map, 1859

On November 12, 1866, Town of Maine was organized, changing the eastern border line.



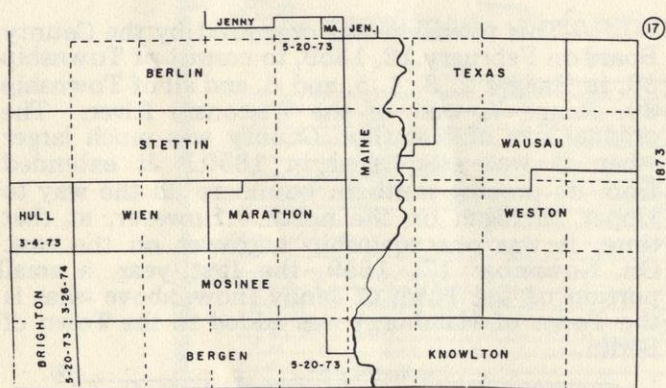
Marathon County Map, 1866

On May 25, 1868, the north boundry was opened. This was later known as the Town of Weber. Then the Town of Corning, Lincoln County, was added making Berlin a very large township.



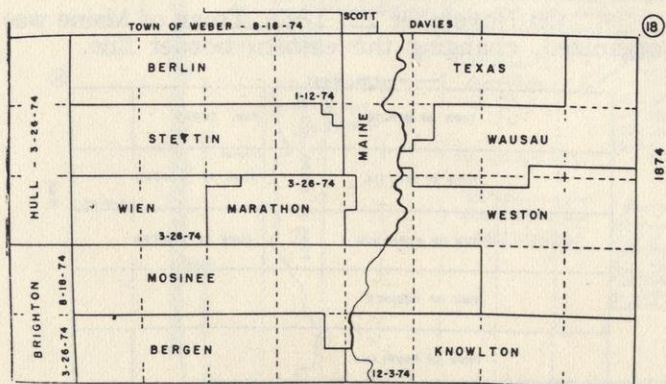
Marathon County Map, 1868

Five years later, another small portion of the Town of Jenny (directly above our present Berlin boundary) was added, dating May 20, 1873.



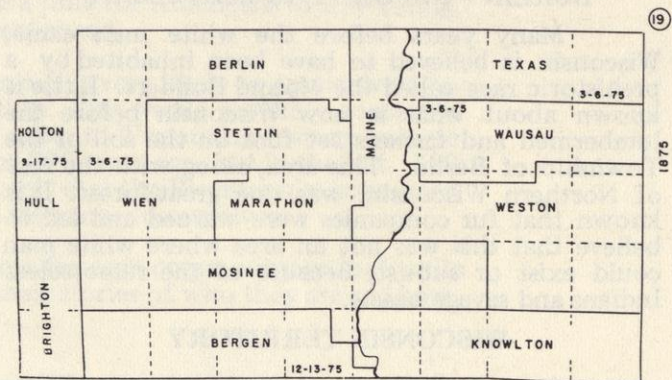
Marathon County Map, 1873

The following year big changes were made. A small portion of the Town of Stettin was added to Berlin on January 12, 1874, and on March 26, 1874, the Town of Hull, Marathon County, was organized, taking one township on our west boundary. In the same year, on August 18, the Town of Weber, now Town of Corning, Lincoln County, was organized, changing Berlin's north boundary to its present boundary line.



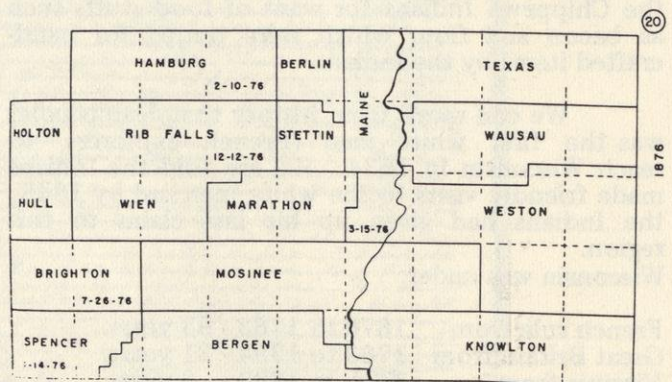
Marathon County Map, 1874

Several months later, on March 6, 1875, a part of the Town of Stettin, now known as the Town of Johnson, Marathon County, was added to the Town of Berlin, increasing our size again. It was in this year that the extreme northwest township of Marathon County became a part of Taylor County and Marathon County has remained the same size since that time.



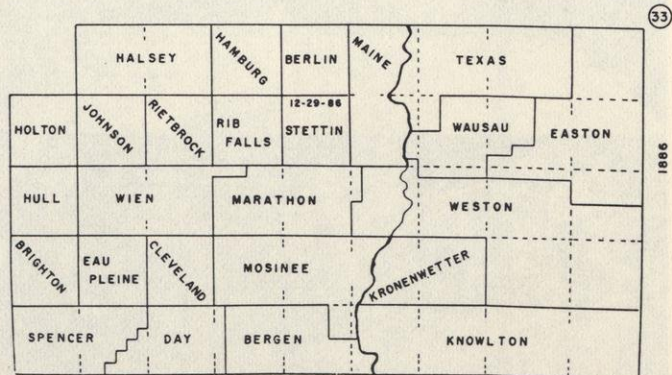
Marathon County Map, 1875

On February 10, 1876, the Town of Hamburg was established changing our western boundary line to its present location, namely Highway 107.



Marathon County Map, 1876

Berlin's final boundary line change happened on December 29, 1886, when Town of Stettin regained that portion of land Berlin acquired back in 1874.



Marathon County Map, 1886

MARATHON COUNTY'S SEVENTH TOWNSHIP

Berlin was the seventh township to be organized in Marathon County. However, one of these was the Township of Jenny, which became Lincoln County, also extending to the Michigan line in 1874.

The townships of Wausau, Eau Claire (re-named Weston in 1859), and Mosinee were organized in 1856. Marathon Township was organized in 1857, but because no officers were named, it had to be reorganized in 1859. The Town of Jenny followed in 1857 and the Town of Texas in 1858, leading up to the time that Berlin was organized in 1859.

The late Judge Louis Marchetti of Wausau, in writing his "History of Marathon County" in 1913 had this to say about the Town of Berlin:

"In the size of cleared lands, the Town of Berlin was far ahead of any other town in the first twenty years after settlement, but when a farm was large enough, had cleared land enough, the farmer was careful to preserve the rest of the timber, and by doing so, obtained a good price after railroads had come."

The residents of the Town of Berlin can take great pride in the initiative and perseverance of their ancestors and predecessors in the development of their township; as well as their county, state, and nation.

At the first annual Town meeting held at the election of the Town of Berlin in the County of Marathon at the house of Henry Bultke, on the fifth day of April 1859, August Schmidt, Frederick Krueger, Chairman and Wm. Schiel, Clerk. Friedrich Krueger, assessor, inspector, and John Kappeler & Henry Martin, Clerks.

The following proceedings were had viz:
Elected for Town Officers:
 For Chairman Supervisor, *Wm. Schiel*
 Assessor Supervisor, *Charles Gastrow*
 Town Clerk, *John Gudmerich*
 Treasurer, *August Schmidt*
 School Superintendent, *Henry Bultke*
 Adresser, *Gastrow Blich*
 Justices of the peace, *Wm. Schiel*
Charles Stage
John Kappeler
Friedrich Krueger
Friedrich Krueger
Dr. Adlbrenner
Ernst Giese
John Kappeler

Carroll Miller

Certified by

Attested by
John Kappeler
Henry Martin

August Schmidt
Wm. Schiel
Friedrich Krueger

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RECEIVES FIVE VOTES

The presidential election of 1860 did not create much enthusiasm in Marathon County because the political questions involved in the contest were slanted to the Democrats because they were always in the greatest number. It is also easy to understand why lumberjacks, working hard for a living without any of the comforts of life, and settlers in the wooded areas, working from dawn to dusk clearing land with one main objective - survival, did not give much thought to another political race five hundred miles away. They could not and did not give much time to politics because they had their own difficulties to solve. They were almost cut off in their isolation from other parts of the United States.

In the 1860 election Marathon County cast 219 votes for Abraham Lincoln (Republican) and 481 votes for Stephen Douglas (Democrat). The Town of Berlin results in this election show Lincoln 5 votes and Douglas 128 votes. But when the crisis came, whether this country should remain one Union or to be broken in fragments, we find a change in opinion when Lincoln called for 75,000 men and Douglas answered not 75,000 but 3,000,000 men.

When Fort Sumter was bombarded it reverberated even throughout the county and our patriotic lumberjacks and farmers rallied in defense of our country.

There was no record of names kept of men who served from Marathon County but state records show 286 men from Marathon County, of which 40 came from the Town of Berlin. Others were Jenny - 27, Marathon - 12, Stettin - 22, Wausau - 116, Easton - 7, Knowlton - 19, Mosinee - 19, Texas - 11, and Weston - 13.

Of the 705 men who voted in Wisconsin that year, at least one third had come from Germany within the last two or three years. Their feeling for patriotism was remarkable from the start. It's interesting to note that the depression of 1893 changed the political parties from Democrat to Republican.

POPULATION DATA 1875 - 1910

Population of Berlin in 1875 was 1,124 (male - 585 and female - 539). (This included Town of Hamburg, then a part of Berlin.) Population of Berlin in 1880 was 1,000 (Hamburg no longer included)

Population of Berlin, 1890 - 1,083
 Population of Berlin, 1900 - 1,078
 Population of Berlin, 1910 - 1,005





Immigration Destination

Town of Berlin



Germans began immigrating to Wisconsin and to Wausau in the middle 1800's so their sons would not have to serve in the German armies in those troubled years.

The oldest real farm settlements were made by German farmers in the Town of Berlin area in 1856 and 1857. The men who went into the Town of Berlin, which then included Hamburg and part of Maine, came for the sole purpose of farming, intending to make a living thereby. They all had families when they came and it is learned that few, if any, ever emigrated there from.

The fathers or heads of the families usually stayed on the land, clearing and planting, and sent their sons to work out in the woods. With the money they earned, they would improve their buildings and holdings. In the first ten years after settling in the Town of Berlin there were a good number of farms growing in population, resulting in a faster growing township than any other one. Farmers felt they could not afford to pay the high price for horses and because horses were more expensive than oxen to keep, the oxtteam was used most everywhere.

FIRST IMMIGRANTS - FARMERS

The first farmer immigrants coming to Marathon County seemed to have been the William Thiele family. Thiele, with his wife and grown son, came in 1856 and settled in Township 30, Range 6, East, now the Town of Berlin. The four Barteld brothers: John, David, Gottlieb, and Frank, along with a relative by the name of Riemer all took land near Taegesville (then part of the Town of Berlin). That same year John and Carl Kufahl, brothers, arrived along with Gottfried Stubbe, Gottlieb Beilke, C. Schlueter, and Mollendorf. They, too, all settled near each other in the Town of Berlin and what is now Town of Maine. David Barteld was quite intelligent and a shrewd businessman. Before coming here he lived near Madison and worked with the surveyors; familiarizing himself with following section lines and locating section corners. He was tactful in his endeavors and was effective in locating his countrymen. The land had been surveyed earlier, but the blazes were still fresh and could be easily followed by any woodsman.

John Barteld stayed on his farm for a number of years and erected a distillery (when distilling was free) but his brew was too raw, even for the uncultivated taste, and soon gave it up. William

Thiele did some locating too, but David Barteld got the bulk of the trade.

ARRIVED WITH YOKE OF OXEN

The Carl Fehlhaber family came from Prössel in the province of Posen, Germany, also



Met on ship sailing to America, Ludwig and Emelia (Fehlhaber) Zamzow.

in 1856. The family consisted of his wife, Ernestine, four sons: William, August, Herman, and Carl along with two daughters, one being Emelia, who later married Ludwig Zamzow. Carl went to Stevens Point, bought 320 acres located by William Thiele, but because it was late in the season, stayed with his family in a rented house on the Green Lake prairie during the winter, coming up to make settlement here in early spring of 1857. They came up to Wausau with their ox team as soon as the snow was gone. It took them two weeks to make the trip from Stevens Point to Wausau because of the high waters in spring, no bridges, and only a trail for a road. Conditions weren't any better getting from Wausau to the Town of Berlin. They brought with them their household and one cow and immediately went to work; making a brush tent for themselves, while the women slept in the canvas covered wagon, until they finished their first rough shed which had a birch bark roof. Marchetti writes; "There were ten strong willing hands and arms, for whom the woods had no terrors." The following spring they brought the first sheep into this settlement. Apparently, even the animals sensed instinctively that their safety depended on not straying too far into the woods, for their bells could always be heard as they stayed near the little clearing. It is known that August killed a bear with a broad axe.

Ludwig Zamzow had come to Big Bull Falls (Wausau) during the winter months working as a lumberjack and returned for harvesting in the summer. Ludwig and Emelia Fehlhaber married here in 1860, four years after their arrival, and first had intentions of establishing residency in Markesan, Wisconsin. The fertile land there was too expensive,

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

CERTIFICATE
No. 10,844

Whereas, *Carl Fehlhaber of Marathon County Wisconsin* ha/ deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the UNITED STATES, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at *Stevens Point* whereby it appears that FULL PAYMENT has been made by the said *Carl Fehlhaber* according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," for the *South East quarter of*

Section twenty and the North East quarter of Section twenty nine, in Township thirty North of Range six East in the District of Lands subject to sale at Stevens Point Wisconsin containing three hundred and twenty acres

according to the OFFICIAL PLAT of the Survey of the said Lands, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor General, which said Tract ha/ been purchased by the said *Carl Fehlhaber*

Now know ye, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said *Carl Fehlhaber* and to *his* heirs, the said Tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *Carl Fehlhaber* and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, *James Buchanan* PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the *first* day of *October* in the year of OUR LORD one thousand eight hundred and *fifty eight* and of the Independence of the United States the *Eighty third*

BY THE PRESIDENT: *James Buchanan*

By *J. P. Albright* Sec'y.

RECORDED, Vol. 21 Page 218

Recorder of the General Land Office.

Original Deed of Carl Fehlhaber land purchased in 1858.

so they then decided to settle near her family, the Town of Berlin, and bought a tract of land from the government in Section 26, land now across the road from the James Knorr farm. At that time a road or trail ran through that section at an angle.

SOLDIER IN GERMAN ARMY

Ludwig Zamzow originated from Arnsfeld, an industrial city in Central Poland and capital of the province of Posen, situated on the Warta River. Posen was one of the most productive agricultural regions of Poland. During the Middle Ages, Posen's prosperity was interrupted by the wars of the 17th Century. At the second partition of Poland, Posen was included in Prussia, and remained under German rule until 1918. During this period a policy of Germanization was followed, resulting in many immigrating to America. Ludwig served as a soldier in the German Army and told how he drove pigs from Russia into Germany.

Zamzow, along with his brother, August, and four sisters, met his wife, Emelia Fehlhaber, on the ship crossing the ocean in 1856 at the age of 22 years old, just two years after both of his parents had died.

Both the Fehlhabers and Zamzows continued on to the Markesan-Green Lake, Wisconsin area.

OVERHEARD CONVERSATION BUYS FARM

Carl Fehlhaber's sons, August and William, went to Big Bull Falls (Wausau) on foot to get flour and other food supplies and stayed overnight in a boarding house, planning to return the following day. While in the boarding house, they overheard a conversation by William Ebert, Gottlieb Zimmerman, and William Baumann that the Miller farm (now the DuWayne and Gladys Zamzow farm) was for sale and that they were interested in purchasing it. By 4:00 A.M. that morning the Fehlhaber brothers started for home on foot and first went to their sister and brother-in-law's place, the Ludwig Zamzow's. They told what they had overheard and suggested that Ludwig and Emelia purchase this property. Ludwig told them that he still did not have enough money saved to make the down payment.

The Fehlhaber brothers told Ludwig not be worry, but that they would go home and perhaps

between the four of them they might have the amount needed for a down payment. After pooling their money, they returned immediately and together with Ludwig and their sister walked to the Miller farm, negotiated and made the deal; all this being done before those who had been talking at the boarding house in Wausau had arrived that morning.

Ludwig and Emelia moved to the present Zamzow homestead in Section 9 on February 20, 1868. Two of their eight children died of diphtheria in 1878, the six remaining boys were: Herman, Charlie, Robert, Albert, Otto, and Emil. They also raised two foster children, Albert Garske and Bertha Kluender. The four younger children were born in the log house and in the early 1880's they built their home - the same home on the Zamzow homestead today.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S SON BECOMES ATTORNEY

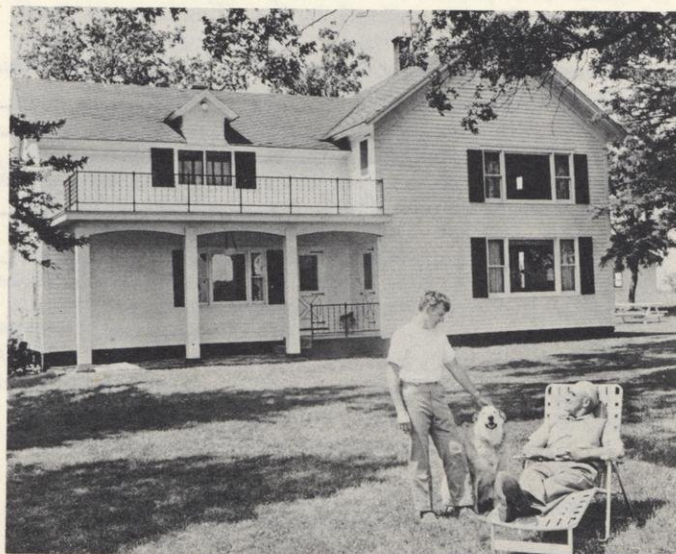
Carl Fehlhaber's son, August, prior to the Fehlhaber's emigration to the United States in the 1850's, had participated in the Revolution of 1848 in Germany and was among the many who left the fatherland during that period. August married Emelie Plish and it was their son, Otto Fehlhaber, who was the father of Orville W. Fehlhaber, an able attorney in Wausau. Orville's mother, Elizabeth Mehl Fehlhaber was the daughter of Anton Mehl, a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Mehl became a shoe merchant of Wausau and latter became a director of the Marathon Building and Loan Association, a director of the Citizens State Bank, and a director of the George Ruder Brewing Company, as well as a founder of St. Stephen's Evangelical Church. He was chosen as Marathon County treasurer and also served as mayor of Wausau. Orville's father, Otto Fehlhaber, was land commissioner at Wausau under President Cleveland and was vice-president of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Company.

KRENZ - CIVIL WAR VETERAN RETURNS TO FARMING

History shows that Frederick Krenz came to the states in 1854, also from Posen, Germany, and worked for farmers in Dodge County for two years



First home and present home on Zamzow's Colonial-view Dairy Farm.



Same home today - remodeled over the years.

before coming to the Town of Berlin (what is now the Town of Maine) to buy a farm. Later, Krenz sent for his mother and stepfather, August Anklam along with their family. On April 5, 1860, Krenz married Wilhelmina Genrich and the first of their ten children, born in 1864, was about seven months old when Krenz was drafted into the Union Army. He served during the Battle of Nashville and Sherman's March to the Sea and was spared from injury.

After the Civil War, Krenz returned to farming. His training, in Germany, in the army as a doctor's assistant, was very beneficial when called to set broken bones and administer to ailing neighbors. Krenz told of Indians camping on his farm grounds (Now the Gilbert Krenz farm) and how the Rib River provided both recreation as well as fish for food. Also, about this time Chippewa Indians had their camp at the top of Stubbe Hill and were last seen shooting deer on the farm that is now the Gordon Mathwick Farm.

It wasn't until 1886 that Wausau had its first hospital, located at the corner of Second and Scott Streets. Before this time surgery had to be performed in homes, logging camps, or boarding houses. As late as 1890, some surgeons believed that tobacco smoke was a good sterilizer or disinfectant and smoked through surgical procedures.

The year 1857, brought the Gottlieb Plish family, which consisted of his wife, two sons, and five daughters; along with the Prechel, Klinger, Anklaam, Hardell, and Aschbrenner families, all direct from Germany, all settling in the Town of Berlin.

SENDS FOR FAMILY TWO YEARS LATER

August W. Schmidt's family also arrived in 1857; however, he located here in the fall of 1856 on the 200 acres of land directly south of the church in Naugart. He bought this land from the government by a United States land warrant. In 1855, the territory had been surveyed. An old logging road led to approximately where Brokaw Corners are now and from there a trail followed the section lines, all of which had been staked during the survey. August Schmidt had left his family in Adams County for the winter months. He and a friend went to the Town of Berlin, built a log shack on the 200 acres, and later put up a log barn. Members of Mr. Schmidt's family who followed him the next spring were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Schmidt, his brother, Frederick, and his sister, Ernestina. Mr. Schmidt was married in 1858 to Miss Charlotte Neumann, who was the sister of Mrs. Henry Beilke who came to the Town of Berlin in 1857, and to Mesdames Henry Braatz, David Schoeneberg, and Carl Schuster. Children born to the Schmidts included one daughter, Mrs. William Schoeneberg, and four sons, Robert, Albert, William, and Fred. The early log house was replaced with a more "modern" log dwelling. Mr. Schmidt was the Town of Berlin Clerk in the early days. When the county adopted the commission form of government, he was elected a commissioner, and when the county returned to the supervisor form of government, he was elected chairman of the township, serving for many years. In 1878 he was elected register of deeds and the family moved from the Town of Berlin to the city of Wausau. Schmidt also became a director of the German American Bank of Wausau.

William Jaenke, grandfather of Wesley, bought a forty of land in Section 11, Town of Berlin, in 1857 for \$75 from the government branch office in Michigan, with the main office being in New York. This farm is still owned by the Jaenke family at the time of this writing.

SCHUSTER ANSWERS CALL OF RELATIVE, BEILKE

The year 1858 brought the family of Carl Schuster from their home at Fuerstensee bei Doerlitz, Pommerania, Germany, to Wisconsin after being coaxed by Carl's brother-in-law, Henry Beilke who had come to the Town of Berlin the previous year. Germany offered them little opportunity - but their new home was equally disappointing. They traveled by train to the City of Berlin, then by team to Wausau. "Footmobile" was mode of transportation through the dense forest from Wausau to the Town of Berlin. The Schusters had five children. When they came they had August, then ten years old; William F., three years old; and a sister still younger, who had to be carried all the way by Carl. Little William F., although only three years old, tramped most of the distance, and was carried only when he became very tired. Accompanying them were Henry Braatz, who had operated a cereal mill in Germany, and David Schoeneberg, who had been a herder of sheep, and both of whom were brothers-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beilke. Mr. Beilke, before coming to America, had been a builder of stone roads. All four families stayed together in Beilke's small log house, until the Schuster, Braatz, and Schoeneberg families could erect log homes of their own.

Declaration of intention
I, Charles Schuster, do declare upon oath that it
is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the
United States, and to renounce forever, all allegiance
and fidelity to all and every foreign Prince, Potentate,
State, and Sovereignty, whatever, and particularly
to Charles Schuster Friedrich William 4th King of
Prussia
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 8th day of November A.D. 1859
H. P. Manson, Clerk of the Circuit Court,
by Bartholomew Pringle, Deputy. Carl Schuster
State of Wisconsin
County of Marathon
H. P. Manson Clerk of the
Circuit Court in and for the County of Marathon
and State aforesaid; the same being a Court of
Record, having common law jurisdiction, and
a Clerk and Seal, do certify that the above is
a true copy of the original declaration of intention
of Charles Schuster.
to become a citizen of the United States, remain
ing of record in my office.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and affixed the
Seal of the said Court this eighth
day of November A.D. 1859
H. P. Manson Clerk
by Bartholomew Pringle, Deputy

Copy of the original handwritten Declaration of Intention to become an American Citizen, dated November 8, 1859.



CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

Be it Remembered, That at a Circuit Court, held at Wausau for the County of Marathon in the State of Wisconsin, in the United States of America, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty seven, Karl Schuster a native of Russia

submitted a petition praying to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States, and it appearing to the said Court that he had declared on Oath before the Circuit Court, for the County of Marathon State of Wisconsin on the eight day of November A. D. 1857; that it was lawful his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to Renounce Forever all allegiance or fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, whatsoever, and particularly to the King of Russia

of whom he was at that time a Subject and the said Karl Schuster having on his solemn Oath declared, and also made proof thereof by competent testimony of John Patz and German Miller citizens of the United States, that he had resided one year and upwards in the State of Wisconsin and within the United States of America upwards of five years immediately preceding his application; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that during that time he had behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and having on his solemn Oath, declared before the said Court that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that he did absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to William I Emperor of Germany

of whom he was before a Subject Thereupon The Court admitted the said Karl Schuster to become a Citizen of the United States, and ordered all proceedings aforesaid to be recorded by the Clerk of the said Court; and which was done accordingly.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court at Wausau the 19th day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty seven.

Certificate of Naturalization.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
COUNTY OF MARATHON.

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE,

WAUSAU, Dec. 24th 1860

I hereby Certify, That Karl Schuster has deposited with me Four Dollars and Eighty Cents, in full for the Taxes, Charges and Interest, including percentage authorized by law for the redemption of the following described tract or lot of Land, to wit:

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	SECTION.	TOWN.	RANGE.	AMOUNT OF TAX.
<u>W. 16 1/4</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.63</u>
<u>W. 1/2 Sec 21</u>				<u>38</u>
				<u>\$4.98</u>

Said tract or lot having been sold to Masa Stone Comfy for the Taxes, for the year 1860

COUNTERSIGNED:

R. P. Morrison Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
Carl Schuster County Treasurer.

1860 Tax Receipt.

SPENT WINTER IN DUGOUT

Friedrich and Wilhelmine Mathwig Aschbrenner, both born in Germany, migrated to the United States in a sailboat, in 1855, from Hansfelde, Province of Posen, Germany. After spending one year in Marquette County, they moved to the Town of Berlin; consequently experiencing all the hardships of the early pioneers - making their home in a dugout for one winter. In spring the arduous task of clearing land for a homesite was begun. Starting with a log house first, then a barn to house a yoke of oxen, a cow, and a few chickens. It was not until ten years later that they purchased a horse.

Until then butter made in a churn and packed in jars, and eggs, as scarce as they were, were carried to Wausau (Big Bull Falls) to exchange them for groceries and other provisions that could not be raised on the farm.

Just six years later, 1862, their eldest son, Friedrich Wilhelm, enlisted in the War of Rebellion (Civil War) at Camp Washburn as a member of Company I First Regiment of the Wisconsin Cavalry with Lt. Little.

While in the Civil War, Aschbrenner met Casper Fenhaus, who when discharged from the Army at Nashville, Tennessee in 1865, came to the Aschbrenner home where he met Friederich's sister, Mathilda. They were married in 1866, and also settled in the Town of Berlin, being some of Berlin's first settlers. During his career in service, Fenhaus fought in sixty Civil War engagements and was a scout under General Sherman. In the service he distinguished himself in the Battle of Chica-mauga Park where he gained through his scouting ability, important information regarding the enemy.

Casper Fenhaus was born in Wiedenbrueke, Westphalia, Germany, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1854, age 13, with his parents, Conrod and Marie Knabel Fenhaus, one brother and two sisters. They first settled in Granville, Milwaukee County, where he completed his education and lived until joining the service, in 1861. When settling in the Town of Berlin, he taught in public schools for a number of years until becoming Naugart's second appointed postmaster. A few years later he turned his efforts to farming, and it was during these years that he became identified with the political, farming, and financial growth of the country.

Attest of Miss
County of Marathon.

\$3.22 Received of Charles Schuster the sum of \$3.22 paid in full for State, County, Town School and School District and personal property tax for the W 1/2 Sec 21 of section 21 Town 30 Range 6 for the year 1860

Dated at Berlin this 24th day December 1860
Michael Defant Town Treasurer.

Casper Fenhaus' sister, Johanna, also came to the Aschbrenner home, meeting their eldest son, Gustave Edward Aschbrenner and had a double wedding with Casper and Mathilda Aschbrenner, in the Aschbrenner home.



50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Aschbrenner, married March 3, 1871. Mrs. Aschbrenner was the former Bertha Kluender. Standing behind them are Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Salzider and Mr. and Mrs. Casper Fenhaus. Mrs. Fenhaus is the former Mathilda Aschbrenner.

The farm now owned by the Roy Williamson's was bought by Casper and Mathilda Aschbrenner Fenhaus in 1889 and sold again in 1898 to their son, Edward and Anna Taege Fenhaus. Johannas Casper Venhaus changed his name from the



Casper Fenhaus homestead, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williamson. Standing to the left of picture are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fenhaus with Ann Codahy (a child that lived with them). Boys in front are Arthur and Freddie, girl in white dress is Frieda and child in back buggy seat is Erna - all children of Friedrich Fenhaus and his wife Wilhelmine Steffin Fenhaus, seated in front seat. In back seat is Mrs. William Taege, mother of Mrs. Edward Fenhaus and sitting on grass is Mary Taege sister of Mrs. Fenhaus.

German spelling of Venhaus to Fenhaus after he arrived in the United States and was known as Casper. Mathilda told of how she herded cattle along roadsides and fields where there were no rail fences, taking along her small children and, as usual, her knitting. He instructed the family to hurry home and take shelter while he attempted to rescue the cattle from the woods. By the time he found the cattle the tornado struck, toppling trees every which way, forcing him to take cover near the roots of a previously fallen tree. After the storm, he returned home, unharmed, along with the cattle. Mathilda sent the children outside with buckets to gather up the hail to put around the butter churn in a wash tub. This helped to cool the milk, making the job of churning the butter a lot easier that day, while other times cold water from the well was used.

Their fifth son, Conrad, died of diphtheria at the age of eight years old. There was no known prevention or cure of diphtheria in those days and any child coming in contact with it had no chance to survive and had to be buried as soon as a wooden coffin could be nailed together.

Casper had the job of making his son's coffin - the hardest job he ever had to do. The working and clearing enough land to raise a family of nine, the conditions in which they had to live, in those days, even the Civil War did not hurt Casper, as did the death of their son.

Friedrich Fenhaus, son of Casper, learned the trade of a blacksmith in Marathon and in 1890 commenced business for himself in Berlin Township, Section 28, just north of the Friedensheim Cemetery on County Trunk A. In 1894, Fenhaus sold out and moved to Wausau, joining with Edward Aschbrenner establishing the firm of Aschbrenner and Fenhaus (practical carriage-makers and blacksmiths) and in the following year Aschbrenner bought our Mr. Fenhaus.

Our thanks to Stella Treu Raduenzel, granddaughter of Casper and Mathilda Fenhaus, for sharing her notes of the Aschbrenner-Fenhaus history.

PASTOR'S SON MARRIES NEIGHBOR GIRL

John Hoffman, born in Germany in 1842, was brought to America when he was a child of six years old. One of seventeen children, immigrated with the family to the New World in 1845, locating in Buffalo, New York, where for a time his father worked at the tailors trade. They moved to Michigan taking up homestead near Town City, and farmed there until his death.

John was educated for the ministry, pursuing his studies in Buffalo, New York, then at Fort Wayne, and later in St. Louis, Missouri, where he graduated when about seventeen years of age. He was then assigned to Marathon County (Town of Berlin area) where he served until 1867. He devoted his entire life to the work of the ministry of the German Lutheran Church, preaching in seven different languages.

One of their eleven children was John E. Hoffman, who acquired his education under his

mother's instructions, she teaching her children in the evenings. When just nine years old, he fell down the cellar, breaking his leg below his hip, and this accident crippled him for life, making one leg shorter. He attended parochial schools until thirteen years of age and first worked in a wolen mill in Sheboygan Falls where later he learned the miller's trade. After nine years his health failed and he engaged in the lighter pursuit of school teaching for three years.

Mr. Hoffman married Minnie Ebert in 1885. She, the daughter of William J. and Amelia (Barteltt) Ebert was born here in the Town of Berlin in 1865. Her father, William J. served during the Civil War in the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Upon completion, he returned home and engaged in farming Section 10, now the farm of Myron and Jane Zimmerman Koehler. William Ebert's mother first married Mr. Lemke and had seven children when he died. She then married Mr. Ebert having two children when he died and then married Mr. Weidboldt who died fifteen months after their marriage. She remained a widow for thirteen years, living with her son William J. until her death at his home in the Town of Berlin, and was buried on his farm in a grove of cherry trees, east of where the old house stood. In the William J. Ebert family were thirteen children, one of them being August, the father of Esther (Mrs. Martin Zimmerman) and grandfather of Jane (Zimmerman) Koehler.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman had five children and soon after their marriage, established a general mercantile store, but a year later was burned out and lost all he had. In 1887 they moved to Merrill and found employment in a grocery store until 1893, when he formed a partnership with R. J. Collie. He deserves great credit for his success in life, for he had many difficulties to overcome.

HOFFS - BURNED TREES FOR CLEARING TO BUILD

August F. Hoff was born January 23, 1830, in Prellwitz Provinz, West Prussia, Germany. He was married to Caroline Giering in Germany, and came to the Township of Berlin about 1860 with two small children. He bought two eighty acre sections next to each other - one in the north west corner of Section 28 and the other in the southwest corner of Section 21. They came to the Township of Berlin because they were acquainted with the Fehlhabers who had already settled here.

August Hoff fought in the Civil War in the 17th Regiment of the Wisconsin Infantry.

Caroline told one of her grandchildren how they had to burn trees to enable them to make room to clear an area to build on. They had no place to keep their chickens till something was built for them so they completely hollowed out one of the large trees to keep them in.

While living in the Township of Berlin, four more children were born to August and Caroline. One of whom was Henry, whose son William, later sold the farm in 1965.

NAME SPELLING CHANGED THREE TIMES

Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Grevin Sr. was a tailor by trade in Germany. He was born in 1824 in Durnsahagen Proz, Pomerania, Germany and came to the Town of Berlin about 1861 with his wife, Wilhelmine 'nee Bohm and four children, Emilie, Johann, Wilhelm, and Herman. While living here they had another son, August, who died at a young age. They settled in Section 28 of Berlin. The place was later owned by their son, Herman, and in turn to Herman's son, Martin (now the farm of Elroy Blaubach). Johann died in November of 1903.

The name Grevin had three different spellings: Grevin, Grawien, and Graveen.

EARLY SETTLER HERE CAME AT AGE OF FIFTEEN

Another oldtimer in the Town of Berlin was August Uecker, coming with his father, Carl Uecker, in 1866, from Pomerania, Germany.

Carl Schuster informed Carl Uecker that the William Brandt seventy-acre tract of land was for sale (now the Donald Drews farm) including fifteen acres of clearing and a stand of maple and mixed hardwood timber. This the Ueckers cleared mostly with oxen. Brandt sold this for \$600 to locate in the Town of Stettin.

Carl Uecker married Mathilda Hoeft in 1876 on April Fools Day and this union was blessed with four children: William, Herman, Mrs. William Knorr, and Mrs. Henry Wendlandt.

August recalled that wolves were numerous in the pioneer days and that they frequently came to the doors of the settlers homes, and sometimes devoured the sheep and pigs upon which the settlers had depended for food and wool. There were no mowers in that early day and all grain had to be cradled by hand, between the stumps which dotted the fields. Things were cheap, but it was hard to get any money as the early settlers had nothing to sell. They put up with extreme hardships and learned the lesson of thrift until they became financially independent.

The little colony at Naugart attracted attention and the colonists wrote to their relatives in Germany and other parts of the United States asking them to come.

JEHNS EARLY TEACHERS AND MINISTERS

Henry, Ludwig, Albert, and Lousie Beilke imigrated to America in 1856 from Oltendorf, Germany. Ludwig Beilke married Caroline Jehn from Silesia. Caroline's brothers Henry and Carl Jehn were early teachers of Marathon County and Ernest Jehn became a Lutheran minister. Ernest had a son, Ernest, Jr., who was also a clergyman in the Lutheran Church in Chicago, and he, too, had two sons who became ministers.

Ludwig and Caroline (Jehn) Beilke established their home in the Town of Berlin and reared a

family of five; one being Henry A. Beilke, born in 1874, the well-known clerk of courts of Marathon County from 1914 to 1932. His first political appointment, in 1901, made him deputy sheriff, under August Marquardt, and then was custodian of the courthouse for five years. Before his first election as clerk of courts, he was connected with a local hardware company. He was director of the Kannenburg Granite Company and a director of the Palace Clothiers, Incorporated. Henry A. Beilke was married to Hattie Marquardt.

Carl Schuster had purchased eighty acres of woods, with no clearing, from the late Bernhard Ringle of Wausau for \$300. The timber included pine, hemlock, and mixed hardwoods. From the Schuster eighty to the Beilke homestead there wasn't even a trail, nor was there any kind of "make" trail between the Beilke homestead to Wausau. During the first two years, the Schusters had no oxen and trees had to be felled, rolled into heaps and burned - all by hand. The land was very wet and swampy but they were told, at that early day, that when the forests would be cut away, the land would become drier.

Deer, wolves, and bears were plentiful.

Carl Schuster had been a wagon maker in Germany, and his training proved very useful in the pioneer days. He split pine shingles for the roof of his log cabin home as there were no sawmills in the Town of Berlin in those days and shingles were all handmade. The floors in the pioneer homes were provided by Mother Earth and later pine logs were split and the rough boards were laid on the ground, a few at a time at first, and later the entire floor. For shoes, the pioneers carved their sandals out of wood.

URNS HOMESTEAD INTO INDUSTRIAL BEEHIVE - SCHUSTER

William Schuster married Bertha Kniess in 1882 and lived on the Schuster homestead, now owned by Walter Schuster, William's grandson. Walter's father, Emil Schuster turned the homestead into an industrial beehive with a sawmill, lath mill, planning mill, an electric feed-grinding plant, and a complete threshing outfit operating rig for the neighborhood farmers. At one time this threshing rig was busy fourteen weeks of the late summer season.

August Schuster was married in 1873 to Wilhelmina Kelm and lived on their farm one mile west of William's old home farm, now owned by William Bartelt, son-in-law of Otto Schuster, the son of the August Schusters.

August Kickbusch located in Wausau in the 1850's, and opened a grocery store. William Bartelt opened his store there a short time later, and sometimes flour was so scarce that they found it necessary to buy middlings or bran with which to bake bread. The flour had to be carried on the shoulder through the wilderness. During the winter months, the families lived on the buds which formed on elm trees. Some potatoes and lettuce were planted during the summer, and the families found that the wild sorrel tasted good. Mosquitoes were so thick that to cultivate gardens, it was necessary to build a smudge and to wear mosquito netting for protection.

Later a grist mill was built in Wausau and the little pioneer settlement in Berlin sowed rye from which flour was ground. Times somewhat improved as the settlers were enabled to earn twenty-five cents a day by working on the roads and clearing land for the owners; but the working days started at five o'clock and lasted until sundown - usually sixteen hours a day.

GENRICH'S HALF-WAY HOUSE

At one time there was an old log block house erected on the Genrich land across the road from the Eugene Christian farm (the Genrich homestead), which served many different families as a temporary shelter while locating and settling.

We learn of Fred and Ernestine (Giese) Genrich who settled in the Town of Berlin coming from their native province of Pomerania, Germany. Fred was a blacksmith by trade and after moving to Wausau established a blacksmith shop on Second Street, near Jackson. One of their sons, Frederick W. Genrich, was generally considered one of the outstanding lawyers of West Central Wisconsin and ranked among the foremost in the state. Aside from his professional activities he had figured prominently in the public life of the community. He served as a member of the city council and as supervisor in 1896, 1897, and 1898, and was also a member of the county board during the period when the jail was built. In 1900 he was elected district attorney and served two terms in that office during a very critical period in the history of Marathon County. There was much crime and an infestation of the territory by criminals. Genrich prosecuted without compromising in the slightest degree and won convictions in almost all major cases. He rid the community of undesirables and made Marathon County a safe place in which to live. In 1907 Mr. Genrich was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Wausau and served as Vice-President of the Wausau Telephone Company. Genrich married Anna Erdman and their son, Fred W. went into law practice with his father in 1922.

IMMIGRANTS WEATHER VIOLENT STORM

Gottlieb Mathwick and Wilhelmina Graff Mathwick arrived in the Town of Berlin in 1865. Gottlieb and his parents and family at one time lived in Holland. They were a rather wealthy family, but lost their fortune in some law suit and later moved to Prussia. Here Gottlieb married Wilhelmina and when they had four children they moved to America. These children were namely, Augusta, Tina, Emil, and Anna. Emil was nine years old at the time and another son, Albert, was born here. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a two masted sailing vessel. At one time a violent storm overtook them, which damaged one of the masts and it was feared the ship would not be able to make land. They were spared and after four weeks on the water they reached the United States. Mother prayed that the Lord would allow her child, little Anna, who had gotten sick with a severe fever, to live until they reached land, for otherwise her baby would be committed to the sea. The Lord answered her prayer and Anna lived to be eighteen years of age. Although they arrived in 1865 the farm was not purchased until 1871. This homestead is now the Allyn Mathwick residence, a great-grand son of Albert Mathwick.

BAUMANN HERITAGE

Zur Erinnerung an Wilhelm and Caroline Baumann geb. Lemke.

Die Geschichte der Vorfahren fing in Watertown (aun) an, wo demals von Deutschland gekommen, der junge Wilhelm Baumann arbeitete.

Im Jahre 1856 zog er mit seinen Freunden Karl Plautz, Karl Muller und Wilhelm Ebert nach Norden in's Land, um sich von Landagenten Land zu weisen zu lassen. Er bekam das, wo heute nun Gerhard Helmke wohnt. Dann ging er wider zuruck nach Watertown, um die Vorbereitungen zue Ansiedlung zu treffen.

Das Jahr 1857 brachte en Abmarsch. Einen Tag vor seiner groszen Reise heiratete er seine Braut Caroline Lemke. Mit einem bedeckten Oschenwagen hegann der schwierige Marsch, der gleichzeitig Hochzeitsreise war. schmaler Weg fuhrte bis 5 Meilen hinter Wausau, dann begann ein unwegsames Gelande. Es muszten Baume geschlagen werden um sich einen Weg zu bahnen. Manchmal waren die Baume so dicht, dasz man daruber klettern muszte, oder sich einen neuen Weg herum suchen.

In diesem Gelande labten Indianer, die durch die Einwanderung von ihrem Besitz verdrangt wurden. Stellen wir uns einmal vor, wir waren an ihrer Stelle Gewesen.

Am Ziel angekommen standen sie ringsumgeben von Urwald. Kein Fuszbreit urbarer Boden. So war ihnen dann eine harte Ziet beschieden, aber sie waren tapfer und lieszen sich nicht unterkriegen. Der Oschenwagen muszte erst als Wohnhaus dienen, bis sie spater in ein selbstgezimmertes Blockhaus ziehen konnten.

Nur einige kleine Beispiele, wie schwer das Leben im Anfang war.

Das Mehl muszte auf der Schulter von Stevenspoint geholt werden, denn in Wausau war noch keine Mehlmuhle. Der bar holte in der Nacht das einzigste Schwein aus dem Stall. Fast jede Nacht heulten die Wolfe um die Behausung. Zweige und Knospen waren das Futter fur Kuehe und Ochsen. Tag fur Tag wurde ein Baum nach dem anderen gefällt. So entstand gutes Weide und Ackerland. Die Kleidung wurde aus Wolle und Flachs gesponnen und gewebt. Eine reiche Kinderschar wurde dem tuchtigen Farmerehepaar geschenkt. So wurde hier ein Farmeranfang gemacht.

Drei Jahre spater im Jahre 1860 kauften sie sich von Wilhelm Ebert Land, und dieses wird bis zum heutigen Tage durch die Hande der Familie Baumann bewirtschaftet.

So haben die Vorfahren fur ihre Kinder in harter, harter Arbeit Grund und Boden geschaffen, den die heutige Jugend nicht mehr gerne bearbeiten will. Nur Erwin halt heute noch treu zum Farmerum. Auch seine Deutsch - Abstammung, sowie die Sprache seiner Grobszeltern halt er hoch in Ehren.

Deshalf gibt er uns heuta das grosze Fest, um seiner Groszeltern und aller ersten Einwanderer im heutigen Town Berlin zu gedenken und um uns eine Fruede zu bereiten.

Nun wollen wir uns heute mit allen freuen, fur die harte Arbeit und Strapazen unserer Vorfahren, durch die wir nun in der Lage sind hier zu sein.

THE BAUMANN HERITAGE . . . by David Baumann

In 1857 William Baumann and Carlena Lemke, his wife, from Germany came to Wisconsin, the wilderness to tame.

They homesteaded amongst pines, oaks, and maples, to raise hay, grain, and potatoes as their staples.

There was no shortage of wood where the immigrant wagon stood.

A log house was built as their first humble home in a area so wild that bears there did roam.

They cut down trees to make room for the crops and burned all the logs with branches and tops.

This left a soil full of rocks to their dismay.

There were rocks for foundations, for fences, and for a nuisance to this day!

William purchased enough land so John, Carl, August, Albert, and Herman his sons could give him a hand.

A small son, Henry, died at the age of two, and a daughter, Bertha, helped pull the family through.

Four generations have passed with Erwin Baumann III as the last.

Four generations, the proud heritage did remain, with God's blessings, the Baumann family name.



Among first settlers - William and Carlena (Lemke) Baumann.



Some of Berlin's earliest pioneers - 50th wedding anniversary of Gottlieb and Augusta (Lenz) Zimmerman - married February 26, 1867 in Frankenburg, Germany. Gottlieb was born Aug. 24, 1840 in Aulsdorf and Augusta was born Oct. 8, 1840, in Kries Altig, Pomerania.

HELPS BUILD FIRST ROAD IN TOWN OF BERLIN - LEMKE

Unsatisfied with their lives in Germany, where Fred was a Lieutenant in the German Army, Fred and Ernestina (Giese) Lemke both of the educated class came to America in 1869, establishing their home in the woods in the Town of Berlin, their first home being a rude shanty.

Felling the trees was done completely by an axe or a double handled saw. Then, since there was no dynamite, the stumps had to be burned out and the rest be left to rot out. There were no steel nails or hammers or cement, making the construction of a house too much work for one man or even two men. Luckily, all the men in the area knew how much impossible work this was, so a house-building party was held and in a short time with all the neighbor's help, the house was done and the family could move in to start fulfilling their dream.

Fred, a farmer by occupation; cleared fifty of their eighty acre farm, (the farm across the road from the Elroy Plautz farm) and became a man of considerable prominence here. Lemke helped build the first road in the township and helped erect the first Lutheran Church of which he was an officer for thirty years. He also served as a school officer for twenty years and as town assessor for two years. He served as agent for the Berlin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a charter member and first representative.

ONE OF BERLIN'S LEADING MEN



William F. and Bertha (Lange) Lemke.

William F. Lemke, eldest son of the Fred Lemke's, was three and one-half years old when the family first settled here; and one of his earliest impressions of the new home was when a violent storm took off the roof of their home with his father being gone at the time. William became a farmer, raising Guernsey cattle, and was one of the leading men and reliable citizens of the Town of Berlin.

After Fredrick's death, Ernestina knew she couldn't manage the "Homestead" farm, as it was called, alone, so she asked William, who was living about one-half mile south and three-quarters of a mile west on "The Other Farm" to take over the "Homestead" also.

In 1901 William moved back into the "Homestead" with his wife, Bertha, and their six children: Paul, Lydia, William, Herbert, Erwin, and Hertha; with the "Homestead's" farm and "The Other Farm's" farm both prospering and seven more children being added to the family: Carl, Raymond, Alice, Alfred, Leona, (who only lived five months) Roy, and Ramona.

In 1904 a large barn was built. With the large family of William's increasing, in 1905 Ernestina decided to live in a home of her own and so William purchased the Gramer house and moved it from one quarter mile away next to the "Homestead" house. Her granddaughter, Hertha, would spend much time with her as Ernestina was a midwife, which she had learned as a trade in Germany. She assisted the delivery of several of William's children and many babies of the neighborhood. Many a time she would be called out late at night and sometimes would stay with the families for a week being nurse and cook. She also did a lot of wool spinning and knitting of mittens and socks for William's family.

William was also doing well socially, being a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank and the German-American Bank, and president of the Naugart Telephone Company. He also spent thirteen years on the Board of Agriculture, being vice-president for six of those years and resigning in 1912. He was also the school clerk of District # 1, chairman of the Town of Berlin, and treasurer of the Berlin Farmer's Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company.

Beside being interested in all things pertaining to the public welfare, William was a daring man who liked to try anything new, and was persuasive enough to get everyone else to try it too. When electricity was first developed, it was William Lemke who talked his neighbors into bringing the lines out from Wausau and getting hooked up to it.

Fall was canning time around all of Central Wisconsin, including the Lemke home. Jars and jars of honey from the bees William kept. jars and jars of the maple syrup he made himself and served at every meal, jars and jars of the apple sauce she made from the fruit of his orchards and vegetables from Bertha's big garden, plus canned chicken, beef and jams lined the walls of the root cellar in the winter. Sometimes, over eight-hundred quarts of canned food could be shown off to the other neighbor ladies on a Sunday afternoon visit along with the sausages stuffed in animal intestine and packed in salt in salt boxes.

In those days of the wood stoves and kerosene lanterns, fire prevention was an unheard of slogan and in May, 1908, Bertha was making some pancakes when the roof of the house caught fire. The "Homestead" house was completely destroyed and a new house had to be built. William built the new house, a huge white castle-like home with large rooms to accomodate the large family.

But time is a moving thing and quilting bees, spun wool, lye soap, feather stripping parties, victrolas, and cylinder records couldn't last forever. Ernestina died on November 28, 1924, and the children grew up and started going their own separate ways.

HEADS BUSINESS ONE OF THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES

Otto C. Lemke, another (the third) son of Fred and Ernestina (Giese) Lemke was born here in the Town of Berlin the year following their arrival to the United States.

Reared on the home farm, O.C. Lemke, after pursuing a course of study in a college and normal school, taught in the public schools of Marathon County from 1890 until 1899. He then turned to commercial affairs doing clerical work for various lumber concerns. His deep interest, broadened knowledge, thrift, and economic practices and the intelligent investment in 1901 of his savings in a saw mill led him into becoming part owner of the business which was conducted under the name of Lemke and Nickel. Meanwhile, in 1902 he had joined the Underwood Veneer Company, having full charge of the office and mill until 1905, when he became assistant secretary. Five years later, he was made secretary and treasurer. In 1912 he became president. This company, when incorporated in 1892, had capital stock of twenty thousand dollars and by 1922 it had increased to two million dollars.

Among the business corporations which have played a conspicuous part in making Wausau the industrial center of the Wisconsin Valley was that

of the Underwood Veneer Company, of which O. C. Lemke, since 1908, had been the initial head. Mr. Lemke planned every building erected for the company and personally purchased every acre of its holdings in timberlands. He was also a power in financial circles in Wausau and served as vice-president of the Citizens State Bank of which he was also a director. From 1915 to 1922 he supplied most of the funds necessary for maintenance for the Wausau Hospital.

Mr. Lemke married Bertha Nickel and they had four children: Helen, Alvera, Margaret, and Oscar.

The guideposts he adopted for his life win admiration and respect everywhere and the success of his achievements classifies him with these men who constitute the bullwark of our nation.

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Carl Lemke, youngest son of the Fred Lemke's, born in 1872, found his ambition in becoming a teacher. Carl was fortunate, in that with receiving financial aid from his brother, O. C. Lemke, he was able to study in Germany. His ardent yen for history resulted in his choice of studies - majoring in European History. Upon completion, he returned to the United States and became a professor at the University of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Then came World War I - the public resentment against the Germans thereafter forced him out of his teaching career. Carl moved to Minneapolis, and worked in a bookstore and in connection with this he sold stocks and bonds. He never married and spent the remainder of his life in Minnesota.

He who looks with pride upon this history which his fathers have written by their herotic deeds, who accepts with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to him, and who highly resolves to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to his descendants enlarged and enriched, is a true American, be his birthplace or his parentage what it may.

Lyman Abbott

Our forefathers built a rich heritage for us. We benefit from their legacy of love, industry, and high courage. We show our gratefulness to those forefathers by honoring this heritage and by passing it on, strengthened and reinforced, to those who shall come after us.

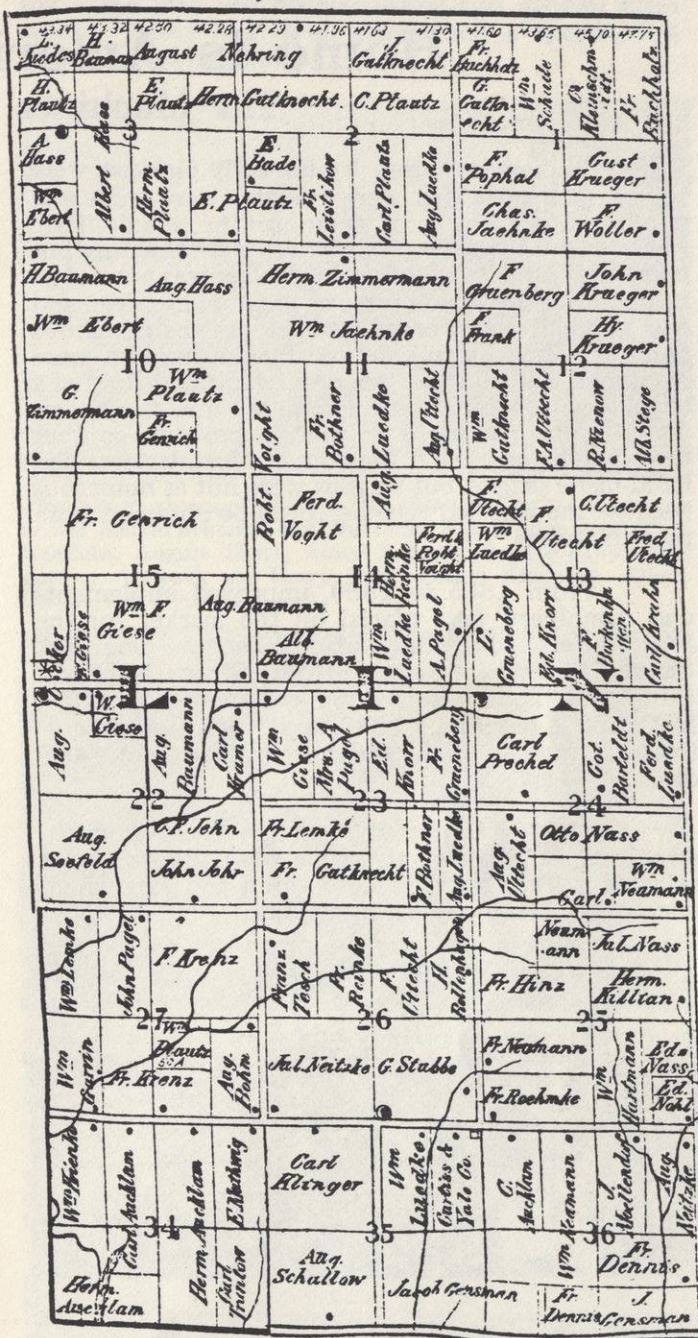
Walter MacPeck

Tribute

In our little history of the Town of Berlin, we have recounted many of the deeds and services of the people who lived here during the last one hundred years or more.

Now we wish to call attention to a young civic leader who has given of his gift of singing since 1955. For twenty-one years DuWayne Zamzow has comforted us with his hymns at funerals of our departed loved ones. He has also inspired many a young bridal couple at their wedding with his songs of joy, happiness, and blessing. DuWayne, we wish to thank you for the countless hours you devoted to making the Bicentennial Celebration of this Town a success.

. . . BERLIN HOMEMAKERS CLUB



17

Home is America's Dairyland

The Machines of Agriculture

Implements used by the early pioneers were scarce, and those that were available were crude and cumbersome. The axe, sickle, scythe, cradle, flail, hoe, besides the plow and harrow, were the only implements. One type of popular plow was a wooden beam device that made furrows eight inches deep and was so small that it could easily dodge the numerous stumps. Drags, manufactured by the farmers, were fashioned out of three wooden beams and formed a triangle. Iron pins were hammered into the beams which were placed in a slanting position so that they would not catch the roots. Most farmers had hand-made sleighs, but wagons were not as numerous because the wheeled vehicles could be obtained from manufacturers.

From 1865 to 1880, improved implements and machinery were placed on the market for the few settlers who could afford them. The first threshing machine was introduced in Marathon County in 1866; the mower and reaper in 1874; McCormick binder in 1880; and then seeders, cultivators, fanning mills and more modern plows and drags.

After 1871, farming and agriculture flourished steadily and the rural people were able to find a saleable market for their cord wood and logs which encouraged them to clear more land.



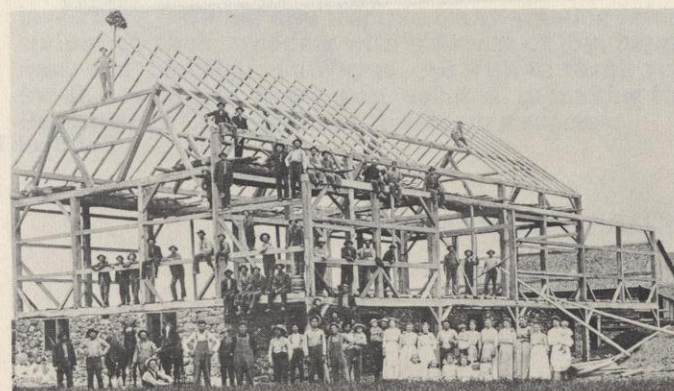
Building the log barn on the Albert Schuster farm (location now being across the road from the John Kruit residence). Note the building tools. Among those pictured are Albert Kelm, Henry Baumann, Wm. Fehlhaber, Ed Fehlhaber, Andrew Pagel, Wm. Hoeft, Hugo Fehlhaber, Mrs. Robert Schuster.



Break-time for building crew at Albert Schuster's place. Seated are Ervin Pagel, Herb Schuster, Walter Schuster, Arnold Krueger & Otto Beilke. Second row; Robert Schuster, Andrew Pagel, Art Giese, Ervin Schuster, Alfred Rohde, Albert Schuster, Wm Fehlhaber, & Carl Schuster. Back row: Robert Fehlhaber, Wm Hoeft, Walter Emmerich, Otto Schuster, Herman Uecker, Ed. Fehlhaber, Wm. Ferdinand Giese, Albert Kelm, & Otto Butt.



Horse-power threshing at the Wm. Giese farm (now Roman Krueger's). Pictured include Frank Reinke, Carl Jehn, Otto Giese, Gust Baumann, Julius Pagel, Fred Gutknecht, Mrs. Ferdinand Giese, Mr. & Mrs. William Giese, Mrs. Harry Emmerich, Mrs. Albert Kelm, Ferdinand Neitzke, Martin Jehn, Arthur Giese, Hugo Reinke, Charlie Voelker, & Mrs. Gust. Tesch.



Barn Raising at the August Gutknecht farm, Note the christening crown at top.

The Days of Hoof and Harness

Wheat, barley, rye, and oats were gradually seeded and by this time horses were replacing some of the oxen. Barnyard manures were carefully preserved to replenish the soils fertility and it served another purpose - during the fall it was banked around the footings of barns and houses to keep out the winter winds. The horse population in Marathon County grew from 21 in 1860, to 273 in 1870, and 17,450 in 1920, then dropped to 3,200 in 1956.

It's interesting to note that the early farmers gradually discovered that it was ground feed (grain) that needed to be fed to their cows to produce milk, which in time opened some of the cheese factories during the winter months.

Fences of split rails, stumps and stones were now marking the farm boundaries and fields to keep the cattle from roaming. By 1900 many of these fences were being replaced by barbed and woven wire, and stumps were being blown out with dynamite. Large cattle barns with basements were being built of sawed lumber to house the increasing herds of dairy cattle.

After cropping the land for some years the need for lime and fertilizer became apparent. Some farmers obtained lime sludge from the paper mills and commercial fertilizers were purchased from the meat packing plants. By this time, raising alfalfa seemed to become a possibility in the area.



This threshing rig moved throughout the towns of Berlin and Hamburg from mid-August to November, and was powered by a steamer which was fired with wood. Seated on the wagon and machine are from left to right; Harry Hass, Walter Emmerich, ?, Wm Henrichs, Albert Garske, ?, Robert Kluender. On the road are Herman Klebenow, Albert Zamzow, August Ebert, Otto Zamzow (Engineer), Wm Krause, Wm Butt, Wm Henrichs. Photo taken at the intersection of Marathon Co. "F" and Mitchell Lane with the Monroe School in the background.

Tasks as threshing, silo filling, and firewood sawing were neighborhood projects. The neighbors would come together to form a crew to do these jobs. The threshing rig, for example, was owned by either one or a small company of farmers, who with their horsepower steam engine, gasoline engine and later a tractor, would move the machinery or rig from farm to farm. They would thresh out of the barns where the grain bundles had been manually loaded and stacked, until the harvest was completed. Sometimes snow would be falling by the time the jobs were completed. A separate book could be written on the accounts of threshing experiences! It was during times like this that farm women proved themselves as outstanding cooks.

By 1920 huge one and two-cylinder kerosene and gasoline tractors had come into use for plowing, harrowing, and threshing. Later, by 1925, the lighter four-cylinder Fordson and McCormick-Deering came into use for harvesting and general farm work. These had steel wheels and a speed of 4 m.p.h. could be attained.



This photo shows off the steamer. Standing on the road from l-r are Martin Brunow, Wm. Henrichs, Walter Emmerich, Willy Henrichs, August Ebert, Albert Zamzow, & Otto Zamzow on steamer. In back are Harry Hass, Robert Kluender, Albert Garske, and John Borchardt.



Zamzow threshing rig at the Wm Henrichs farm (across from the Wallace Emmerich's). Seated are Herb Klebenow, ?, Emmerich, Leslie Klebenow, Fritz Henrichs, Robert Teske, Walter Emmerich, ?, Teske, ?, Alice Brunow & Virginia Smith. Standing: Carl Steffenhagen, August Ebert, Wm. Krause, Christ Henrichs, Wm. Butt, Richard Mielke, Albert Garske, Herman Borchardt, ?, Teske, Robert Kluender, Albert Zamzow, Wm. Henrichs. Standing in back: Harry Hass, ?, Wm. Klebenow, and Otto Zamzow.



The Robert Gutknecht - Fritz Radloff Threshing Rig at the Robert Seefeld (Brian Seefeld) farm. Among those pictured include Harry Schuster, Emil Voigt, Mrs. Emil Genrich, Mrs. Harry Genrich, Mrs. Robert Seefeld, Mrs. Minnie Hoff, Carl Seefeld, Willie Uecker, Emil Genrich, Robert Seefeld, Herman Uecker, Henry Hoff, Wm Schuster between horses, John Genrich, Harry Genrich and Robert Gutknecht.



Steam engine threshing at Graviens (Leonard Woller farm on "A"). Kneeling are: Ewald Kufhal, Albert Hintz, Ferdinand Neitzke, Gustave Haelke, Eddie Hintz, Art Hintz. On horses are Martin Graviens, and Ed Neitzke. Standing are: Wm Krienke, Gerhard Plautz, ?, Herman Graviens with arms crossed, Karl Klinger, Paul Krienke, Julius Neitzke, Hugo Plautz, Willie Tesch, and Bill Anklaam.



Threshing scene near Naugart. Note the elevator for straw which was first used before the blower came into existence. Pictured are Arnold Baumann, August Uecker, Mrs. Otto Beilke and Otto, Mrs. Fred Grupp, behind her is Art Plautz, Mrs. August Ebert, Esther Ebert, Fred Grupp, Bob Kluender, Walter Zamzow, Clarence Beilke, Otto Zamzow, and on engine are August Ebert & Albert Breitenfelt.



Threshing crew on Wm Lemke farm. Paul Lemke engineer 1910-1920 era.



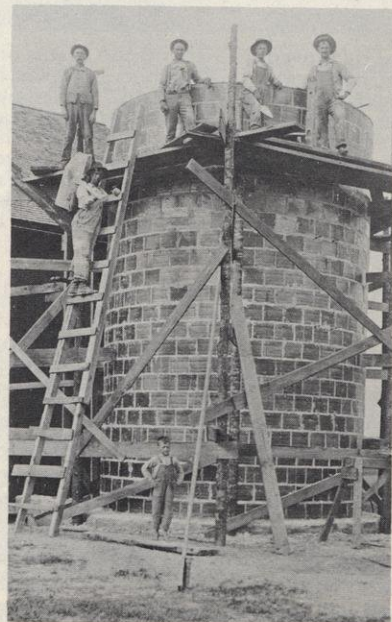
Filling silo at the Otto Zimmerman Farm. The silo is in the barn and the silo filler is powered by a Berkzel engine. Otto had one of the first silos in the area. Note the corn binder on the left. Left to right: Elmer Zimmerman, Martin Zimmerman and Reinholt Paultz on load, ?, Otto Zimmerman, Gottlieb Zimmerman, John Baumann, Mrs. Otto Zimmerman and daughter - Margaret, Wm Gramzow, & son-Herb. Little Boy seated is Walter Zimmerman.



Threshing crew on the Robert Fehlhaber Farm.



"THE MINNEAPOLIS" replaces the steamer. Tractors were purchased when farmers began threshing off the fields. This one was bought for \$650 plus a keg of beer. Shown are August Ebert and Herbert Zamzow.



Building tile silo on the, now, Leonard Woller farm on "A".

Farmers were now practicing crop rotation and hybrid seeds were being purchased to produce better yields and to speed up maturity dates. In the 1930's the sixteen-hour working day was being shortened with the use of the rubber-tired tractors, small second tractors, electricity, the milk machines and other conveniences such as the automatic water pumping systems. It was during this decade that all experienced the depression; however, it was especially difficult for the farmers who at the same time suffered through a drought. What a test this must have been!

World War II with the 1940's brought about the greatest changes. The defense program put the farmer in a position to go modern. The use of rubber on wheels; and the horses being replaced by tractors and the five, six or eight-foot combines did away with binders and threshers. Grain elevators and blowers were used, green and dry hay was chopped in the field and blown into the barns and silos. One found motor trucks being used in the fields as well as on the roads. Such items as the automatic barn cleaners eased the winter chores while the fencing problem was expedited with the electric fencer. Artificial insemination was introduced doing away with the stately herd bull.

Lincoln Canning Company introduced peas as a cash crop for many of the area farmers, followed by many other companies; peaking in the late 1940's. The amount of profit would vary from nothing to \$100 per acre depending on the type of year it was. Viners were set up throughout the township and farmers raising peas had access to the vines which were used as cow feed. Farmers received a footage portion according to the average yield. This activity provided many summer part-time jobs and anyone ever introduced to pea harvesting will never forget one thing - the odor!

After the war, prices started to pinch and as a result many smaller farms were engulfed by neighboring farms, increasing the average size family farm, but lowering the farm population. The asperities of farm prices continuing to the present have demanded many farmers to supplement their farm income by performing part or full-time jobs off the farm.

The high powered, modern machinery of today has attributed to better farming and the farmers independence. The sky-rocketed prices of the 1970's has forced the farmer to increase his

business operations to the extent that he has very little time for his neighbor; consequently, losing that element of harmony for which our forefathers strove so hard.

The farmers life now is very little different than that of the city folk, inasmuch as his home is modern and conveniences are shared alike. The farm folk are involved with businesses of all kinds and take part in many social activities. The beautiful automobiles, campers, and trucks have been a great asset to widening ones social circle.

The agribusiness classes in the high schools and technical institutes have helped in breaking down the unwarranted class distinction which used to exist between the city and country people.

The 1975 Wisconsin Farm Census Report shows the Town of Berlin having 93 farms with a total of 18,570 acres. 1,660 acres were in alfalfa hay and 1,416 acres were harvest in field corn. 91 farms had oats for grain with 2,916 acres, and 67 farms had 1,360 acres in corn for silage. 72 farms had milk cows totaling 2,376 cows that calved and 136 beef cows that calved. Other cattle totaled 1,641 head. Dairy herd sizes show 32 farmers with 40 to 60 head; 13 with 60 to 80 head; 6 with 80 to 100 and 4 farmers with 100 head and over.

There were 29 head of sheep and lambs. 295 head of hogs and pigs were marketed in 1975. All other cattle marketed in 1975 totaled 1,754 head.

The population on these 93 farms was 382 showing an increase from previous years.

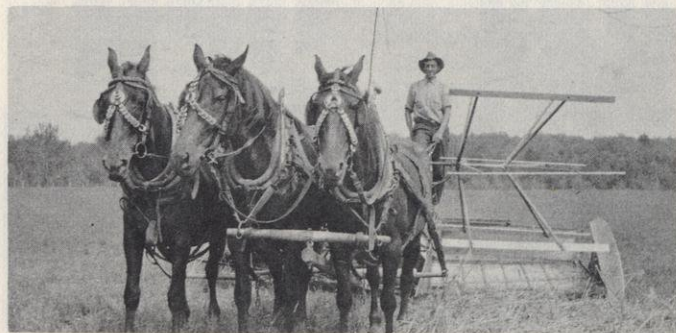
The last decade has brought many urban people to the Town of Berlin, for residency, making the hobby farm (home, small barn, 40-80 acres) so desirable.

The year 1975 is one year all farmers in the Town of Berlin and surrounding area will never forget. It was the year of the infestation of the army worm, which left the township in a disaster area. Helicopters were brought in to spray the grain and corn fields but still many fields were stripped and all farmers experienced a loss.

Indeed there have been great changes in agriculture since the German immigrants first started clearing the land over 100 years ago. The forces exerting great influence upon the agricultural pattern for the Town of Berlin include the development of new crop varieties, livestock raising trends, mechanization of farming, transportation and communications, vocational agriculture instruction and training, and the population movements.



Baling hay in the barn at Paul Voigt's. Harry Krueger in foreground with oil can in hand. Others include Emil Voigt, Paul Voigt, Paul Utech and Ervin Luedtke



Binding oats with a 6 foot, in 1928, is Emil Guntz.



Loading loose hay in about 1915 are Otto and son, Herb Zamzow.



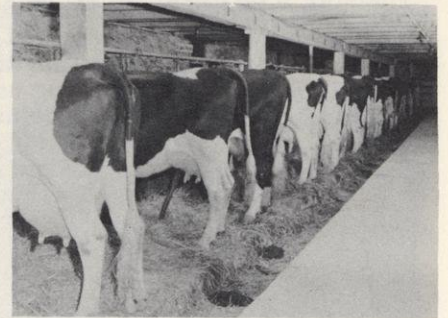
Shocking Oats after binding is Edna (Radenz) Guntz and Mrs. Andy Olvotti (sister of Emil Guntz).



Loading hay with a Townsend Tractor in about 1918. Tractor was run by kerosene mixed with water. Driving is Herb Zamzow and on load are Otto and Ray.



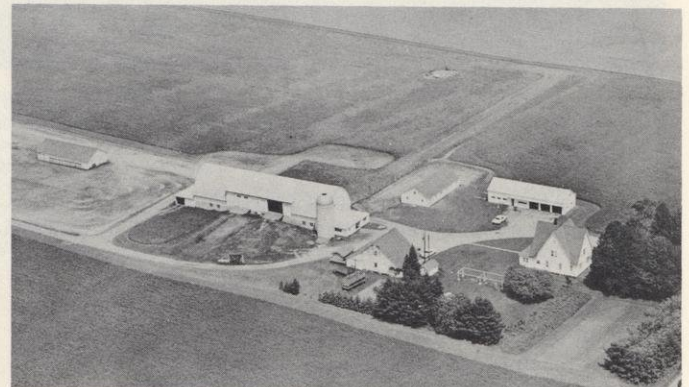
Plowing with a 1929 10-20 McCormick is Emil Guntz in about 1930.



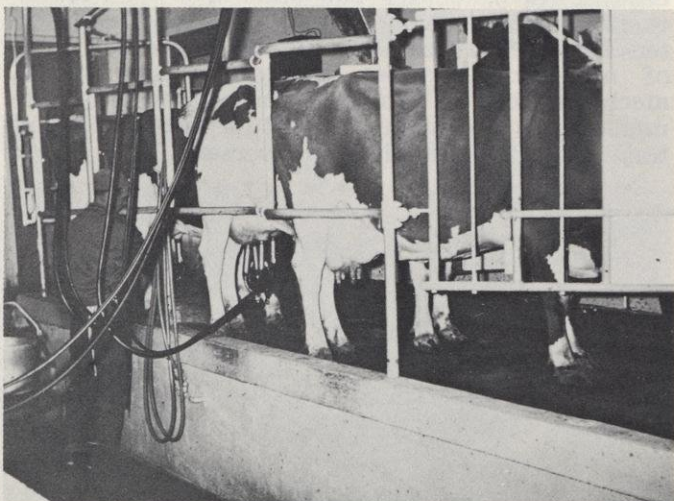
Progress in dairying has come a long way! Barn of Lester Utech in 1949.



Carnation Tilda Lady Madcap owned by Lester Utech - a fine example of what today's farmers are striving for.



A beautiful dairy farm in the Town of Berlin - Clarence Henrich's.



Milking parlor on the Violas Utech farm.

First List of Personal Property Taxpayers as recorded - 1862

Anklam, August	Hoff, August	Riemer, Charles
Barteld, David	Hahn, Charles	Rosenow, Ernst
Beilke, Gottlieb	Hoffman, J. Jacob	Schmidt, August
Bauman, Gottlieb	Hackbart, Fr.	Schmidt, A.W.
Beilke, Henry	Johns, Joachim	Schwarz, August
Bartell, John C.	Kniess, Frederick	Staeger, Charles
Bauman, Wm	Kopplin, John	Smith, George
Bratz, Henry	Maas, Charles	Seefeld, August
Drost, Wm	Miller, Charles	Seefeld, John F.
Erdman, Charles	Neuman, David	Wendt, Charles
Gennrich, John	Napfs, John	Zastrow, Charles
Goellman, Joseph	Krenz, Fr.	

Lumbering

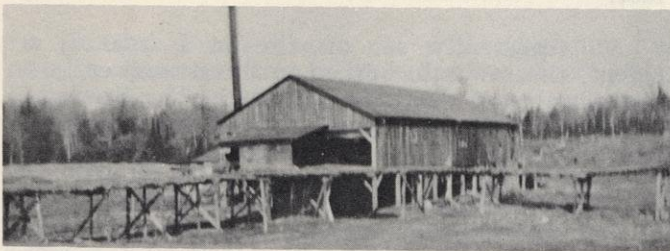
FIRST INDUSTRY - LUMBERING

Marathon County was organized in 1851 and it was then when the first attempts at road making were made. Because of the beautiful white pine forest in this area it seemed more sensible to be a lumberjack than a farmer as the pine could be had, say, for nothing, and taking the lumber to market seemed quite attractive in comparison to clearing land for cultivation. Later learning that it was difficult to bring the food stuffs up here because of the high expense; plus the still higher expense of running the lumber to market, many of the pinery men gave up in despair and left; leaving behind only those who had experienced the same, but had the strongest constitution to survive and would not sacrifice that which they had already invested no matter how small it may have been.

It was after the county government was established that they had regained their hopes and desires with a united effort to bring them in closer contact with civilization and market. It was now that they, too, discovered that the lands they thought were unfit for cultivation would be excellent for crops once the timber was removed. The reasons which prevented the lumberjacks from going into the woods and clearing the land for farms were the hard, monotonous and unaccustomed work of making a farm in the forest and the necessity of staying away from all human society sometimes for weeks and months at a time.

This work of changing the wilderness into a state of civilization was started by the early German farmers who arrived here after 1855.

SELLIN'S MILL



Sellin Mill, first mill in township, located north of Little Chicago on 107.

The first saw mill in the Town of Berlin was built by Henry Sellin in 1872 on Highway 107 about three-fourths of a mile north of Little Chicago. This first mill was water-wheel powered and was located in Hamburg just west of the bridge on Highway 107; but soon dispatched because of an insufficient quantity of water. The new, larger, steam-powered mill was built across the road in the Town of Berlin because of access to more water from the creeks from the north and west. This mill burned and was rebuilt on the same site about 1894. When

the railroad was completed to Wausau (Big Bull Falls) in 1874, logging became more profitable. The mill was always owned and operated by Sellins. The Bissell Lumber Company of Wausau and the Morgan and Peterson Company of Merrill bought the logs from the farmers and the Sellin Mill sawed the lumber for them as well as lumber for the local people. Henry Sellin passed away, leaving the mother in charge of the operation. Later Mrs. Genrich's brother-in-law, August Klug, leased the mill for a few years.

The workers were local men from the Towns of Berlin, Hamburg, Maine, and Stettin who wanted employment during the winter months. Christ Schmidt was the setter (determined the lumber thickness); Herman Machel was head sawer (three of his sons also worked at the mill); August Klug, the log buyer; Frank Canfield of Jenny (Merrill) was the saw filer; Ed Kolberg was the engineer; Herbert Fromm the head scaler; and Herman Borchardt rode the carriage.

Logs were pulled up to the mill by Herman Klug with a team; Ernst Zielsdorf was ramrod and William Luedtke was the night watchman. In some cases, three generations worked at the mill. Usually the head sawer, millwright, engineer, and scaler were men furnished by the lumber company, not local men. These men, furnished by the company, who brought their wives along roomed in the Sellin home whereas all others roomed in a two-story bunk house, just south of the farm home.

Ella Sellin Genrich was bookkeeper and paymaster. Lumberjacks usually received 50 cents per day if they remained overnight or \$1 per day if they went home. Some of the local workers traveled four miles to work. Most of the logs sawed were hardwood - elm, maple, and birch; however pine, basswood and butternut were also sawed.

All meals were served in the home and a dozen large loaves of bread were baked daily for the crew which at times numbered as many as thirty-two. Coffee consisted of rye, wheat, peas, and barley, which was roasted in the oven to a golden brown and then ground in the hand mill.

Workers anxiously awaited Saturday evenings when all work ceased at the mill and dates were made with the hired girls who cooked and made up the beds in the boarding house, to dance at Ziegler's (Little Chicago). All danced to the music of a fiddle, accordion, and harmonica. Sometimes a jug or broom handle scraped on the floor furnished the rhythm.

As spring arrived, area farmers who worked at the mill returned to their farms and others had to seek summer employment. It's learned a tragic death occurred during its operation - one man's head was sawed off.

Arthur Sellin, Mrs. Genrich's brother, also operated the mill and in 1927 it was closed. It was

dismantled several years later with the boiler being sold to someone from Thorp, Wisconsin. The carriage is still being used by the Kolbe Lumber Company of Wausau, Wisconsin.

GIESE'S MILL



Giese Mill, began in 1924.



Rolling a beauty at Giese's Mill is Willie B. Schuster at far right.

Richard Giese started a saw mill in 1924, in Section 28 on the Little Rib River running through his land. Two or three years later a building was put over the mill but to their avail, this burned and immediately another was constructed. The introduction of motor trucks in the late 1920's supplanted the bob-sled in transportation. By 1938 the abundant supply of pine and hemlock had dwindled; consequently, making it unprofitable for continuation - the mill was taken down and sold to a buyer from California. This buyer had been "looking for years for a carriage with a block that went back far enough as this one did" according to Ed Giese, Richard's son.

SCHUSTER'S MILL



Emil Schuster's lath mill.

Ruins of the Emil Schuster mill remain, at the time of this writing, about three-eighths of a mile west of the Berlin Town Hall on Naugart Drive in Section 21.

In 1913, operations were begun with the feed grinding mill. The first mill had two large stones for grinding. When electricity had been installed in 1926, Schuster installed a hammer mill. Custom work with the hay press was also started in 1913. Two years later he began going custom threshing - harvesting oats, wheat and rye. He next invested in a clover huller.



Teamster at Schuster's Mill Harvey Oelke.

By 1918, Schuster had a lath and shingle mill powered by steam, in operation. Laths and shingles were hand packed into bundles with 50 laths per bundle and 250 shingles per bundle.

A circular saw was used in the sawmill about 1923, which later was changed to an all electric band saw. Ervin Krueger, head scaler, remembered how their lives were endangered when the huge band saw blades would break (which happened several times) and workers would jump to safety wherever possible. The saw mill was operated with two shifts, day and night, during the late 1930's and Mrs. Schuster served all the meals for those employed at the mill.

In 1928 the planer was purchased and installed. Lester Utech recalls hauling the largest tree to the Schuster mill - "scaled out" at 2,000 feet.

Apparently set on fire in a freakish accident, the saw mill burned to the ground early on the morning of February 14, 1946. The fire broke out shortly after an automobile skidded out of control on an icy hill, near the mill, crashed into guy wires of a power line pole, toppling it over and breaking the wires. Power was cut off for several hours, upsetting the furnace stokers and cooling systems in the cheese factories in the surrounding area.



Piled lath bundles. Pictured are the daughters of Emil Schuster.

CURTIS' MILL

Before 1900, it is known that the Curtis and Yale Company operated a saw mill in Section 35 near the creek at the bottom of Stubbe Hill on County Trunk A. It closed shortly thereafter; only operating their mill in Wausau as they had to import most of their pine for windows from the west, because the supply in this area had almost disappeared.

Before 1874, lumber had been shipped by floating down the Wisconsin River, but from then on logs and lumber were floated only to Wausau and then shipped out. Many logs from the Town of Berlin were taken to Jenny (Merrill) for a long period of time. The last float of lumber by water way, left Jenny in 1874 and the trip to St. Louis took six weeks.

PLAUTZ MILL



Plautz Saw mill in the 1920's.



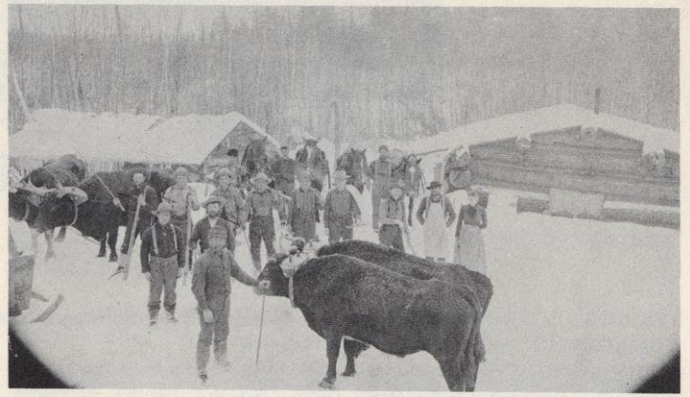
Mules used at the Plautz Mill.

The Frank Plautz saw mill and planing mill was in operation from 1920 to approximately 1940, where an average of ten men were employed. Plautz is responsible for the building of many houses and barns in this area.

These lumbermen and the lumberjacks did much to develop the Town of Berlin and we owe a great deal to their foresight, persistence, and fortitude.



Shaping 40 to 50 ft. log, to be used as a ship timber, with axe and broad axe. Man in left foreground is Fred Utech.



Power STEERING - First means of power used before horses. Note the yokes.



Taking logs to Merrill - meeting at Robert Klebenow's place, recently known as the Silver Spur.



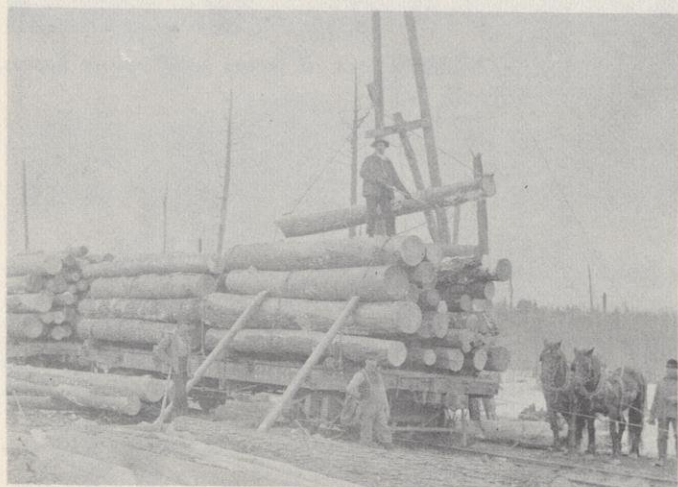
Favorite rest stop, Robert Klebenow Place, for beer, sauerkraut, and weiners. After logs were delivered, they would again return to feed their horses. Pictured residents of the Town of Berlin include Paul Voigt, Emil Genrich, Art Plautz, Emil Voigt, Harry Genrich, Leo Krueger, Andrew Pagel, Harry Krueger, William Gramzow, and Albert Ritter.



"Off to the saw mill" are Martin and Otto Zimmerman. Zimmerman farmstead pictured in background.



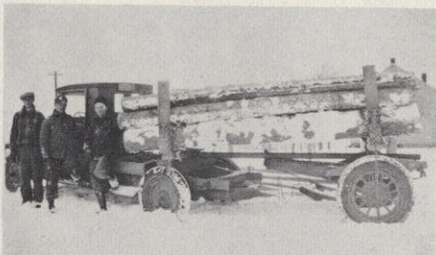
Lester Utech delivering largest tree to saw mill scaling 2,000 board feet.



Loading logs on railroad cars about 1905.



Peeling hemlock bark was a popular industry a number of years. The bark was sold to the Merrill Tannery but after the tannery burned down there was no market for the bark. Pictured are Herman and Leslie Klebenow, Edmund Emmerich, Herbert Klebenow, Herbert Heck, and Walter Emmerich.



Trucks replacing horses for transporting logs, shown are Emil Gumtz, Ed Giese, and Harvey Oelke in 1929.

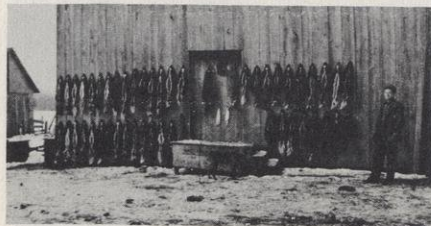


How's that for a load? Not a bad team either!

Making Firewood. Logs cut with a "drag-saw". One man rolled logs; another operated the saw rig; another took off wood chunks and usually three men were splitters. Tree tops were piled and cut with a circle saw. One man pushed the table; another took off pieces and the others carried the sticks to be cut.



Selma Voigt cooking in logger's shanty.



A few residents in the Town of Berlin raised skunks for pelts - shown is August Bartelt.



Farriers - Blacksmiths

A strong back, lots of patience, and zeal are necessary qualifications in the occupation of blacksmithing. The work of a farrier, better known as a horseshoer, varies somewhat in this modern age compared to that of the 1800's. In the early days the work was done at the place of the shop; whereas today, the farrier travels with a van to the various locations for horseshoeing jobs.



William Gramzow Blacksmith Shop, just north of Naugat. Smithy, Wm. Gramzow standing outside of entrance.

An early "smithy" was Frederick Michael Gramzow, known by his middle name, originating from Replin, Germany. Frederick's son, William, learned the trade and followed in his father's footsteps. Gramzow's blacksmith shop was located in Section 16, about one-half mile north of Naugat. At that time, this mile did not run straight north and south, but had a large curve beginning at the same place where Lester Utech's driveway is and curving westward and returning to the original mile at the place just across the road of Donald Browning's drive now. The driveway to the Gramzow farm and blacksmith shop is still in use.



F. P. Nohl Blacksmith Shop in Taegesville, site of Walter Krueger residence.

Another early blacksmith was William Rollenhagen, who had his shop in Section 7, near what is now Henry Czech's residence, just north of Pagel's Bar. At the other side of the Town of Berlin, F. P. Nohl ran a blacksmith shop in Section 25, near Taegesville, on the site of Walter Krueger's

residence. Richard Luedtke was the last to operate a blacksmith shop there.

Following west on County Trunk A, almost two miles, in Section 35, was the blacksmith shop of Carl Klinger, Sr. which is now the LaVern Klinger farm. Along with being a "smithy" he also worked as a carpenter.



A. J. Bothner Blacksmith Shop, now Brickner Motors Inc., built in 1885.

Continuing west on County Trunk A to Ziegler, now Little Chicago, was the blacksmith, Albert Bothner, who built his shop in 1885 on the site of which is now Brickner Motors Incorporated. Bothner's sister discouraged him in choosing the site because of a water spring. A pipe driven into the ground showed the height of the water table. As years moved on, Bothner sold to another blacksmith; namely, Rudolph Kriehn. Frank Thurs and Kriehn, both "smithys" ran the shop until 1922.



William Utech Blacksmith Shop and farm located just west of the Violas Utech Farm today on Marathon Co. "F".

William Utech, Town of Berlin Treasurer for twenty years, was an apprentice of William Gramzow. For several years before his marriage to Anna Scharbius, he worked in a make-shift shop at the farm of his parents, the Fred Utechs, located just west of the Violas Utech's Graylone Dairy Farm on County Trunk F. All that remains at that site is a small clump of trees. Across the road, to the southwest, now also owned by Violas Utech, was the home of the William Utechs after their marriage. It was here that Utech built his own shop. In addition to being a farrier, his duties were numerous and varied including making iron rims for wagon wheels, fixing carriages, building entire wagons and all general repairs for the neighborhood.



The Smithy - William Utech.

The latest blacksmith residing in the Town of Berlin was Julius Zunker. Zunker started blacksmithing for the Rib Lake Lumber Company, which at times had ten teams of horses being used in their operations. It was later that he set up shop in the Town of Berlin, where now the Richard Stubbe's reside, and worked for fifteen years before moving to Marathon City, where he retired in 1971. Zunker once stated, "I found lumber company horses were

a little easier to work on than farm horses, because they were in harness every day and would stand still while being worked on." He added, "Horses are like people, some are good to you and others are stubborn." He had made a special rack or pen into which he put the "kickers". Zunker first charged 40¢ a foot for shoeing, but later raised the price to \$1.50. Sometimes Zunker fitted 48 shoes per day, admitting it was a 12-14 hour day. Many special shoes had to be made for horses - some with bars for those which had weak heels. Oakeem was packed under the bar to relieve the hoof. Besides shoeing horses, like other "smithys," he repaired plow shares, made hooks of all kinds for farm machinery, and also made clevises.

Friedrick S. Fenhaus operated a blacksmith shop in Section 28, in 1890. The location is the same as the site of the Naugart Post Office when his father, Casper Fenhaus, was postmaster and operated the office out of his home. Here he worked until the year 1894, when he went into partnership with Edward Aschbrenner, a cousin, establishing the firm, Aschbrenner-Fenhaus, Practical Carriage-makers and Blacksmiths of Wausau. This partnership was dissolved in 1895 and he then set-up shop in the Town of Stettin, remaining there until his death in 1941.



Naugart and Emmerich Post Offices

An unusual name -- Naugart?? This hamlet was named after the city of Naugard in Pomerania, Germany.

The post office at Naugart was established on October 18, 1866, with August Schmidt as postmaster. The office was located in his home one-fourth mile south of the Naugart settlement. Mail was carried on horse back from Wausau by Henry Braatz once a week. There was no such a thing as home deliveries, so all patrons for miles around would call for their mail at the Schmidt home.

The second appointed postmaster, Casper Fenhaus, took office on December 9, 1878. The office in his home was located about one-fourth mile north of County Trunk A on Valley Lane; land now owned by Earl Schmidt, which is about three miles southwest of Naugart. At that time, while worship services were being conducted in St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Naugart, one of the members would walk to the Fenhaus house and be back at the close of the services to deliver mail to the patrons after church.

First semblance to the present method of home deliveries came during the early 1880's when Anton Emmerich became postmaster. He moved the post office to his home, which at the time of this writing, is Pagel's Bar on County Trunk F.

Fred Schmidt, apparently a volunteer, would walk to the post office from Naugart and later deliver the mail to the patrons when convenient and the roads were passable. It was Carrier Schmidt who was the first unofficial aide to Cupid in the locality. On St. Valentine's Day the young people would meet Schmidt when he made the rounds to see if the "party" of their choice had remembered them with a valentine. If the deliveries were satisfactory, the recipients forgot that Schmidt looked unlike the traditional figure of Cupid. He dressed in keeping with the occasion and carried the letters wrapped in a red handkerchief.

August Baumann became the next postmaster, so the office was again moved to his home, which was located one mile east of Naugart; now the Elmer Baumann residence. Records of his administration show that cash receipts were as low as six cents per week.

In 1886, Diedrich Hasche opened a store and saloon at the intersection of Naugart, which is now Giese's Store, and became postmaster. Sales of stamps climbed, but not too rapidly, and in July of his first year they were listed as \$1.26. A few years later the receipts for July were \$4.16.

On August 16, 1889, William Beilke was appointed postmaster after he purchased the Hasche business. In 1895, Beilke sold the post office build-



Naugart Post Office, 1866 to 1940, now the residence and store of Ed and Edna Giese. Standing on porch: Lydia (Fehlhaber) Sabatke, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fehlhaber, Frances (Fehlhaber) Jehn, and Henry Jehn seated on wagon.

ing and the postmastership went with it in due time to his brother-in-law, Albert J. Fehlhaber. Beilke purchased a store in Ziegler which is now Little Chicago and was appointed postmaster to succeed George Ziegler.

Formal appointment of Albert Fehlhaber to succeed Beilke came from Washington, D.C. on February 13, 1895, and he remained postmaster for forty-three years until his death on March 9, 1938. He conducted a store in conjunction with the post office and it was during his tenure on May 1, 1905, that a rural route was established, with Henry W. Jehn as first rural carrier. The twenty-five mile route was covered with a horse and buggy.



First Rural Mail Carrier - Henry Jehn had a twenty-five mile route begun in 1905. Pictured are Henry Jehn and son Victor, location being the site of Goldie Schuster's present home.

On March 16, 1908, A.J. Fehlhaber, W.F. Lemke, Carl Jehn, Ferd Gutknecht, and Frank Reinke met and organized the Naugart Telephone Company. The switchboard was operated, in the back room of Fehlhaber's Store, by Fehlhaber's two daughters, Frances (Mrs. Martin Jehn) and Lydia (Mrs. Ed Sabatke). The cost to be switched to a Wausau line was \$3.50 per year per subscriber. The company was discontinued and sold on September 5, 1923, to the Wausau Telephone Company.

Mail for Naugart, Ziegler, Emmerich, and Hamburg post offices was received at Naugart once a day from Wausau by a Star Route Carrier. The Emmerich post office was established December 6, 1890, with Anton Emmerich as postmaster. A few years earlier, Mr. Emmerich had been the postmaster of Naugart, and the Naugart post office was located

on the same site as the Emmerich post office during the tenure of Mr. Emmerich. The Emmerich post office was discontinued on May 15, 1905, when the patrons began to receive their mail on the new rural route from the Naugart post office.

Henry Jehn resigned as carrier in 1919. On May 1, 1920, Elmer C. Beilke was appointed carrier. He served until the route was discontinued on March 31, 1940. Beilke found the going rough in the early days of poor and unplowed roads, but he also found neighborliness. Patrons along the route were on hand many times with tractors and horses to pull him out of sinkholes or snow drifts. It was during his years as rural carrier that he developed his own snowmobile to deliver mail during the blizzards of northern Wisconsin.



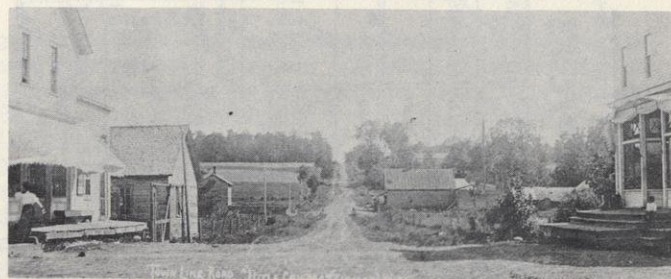
Elmer Beilke delivering mail in the winter of 1918.

First Snowmobile in Township - Elmer Beilke's 1926 model!

Following A. J. Fehlhaber's death, his daughter, Mrs. Martin Jehn, succeeded him as postmistress of Naugart, receiving her appointment June 28, 1938. She conducted the post office in the Naugart store building until November 1, 1939, when the store closed due to the illness of Mrs. Fehlhaber. The post office was then moved to Mrs. Jehn's residence, one and one-half miles southeast of Naugart; at present the home of Elroy and Ruth Plautz.

When the Naugart post office was discontinued on August 31, 1940, it was serving only two families and receipts had dwindled to below \$6.00 a month. The Naugart Rural Route was consolidated with Hamburg Rural Route No. 1 and Merrill Rural Route No. 1. The building that housed the old Naugart post office and store is still standing and is now Giese's Store and the residence of Ed and Edna Giese.

ZIEGLER POST OFFICE



View of Little Chicago - Ziegler Post Office on left side of photo. Highway 107 was then known as Town Line Road.

As mentioned in the account of the Naugart post office, Ziegler is now known as Little Chicago. The first post office was established on October 6, 1891, with Frank Gere the appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Matz

on April 19, 1893, and the post office was also in his home which was located about one half mile east of Ziegler on County Trunk A, now the old Neuman farm. On May 16, 1893, one month later George Ziegler was appointed as postmaster and built the post office building at the southeast corner of the Ziegler intersection, now known as Riemer's in Little Chicago. On February 21, 1895, William Beilke was appointed postmaster. He served in this position until the post office was discontinued on March 31, 1905, with the mail service going to Marathon City.

TAEGESVILLE POST OFFICE

The Taegesville Post Office functioned for a period of thirty years, having been discontinued three different times before the final closing.

On January 10, 1871, the post office was originally established as the Maine Post Office with John Kufahl appointed as postmaster. The office was discontinued on April 10, 1873, and re-establish-

ed again on February 7, 1879, with the appointment of Carl Rusch as postmaster. Two years later, on January 17, 1881, Carl Erdman was appointed postmaster. Just thirty-eight days later the office was again discontinued. The following year, on August 12, 1882, it was re-established with the appointment of William Taege. On May 2, 1883, Charles Tisch became postmaster only for five months, when on October 26, 1883, William Kamrath received the appointment. Again, just one month later, November 26, 1883, the post office was discontinued. This time it remained closed until May 29, 1884, when William Taege received the appointment a second time. The post office name changed from Maine, Wisconsin, to Taegesville, Wisconsin, on June 22, 1891, because so much mail intended for the State of Maine was being missent there. The last postmistress, Anna Taege, received her appointment on August 21, 1901, and served just a short time as the post office was closed for the last and final time on October 15, 1901, with the mail service being transferred to Wausau, Wisconsin.

1882

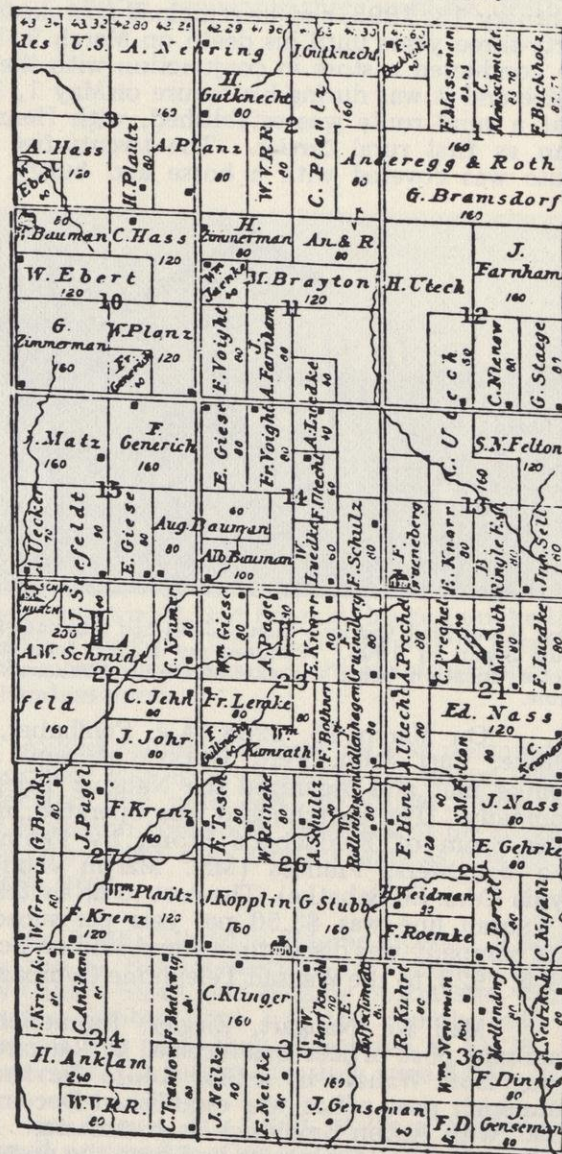
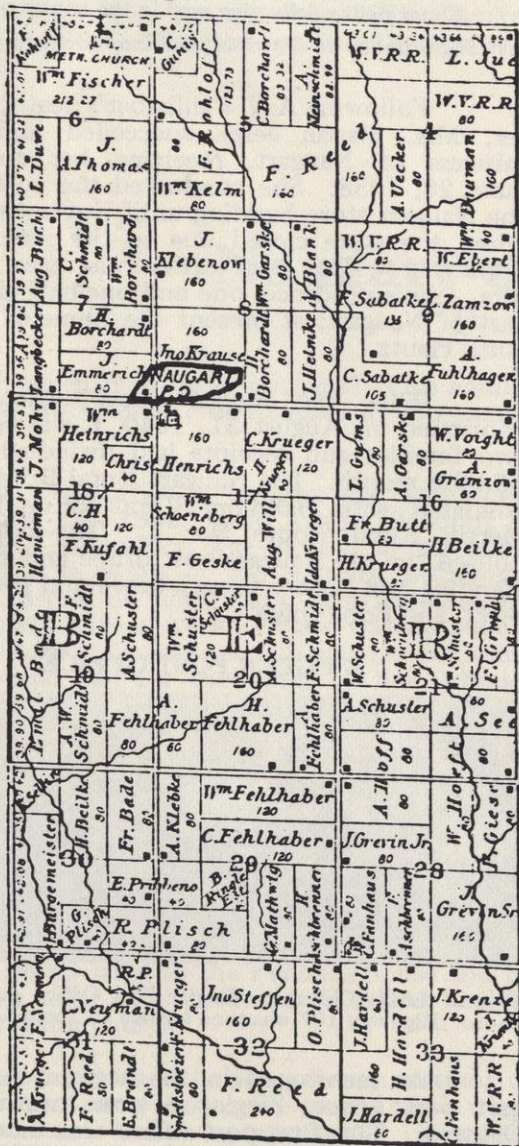
Township

No. 30.

Range

No. 6 East.

LOCATION OF NAUGART POST OFFICE DURING ANTON EMERICH'S TERM...



Plat Book Map - 1882.

Berlin - Creamery and Cheese Factories

ZAMZOW'S FACTORY



Berlin's First Creamery located on corner of Berlin Lane and Marathon County "F". Taken about 1914, pictured from left to right are Ludwig Guntz, Mrs. Martin Helmke, Paul Plautz, August Uecker, Otto Butt, Herman Baumann, standing in doorway is Elmer Zimmerman, Martin Zimmerman hauling cream, Leo Schuster, Wm. Gramzow and son, Herbert, Wm. Penn, seated in the in-take is Max Klaff the buttermaker, young boys in wagon are Walter and Herbert Zamzow, Ervin and Ed Sabatke, and Fred Genrich.

Wilhelm Voigt purchased a farm from the State (now the farm of the Edgar Krause's) in 1866, located in Section 16, Town of Berlin. In 1902, Wilhelm sold 1-1/2 acres to his son, William A. Voigt, who built and operated Berlin's only creamery, being located on the southwest corner of the intersection of County Trunk F and Berlin Lane.

After making butter for eleven years, the creamery was sold to Otto F. Zimmerman (1913) who first hired Max Klaff as the butter-maker followed by Elmer Zimmerman. Zimmerman delivered butter to various stores in Merrill with horse and wagon and stocked up with supplies on his return journey. By 1916 the creamery was converted into a cheese factory with Herbert Wiedow as cheesemaker.

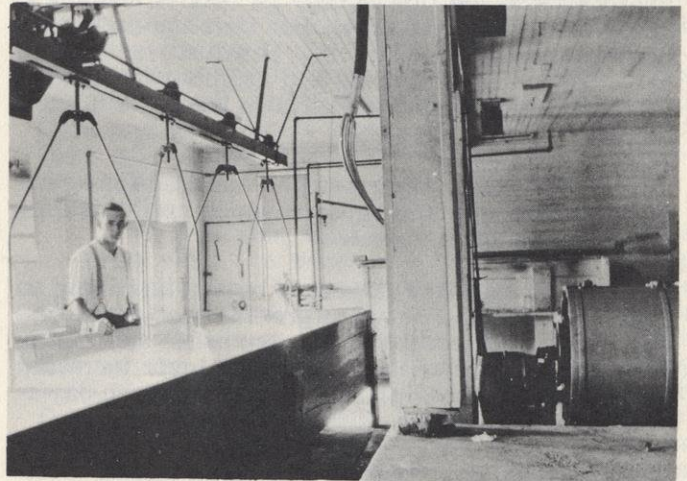
William Lemke purchased the factory in 1917 and operated it until his death (just two years later) leaving the operation to his wife. Walter A. Zamzow had prior to Lemke's death, in addition to some previous experience, then became the licensed cheese-maker for Mrs. Lemke.

On September 12, 1921, almost a year after Walter and Alma ('nee Klebenow) Zamzow were married, they bought the factory. The work load was handled by this young couple with Walt's younger brothers, Ray and Herb, helping along at times doing various jobs connected with operating the factory; chiefly, making wood for the boiler. They would get the "slab" wood from the Plautz

sawmill and cut the slabs into pieces at the factory. Undoubtedly, this required a lot of wood as this was also the source of heat for the entire factory including the living quarters above.

Wally and Alma recall a typical day in the factory as getting up at 5:00 A.M. to start the fire in the boiler, which in turn provided steam to heat the milk vats. Just after daylight, Steffenhagen (usually the first patron) would arrive; delivering his milk, like all the others with horse and milk wagons. It was compulsory that all milk be at the factory by 8:00 A.M. Wally would blow the steam whistle at 7:45 A.M., warning the farmers they had fifteen minutes to deliver their milk. This was quite a feat at times with the spring sink holes in roads of poor condition to begin with.

Farmers brought milk in 12 to 15 gallon cans delivering them at the "intake" being hoisted with a winch. After the milk was weighed, milk samples were taken for butterfat content, and then the milk was transferred into the vat. Next, the "starter" was added. The starter used was generally the cheesemaker's private recipe made of a raw milk



Cheese in the making - Walter Zamzow.

culture. When the milk reached a certain degree the acid content was checked and rennet, the substance that started coagulation of the curd, was added. Before commercial rennet was on the market around 1880, cheesemakers had to make their own rennet from the stomachs of calves or lambs, sometimes even from certain plants such as the thistle. Now, the coagulant is made exclusively from the fourth stomach of calves. Wally bought his from the cheese buyer or dealer, usually Kraft, along with the coloring, which was the next item to be added.

When completely coagulated, the curds were cut with wire curd knives and stirred with wooden rakes separating the whey from the curds. The whey would drain into a holding tank and the curds were cut into 8" slabs, separated, allowing remaining whey to continue to drain. When the

curd slabs were matted down to a certain acidity content, they were run through a hand operated "curd mill". Meanwhile, the pasturized whey in the holding tank was separated; the cream running into ten gallon cans and the whey, running by gravity into an outside tank. Patron farmers took home the whey in the same cans their milk was brought in, for hog and calf feed.

Back inside, curds having gone through the curd mill were spread over the vat and "forked" by hand until all excess moisture had drained. Then salt was added and curds were placed in cheese hoops, dressed with cheese bandages. At first "single daisies" and 10 lb. squares were made; but later changed to making 75 to 80 lb. cheddar hoops which were filled and then placed into a cheese press. After staying in the press overnight, the cheese was taken out and put into the "curing room" for aging and storing, (about five days) and then shipped to a buyer - usually Kraft.

Each of the farmers would take his turn in hauling the finished cheese to the buyer; as previously mentioned, usually Kraft Cheese Company of Wausau, and would return bringing along supplies, such as salt, cheese bandages, and boxes. People were very dependent upon their neighbors; something which has almost been lost today.

Remembering, they didn't have electricity until 1926, they too, had to provide their own means of refrigeration. They would get ice from Reinhold Plautz's pond, cutting it into 24" cubes, hauling it home and piling it seven to nine tiers high in the ice house, adjoining the factory. Sawdust was used to keep the ice from melting and neighbors would get ice from the factory for their own ice boxes in their homes.

Eventually, the gas engine was used for operating the curd mill and agitator which until this time had still been hand operated.

The Zamzows also made butter, limiting it to their patrons (and the area preachers). In the first few years, cheese was made every other day during the winter months, but as the farmers increased their volume, cheesemaking became a seven-day-a-week job (no holidays - just as the farmers).

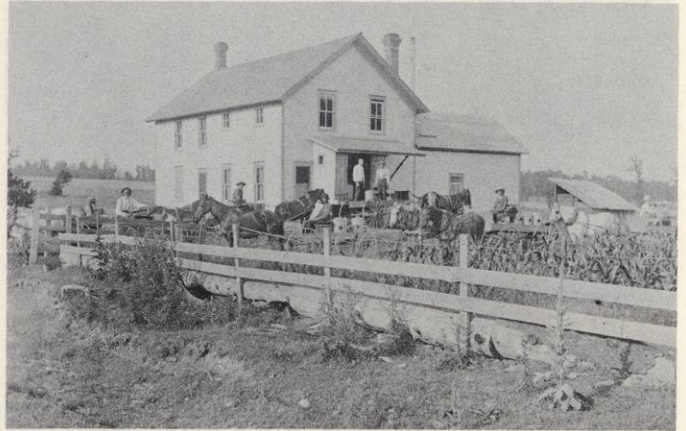
In January there would be an annual meeting where patrons heard of the previous years activities, followed by lunch and refreshments. Included in the refreshments was home-made wine, usually made of dandelions, choke cherries, or raisins, which had fermented in the wooden rennet kegs. Needless to say, a good time was had by all.

Operations in the cheese factory were discontinued in the spring of 1930 and Wally then started a milk route, trucking milk in cans to Bowman's Dairy of Chicago having a milk plant in Marathon City, which later was purchased by the White House Milk Company of Manitowoc. Some of the young men hired as milk haulers by Zamzow were: Lester Utech, Willie B. Schuster, Bob Seefeld, Albert Steffenhagen, Wesley Jaenke, and Lawrence Radenz. The living quarters were used as their residence until the 1950's and the trucking was taken over by their son-in-law, Edgar Krause. In 1966 the factory was razed.

TESCH'S FACTORY

William Tesch, who once owned the Vilas Guntz farm, built a cheese factory on the south east corner of the intersection of County Trunk O and Lincoln Drive, being in Section 26. He and his wife, Ella 'nee Mielke, built the factory in 1910, two years after their marriage. Earl Wiskow, of Shawano, was hired at first, but as time passed, Earl's brother, Hugo, was also hired because they had twenty patrons at that time. Emil courted a neighborhood girl, Esther Hoeft; and soon thereafter they were married. Ervin Lemke then ran the factory for a short time. About 1920, Paul Lemke purchased the land and the factory was razed.

GUTKNECHT'S FACTORY



Gutknecht Factory at intersection of Adams Lane and Naugart Drive. Today the home of the Sheldon Voigt's Sr.

The Gutknecht factory, built in 1897, by Herman E. Baumann was located on the south west corner of the intersection of Adams Lane and Naugart Drive, in Section 23. Now this factory is the Sheldon Voigt Sr. residence.

Baumann owned and operated the factory for fifteen years until Frank Hafferman became the new owner in 1912. The following year the factory was run by William Lemke and the Haffermans moved to the Town of Easton. When moving, the Haffermans took along a cat, which after a short time, found its way back to the factory.

Two years later, in 1915, Emil and Emma Gutknecht took over the operation. They made cheese for twelve years, at which time the factory was closed. Emil then hauled milk for nineteen years from 1927 to 1946.

STORM'S FACTORY



Storm's Factory on Marathon-Lincoln County line. (Residence of Valroy and Nancy Storm)

This cheese factory was built about 1908 by Edward Storm, who operated it even before his marriage to Amanda Krueger. Later, after their marriage, it also became their residence. At first the factory was in operation only until the winter months when Storm, like many others in the area, would shut down and start working in the woods. In 1937, their son, Elmer, took over the operation of making cheese. Patrons still bringing their own milk either with a horse or pickup trucks, but later, Elmer's chief interest became the trucking business.

CORN BELT CHEESE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



Cornbelt Cheese Factory with Arlin and Agnes Steckling - location being across the road from the Wallace Emmerich farm on Marathon County "F".

Corn Belt Cheese Manufacturing Company was located on County Trunk F, one fourth mile west of Mitchell Lane in Section 18 and was incorporated in 1921.

The first officers were Herman Krenz, President; Harry Emmerich, Treasurer; and John Stueber, Secretary.

It was operated successfully for 46 years when it was sold to Eldore Hanni and the corporation was dissolved in 1967.

Eldore Hanni continued making cheese for several years, then bought another factory - the Hamburg Cheese Manufacturing Company. He then entered into partnership with Eldred Thiel of the Stettin Cheese Factory and built one large factory on Highway K, the Wisconsin River Valley Cheese, Inc., better known as In-O-Food Corporation.

PLISH'S FACTORY



Plish's Factory on County highway "A", one mile east of Little Chicago. (Now the residence of the Gerald Saindon's)

In about 1900 Ed Plisch built his cheese factory on the southwest corner of the intersection of Mitchell Lane and County Trunk A in Section 31, now the residence of Gerald Saindon. William Brandt bought the factory from Ed Plisch and he, in turn, sold it again to Robert Petznick. In 1930 Pete Staus became the owner and later sold it to Reginald Brandt. Brandt did not make cheese anymore, but transported the milk to another factory.



Emmerich Cheese Factory showing the first home of the Emmerich family. (See article on Pagel's Bar) L-R: Juneau & Krause, Teske, Emmerich, Albert Kelm, H. Schuster, Bill Henrichs, and August Schuster.

LEMKE'S CHEESE FACTORY

The Lemke family has been associated with the dairy industry for three generations. Beginning with the five sons of William F. Lemke - namely, Paul, William, Carl, Ervin, and Ray. Then Carl's son Milton and Paul's three sons, Fred, Ben, and Mark and also Mark's three sons, Tom, David, and Dan, who also worked in dairy plants on a part-time basis.

Paul Lemke started in the cheese business in 1919 when he purchased the Town of Texas Creamery, which he operated a few years. After that he purchased the William Tesch factory on Highway O which was run by his brother Ervin; this factory was later dismantled and a new factory built on the corner of Highway O and Lincoln Drive. A dwelling was later added above the factory. In 1923 he closed the factory, but kept his patrons and hauled milk to the Moersch Creamery in Marathon City. Paul was the first milk trucker in this area and when the roads were impassable in winter, he hired Ed Neitzke and William Teske to haul the



Lemke Factory at intersection of Lincoln Drive and County "O". First bulk tanks to deliver milk to the creamery in the 1920's.

milk with horses and sleigh to Marathon City. At times the roads were so bad in spring that Mr. Lemke would pack wood slabs in the sink holes in order to get through with the milk, some of these slabs still come to the surface of the roads at times.

He was always the first to improve any handling of milk. In the 1920's he used the first bulk tanks to haul milk to the creamery. Due to the lack of refrigeration in those days, this method did not work too well, so he went back to the milk-can method again.



Paul Lemke's milk truck in ditch because of sink holes.

Because of bad roads and severe winters, he purchased an Oshkosh four-wheel drive truck to get through to the farmers and pick up the milk, and this truck was also convenient for him to haul logs during the winter months when the supply of milk was down. The four-wheel drive worked out so well for him that he purchased a larger one with a snow plow which he used to plow the roads to his patrons and also for logging. This was the first snow plow in the Town of Berlin. This also created animosity for the other residents of the Town of Berlin. So a year later the town purchased its four-cylinder Caterpillar snow plow.

Mr. Lemke continued to haul to Marathon City until 1929 when Paul and Carl Lemke organized the Lemke Milk Products of Wausau. Then in 1934 Paul left Lemke Milk Products and remodeled the garage where the trucks were kept at the factory on Highway O and made it into a new factory where he made American cheese, Dutch Maid, Koch cheese and butter, by the trade name of Naugerian, after the name Naugart. He also made



Remodeled garage becomes Lemke Cheese Factory in 1934.

Casein for some time. In the early 1930's and 40's during the winter months when the milk supply was low, he would again haul to Lemke Milk Products and in the summer time when there was an overrun on bottle milk at the Wausau Plant, this would in turn be made into cheese at Paul's factory.

One incident in the 1930's: the farmers were on strike and a group of striking farmers from the western part of the county destroyed a vat of milk which was later reimbursed by the state.

Also during the winter months, the years supply of slab wood for the boiler had to be hauled from Giese's saw mill.

In 1942 when World War II started, the Lemke family moved out to the cheese factory residence and operated the factory and Mrs. Paul Lemke faithfully worked at cheesemaking while her sons were in the service. In the 1950's the factory was modernized by changing the intake, installing a new boiler room, and enlarging the factory. Mr. Lemke always believed in a fair price of his product and for all his patrons. He had plans to further improve the dairy plant when his untimely death came on January 22, 1957.

The cheese factory was sold in 1958 to George Jeske who operated it until 1967 when he gave up the business. Now the factory is the residence of the Harry Howlands.

COWS

Cows are funny. They like to walk through mud.
They don't worry about anything, just lie and chew their cud.

When they're hungry they go feed in the barn,
While the farmer figures ways of keeping them from harm.

Now cows give milk so frothy white
From eating green grass morning and night.

Then we make cheese -- that's yellow,
Swiss, brick, strong and mellow.

So figure this one out if you're an educated fellow --
How a black cow gives white milk for making cheese that's yellow?

Harry F. Davis

from Rib Mountain Echoes, Volume II, copyright 1967 by the
Wausau Writers Club Werzalla Publishing Company, Stevens
Point, Wisconsin.

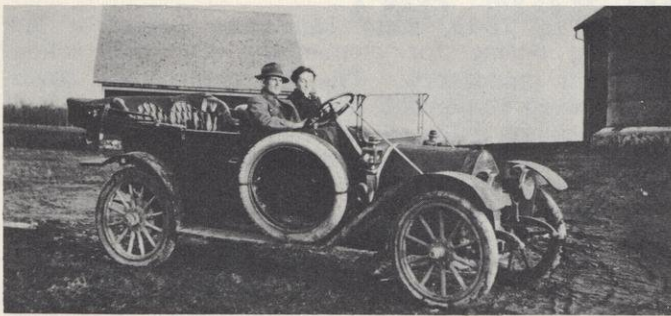
Transportation

Automobile and Trucks

Some of our early pioneers came by steamboat as far as Stevens Point, the location of the government land office. From there on even the Indian trails were of little use to the white man because of the greater volume needed in transporting their needs. However, the Indians had studied the waterways and knew the best places to ford the streams so whenever necessary the white man would take advantage of their trails to form their roads in part.



Ending the "horse & carriage" era are Adeline Genrich and Erna Krenz.



The "Horseless Carriage" - Riding are Mr. & Mrs. Paul Lemke.



Entire Zamzow family sold on Nash's. Left to right are Herb and Walter with their 1936 models, Ray and his 1930 and their father, Otto with his 1929 model.

As time advanced, the horse and carriage era was replaced with that of the automobile, being accepted here in the 1920's. It was a 1908 that the "father of the auto", Henry Ford, designed and brought out the famed Model T. Parts were standardized and the idea was accepted by other manufacturers and has been used ever since. The manufacture of today's automobile is a combination of ideas - the public's idea of what kind of car it needs and the manufacturer's idea of what kind of car will best fit this need.

KEEP ON TRUCKIN'

Many in the Town of Berlin have found the trucking business a desirable occupation from the very beginning.

Trucking became popular in connection with the logging industry. Harry Krueger and Ervin Schuster were among some of the first along with Herman Kufahl, Paul Lemke, and Alfred Ritter, just to mention a few. At the present, Treu Trucking is the largest in the township; having the dual capacity in doing logging operations and contracting sand and granite trucking.



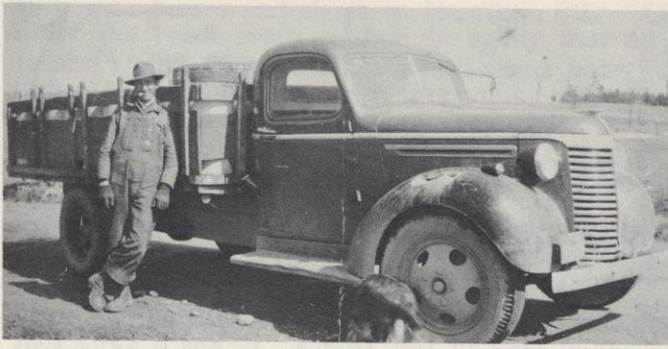
Ervin Schuster, trucker, in 1942.



Paul Lemke's truck.



Modernized trucking in the 1970's - Treu's Trucking.



Emil Guntz trucking milk.



Walter Zamzow - From making cheese to hauling milk.

Hauling milk became another asset to the trucking business; resulting in the trucking business widening milk marketing. Some involved in trucking milk in cans were Paul Lemke, Ed Voigt, and Walter Zamzow and Edgar Krause. Lemke pioneered in long distance milk hauling. Roads were rough and he had a snow plow attachment to clear his own roads. He, being the first in the Town of Berlin, had three large bulk tank trucks.

At the present time milk cans are obsolete and there are three bulk milk truckers in our township, namely; David Czech, Sheldon Voigt Sr., and Ronald Voelz.

Another phase in trucking involved shipping cattle. Herman Kufahl, previously mentioned, also hauled livestock, delivering to Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, and would bring feed along on his return trip. Arthur Lodholz provided this service to area residents, shipping primarily with the Farmers Union Co-op, being followed by a more recent cattle trucker, Valroy Storm who hauled to the Equity Livestock Auction Market at Stratford and Marion.

Busing school children, another classification of trucking, had its beginning in 1938, when Elgard Grell with the help of his father, Edwin Grell, a former teacher and town clerk, built a wooden bus body on a 1930 Chevrolet truck. Before the first bus route was started in this area, it was nearly impossible for a Town of Berlin boy or girl to receive a formal education, but the Grells wanted something better for their own and their neighbor's children, prompting their service - transporting students with a bus. The exterior was painted red, white, and blue, and padded benches were placed lengthwise along the sides of the van and chairs were set in the middle (some kitchen



Berlin's first School Bus
Elgard Grell, driver.

chairs were even used) making a seating capacity for twenty students.

It was soon clear that this bus wasn't big enough to transport the children from the Town of Berlin and parts of Maine and Stettin to the Wausau High School, so two years later a used 1938 International bus was purchased and used until the spring of 1942 when the Grells quit at the close of the school term.

Martin Eder transported the children from western Berlin to Athens until 1947 when a young man named Marcus Lemke purchased a 1942 GMC, 48-passenger bus, and started getting paid by the area parents to start a private route transporting students to Wausau High School and the parochial schools. The route grew and grew until an International bus was purchased to replace the station wagon, Marcus' wife, Ardell, was helping out with; and Ardell Lemke became the first woman bus driver in the area.

In 1949, state legislature passed a law making busing for elementary and high school students mandatory. The residents of the townships were responsible for the transporting of all students not living in a school district operating a high school and had to contract with a bus company until the school districts became part of a district operating a high school.

With the contract resulting from this legislation, Marcus Lemke's business grew and he soon bought a 1950 Chevrolet bus and then a 1951 GMC bus; his first brand new buses.

In 1959, the voters of the Town of Berlin petitioned the Marathon County School Committee to abolish school districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to create District No. 9 and one school building for the entire township. This soon became a reality when in 1962, the new Berlin School started its first term and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Storm also contracted part of the elementary territory.

The next step taken to improve the schools went into effect soon after; when the Marathon County School Committee abolished school district No. 9 of the Town of Berlin and annexed all its territory to the Wausau School District except for a few families who petitioned to be attached to the Marathon District, effective, July 1, 1962.

Because all of these changes in school districts, the Lemke School Bus Service had to run a

double route; bringing the elementary students back and taking the high school students into town at the same time, and reversing the route in the afternoon.

The Berlin community and its need for yellow buses increased until by the end of 1962, Lemke had a fleet of 12 buses ranging in capacity from 48 to 67 passengers. In 1962, Lemke sold his Town of Maine and Town of Stettin routes to the Wausau Transit Lines, keeping three buses going to the Town of Berlin for his business until he sold



Marcus Lemke's Fleet of Buses in 1962.

them in 1968. At the present time the Jelco Bus Company of Wausau and Mrs. Storm are hauling the students. In 1967, two-way radios were installed in all Wausau District buses.

Behind every great man is a woman, and behind every successful busing business are its drivers with a pleasant greeting for their passengers in the morning and afternoon, and always standing by ready for a field trip. The Lemke drivers made it through over twenty years, from 1947 to 1968, with only a few minor accidents; proving that they were some of the safest drivers on the road.

Those men and women, residing in the Town of Berlin, who drove bus and station wagon for the Lemke School Bus Service did a great service by making an education available to the young people of the community. These include: Jerry Brickner, Sr., Alvin Giese, Lloyd Grueneberg, Emil Gumtz, LaVern Klinger, Ardell Lemke, Marcus Lemke, Alfred Mielke, Marvin Mollendorf, Harvey Neumann, Corleen Seefeld Oelke, Jeannette White, Maynard Zernicke, and Wayne Zunker.



The Mar of Depressions

In the 1870's and 1890's there had been National depressions, but the depression of the 1930's really hit the farmers and villagers. Living during the depression was a horrible experience; however, the drought in 1935 made farming still worse. Farmers received \$8 to \$11 per cow and 50¢ per pig sold to market and received as low as 8¢ for a pound of cheese. Fromm Brothers Inc., would buy animals to be used for fox feed paying 3/4¢ per pound. Much of the crops were lost to grasshoppers, due to lack of rain. Employment dropped; people came out of the cities to work for survival (room and board) as their pay. Many worked for the township to get their taxes paid.

In 1932, by order of the government, all banks were closed to reorganize as so many had been ruined by "runs" of withdrawals. The National Government organized the PWA (Public Works Administration), CWA (Civil Works Administration) and CCC (Civil Conservation Corps) as relief measures for farmers and city people. There was a state wide milk strike where farmers withheld their milk to obtain higher prices.

Church attendance increased during these years.

There being little money, most amusement was found in house parties. Along with these get-

togethers they had feather stripping and corn husking parties. Movies were out of the question (lack of money) while dances proved to be the best entertainment. Admission was 25¢ for all males while females were admitted without charge. The dance halls had "bull-pens" (an area fenced off where men could watch and listen without paying the admission fee.)

This generation recalls listening to the battery - operated radio and it was during these depression years that electricity was introduced into this area. The businesses - such as cheese factories and sawmills installed electricity about 1926.

The end of the depression came about in the 1940's when our defense program initiated World War II. Bringing prosperity to many; it also brought sadness with the sorrows it inflicted on many families in the Town of Berlin. During the war, those at home experienced food and tire rationing, scrap metal drives, war bonds, victory gardens, gasoline and fuel oil rationing, along with other shortages.

Those having experienced the depression years believe that people of today will never be able to cope with a depression, if in the event there should ever be another.

The Churches of Berlin Township

by Marnie Falck



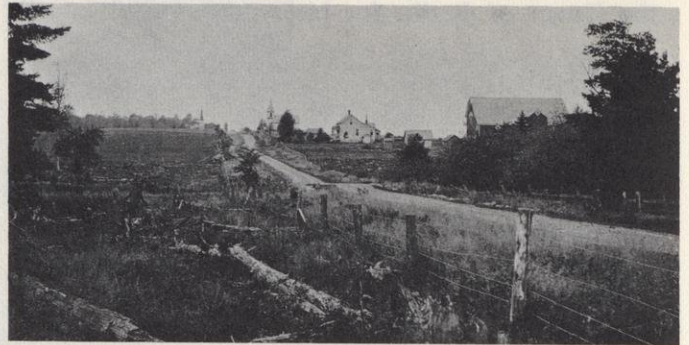
Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Town of Berlin, March 11, 1861, Naugart.

The early settlers of Berlin Township were attracted by the abundance of timber which supply a means of living for them. They realized that they also had needs for their souls and there was not an abundance of spiritual leaders available here in 1860. In fact, one traveling missionary, Pastor Paul Strieter, covered much of northern and central Wisconsin, alone.

Realizing the territory was too large for one man to cover, a new graduate of St. Louis Seminary, J.J. Hoffman, was assigned to assist Pastor Strieter in February, 1861. He was to serve the settlers living in the area north of Wausau. On March 11, 1861, St. Paul's of Naugart was organized, the original name being, Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Town of Berlin. It is the oldest organized congregation existing in this area. In August, 1861, Pastor Hoffmann was installed into the congregation by Pastor Strieter.

Also, on March 11, 1861, Ev. Lutheran Dreienigkeit Kirche, Zur Berlin, Marathon County, Wisconsin (which we will refer to as Trinity Lutheran Church), was organized by Strieter and served by Pastor Hoffmann. Church services were held at members homes at irregular intervals, because Pastor Hoffmann served approximately 17 stations in the surrounding area. During his service in this area, Pastor Hoffmann had two assistants, first, Pastor Estal, who ministered to the southern circuit and then, Pastor Markworth, who took over the southern circuit when Estal accepted a call to Amherst, Wisconsin.

In 1867, Pastor Hoffman accepted a call and was succeeded by Pastor J. F. W. Hudtloff. Settlers continued to come to the area and on March 16, 1868, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by people from Hamburg, Corning, and Berlin Townships. The new congregation met at Mr. Muelling's blacksmith shop to receive the Word and Sacraments from Pastor Hudtloff.



View of Trinity Lutheran Church on left, M. A. Methodist Church on right, taken on Marathon-Lincoln County Line with the now Melvin Klebenow farm in foreground.

During this time some members of the Evangelical Lutheran (now St. Paul's Naugart) congregation did not want the congregation to be called Lutheran anymore. The majority of the members, however, decided the congregation be and remain Lutheran and adopted the name, St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran Congregation, U.A.C., Town of Berlin, Marathon Co., Wisconsin. (U.A.C. - Unaltered Augsburg Confession, a confessional writing of Lutherans).

Providing a fitting place for worship was desired by the congregations and on March 17, 1872, St. Paul's dedicated it's first church. Trinity followed shortly and dedicated it's first church, made of logs, on November 10, 1872.

After some time, a division took place in the churches of the area. The southern portion, (possibly including Trinity Congregation), called an Ohio Synod pastor. St. Paul's and Trinity joined and called Pastor A. Schroedel of the Wisconsin Synod, in the spring of 1876. It was decided to purchase four acres of land near St. Paul's from John Seefeld, for \$150. This was to be the site for the parsonage.

In spring of 1881, a log schoolhouse was built at St. Paul's to be used to instruct the children during the summer months. That fall, Pastor Schroedel accepted a call and was succeeded by Pastor W. Bergholz.

In 1883, a second and larger church was dedicated at Trinity. Pastor Bergholz accepted a call after serving the two congregations for almost eight years and was succeeded by Pastor J. G. Glaeser. Pastor Glaeser was installed in 1889, and shortly after, St. Paul's decided to erect a new schoolhouse near the parsonage, which still stands. In 1899, Pastor Glaeser accepted a call and was succeeded by Pastor August Brandt. Pastor Brandt ministered unto the people from 1900 to 1904.

Pastor Theodore Hartwig accepted the call sent to him and was installed in the summer of 1904. The members of St. Paul's saw the need for a larger church and each member donated twenty days labor to save on costs. The red brick church serves the congregation to this time. It was dedicated in December, 1904, with the cost being \$13,000.

In 1905, a pipe organ was dedicated at St. Paul's to assist the congregation in their songs of praise to a Gracious Lord. Pastor Hartwig accepted a call to another parish in 1913. At this time, Trinity and St. Paul's decided to separate and each call it's own pastor.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN, NAUGART



St. Paul's, Naugatuck,
as it stands today.

After calling several men, Pastor H. Geiger accepted his call. It was during his years here that the present parsonage was built. Pastor Geiger, himself, drew up the building plan which the congregation accepted and the house was built in 1916. Also, under Pastor Geiger's spiritual assistance, the Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1921 on March 30th. Sunday School was also introduced before Pastor Geiger accepted another call in 1926.

After several months of vacancy, Pastor William Parisius was called and came to St. Paul's in 1927. He was instrumental in having a combination garage and barn erected near the parsonage and schoolhouse. The barn was used for the ponies of children who came long distances to attend parochial school in the summers. In October 1931, Pastor Parisius was forced to resign because of a heart problem.

On October 11, 1931, a Missouri Synod Pastor, H. A. Handrick, was installed. He served the congregation till 1943, when he retired from active ministry.

Pastor Edmund Schedler succeeded Pastor Handrick and served St. Paul's from March, 1943, until October, 1948. Pastor Walter Piehler, of Maine, then served as vacancy pastor. In April of 1948, the congregation sanded the parsonage floors and modernized the kitchen.

Pastor A. C. Stapel served St. Paul's from January, 1949, until the middle of 1950, when the Lord of Glory called him to his Eternal Home. On September 19, 1950, Pastor Christian Mack was installed and served until April, 1954. In 1951, the

parsonage was insulated and a new garage door was installed.

In September, 1954, Pastor Emil F. Messerschmidt was installed as the shepherd of St. Paul's congregation. One year later, a new heating system was installed in the church. It is an oil burning, forced air type furnace which cost \$2,309.00 at that time. The furnace room was then fireproofed.

The Men's Club was organized on March 6, 1956, and has continued to serve the congregation since that time.

On September 23, 1956, St. Paul's congregation celebrated it's 95th anniversary and rededicated a newly renovated church. The pulpit had been lowered, the altar moved back, the front entrance tiled, and the chancel and nave was carpeted. Pastor Messerschmidt's service was ended abruptly on June 11, 1957, when our Lord called him to his Heavenly Mansion.

Installation services for Pastor William Wudel were held on October 6, 1959. Earlier that year, on April 19, 1959, dedication services were conducted for the new east entrance to the church, a kitchen in the church basement, new paint and a ceiling in the church basement, a new lighting system, and a rebuilt stairwell at the west end of the church. The Ladies' Aid, Men's Club, and young people of the church contributed greatly towards this improvement.

For the centennial celebration in 1961, the Men's Club graciously donated chimes for the church organ. The organ also was rebuilt at this time.

Pastor Wudel's ministry ended on July 11, 1964, when our God of peace called him to eternal rest. Pastor Winters, of Rib Mountain served as vacancy pastor until Henry C. Gieschen accepted the call and was installed on February 20, 1966. During Pastor Gieschen's years here, the church entrance on the south side was added and new cupboards were put into the church kitchen. Pastor Gieschen resigned his ministry at St. Paul's in August, 1973, and Pastor Harold Hoepfner, of Trinity, Berlin, served as vacancy pastor.

The congregation installed running water in the church kitchen and in 1975 and did much work in the parsonage. They painted, refinished floors and kitchen cupboards, did some electrical rewiring, and carpeted two rooms downstairs.

A new graduate from the Wisconsin Synod Seminary, Mark H. Falck, was called to St. Paul's, and was ordained and installed as pastor on July 6, 1975. The Ladies' Aid purchased drapes for the parsonage and the Men's Club remodeled the entrance to the church basement shortly after. Present plans include a cupboard for Sunday School materials, a new church library, redecorating the church interior and restoring the stained glass windows. The Men's Club will be panelling the basement.

As of December 31, 1975, St. Paul's has 281 Baptized members. Of this number, 228 are confirmed. It has a mixed choir, Men's Club,

Ladies' Aid Society, Young Peoples Society, Sunday School, and holds a Vacation Bible School two weeks during the summers.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN, BERLIN



Trinity Lutheran Church, Town of Berlin.



Same congregation, new church, built in 1928.



Trinity Lutheran as it appears today.

Trinity's first resident pastor was William Fisher, who was installed on November 19, 1913. In 1914, the congregation built a parsonage and in 1920, the Ladies Aid Society was organized. A larger church was needed by the congregation. It was dedicated on November 4, 1928. Pastor Fisher served Trinity until November 13, 1938.

Pastor W. E. Schultz succeeded Pastor Fisher and was installed on November 20, 1938.

In January 1939, the congregation saw the need for English services and beginning in February, one Sunday a month was conducted in English, and the rest were in German. In 1945, the congregation had German and English services every Sunday. In 1943, there were many improvements made on the church in celebration of the congregations' 75th anniversary.

In October, 1948, Pastor Schulz accepted a call and Pastor Louis A. Winter came to minister at Trinity. A new church organ was dedicated in March 1949 and Sunday School was introduced in 1949, to teach children of the love of God. The church basement was remodeled to be used as a two-room summer school. In November, 1954, Pastor Winter accepted a call to Symco, Wisconsin.

Pastor W. G. Voigt was called and installed February 7, 1955. During his ministry at Trinity, an oil furnace was installed and the kitchen remodeled at the parsonage. Individual communion cups were introduced, and Park school was purchased for instructions of the youth. Pastor Voigt retired in March, 1969 and the congregation received a new graduate, Harold H. Hoepfner, who was ordained and installed in July, 1969.

In 1974, the parsonage bathroom was remodeled and other improvements were made. A new front entrance to the church was also completed to the glory of God. In 1975, one wall of the church basement was paneled, and a new garage was built at the parsonage.

Pastor Hoepfner accepted a call in September, 1975, and since then Pastor Mark Falck of St. Paul's has been serving the vacancy. In preparation for their next servant of the Lord, the congregation has carpeted and paneled parts of the parsonage, put a new ceiling, new flooring and new counter tops in the kitchen, and redone much of the electrical wiring in the parsonage. They also have paneled the west wall in the church basement and cushions for the pews were donated to the church. At the close of 1975, Trinity had 455 Baptized members. Of these, 340 are confirmed and 107 are voting members. It continues to have a Ladies' Aid Society, Young Peoples Society, Sunday School and Junior and Senior Choirs. Vacation Bible School is held for two weeks during the summers.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH



Trinity Lutheran Church located one mile east of Little Chicago of County Trunk A. Photo taken before 1906 showing Grand View Public School in foreground before it was razed and rebuilt west on A, site of Arlin Steckling home now. Lightning struck the church steeple in 1925, splitting it down the center, which was then rebuilt in a square style being only half as high as the original.

After Trinity had built it's own church, off County Trunk A, in 1888, it joined with three other congregations in the area and were served by Pastor August Koepp from 1901 until 1944. In 1922, the parish was divided and Trinity and St. Petri's (of Hamburg) were a dual parish. Pastor Ernest Beyer was installed in 1944 to serve the congregation. In 1949, the interior of the church was redecorated, a new pulpit and carpeting were added, and the altar was remodeled. Pastor A. R. Wacholz ministered from June 11, 1944, until February 28, 1947, and Pastor Karl Schmidt from April 13, 1947.

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH



View of Taegesville showing Immanuel Lutheran, which was later moved to Town of Stettin. Picture also shows Nohl Blacksmith Shop.

Immanuel, Town of Stettin, is now closed, but had served the Towns of Berlin and Stettin for 108 years. Economics, expanding farms, modern transportation and rising age profiles brought about the disbanding of this congregation.

The first church, then known as Emanuel, was located several miles from its present site, in the Town of Berlin. Today, this location is the parking lot across from Schmidt's Ballroom in the Town of Maine.

The congregation organized in March, 1861, but the definite date of its formal incorporation has not been determined. It is known, however, that the settlers who later formed the congregation then resided in the Town of Berlin. The early day circuit rider, Rev. Hoffman, first served this congregation. On September 20, 1865, it was decided to build a suitable house of worship, a log church, 24 x 32 feet, at an estimated cost of \$300. Edward Nass, August Prechel, and Friedrich Trantow were named to the building committee. This church served the congregation for many years, but it had to be replaced in 1899, when a brick veneer church was constructed on the same site.

At one time there was a parsonage and parochial school on County Trunk A, which is now the Gilbert Krenz farm. It was located there as several congregations were sharing the same pastor. Since the congregation was never large, it was served by various synodical affiliations as it aligned itself with neighboring parishes from time to time.

Soon after the original log church was built, the Town of Maine was organized (November 12, 1866) putting this church in it's new boundary. A decision to relocate the second church building was reached in 1923 and then moved to its present site in the Town of Stettin on a parcel of land donated by the Carl Zumann's.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH



German Methodist Church, razed in 1932, Sylvia Gehrke (Nass) and Esther Gehrke (Zienert)



Interior of Maine Methodist Church at Christmas time, note the long stove pipe and gas lights.

A small group of pioneers organized and built the German Methodist Church in the 1860's in the Town of Berlin area which is now the Town of Maine, Section 30. The church structure was located about one half mile north of Taegesville on the east side of the road, which is now just a little south of Ruben Krueger's farm buildings. Ruben Krueger's father, William, razed the building in 1932, and the land was deeded back to him.

M.A. METHODIST CHURCH

Between the years of 1859 and 1862 the M.A. Methodist Church was built in the Town of Jenny on the north side of the road (Arnold Borchardt farm) where the Marathon-Lincoln County line and Mitchell Lane intersect. The site of this church was in the Town of Berlin from 1868 until 1874 when the land on the north side of the county line became the Town of Weber (now Corning). The pastor serving this congregation also traveled to the German Methodist Church near Taegesville and to the Rib Falls area church staying in the members homes. The building was razed by Mrs. Marella (nee Klebenow) Borchardt's father, Paul Klebenow, in 1930.



St. Paul's Mission Festival held annually in Grupp's woods across the road and south of the church.



The beginning of outdoor furniture! Sitting: Harry Krueger, ?, Richard Giese, Richard Sabatke, William Penn; Standing: ?, Arnold Baumann, ?, ?, Gerhardt Plautz, ?, Harry Hass, Walter Utecht, ?, and Harry Baumann. The small boys in middle are Ray Zamzow, Walter Hass and Walter Zamzow.



Albert Fehlhaber next to pop wagon delivering for mission festival activities.



Congregations gathered in a nearby woods for the annual mission festival services held both in the forenoon and afternoon; conducted in the German language.



Cooking coffee in syrup pan for mission festival. Left to right: Mrs. Frank Reinke, Mrs. Fred Grupp, Mrs. William Penn, Mrs. August Utecht, Mrs. Fred Utecht, Mrs. Albert Fehlhaber, Mrs. Carl Utecht, ?, Mrs. William Luedtke, Mrs. Henry Krueger, Mrs. William Giese, and Mrs. August Ebert. One boy is Elroy Utecht.



St. Paul's Lutheran Church Band at Naugart - Provided music at mission festivals. Back row: Ervin Baumann, Martin Zimmerman, Elmer Zimmerman, LeRoy Radloff, and William Gramzow. Front Row: Harry Baumann, Ray Utecht, Herb Zamzow, Ed Giese, Walter Zamzow, and drummer is Arnold Pick.



Festival gathering. An altar and the refreshment stands were built and left up from year to year. Meals were donated and served by the members. Left to right: Ed Fehlhaber, Emil Genrich and daughter, Fred Gutknecht, Robert Voigt, Julius Grueneberg, Otto Beilke, Albert Kelm, Walter Emmerich, Fred Henrichs, Ed Emmerich, and H. Schuster.

God's abundant blessings have been bestowed upon the Town of Berlin through the years. Several men who have chosen to share these blessings through the preaching of God's Word and have been ordained ministers are: Gerhardt Fisher, Willy Hass, Herman Kuckhahn, Richard Kuckhahn, Melvin Teske, and Herman Zimmerman.



I Do I Do

The format of the wedding ceremony is still very much the same; however, the celebration with a wedding has changed somewhat through the years.

Many weddings were performed in homes and especially at the parsonages. Church weddings were always special.

Transportation was a big determining factor as to what time and what kind of celebration as well as where the celebration was to be held. Vows were repeated at various times of the day - any day of the week.

Meals were prepared and served, usually at the bride's home. Neighbor ladies would come and help with the baking for days before the wedding. Dancing to the music of a three-member brass band was the type of entertainment provided and dancing would be done in the barns or graneries (which ever had the smoother floor) and sometimes tents were put up.

Drinking and dancing usually went through the evening and breakfast would be served for those still interested.

Many stories could be written about the various happenings as a result of having a good time at these weddings. Some recall that the men stayed at the wedding reception while the women went home to do the milking.

The "after-wedding" celebration tradition is still customary today. Usually people have more fun the "day after", which is a continuation of the wedding celebration when the couple opens their gifts, and friends and relatives have an opportunity to visit and dance (if their feet so allow).

Typical weddings in the Town of Berlin today are held Saturday afternoons, with a reception, dinner, another reception followed by a dance. Most dance halls have facilities to accomodate complete wedding arrangements.



1890's Emma Gramzow
and Otto Zamzow.



1900's Martha Henrichs
and William Klebenow.



1910's Esther Ebert
and Martin Zimmerman



1920's Ray Zamzow
and Angela Jaenke.



1930's Lester Utech
and Adeline Genrich.



1940's Lois Gramzow
and Wilbert Plautz.



1950's Virginia Ritter and Vilas Barttelt.



1960's DuWayne Zamzow and Gladys Krueger.



1970's Joline Krause and Mark Bartelt.



Country Musicians - Richard Baumann, Bill Christian, Henry Prechel, Arthur Prechel, and Martin Christian.



Berlin Brass Band - Henry Prechel, Richard Giese, Herman Schuster, and Edwin Luedtke. Men received 25¢ extra for playing horns.



Wedding Dance in Barn - Note the decorations.



Typical wedding reception - Wedding of Margaret Zimmerman and Oscar Borchardt.



Not only the bridal party had their picture taken! Women from left to right include Mrs. Albert Zamzow, Mrs. Otto Zimmerman, Mrs. Wm. Gramzow, Mrs. Otto Zamzow, Mrs. August Ebert, Mrs. Herman Baumann. Little boys are Herbert and Walter Gramzow, Albert Steffenhagen and ?, Men include Albert Fehlhaber, Otto Zamzow, Albert Zamzow, John Baumann, Wm. Gramzow, ?, Bliese, Carl Steffenhagen, ?, Richard Sabatke, August Ebert, Charlie Baumann, Herman Baumann, Otto Zimmerman, Bernard Laabs, and ?.



"Shel ma schnell!" Seated are Mrs. Richard Sabatke, Mrs. Otto Zamzow, ? little girl, Mrs. Bernard Laabs, Mrs. August Ebert, Mrs. Otto Zimmerman, Mrs. Albert Hass. Standing are Mrs. Herman Baumann, Mrs. John Baumann, Mrs. Wm. Penn, Mrs. August Hass, Mrs. Bernard Laabs.



Wedding Cooks. Seated are Mrs. Wm. Gramzow, Mrs. Wm. Penn, Mrs. Charlie Baumann, Mrs. Herman Baumann, Mrs. John Baumann. Standing are Mrs. Ferdinand Giese, Mrs. Emil Genrich, Mrs. Albert Zamzow, Mrs. Carl Steffenhagen, Mrs. Julius Schield, and Mrs. Otto Zamzow.



Table waiters at a wedding. L-r Lena Krueger, Helen Schuster, Anna Butt, Alma Schuster, Francis Fehlhaber, Erna Butt, Edna Mathwich, Selma Aschbrenner, Dahla Krueger.



Wedding Cooks showing food stuffs. Seated are Mrs. Wm. Giese, Mrs. Henry Prechel, Mrs. Peter Staus, Mrs. Carl Prechel. Standing are Mrs. Robert Voigt, Mrs. Ernst Giese, Mrs. Fred Lemke, Mrs. Carl Schuster, Mrs. Ferdinand Giese, Mrs. Wm. Schuster, Mrs. Carl Jehn, Mrs. August Utecht, and Mrs. Frank Utech.

DEATH - A FACT OF LIFE

These pioneer farmers, along with their hardships, trials, and sufferings experienced a serious hardship - the privation of the company of all other human beings - something we, today, cannot fully realize and comprehend. The reality of a serious disease must have been a traumatic experience. Think of the deseperating days and weeks of anxiety and fear, accompanying the paralyzing hand of sickness laid on an individual, while the family witnessed the suffering of one of them. The helpless feeling when there wasn't the means to alleviate pain or the inability to obtain a physician, let alone a road to reach him and the distance involved in locating him.

What must have been the feeling of the Christian father, mother, or children in this community where death occurred and the stricken body, laid to rest in a pine box, was put into the ground without a religious burial service. One wonders how often, under such circumstances, the afflicted ones must have asked, "Why did I come to this country?", out of bitterness of their heart. What a test of faith in the Lord!

A time passed and churches were built and cemeteries were established. Before the existance of the automobile, when death occurred, the mortician would embalm the body at the home and the body

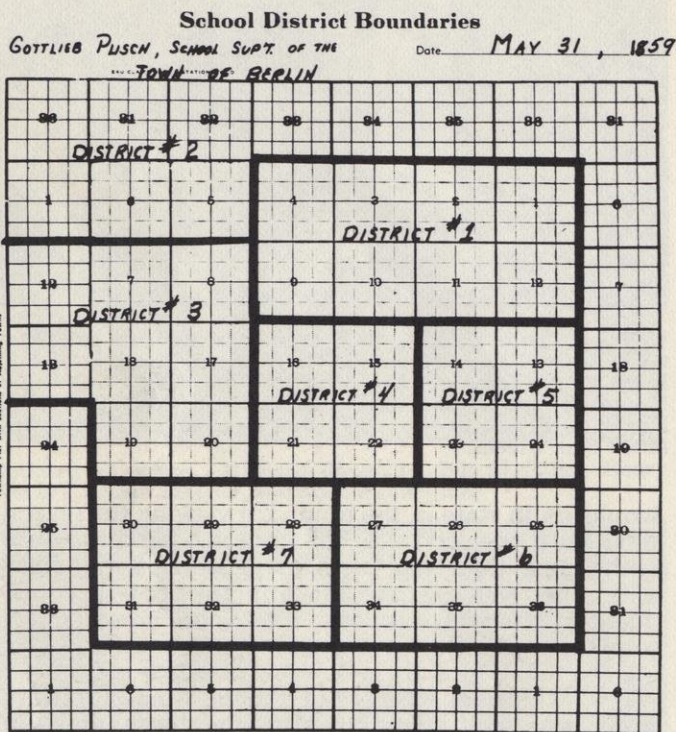
would lie in state in the home for viewing for several days until the service in the church. Earlier, before embalming fluid was used, a metal container filled with ice was placed beneath the body; consequently, funeral services were conducted much sooner.

The dual business of funeral home-furniture store has been common from the beginning. In early days, coffins were not built ahead of time, but the funeral director would build a coffin for deceased after death occurred. As time passed undertakers who were also skilled cabinet makers started building some to save time and work. Many times when sickness was terminal the family would notify the undertaker and drop off a string saying "Grandma is so long", making the funeral work-load somewhat easier. They would utilize their spare time and efforts in building various pieces of furniture finding the two business' very compatible. Several family histories can be traced who followed in this dual occupation.

Since then, with the time element changed because of modern transportation and conveniences, the deceased are picked up, prepared for viewing, and lie in state all at the funeral home or mortuary, then taken to the church just shortly before the services. The trend now is to have the burial services performed at the funeral home followed directly by the commital services at the cemetery.

Education Then and Now

Gottlieb Plish was named Superintendent of Schools at the first organizational meeting of the Town of Berlin on May 31, 1859. As more immigrants settled, the need for more school districts and district boundary changes became apparent. The first alteration of a district was already made in November of 1859 and by 1865 the township had eleven school districts. By 1875 the eleven districts reported 431 children between the ages of 4 and 20. The following year, 1876, the Township of Hamburg was organized, changing the Town of Berlin's west boundary; consequently reducing the number of school districts to seven, with a total of 332 children.



School district officers of 1876 were:

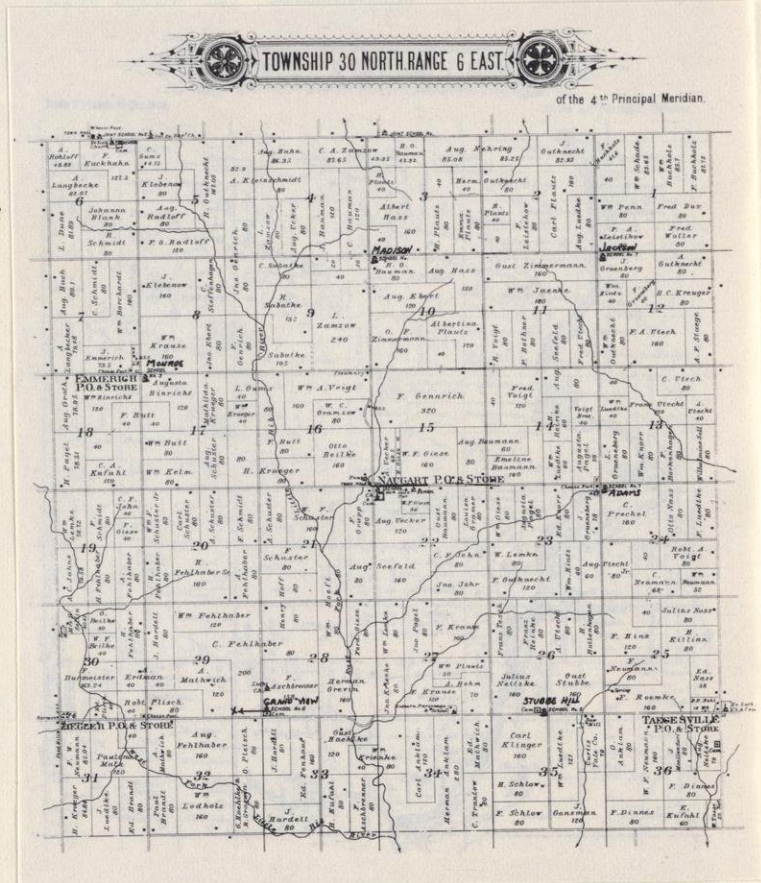
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| District #1 | Friedrick Sabatke, Director
William Jaenke, Treasurer
Gottlieb Zimmerman, Clerk |
| District #2 | Eliminated when Hamburg was organized. |
| District #3 | John Klebenow, Director
William Heinrichs, Treasurer
Herman Borchardt, Clerk |
| District #4 | Henry Beilke, Director
August Seefeldt, Treasurer
William Hoeft, Clerk |
| District #5 | Friederick Schulz, Director
F. D. Rollenhagen, Treasurer
Edward Knorr, Clerk |

District #6

Carl Klinger, Director
Friedrick Krenz, Treasurer
Herman Anklam, Clerk

District #7

Robert Plish, Director
Joachim Neuman, Treasurer
Herman Fehlhaber, Clerk



Upon consolidation in 1960, each of the school districts was requested to forward all records to the Wausau School District. However, at the time of this printing, none of these records could be located, so very little information was made available.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A RURAL SCHOOL TEACHER By Clara Emmerich

Our daily program varied from year to year depending upon the number and age of children. It is, however, a fair example of a school of 30 to 40 pupils with all the grades represented. This represented the Grand View School, 1920.

There were many boys and girls enrolled in the upper grades. So in this particular school, the boys and girls participated in organized club work. The boys joined the Liberty Bell Bird Club sponsored by the Farm Journal. Their project was to make

bird houses and bird feeding platforms. In this project they worked together closely with the teacher which created a good spirit between pupil and teacher.

The girls organized a serving club and many delightful hours were spent planning and working together.

In order to understand the pupils and parents better, the teacher would spend a night with the families more distant from school. While those closer by would be visited in the daytime. It is almost impossible to evaluate these visits, as I don't know who enjoyed them the most, the teachers or the parents.

The boys and girls were encouraged to spend the recess and noon hour outside when the weather permitted. In winter some mighty fine snow forts were built which withstood many a fierce battle.

The third and fourth grade boys often brought their sleds along and would make a nice track around the school house. It was their greatest delight if they could persuade their teacher to go for a ride. I loved those rides and no matter how fast the teams travelled around the corner, I never fell off - and believe me, we had some terribly swift teams!



Stubbe Hill School, about 1909, Lillian Kollath, teacher. Students include: First row: Adeline Neitzke, Frances Mathwich, Alma Stubbe, Ida Krienke, Harv Anklam, Robert Hintz, Clara Mathwich, Ella Neuman, Martha Utech, Erna Trantow. Second row: Ervin Utech, Walter Schalow, Anna Neitzke, Tina Krienke, Hattie Mathwich, Elsie Krienke, Eddie Luedtke, Edward Neitzke, Clara Neitzke, Ella Mathwich. Third row: Carl Trantow, Edwin Stubbe, Ervin Anklam, Norman Utech, Freddie Anklam, Willie Neuman, Arnold Trantow, Martin Hintz.

PROGRAM FOR ONE DAY IN A RURAL SCHOOL IN 1920

8:00 - 8:10	Arrive at school and start the fire
8:10 - 9:00	Copy work on blackboards
9:00 - 9:10	Opening exercises - Pledge to Flag, songs.
9:10 - 9:15	Roll Call
9:15 - 9:30	Reading 1
9:30 - 9:45	Reading 2 and 3
9:45 - 9:55	Reading 4
9:55 - 10:15	Reading 5 and 6
10:15 - 10:30	Reading 7 and 8

10:30 - 10:45	Recess
10:45 - 10:55	Numbers 1
10:55 - 11:05	Numbers 2 and 3
11:05 - 11:15	Arithmetic 4
11:15 - 11:30	Arithmetic 5 and 6
11:30 - 11:45	Arithmetic 7 and 8
11:45 - 12:00	Writing - all grades
12:00 - 1:00	Noon hour
1:00 - 1:10	Reading 1
1:10 - 1:20	Language 2 and 3
1:20 - 1:30	Language 4
1:30 - 1:45	Language 4 and 6 on Monday & Wednesday, History other three days
1:45 - 2:00	Grammar 7 and 8 on Monday & Wednesday, History other three days
2:00 - 2:15	Geography 5 and 6
2:15 - 2:30	Geography 7 and 8
2:30 - 2:45	Recess
2:45 - 2:55	Phonics 1
2:55 - 3:10	Spelling 2 and 3
3:10 - 3:25	Spelling 4
3:25 - 3:35	Spelling 7 and 8
3:35 - 3:45	Spelling 5 and 6
3:45 - 4:00	Civics 7 and 8 on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, Agriculture other two days.

TEACHER - ASSET TO COMMUNITY

An outstanding woman deserving of recognition, not only from residents of the Town of Berlin, but from the entire community, was Mrs. Viola (Martin) Grueneberg.



Naugart School, about 1947-48, Mrs. Viola Grueneberg, teacher. First row of desks: DuWayne Zamzow, Lowell Steffenhagen, Sandra Utech, Richard Zimmerman, Bobby Brown. Second row: Shirley Gramzow, Ronald Krueger, Charles Steffenhagen, David Brown, Gene Zimmerman, Eileen Giese, Margaret Giese, and Delmer Teske. Third row: Arlo Erickson, LeRoy Wendorf, Gloria Schedler, John Erickson, Donald Zamzow, Franklin Krenz, Walter Plautz. Fourth row: Eldora Pagel, Georgia Plautz, and Wilmer Krueger.

As an elementary educator, since a very young woman, she taught in a one-room school for the greater portion of her teaching career. Teaching in many of the Berlin schools through the years, she must have welcomed the opportunity to teach in the new Berlin Elementary School. Some families in the area recall Mrs. Grueneberg having taught three generations.

Enough cannot be said pertaining to her many efforts in 4-H work. Credit should be given to her for re-organizing a club in this area, Naugart

Free-For-All, and to her continued interest in each individual member in their endeavors, no matter how big or small.

Mrs. Grueneberg is also responsible for and was instrumental in the Farmers Union Organization, serving as secretary for many years.

One looks with great admiration upon the character of Mrs. Grueneberg, a fine Christian woman.

OUR HERITAGE Clara Emmerich



Grand View School, about 1950, Ruth (Mathwich) Plautz, teacher. First row of desks, front to back: Florence Lodholz, Melvin Hoff, Gene Bartelt, Second row: Lorraine Brickner, James Hoff, Jerry Brickner Jr., Elaine Hoff, Third row: Romaine Brickner, Donald Hoff, Dolores Fehlhaber, Joyce Mathwich, Virgil Kufahl, and Fourth row: Vernon Kufahl and John Wiedow.

It is important for an individual to know his ancestry and be aware of some of the deeds of his background, and to have some understanding of the way of life of those who went before. We are what we are because of what our fathers were.

I have always been interested in the large number of teachers that were descended from the Gottlieb Mathwich family and his wife Wilhelmina Graff Mathwich. Wilhelmina had a brother who was in the teaching profession in Germany.

The Gottlieb Mathwich family came from Germany to the Town of Berlin in 1865. There were three sons, Emil, Albert, and Herman and three daughters, Tina, Augusta, and Emma.

Tina Mathwich became one of the first teachers in the Town of Berlin. Her brothers Emil and Albert and sister Emma had children that taught in the Town of Berlin and Marathon County. All the brothers and sisters had large families and from the descendants of these great-grand children of Gottlieb Mathwich; originated a large number of teachers that taught in schools from California to New York and through our Central States.

A great-grand daughter is at present completing her fifteenth term in the Berlin School, her daughters are also engaged in the educational system.

A great-great grandson of Gottlieb is presently teaching in a Lutheran College in Hong Kong.

Every year more teachers enter this profession. Many of them teach in parochial schools. Several are principals in parochial schools.

What A Great Heritage!

BERLIN SCHOOL

In April, 1959, the Berlin Town Board was authorized to call a meeting of all the school boards within the township to consider consolidation.

The first action taken to build a new school was at the school district meeting on January 11, 1960. A motion was made to have a referendum at the April General Election. Results being 114 yes and 97 no.

At a special meeting on March 31, 1961, the school board was authorized to purchase land and engage an architect. It was also suggested to sell the Naugart School to the Town of Berlin to be used as a town hall if so desired. The 40-acre plot chosen to be the site of the new Berlin School was first purchased by the Town of Berlin, in 1958, from Mr. and Mrs. Martin Zimmerman who were descendants of the pioneers who first settled and farmed there, Frederick and Emilia ('nee Gramzow) Grupp. Their farm buildings were located across from St. Paul's Lutheran Church just north of the driveway entrance to the new school.



Grupp homestead on present Berlin School property, white building behind evergreen is the first Berlin Town Hall. Pictured from left to right are: Mrs. Otto (Agusta Grupp) Butt, Mrs. Fred (Emelia Gramzow) Grupp, Fred, Mrs. August (Ida Grupp) Ebert, Mrs. Martin (Esther Ebert) Zimmerman, Mrs. Otto (Emma Gramzow) Zamzow, Herbert and Walter Zamzow. Relatives would leave their horses by Grupp's while attending church across the road.

In June of 1961 at another special meeting it was learned that the assessed valuation of the district was not sufficient to borrow enough money to cover the cost of the school because the bids were higher than anticipated. The result being that the school district would build the six classrooms at a cost of \$120,000. The Town of Berlin would build the multi-purpose room and kitchen for which it had to borrow \$30,000 with the understanding that the school district would buy back from the Town of Berlin the multi-purpose room, kitchen, and land.



Stubbe Hill School, named after pioneer settler who owned land adjoining hill where school was built - Gustave Stubbe (1874)



Naugart School, now present Berlin Town Hall (1877)



Monroe School (1885)



Adams School (1887)



Jackson School (1897) Cost of building was \$300, electricity was installed in 1958.



Grand View School (1909)

Berlin School was completed in March of 1962 and dedicated on Sunday, November 11, 1962; the final cost being \$149,000, which included the cost of the land (40 acres) which was \$5,500.

The Berlin School has been very fortunate in having an extremely active Parent-Teacher Association. The major fund raising functions have included an annual dance and card party. Since 1974 the major function has become the Talent Festival. The show is made up of local talent only and the success of this type of activity clearly shows the beautiful and healthy attitude of this community.

Proceeds from the PTA's efforts have brought such items to the school as playground equipment, draperies, TV video tape recorder, study carrels, library aids, carpeting risers, ping pong tables, as well as sponsoring the patrol trips and school picnic each spring.



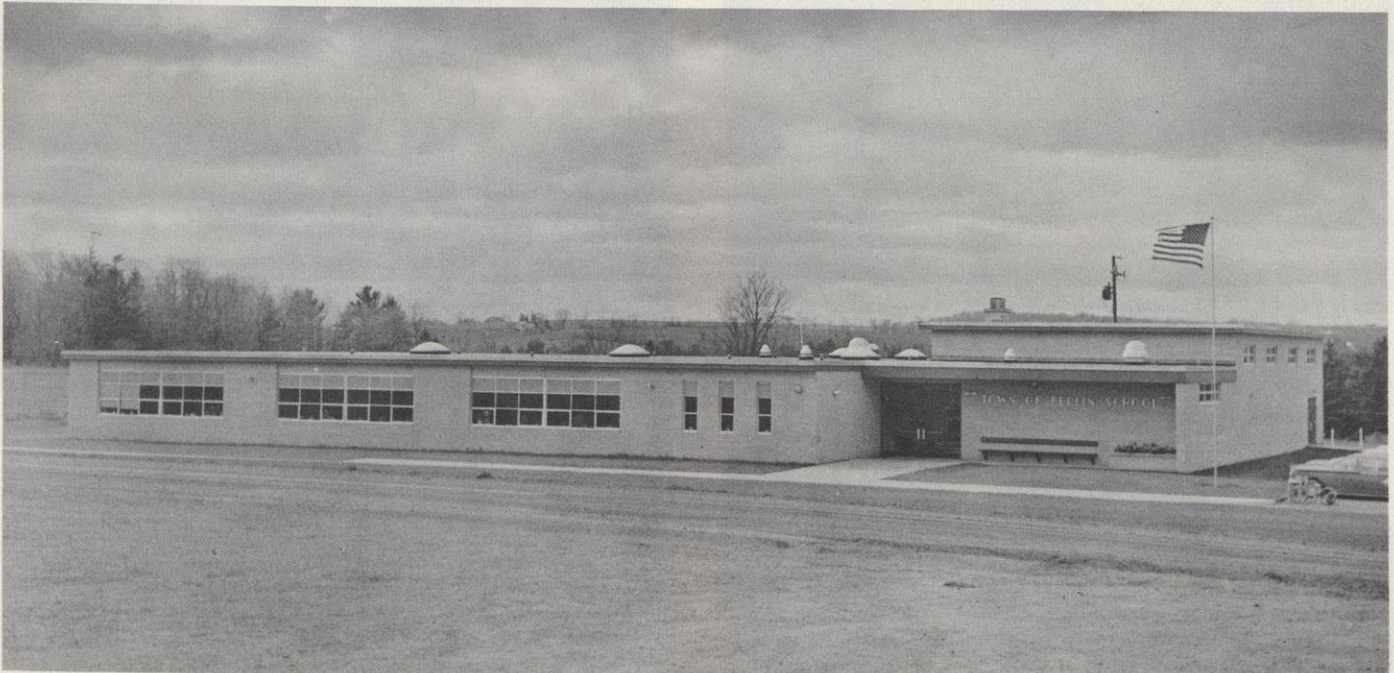
Madison School, 1930-31, teacher Esther Goetsch. First row of desks: Orville Grell, Gilbert Sabatke, Agnes Baumann, Arlyle Baumann. Second row: Norman Ritter, Dorothea Helmke, and Mayward Mathwich. Third row: Kenneth Mathwich, Gerhardt Helmke, Helen Plautz, Elgard Grell, and Lila Mae Ritter.



Monroe School, 1952-53, Mrs. Ethel Grell, teacher. First row of desks: Gary Pagel, Faye Kuckhahn, Eugene Woller, Chester Steckling. Second row: Karen Krueger, Arlene Sabatke, Margaret Woller, Ronald Voelz, Judy Kelm, Billy Schmidt. Third row: Susanne Kuckhahn, Roger Joe Sabatke, Vivian Rusch, Carol Bartelt, Lenore Harder. Fourth row: Sandra Kelm, Dennis Harder, Fred Krueger, Diana Kuckhahn, Majorie Schmidt. Fifth Row: Gordon Woller, Beverly Voelz, Joyce Woller, Gladys Krueger, Mary Jane Pagel, and Gene Bartelt.



Madison School with Gramzow home being moved to Wausau

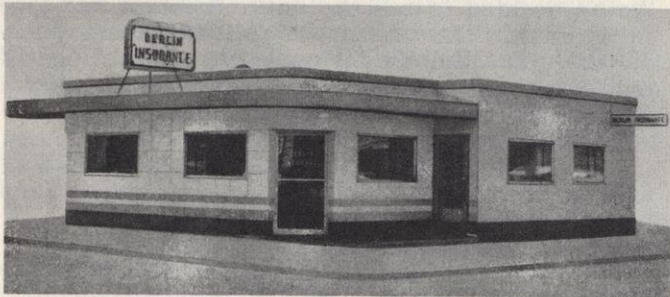


Berlin Elementary School.



Insurance Company Originates Here

WAUSAU MUTUAL REACHES
A CENTURY OF SERVICE



In 1875, over a century ago, a group of forty-seven farmers, centered mostly in the Town of Berlin, Marathon County, realizing that a fire could wipe out their operation and livelihood, banded together in a cooperative venture. By pooling assessments or premiums they could be reimbursed for their loss if such misfortune or disaster would strike.

It took much initiative, perseverance and courage by the officers, directors, employees and agents to overcome the obstacles which confronted them; especially during the period of severe drought and the economic depression of the early 1930's (1929-1933) when it became difficult to "Keep the ship afloat." Two men who helped reorganize the company in 1934 are still living, Anton Thorpe and Gust Parsch.

The company met and organized in the Town of Berlin, District # 4, Naugart schoolhouse (now the site of the town hall) which was then a log building.

For many years the book work and records were kept in the home by the secretaries and treasurers. After 1934 an office was maintained in the Peterman Building in Merrill and a full-time manager, namely Harold Henrichs, was engaged. About in 1947 the office was moved to the Mayer-Lotz Building in Wausau, and a branch office service was located in the Consumers Co-op Building in Merrill. In 1955 the present office building at 132 Third Street in Wausau was purchased and the branch office in Merrill was moved to 1314 East Main Street in 1970.

The name of this Company was changed three times to better designate or identify an expanding territory, now six counties, namely Marathon, Lincoln, Langlade, Portage, Vilas, and Oneida. The first name given the Company was Berlin Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning. It was then changed to Berlin Town Insurance Company and in 1958 it was changed to the present name of Wausau Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Henrichs served as manager from 1934 until Dan Genrich assumed that position in 1942. Those who followed as President-Manager were:

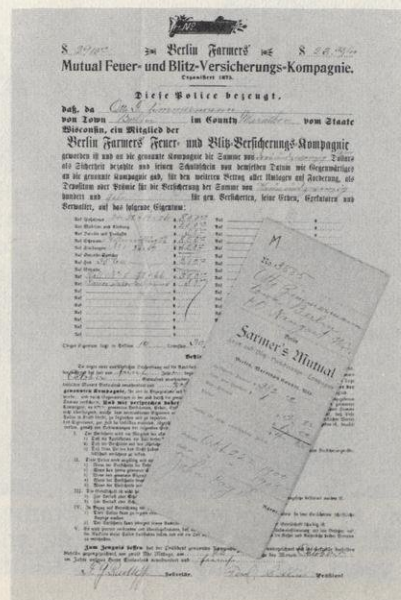
Anton Thorpe	1956 to 1961
Walter Zamzow	1961 to 1965
Herman Burgener	1965 to 1971
Norman Parsch	1971 to present

In 1952 Extended Coverage was added to their coverage. Liability and Homeowners underwriting was completed in 1972, making it possible to service the needs of rural and city coverages, including Commerical, Dwelling, Farm Package, and Homeowner's requirements.

Following are the names of the 47 farmers who organized the company:

Albert Wendorff - President	Wilhelm Jaenke
A. W. Schmidt - Secretary	Johann Klebenow
Christian Henrichs - Treasurer	Edward Knorr
William Gibbard - Appraiser	Johann Krause
Albert Baumann	Heinrich Langhoff
August Baumann	Friedrick Lemke
Wilhelm Baumann	Ernst Muelling
Gottlieb Beilke	Joachim Niemann
Henry Beilke	Albert Pagel
Herrman Borchardt	Carl Plautz
Fredrich Butt	Carl Sabatke
Wilhelm Ebert	Friedrick Schmidt
Wilhelm Fischer	David Schoeneberg
Friedrick Genrich	Friedrick Schulz
John Genrich	Wilhelm Schuster
Ernst Giese	August Seefeld
Wilhelm Giese	I. G. Smith
Friedrick Gramzow	Ferdinand Voigt
Friedrick Grueneberg	Wilhelm Voigt
Bernhardt Hannemann	Ludwig Zamzow
Ludwig Hannemann	Gottlieb Zimmerman
Albert Hass	Herman Zimmerman
Carl Hass	William Ziegler
Wilhelm Hoeft	

There may be some discrepancies in the spellings of the above names because it was taken from the original organizational list hand written in 1875.





Taverns

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 7 PAGEL'S BAR



Borchardt's Tavern in the early '30's (now Pagel's Bar)

About the year 1872, Peter Emmerich bought from a Mr. Strehlow eighty acres of land which is where the Wallace Emmerich farm is now located on County Truck F and Mitchell Lane.

Peter Emmerich came here from a farm near Milwaukee with his entire family. Although of German nationality, they spoke and read English fluently as the children had attended school in Milwaukee.

Anton, the eldest, was married and decided to set up a business of his own and consequently bought three acres of the southeast corner of his father's farm. Here he erected quite a spacious building and started a shoemaker shop. The building serving a dual purpose - a dwelling and a business place.

In time, as business prospered, he added a tavern and store, carrying a rather complete line of Homeopathic medicines.

It was at this time, in the 1880's, that the post office was established here known as Emmerich. As the township became more settled, the post office was transferred back to Naugat.

When horses were beginning to replace oxen, it became necessary to open a blacksmith shop; not only for shoeing horses, but also for making machinery repairs. William Rollenhagen leased a small piece of land west of the Emmerich tavern and opened a blacksmith shop. After a number of years, this shop was moved up the road north of the tavern.

In 1908 Anton Emmerich built a cheese factory near where the old blacksmith shop was located. The first cheese maker was Albert Rusch. He took on as apprentice, Edwin Emmerich, who soon learned the art of cheesemaking and spent a number of years producing good wholesome cheese.

The Anton Emmerich family lost interest in both cheesemaking and operating the tavern so Anton decided to sell the entire business and take up farming. The tavern was sold to Albert Huehnerfuss. The Emmerichs moved to a farm one-half mile west and there farmed with their son, Harry Emmerich.

A Mr. Thiel purchased the cheese factory and in later years both the cheese factory and tavern changed hands many times.

John Borchardt was the next owner of the tavern and in due time sold it to August Plautz who first tore down an old little dance hall and built the pavillion that is present there today on the same site. From about 1934 through 1943 or 44 this dance pavillion became a very popular place. Plautz' daughters and sons-in-law, Ray Borchardt and Gilbert Sabatke ran the business from 1944 until 1952 when George Treu's took over. Treu's also conducted dances and operated the tavern until 1958. In that year, Gordon Westfall moved in, followed by Arlin Steckling, Jerry Sullivan, and now Elroy Pagel owns the tavern and hall, which occupies the land where once stood the little cheese factory. The pavillion is now used as a warehouse for lumber, as Pagel operates a sawmill just north of the tavern near the place where once was Rollenhagen's blacksmith shop.

RIEMERS BAR AND STORE LITTLE CHICAGO



W. F. Beilke's Store in Ziegler (Little Chicago)

Dating back to 1893 we find this same building, constructed by George Ziegler, a place of business just as today. Mr. Ziegler, the first postmaster in Little Chicago, is responsible for the name of this hamlet - Ziegler. Having run the post office for two years, it was sold to William Beilke who succeeded Ziegler as postmaster and operated the grocery and general merchandise store until about 1914. It was at this time that the Reinhardt Fehlhaber's purchased the business. There had been an old building where now the dance hall is built which Fehlhabers razed. The dance hall was built in 1923, and the tavern was constructed between connecting the store with the hall, about

a year later. At first the tavern space was used as a storeroom for the grocery and general merchandise store. Fehlhaber's daughter, Goldie, was married in 1920 to Walter Riemer - giving the establishment its present name - Riemers.

Riemers Hall became a lively spot for many years. Some of the well-known polka bands having played there included: Whoopee John, Lawrence Duchow, Night-Hawks, Harmony Aces, Ray Voigt and Herb Hanke. The only time hired help was required was while running the dances and some of the bartenders included Louie Thurs, Bernard Thurs, Oscar Jahnke, and Ray Utech. LaVerna Utech, Realda Brandt, and Grace Porath also pitched in with help when needed. Besides regular dances, many weddings and anniversaries were celebrated here until the 1940's.

Goldie recalls some of the grocery prices in her dad's store as: butter - 8¢, coffee - 15¢, eggs - 8-10¢ for a dozen. This was also at the time when sugar was sold in 100 lb. sacks and vinegar by the barrel.

The two apartments above the store were already being rented during Fehlhaber's ownership and were the living quarters of Walter and Goldie when their son, Lloyd, took ownership. The last dance in their hall was Wilfred Henrichs' wedding in the 1940's, and thereafter the spacious room was used for storage; the biggest item being roofing.

Walter Riemer enjoyed hunting and anyone having stopped at Riemers Bar would have seen his trophies mounted on the tavern walls. This included mule deer from Wyoming; bear from Hurley in Iron County, Wisconsin, and a huge moose from Canada. The moose was the reward of a three-some hunting party consisting of Riemer, George Brandt, and Alfred Berndt.



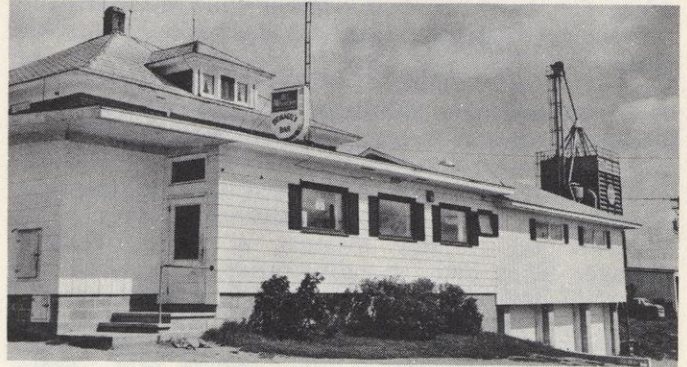
Walt Riemer's prize moose

Riemers, too, operated a shipping station primarily for calves and pigs. At first the station was for the Farmers Union Livestock Association; secondly, for Alfred Grosskruetz from Edgar; and thirdly, for the Van Der Geest of Merrill. Shipping day was usually a whole day for both Riemers and the farmers bringing their livestock; however, it wasn't the unloading and weighing that took the whole day. One day, Bill Hoff from Van Der Geest's, was loading pigs and one got away, running east of

Riemers. There had been a heavy rain and the creek was flooded and in the attempt to catch the pig, it fell into the creek. Another tried to capture the pig, but much to his surprise, the pig ran through between his legs, knocking him over into the water and the pig went afloat, down the creek by Otto Neumans. It was finally rescued and put into Neumans barn where it stayed until the following day, when all were in better condition to finish the task.

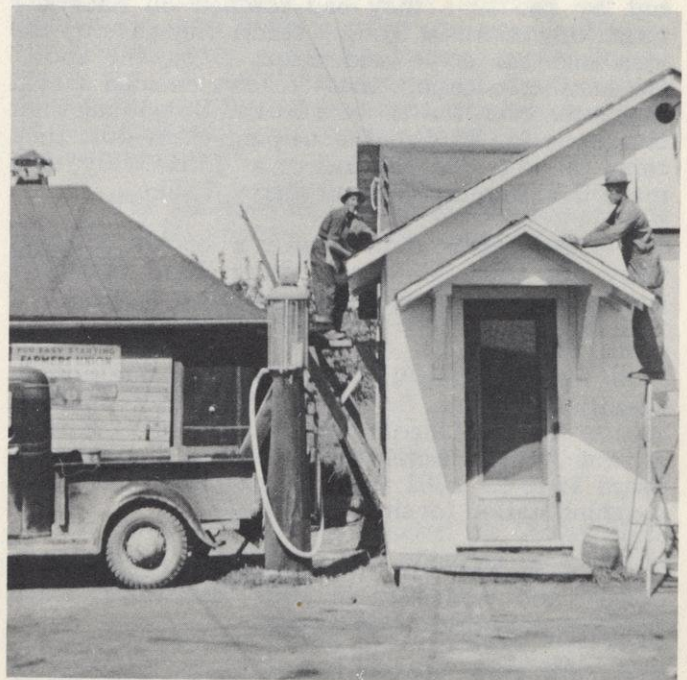
Both the bar and store are in full operation, being owned by Walt and Goldie's son, Lloyd.

STEINAGEL'S BAR



Steinagel's Bar as today.

A unique origin is connected with this property, inasmuch as these premises were once an ordinary farm being operated by the Harry Krueger Family. In 1926, their daughter, Goldie, was united in marriage with Ervin Schuster. Harry always enjoyed logging and another part of this enterprise was hauling lumber. Ervin and Goldie, having made this their home, also engaged their efforts in operating the farm. Ervin and his father-in-law began cutting and trucking logs. They had put up a gasoline pump on their farm and soon found they were selling gas to their neighbors. In response to their neighbor's comment, "This would be a good



Schuster's Tavern in 1933 - Started as tavern, ended as chicken coop when new bar was built.

place to start a tavern," Ervin would reply, "No, there's no need to, with a tavern just up the road from here." The more he thought about it, the more realistic it became. It was in 1933 that the first little bar was built with the help of a neighbor, Carl Steffenhagen. Upon completion, with the rapid growth of business and in the same year, it was decided to build so there would be "room for the stove!" The new addition to the north of the original bar, included several booths, to accommodate the public when stopping for a bite to eat. This became a popular spot for barbecues when returning home from dances being held at the Plautz Pavilion. As time passed, this little bar became the perfect place for neighborhood parties, anniversaries, and various celebrations. Business was picking up rather fast; however, the dairy cows too had to be looked after; making it necessary to invest in a milking machine. The Prohibition Days were filled with memories in and around Schuster's Tavern.

An interesting family of German descent, the Plautzs, most of them bachelors, would get together on Sunday evening at Julius Plautz's Garage. They had a standing order of an eighth of a barrel of beer at Schusters that they wanted warmed when picked up, so each Sunday, Ervin Schuster would roll a keg over by the stove. One could write a book of the stories that were told while sitting around the keg. Goldie recalls one spring time there were bad "sink-holes" in the hollow by Steffenhagen's on County Trunk F which the Plautz boys would not attempt to cross; consequently, Goldie would put the keg in her car and meet the boys on the other side of the hollow as she always managed to make it through.

One snow-stormy day, four neighborhood fellows, namely; Oscar Landrath, Ray Gramzow, Ray Small, and Herman Dilinger also planned on picking up a keg of beer; but the roads were drifted shut, so the guys walked and picked up their beer. According to Goldie, "they rolled the keg down the hill to the east and started carrying it up the next, but by the time they had reached Ed Sabatke's farm (now Gordon Woller's farm) they gave up the idea and sat down and drank it on the spot." On another occasion, these fellows decided they'd like some beer, but all were broke. By pooling their change, with Ed Sabatke helping them out, they came up with 35¢, the cost of a "Little Willy" and made their purchase, and all shared it alike.

Schuster's didn't have a cooler at first. They got some ice chunks from Ervin Bauman's pond and made a make-shift cooler - a wooden box with sawdust, to keep the ice from melting.

Later, from 1952 to 1957, in addition to operating the bar, Schuster's served as a weighing station for the Lincoln County Canning Company, as area farmers were raising beans as a cash crop. From 1948 to 1961 they also provided a livestock weighing station for shipping calves.

Farming, for the Schuster's became secondary and eventually in 1961, was ended when the farm was sold to James Pagel.

In 1958 building a new tavern adjacent to their home became a reality. After operating the new bar for three years, they experienced a robbery.

About 11:00 P.M. on May 27, 1961, some men came in, asked questions. "Where is there a beer bar?" "Were you ready to lock up?" "Can I have a glass of beer?" Goldie, being home alone, refused to serve them because of their age. A little later she locked up the place and shortly thereafter heard the dog. Being a bright moon-lit evening she noticed a car without headlights drive by and a short time later, saw two men leaving her place with five empty beer cases. Not thinking, she ran out the door after them, in her nightgown, calling for them to stop. Goldie, very disgusted and disturbed, returned to the house and carried all the remaining empties inside. It wasn't until later, after thinking over the situation, that she realized how fortunate she was.

In 1966, Schuster's sold their bar to Gilbert and Reynale Steinagel. At that time it had the bar and pool room, and the following spring a walk-in cooler was added. One year later, 1968, the dining room addition was built, making this a popular place for various celebrations which include: weddings, anniversaries, confirmations, showers and other group meetings and parties.

In 1967, Steinagels promoted National Tavern Month (May) and through the wonderful cooperation of the community and friends they won the state "Tavern Owner of the Year Award", which, in turn, qualified them to enter the national competition. Indirectly, through their promotional functions, they promoted the chief product of their community; namely dairy products. This idea along with their outstanding bar promotions won for them third place in the nation. The following years' entry into competition was awarded in winning first place in the regional time zone.

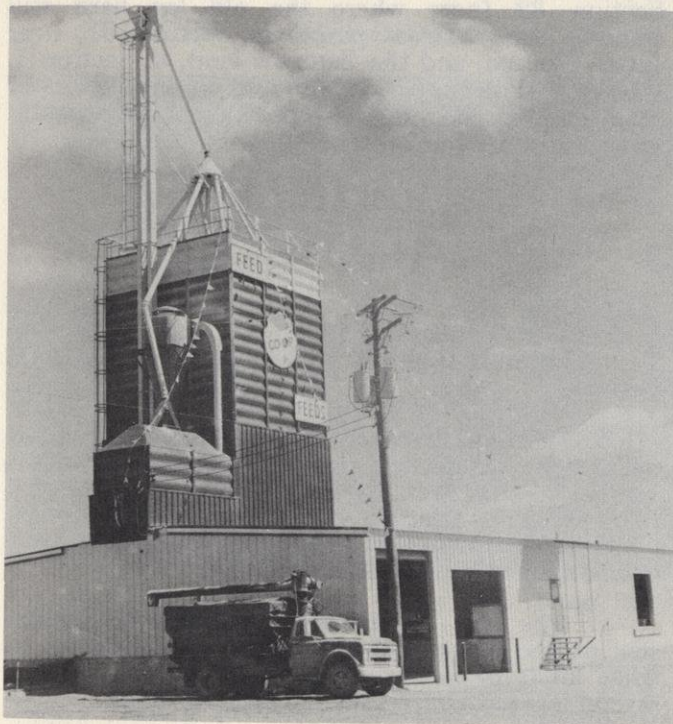
Steinagel's Bar has become famous for its excellent Friday night "fish fries" and is a popular destination point for snowmobilers.





Local Business and Enterprises

MARCO



Marco Feed Mill, 1971, one of the most modern installations in the state, located on Marathon County "F" - near Steinagel's Bar.

From a small gasoline station started in Marathon in 1932 to one of the most modern feed mill installations in the state is the story of Marathon County (Marco) Farmers Union Cooperative.

In its early days, Farmers Union had two trucks on the road selling petroleum products to farmers. Ed R. Giese, the first trucker, recalls the memories of his new job:

The Marco Farmers Union was originally organized as the Marathon Equity Association to help the farmer to get a fair price for his produce. According to Giese, the Marathon cooperative was started because of exorbitant gasoline and oil prices. One day the farmers met at the village hall in Marathon to hear a Farmers Union representative explain the functions of a cooperative.

Few believed this man when he said they could buy the petroleum products cheaper and get dividend money in addition if they did their purchasing together. His foresight proved successful, for years later patrons received ten per cent of their money back, besides paying less for products.

Ed and his father, Richard Giese, had sold \$3940 worth of stock in the cooperative to get it started. Ed manned a 1931 Chevy truck which held a 450-gallon tank for gasoline and a small container for kerosene. Selling 300 gallons was

considered a "very good day". With a new truck in 1935, Ed recalls one of his jobs was to keep the township's snow plow filled with gas, which entailed locating it. At times, during a snowstorm, he would stop, listen for the plow's old noisy engine, and then drive in that direction.

Some people would order gas after a snowstorm, expecting Giese to make the first track through the snow. He once shoveled snow for two hours to make a sale on which he earned 37 cents. People laughed when he designed a wooden plow for his truck to help him through deep snow. After it was installed, it worked so well, others copied it.

During the 1930's, when the drought hit, the farmers learned another way to use a cooperative. They banded together and bought a carload of feed. This helped many a farmer from losing his cattle.

In later years the cooperative branched out into feed mills in Halder and Little Chicago, besides their place in Marathon City. The mill in Little Chicago was replaced with a new mill located on Trunk F, one and one-half miles east of Highway 107 in the Town of Berlin, Section 8.

Grand opening of the new mill was in April of 1971. At the time of its opening the uniqueness of this mill was the way the mixers and grinders were designed for efficiency. Dumping and loading of mixed grains can be done inside the building, where nine overhead bins, each holding 35 tons of grain and other mixing ingredients, can be regulated with levers. A scale operates off the hopper bin, and there is a bag conveyor leading to the holding bins. Besides having ample storage space the 170 total horsepower of three motors supply the grinder, blower, and crusher, handling all the work with ease. A ton of oats can be ground in five minutes.

The 105-foot leg can unload 40,000 pounds of corn in 30 minutes, and its basement is sixteen feet deep.

The "Little Marco Feed Mill" sells a complete supply of hardware as well as dairy medications and equipment. Mill manager, since about 1963, is Walter A. Schultz.

LANGAIR MACHINING

Langair Machining, located on Clover Lane in Section 14, is owned and operated by Harmon and Barbara Lange.

Langair Machining was originally started to manufacture aircraft landing gear and other miscellaneous items for homebuilt aircraft throughout the United States, Canada, and other parts of the world; hence the name - Langair.

Langes have increased their facilities to accomodate various types of custom machine work and welding both locally and throughout Wisconsin and upper Michigan. A large percentage of their business is machining helicopter parts for the Enstrom Helicopter Corporation. This corporation sometimes delivers and picks up parts by helicopter, accounting for the common sight of the helicopter in the Town of Berlin area.

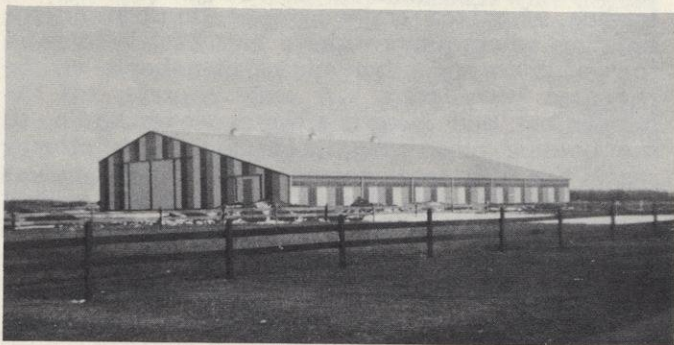
BARTELT ENTERPRISES



Bartelt Enterprises had its beginning in 1971 when blueprints were drawn for a durable and reliable manure stacker. In the winter of 1971-72 two stackers were built and tested for dependability and performance. With encouraging results the business has continued with steady growth and success. Today, the Wausau Stacker is common throughout Central Wisconsin and the Charles Bartelt's are looking forward to a very bright future in the stacker business.

Bartelt Enterprises is located on Lincoln Drive in Section 24, in the Town of Berlin.

STORM'S STABLES



Storm's Stables, 1974, first in area. Situated in Section 2 on the Marathon-Lincoln County line.

Valroy Storm, son of Elmer and Valerian erected the stables in 1974, in Section 2, Town of Berlin, which has space for twenty-two horses, plus a riding arena for pleasurable winter riding, riding lessons, and horse clinics. Miss Jody Zamzow gave Western riding lessons in their first year of operation and in 1975, Mr. Ed Oschner gave English riding lessons. A consignment auction with 105 horses was held in 1974. Since that time a horse clinic has been held educating the 4-H members enrolled in the horse project as to the care and handling of a horse, horse riding techniques, and demonstrated showmanship.

A tack shop, where new and used horse equipment, as well as a line of horse feed and vita-

mins is sold, was set up in 1975 in the Storm Cheese Factory, now also the residence of Valroy and Nancy Storm.

IRON MINING

Several attempts to mine iron ore were made in the early 1900's. Some of the places tested and dug include the Gumtz property in Section 27, the Mathwich land along County Trunk A in Section 32 (near where the old log barn still stands), the Zastrow parcel in Section 31, near Little Chicago, and the Zamzow land, in Section 4. Wherever slate stone is found is an indication of iron ore deposits; however, insufficient deposits discouraged profitable mining.

PET CEMETERY - FIRST IN MARATHON COUNTY

The Rest Haven Pet Cemetery was established on October 3, 1972, by James and Doris Teske, on State Highway 107, in Section 7, Town of Berlin.

When first established, it is learned that the nearest pet cemeteries were in Madison and Milwaukee. The Teske's are members of the Pet Cemeteries Association and provide perpetual care while the lot owners are responsible for their stone or marker and flowers if they so desire.

The size of the lot is determined by the size of the pet and there are no restrictions as to what kinds of pets. At the time of this writing, several lots have been sold and used for dogs.

BALTZ WELL DRILLING

Duane Baltz, who resides on Naugart Drive, in Section 22, established a private enterprise of well drilling in 1974, having had eight years of previous experience. Overburden in the Town of Berlin, varies from clay and hard-pan to a shale rock and rotten granite. Well depth ranges from approximately 50 feet to 300 feet and over, and his services include commercial well drilling, as well as residential. Drilling operations have been done as far north as Park Falls and Woodruff; Abbotsford and Stratford to the west; Wisconsin Dells to the South; and as far as Antigo to the east. With ten employees, two from the Town of Berlin area are Kenneth Baltz and Wayne Krueger.

In connection with well drilling, the controversy of water-witching usually enters into the decisive plan. The pro's and con's create a lot of human interest. Generally speaking, most well drillers of today do not accept water-witching, but permit its performance, chiefly to give the owner peace of mind.

PRIVATE CONTRACTING

Gary Porath is involved as a residential contractor. Along this line of work we think of three electricians of our township - Oscar Drews, Walter Emmerich, who started in 1926, and LaVern Klinger.



From Horses and Blacksmiths Shops To Motored Vehicles and Garages

BRICKNER MOTORS INCORPORATED



Brickner Motors on the northeast side of Little Chicago in the Loop.

In 1885 Albert Bothner built a blacksmith shop on the corner of the Julius Burmeister homestead, which is now the intersection of Highway 107 and County Trunk A. This was then sold to Rudolph Kriehn where he and Frank Thurs were the blacksmiths. In 1922 it was sold to Bill and Herman Block and used as a garage. On October 1, 1945, it was sold to Brickner and Michaels, who were in partnership until 1948, when J. Brickner bought out Earl Michaels. It was at this time that Brickner Motors was founded.

Some of the original employees were: Art Tilden, bookkeeper; Orville Brandt (who came with the place); Len Holtz, Harold Weiderhoeft, Sy Deininger, Wayne Zunker, Harold Schoessow, Elroy Pagel and Frank Koeller. In 1951, Mrs. J. J. Brickner Sr., took over the bookkeeping. She retired in 1968 when Judy Plisch took over.

On September 7, 1956, the Brickner family home burned down. All that was left was some furniture and the clothes the family was wearing. Many people donated clothing and Walter and Goldie Riemer donated an upstairs apartment which the family used until Christmas when they were able to move back into their home. The day after the fire, neighbors from all around came to help with the cleanup. By the twelfth of September the rafters were up and the roof was on.

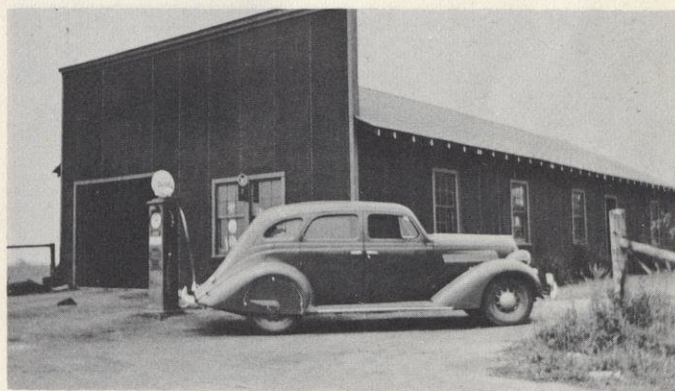
In April 1957, Jerry Jr., began working full time and by 1964 the business had grown and needed to be expanded. A 48' x 48' showroom, parts department, and offices were added. Ray Brickner began working full time and, in 1967, the firm became Brickner Motors, Inc. In 1967 with still more room needed, a 70' x 72' service department was added

and a 50' x 72' body shop and more parking space was added. In 1971 a 24' x 72' parts department was built. On February 7, 1972, a fire destroyed much of the service department. This was rebuilt, plus an additional 24 feet.

Since 1972 J.J. Brickner has semi-retired and has designed and built a home for Ray Brickner and is now building a family room for J.E. Brickner Jr.

The Brickners say what started out as a "family affair" has grown beyond their expectations and they thank God and all of their friends and anyone who has helped in any way.

PLAUTZ'S GARAGE



Plautz's Garage - known for its Sunday Night Lubrication Specials.

The first public garage and machine shop, succeeding the blacksmith shops in the Town of Berlin, excluding Brickner Motors, Inc., was that of Julius Plautz, located in Section 3 just east of the Vilas Barttelt residence. Plautz built his shop in 1925 and the first hired mechanic was Herbert Zimmerman. Others who worked for Julius were Gilbert Ritter (father of Mrs. Vilas Barttelt), Franklin and Edwin Plautz. The latter working until Julius retired in 1963, at which time the garage was purchased by Vilas and Virginia Barttelt. Barttelt operated the garage a few years and in 1967, it was razed.

COUNTRY SERVICE



Country Service - Taylor's Garage

In 1972 the Donald Taylor's built a garage in Section 22, on Highway O, after having established a business while living in the former Lemke cheese factory, today the residence of Harry Howland.

SCHULTZ GARAGE

James Schultz, son of the Walter A. Schultz, has established a garage at their residence on County Trunk A, in Section 32.



Maple Syrup

In the "History of Northern Wisconsin" published by Western Historical Company of Chicago, we read that the Indians had kettles in which to boil their maple sap, which they probably got from fur company agents before the white settlers came. Mr. Green claims that the act of maple syrup making was understood and practiced by the Chippewa Indians even before the white race came to America. They used birch bark boilers, which if done carefully, over a fire with little or no blaze, could be used to boil in. In 1841, one band of about 800 Indians went up to make sugar in the forests north of Wausau.



Traditional Method of Cooking Maple Syrup.

It usually takes from thirty to forty gallons of tree sap to make a gallon of syrup. Traditionally, the sap is gathered daily during the "sap season" which is in late March and early April, and poured into large shallow pans under which a slow fire is burning to evaporate the water.

Others, cooking maple syrup commercially, use several large evaporators and the sap is collected by means of tubular lines among the trees. Generally, Town of Berlin residents, produce enough syrup for local and home consumption.



Indians camped in this woods and made woven baskets which they sold to the white men.



Lath Shed on Fields - Ginseng

Strange looking sheds that cover and shade fields from 1/8 acre to 20 acres in size dot the countryside in the Town of Berlin along with many areas throughout Marathon County. Some 98% of the United States output of ginseng grows in Marathon County, with the largest growers in Marathon County (and the world) being the Fromm Brothers, Inc. of Hamburg, with an excess of 90 acres under lath, much of it being in the Town of Berlin. Other ginseng growers in 1975 in the Town of Berlin include: Fred Duwe, Orville Hanke, Merlin Hoff, Herbert Kage, Ray Kondzela, and Ruben Krueger.

This perennial herb, which many of the older generation may also remember growing wild, has

been tamed and is harvested for its roots. Ginseng is shipped, as the name suggests to the Orient. People in that part of the world, especially the Chinese and Koreans, value the root for its medicinal properties. The root is comparably shaped like that of a human body; is yellowish or tan in color and varies from two to six inches in length. Although there is no scientific evidence to support their beliefs, Orientals claim ginseng cures anemia, women's diseases, nervousness, and many other ailments.

They use the slightly bitter tasting herb in a variety of ways - as a wine, tea, tonic, and often as an additive for food. Chinese people wear ginseng roots around their necks as charms and to protect them from disease.

The cool climate and well drained, acid soils make this area ideal for growing ginseng. Slat on sheds are spaced to give about 75% shade that ginseng needs to grow. Mature ginseng (about four years old) is harvested in fall. After the roots are dug, they are washed and then dried until no moisture is left. Growers usually sell through export agents.

Ginseng tablets are being sold here as an aphrodisiac drug. The medical profession does not recognize ginseng as having any medical value; however, it is being sold in many forms at health food stores. It is sold chiefly to normal ones blood pressure and it slows down cell division in your body resulting in retaining longevity. The Russians are doing the research on ginseng and are giving it to their cosmonauts while going to the moon and also to their athletes entered in the Olympics. It should aid ones body in resisting disease. It can be purchased in capsule form and also as a liquid extract with a little alcohol added to enable it to enter the blood stream faster. Ginseng can also be purchased in a granular form to be used in a tea and it can be bought, as a whole root, by the ounce.



The Mysterious Root! Ginseng seed beds on the Paul Mueller farm in 1927. Paul sitting on post.

MAN OF MANY CAREERS - ROY SCHWARTZ

Roy Schwartz, former Chairman of the Town of Berlin, recalls that ginseng was first grown on a Koehler farm in the Town of Hamburg on County Trunk A. In the early 1930's the price received per pound of ginseng was about \$12; whereas, in 1932, the price dropped to \$1 per pound and the growers had a hard time selling their harvest. That year, 1932, Schwartz had about 9,000 lbs. and was the largest exporter of ginseng in the United States.

Schwartz and others experienced a great loss when a huge shipment of ginseng was enroute on the ocean to Hong Kong when World War II began.

Roy also raised some silver foxes; however, the prices, too, followed the same cycle as the ginseng. In the early 1930's fur sold as high as \$2,000 for a pair and dropped to \$15 a pair, making it unprofitable to raise foxes.

The Roy Schwartz farm located in Section 6, is now owned by Ray and Doris Zunker. Roy along with being a town official, was the former Chairman of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors and was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Marathon County Court House in Wausau.

He has had many careers throughout his

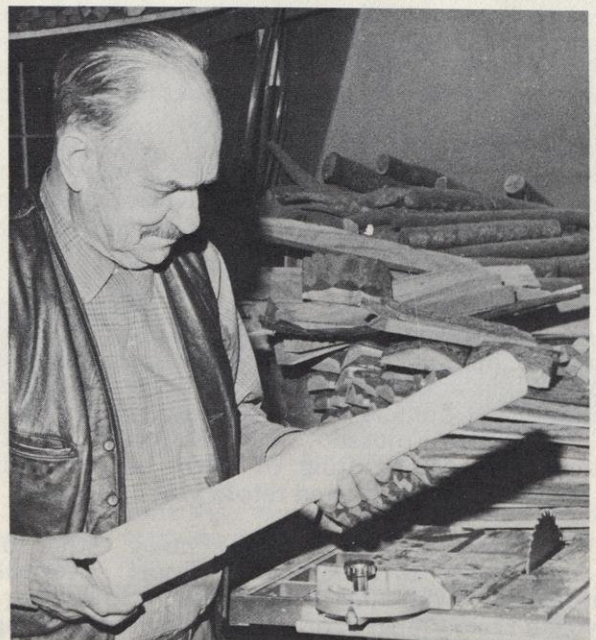
working days. Being a veteran of World War I, one of his first endeavors was working as a railroad tie inspector of the Milwaukee Road. In addition to his farming, ginseng growing, and fox ranching, he also raised mink - an interest acquired while being employed at Fromm Brothers, Inc. According to Schwartz, mink ranching ceased when the Scandinavian countries and Russia produced pelts at prices lower than the American variety. The mink pelt market dropped due to over-production and fashion changes. (Women didn't like the bulky fur which gave the illusion of excessive weight).

Schwartz' hired hand of twenty years, Leo C. Krueger, made it possible for him to be active in the community in many respects. He served as both clerk and treasurer of the Monroe School in Berlin. While serving on the Marathon County Board he became a member of the highway committee. It's learned that the Town of Berlin was the first township to have four-rod roads (66 feet wide) and many of the farmers' stone fences went into building County Trunk F.

Schwartz' hobby of wood working has produced many souvenirs with some very special, interesting, and precious memories. Mementoes saved over the years can revive many interesting experiences.

Schwartz found some wild ginseng in Emil Genrich's (Lester Utech's father-in-law) woods; dug some plants, taking along the soil surrounding the roots, and transplanted them in his lawn. Later after his retirement, took seed from these plants and planted them in his back yard in Wausau. Utech also planted a small bed at the time, but one year on July 4th, Utech's ginseng froze.

There are undoubtedly many comparable accounts of various individual experiences in raising ginseng, because, along with weather conditions, it is very susceptible to disease and requires a lot of care.



Schwartz at his favorite pastime.

Sports and Recreation

During the early days when the settlers were scattered through the woods, there was no chance for sports as we know them today. Work was too demanding to leave much time or desire for play. One of the greatest enjoyments was resting. Having the whole family visit at a neighbors home was a big thrill. An occasional dance once or twice a year was the height of social pleasure.

The children found helping their parents with daily chores and such things as picking stones and roots, burning stumps and wood, carrying in wood for the stove, feeding the animals, and harvesting were as natural as it is to our children today to play at a friend's home or watch television.

Children had pet dogs, cats, lambs, or calves, which is necessary for an ideal environment. Herbert Zamzow recalls making a harness for his pet dog, Sport, and hitching him to his homemade sleigh in winter and to a wagon when the snow had gone.

Popular evening games were the old mill game, checkers, and the popular schafskopf card game which was always played at the neighborhood birthday parties. Entire families went to the adult birthday parties year round. Most men played a special card game known as "schafskopf" with a mill. Prizes were awarded to men's and ladies' high, second and low or "booby" winners. Since the going of these birthday parties, many card clubs with a few couples each have begun.

Fish and game were plentiful in the early days, but it required a lot of time and many lacked guns. For meat they hunted deer, rabbit, bear, squirrels, partridge, wild ducks, and geese. For fishing they used a hook and line, trap, net, and spears. Those who got animals for fur caught muskrat, raccoon, mink, fox, weasel, wolf, beaver, bear, wildcat, lynx, badger, coyote, and martin. By 1885 the game wardens appeared in Wisconsin to help preserve our natural resources. Open and closed seasons and limites were set on many species.

Deer and bear hunting is still a popular sport. Although there are more bow and arrow hunters, hunting with a rifle is still most popular during the week-long season in November. Many of our local hunters obtain a license to go hunting in Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana each fall. Along with the hunting of deer goes the telling of tall tales; being told and retold year after year.

Since the early 1940's many either own or have access to a cottage or resort in northern Wisconsin. Swimming, boating, and water skiing are favorite recreational sports while outdoor cooking is prevalent for all classes of people regardless of occupation or location. The large number of people enjoying the water sports have discouraged

the true fishermen, probably the reason for more people doing ice fishing each year. Before the convenient means of transportation, swimming was enjoyed in the neighborhood "holes", such as Horseshoe Bend, and the creek at Leo Krueger's (now the Lyle Schmidt home).

Along with the outdoor sports in northern Wisconsin came the era of the camper. Many people travel to the northern-lake area each weekend just to get away from the city and "rough it" in either a camper or tent.

Bowling is still a popular evening sport, and men, women, and couples have their leagues. Roller skating is usually enjoyed by the teenagers while ice skating is regaining popularity because of the many scattered ponds within the Town of Berlin.

Snowmobiling has become the most popular winter sport for all ages, especially in the Town of Berlin area. Various clubs have organized and established trails throughout the entire township and all adjoining townships.

The 1920's is marked as the universal acceptance of the automobile as the means of transportation and it was also during this time that the wireless, or radio, became popular. Harry Baumann purchased the first radio in this area and his neighbors remember taking turns on different evenings to put on the earphones to hear "a lot of static". Wausau obtained its first broadcasting station (WSAU) in 1940.

The first television set was introduced in the township in the late 1940's by Wallace Beilke. Television provides many hours of entertainment for all ages. It was in 1952 that television sets were being scattered through bars and homes in the Town of Berlin with the closest broadcasting stations being Milwaukee and later Green Bay. Since that time TV has made remarkable progress in as much as having color television is now very common in most homes, and more than one TV set is found in each home. Going to Schuster's Bar on New Year's Day to watch the Rose Bowl Parade was a real treat.

Wausau now provides two stations-Channel 7 & 9, and 1976 brought educational TV on Channel 20.



The Housewife - Then and Now

Carrying out the duties of being a husband's helpmate entails quite a history over a period of time starting with our pioneer women in the wilderness, to the present time.

Besides cooking meals on the wood-burning stoves with poor chimneys, in cold drafty log homes without foundations, they had to grow, harvest, and preserve the food for the long winter. The victuals produced included potatoes, beans, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, and pumpkins. Not all had root cellars so some kept their preservations in the cattle barns until needed.

Both men and women wore a lot of homespun clothing, which was colored or dyed by boiling with bark of hemlock or butternut shells. Sewing materials such as needles and thread were purchased from stores in Wausau.

The "out-door" plumbing was quite an experience. Water had to be bucketed from a dug well or spring for not only the house, but in many instances for cattle as well. The waste had to be carried out in slop pails. Before washing machines, the wash boards and tub with homemade soap were a luxury compared to washing the clothes in a creek or spring. Many caught rain water from roofs and stored it in barrels for washing. Later, washing machines and the rubber wash wringers, propelled by small gasoline engines, really became a human energy-saving device. The electric washer was not available in this area until after World War I.



Montag - Washtag. Mrs. Otto Zamzow and sister using 1-½ horsepower gasoline engine. Little boys are Ray and Herb Zamzow.

Helping their husbands in clearing the land must have been the hardest task. Along with piling brush, sawing down trees, cutting into logs, hand spiking them together, burning them, helping in the picking of stones, planting, cultivating and harvesting; women had to take little children out into the fields and attend to the wants and needs of the little ones while working.

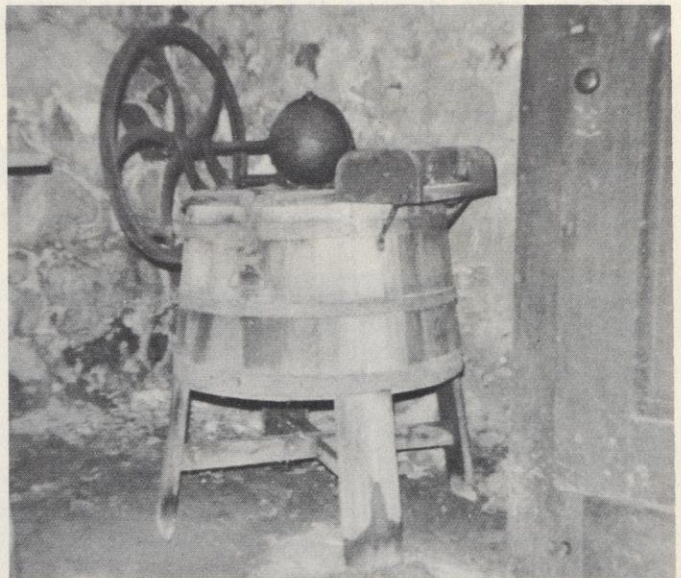
One of the first improvements included the wooden pump. Later a cistern in the house basement to store rain water from the eaves of the

house had a small pump for sucking the wash water into the kitchen.

Women sometimes saved ashes from the burnt logs and put them into wooden barrels for leaching. The resulting lye was ideal for use in home-made soap.

A straw-tick for a mattress with feather tick and woolen quilts felt good on the cold wintry nights. Tallow candles, lanterns, and kerosene lamps provided light in both the houses and barns during the winter evenings. The restricted use of gasoline lamps came after 1900 and electricity was introduced after World War I. The country did not have "high-lines" until the late 1920's.

Naturally, bread was homemade and at first flour was carried from Stevens Point and later from Wausau. As more land was cleared, the farmers produced wheat, rye, and barley which were ground into flour either at home or at a mill in the township. A Mr. Krienke ran a grist mill on the south side of the bridge on "Horseshoe Bend" in Section 33 on Country Trunk A. Kuchen was usually a Sunday or feast day specialty while cakes and cookies were only made on rare occasions. The Germans favorite was saurkraut and "Schpeck" (salt pork) as well as potatoes cooked with jackets and eaten with cottage cheese. Instead of coffee, barley and wheat was roasted and ground and used as a beverage.



The old wooden washer.

Supplementing venison and other wild meats, most every farm acquired pigs for their own consumption. With the help of a neighbor or wife, a pig was butchered as needed. Most of the pork was put into a salt brine and often smoked for better taste and keeping. In those days salt was bought by the barrel and meat grinders were not available. Sometime later the butchering "bees" became com-

mon. Men would kill, scald and cut up the animals, while the women cleaned the casings for sausages, and cut up meat for port, liver, and blood sausages. One specialty was head-cheese.

With many of the men folk working in the woods during the winter months, cleaning of the barn and feeding the cattle was a common chore of the housewife. Besides, she usually milked cows by hand and some women continued milking in spite of the introduction of the milking machine in the late 1930's.



Family togetherness.

Butter was made in a hand-operated churn and cottage cheese, as well as regular cheese, was also made in the home.

Before the electrical irons were available, they used some charcoal and some gasoline heated flat irons. Electricity was the housewife's greatest helper. It eliminated cleaning of sooty lamp chimneys and filling of lamps with kerosene. The electric water system brought water into the barn and house. The washing machine eased the task of cleaning clothes. Then came the refrigerator, freezer, toaster, electric stove, water heater, and the automatic washer and dryer, dish washer, and the microwave ovens.

Home freezers have replaced much of the canning and preserving of foods which took so much time. Most homes have built-in cupboards and indoor toilets and bathrooms are not considered a luxury any longer. Oil and gas furnaces have replaced many wood furnaces for more convenience and comfort.

Although most clothing is bought ready-made many women are economizing by doing sewing for their families. The electric sewing machine is not uncommon and such crafts as weaving and knitting are no longer considered necessities, but have become very worthwhile hobbies.

If gotten there in time, babies are born in a hospital under the best of care instead of at the home with probably only an attending neighbor lady or just the father. Many times a midwife was able to arrive in time for the delivery. Some of the townships midwives included Mrs. Casper Fenhaus, Mrs. Frederick Lemke, Mrs. Herman Fehlhaber, and

Mrs. Ferdinand Giese.

Today's farm wives still must help in the fields and in the barns, but in an entirely different capacity. Mechanical abilities are a great asset to the farm wife while operating the modern machinery. How many women prefer coaxing oxen or controlling horses to handling a tractor with power steering?

With the present demands of today's living, it would be a disaster if women couldn't drive the automobile. Many supplement their husband's income by either full or part-time jobs; whereas, the large dairy farms require most women to be on the premises around the clock.



Bertha Krienke and daughter, Goldie (Krienke) Schuster.



Ervin Schuster's sister, Stella. Note the beautiful hat and the slim waistline.



Spinning Wheel in Action! Mrs. John (Matilda) Pagel - born March 12, 1855 Grandmother of Alice Kriewald and Harry Pagel.



Homemakers Clubs

BERLIN HOMEMAKERS CLUB



Charter members at their organizational meeting.

It was on September 7, 1945, that the Berlin Homemakers Club was organized in the home of Mrs. Walter Emmerich. The seven charter members include Mrs. Ervin Baumann, Sr., Mrs. Henry Czech (secretary-treasurer), Mrs. Walter Emmerich (president), Mrs. Edwin Grell, Mrs. Edmund Kleinschmidt of Hamburg, Mrs. Paul Utech, and Mrs. Violas Utech (vice-president). This club has been active in the various community fund drives such as March of Dimes, Heart Fund, and the American

Cancer Society. They meet monthly with the exception of the busy summer months. They had several quilting "bees" giving the finished quilts to some needy family. A family picnic is always a highlight during the summer and a holiday dinner at Christmas time is looked forward to annually.

MIXMASTER HOMEMAKERS CLUB

The Mixmaster Homemakers Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Valroy Storm in January, 1967. Charter members include Mrs. Vilas Bartelt (treasurer), Mrs. Alan Buch (president), Mrs. Michael Goetsch, Mrs. Arnold Lange, Mrs. Valroy Storm, Mrs. DuWayne Zamzow (secretary), and Mrs. Robert Zimmerman. They meet monthly and are involved in various activities such as: solicitations in the township for Heart Fund, Red Cross, and the Association for Retarded Children; Berlin PTA Talent Show presentations, and have conducted several tours to the Minneapolis and Madison areas. Several auctions have been held and the proceeds have been used to purchase books for the Maine and Berlin School libraries, to help finance the building of the town bulletin board outside the Berlin Town Hall, and to contribute to worthy funds in the community. A family picnic including a corn roast and aching muscles as a result of the annual baseball game have become a highlight.



4-H Clubs

MOTTO - TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER



4-H is boys, girls, parents, and other interested adults working together for the benefit of youth and family. The purpose of 4-H club work is to help young people in the development of character, leadership, citizenship, attitudes, and ideals. 4-H can help to bridge the gap between youth and adults in family, neighborhood, and community.

The wholesome attitudes of cooperation, helpfulness, and sportsmanship that one develops in 4-H club work is more important in one's life than the ribbons and prizes he wins.

Before any local club was begun in the Town of Berlin, Harry Pagel and his sister, Alice (Mrs. Harold Kriewald) exhibited cattle at the fair in Wausau. C. J. McAleavy, County Agent, assisted in their endeavors and then in the mid 1930's, Mrs. Eleanor (Woller) Beilke, teacher at Naugart School organized Berlin's first 4-H club.



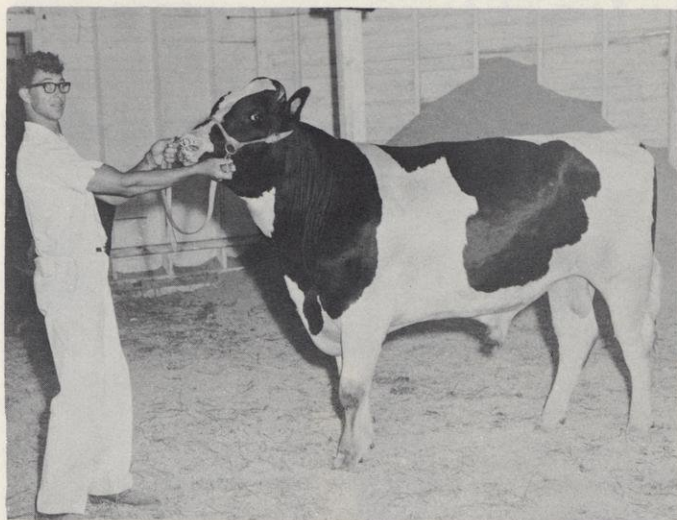
Typical scene about 1951 at a monthly 4-H meeting. Members in attendance include Melvin Hoff, LeRoy Wendorf, Donald and Elaine Hoff, Donald and DuWayne Zamzow, Sandra Utech, Marlene Oelke, Eileen Giese, Virginia Ritter. Leaders present were Mrs. Viola Grueneberg, Mrs. Alta Ritter, and Mrs. Dorothy Hoff.

In 1947, Mrs. Viola Grueneberg assisted by C. J. McAleavy re-organized the club; its first name being the Naugart Free For All 4-H Club. Charter members were David Brown, John Erickson, Donald and Elaine Hoff, Franklin Krenz, Gerald and Mavis Kriewald, Charlotte Schedler, Delmer Teske, LeRoy Wendorf, Donald Zamzow, and Elaine Zimmerman. This club has continued through the years, changing its name to Naugart 4-H Club, and has grown to a membership of 54 in 1975. Gerald Voigt is the



Annual 4-H picnic. First row: ?, Arlene Sabatke, Karen Teske, Gary Voigt, David Teske, Mrs. Lester (Adeline) Utech, and General Leader, Mrs. Ed. (Minnie) Voigt, and Tom Mueller. Row two: LeRoy Christian, Wm. Mueller, Daniel Mueller, Robert Utech, Gerald Voigt, Sheldon Voigt Jr., Larry Teske, Donald Duwe, ?, Row three: Suzanne Christian, Bruce Seefeld, ?, Brian Seefeld.

general leader and some of the adults of the Town of Berlin volunteering their services as project leaders through the years include Mrs. Evelyn Brown, Mrs. Alice Kriewald, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Zamzow, Mrs. A. J. Erickson, Mrs. Ed Wendorf, Mrs. Goldie Schuster, Mrs. Minnie Voigt, Mrs. Ethel Grell, Mrs. Dorothy Hoff, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Utech, Mr. and Mrs. DuWayne Zamzow, Mrs. Elroy Blaubach, Algart Mueller, Voilas Utech, Mrs. Jean White, Mrs. Edna Giese, Mrs. Virginia Knorr, Brian Seefeld, Mrs. Jalaine Woller, and Mrs. William Zumann.



Grand Champion Bull shown at Wisconsin Valley Fair by Robert Utech.

YOU'LL KNOW SHE'S A FARM WIFE IF . . .

- * she keeps two sets of breeding records - his and hers.
- * her teen-agers don't have to look for summer jobs.
- * she screams at her husband - over the noise of his tractor.
- * the cream in her refrigerator is always too fresh to whip.
- * the dishwasher she was expecting looks just like a corn crib.
- * mending is a reflex action.
- * she enjoys seeing her kids run, but not what they run in.
- * her husband raises enough food for 45 other people and they all seem to show up for Sunday night supper.
- * she's always warning someone not to come in with dirty shoes, or not to go out with clean ones.
- * she thinks the greatest advance in farm technology is a wig.
- * she believes the family that hays together stays together.

Ruth Stoffel, Wisconsin





Veterans

The volunteer workers collecting pictures and information for this publication kindly ask that if there is error in the listing of veterans of the various wars and conflicts, your pardon is requested and appreciated. Listed are the names of those who served out of the United States made available to the committee.

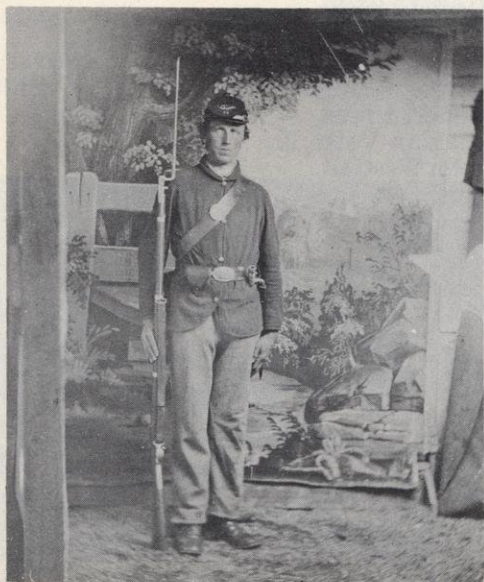
Serving as a member of the Armed Forces is indeed a honor and a privilege and the highest respect goes to those who performed their duties for their country honestly and faithfully. It is because of men like these that we have this beautiful country with its freedoms.

CIVIL WAR

Began 4:30 A.M., Friday, April 12, 1861
Ended April 9, 1865

There are no complete county records kept but the state shows that of the 286 soldiers from Marathon County, 40 were from the Town of Berlin (then a large township). Some of these include:

Friederick Aschbrenner
William Braatz
William Ebert
Casper Fenhaus (Gordon Mathwich, grandson of Casper, remembers his grandfather telling him about talking to Abraham Lincoln.)
August Hoff
Samuel Jahns
Frederick Krenz
William Plautz
August Seefeld



August Seefeld - Civil War Veteran (tin picture)

SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR

Began February 15, 1898
Ended August 13, 1898

We are aware of just one man who fought in this war:

Albert Fenhaus

WORLD WAR I

Began Sunday, June 28, 1914
Ended November 1, 1918

On April 6, 1917, the United States became involved in a war against Germany, and many of German descent, had to serve in the Armed Forces to defend our country. Liberty Loans were floated at home to help pay for the war. Rationing of flour and sugar were in effect and the Spanish Influenza ("flu") claimed lives of civilians here at home and the soldiers here and in the trenches in France. Those from Town of Berlin include:

Otto Baumann	Hubert Lemke
Elmer Beilke	William Neuman
Reinhald Buch	Paul Plautz
Louis Emmerich	Fred Radenz
Walter Emmerich	Roy Schwartz
Arthur Fenhaus	Robert Teske
Edwin Grell	Carl Utecht
Albert Gutknecht	Emil Voigt
Harry Hass	Edward Voigt
Albert Hintz	Paul Voigt
Robert Hoeft	



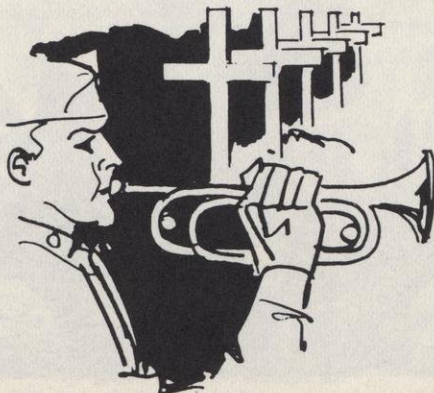
Three generations of Vets: Casper Fenhaus - (Civil War), Casper's son, Albert (Spanish-American War) and Arthur Fenhaus, son of Fredrich Fenhaus (World War One)

WORLD WAR II

Began September 1, 1939
Ended September 2, 1945

The beginning of World War II ended the depression and brought prosperity to many, but at the same time brought sadness in the sorrows it inflicted on other families. Food rationing, scrap metal drives, war bonds, gasoline and fuel oil rations stamps and shortages were prevalent at home. Serving from Town of Berlin were:

George Brandt
Herbert Duwe
Raymond Gramzow
Douglas Gruenwald
Raymond Hartig
Bill Hoff
Harold Hoff
Ray Hoff
Herbert Kage
Wilfred Kage
Herman Kelm
Myron Koehler
Otto Kuckhahn
Norbert Langbecker
Fred Lemke
Marcus Lemke
Wilbert Lestikow
Leon Mathwich
Mayward Mathwich
Werner Neitzke
Elroy Pagel
James Plautz
Wilbert Plautz
Clermont Schmidt
Wilfred Schroeder
Stanley Schwartz
William Seefeld
Gilbert Steinagel
LaVern Teske
Robert Teske, Jr.
Maurice Tiffany



KOREAN CONFLICT

Began June 25, 1950
Ended July 27, 1953

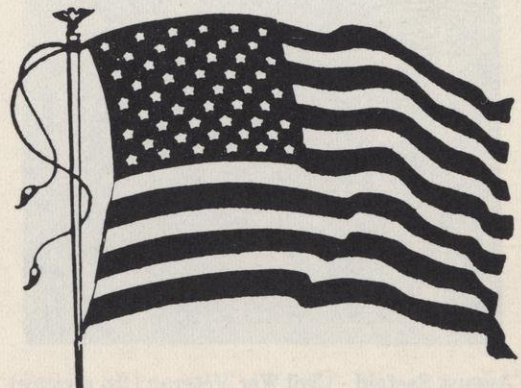
At the end of World War II, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel into North and South Korea. North Korea occupied by the Soviet Union; South Korea was occupied by the United States. The army of North Korea attacked South Korea and this action touched off one of the most tragic events in our time - the Korean War. Included in serving from the Town of Berlin are:

Wally Bartz
Herman Ballerstein
Gerald Czech
Vilas Gumtz
Daniel Hrobsky
Robert Nass
Walter Schuster
Alvin Steffenhagen
Keith Van Roy
Donald White

VIETNAM CONFLICT

In 1954, as a result of the international conference at Geneva, North Vietnam was turned over to Communist control. Since 1958 North Vietnam aided Communist guerrillas (the Viet Cong) in their campaign to overthrow the Saigon government. Since 1958 the infiltration into South Vietnam caused the revolution and in February, 1965 the United States began heavy air raids on North Vietnamese transportation and military targets, helping in the fight against the Viet Cong. On April 30, 1975 the government of South Vietnam surrendered unconditionally to the Communist forces. Some of the Town of Berlin young men involved with this crisis were:

John Adams
Timothy Bartelt
Ray Brickner
Donald Drews
Allan Kleinschmidt
Wayne Krueger
Daniel Lemke
Daniel Mueller
Roger "Joe" Sabatke
Michael Schuster
Robert Utech
Sheldon Voigt, Jr.
John Westfall
Charles Zastrow



Century Farms in the Town of Berlin

Century farms are those farms which have been in the same blood relation for 100 years or more. Listed are those farm owners whose names were made available to the committee and we ask your pardon for those inadvertently omitted.

Many who have read their abstracts in connection with century farms were astonished with their findings. One such account appears as follows:

"The parties of the first part hereby covenant and agree with the parties of the second part that during their natural life, they will furnish them one dwelling on the described land, and one quarter acre of land, west of the house for garden purposes, fenced and cultivated every spring. They will further furnish and deliver to the said second parties abode each year: 500 lbs. good wheat flour, 50 lbs. beef, 15 bushels potatoes, 50 lbs. salt, 4 cords

hard wood, cut and split for stove purposes, 6 lbs. coffee, 2 lbs. tea, 15 lbs. sugar, 10 dozen eggs, 10 bushel oats and every other year one fat hog delivered alive and not weighing less than 250 lbs., feed and pasturage for one cow, and the use of the team and wagon every other Sunday for the purpose of going to church and the sum of \$15.00 cash every year. It is further agreed should either party of the second part, get too old and feeble so they can't do their work in the house, the first party shall pay one-half the expense of caring for them, and in case of their sickness or death, they shall pay one-half of the expense of nursing, doctor bills and funeral expenses. This agreement shall cease upon the death of the parties of the second part or upon payment of the mortgage."

(The above agreement was dated 1889 - all for the property valued at \$500.)

Present Owner	Year Purchased	Blood Generations
Bartelt, William	1873	August Schuster, Otto Edna (Schuster) Bartelt
Baumann, Elmer	1865	August, Richard, Elmer
Baumann, Ervin Jr.	1861	William, Herman, Harry, Ervin Sr., Ervin Jr.
Baumann, Ervin Sr.	1866	William, Carl, Ervin Sr., Ervin Jr.
Brandt, Harry	1876	Edward, Louis, Harry
Christian, Eugene	1873	Fred Genrich, Harry, Hilda (Genrich) Christian
Duwe, Arthur	1875	Ludwig, Robert, Arthur
Duwe, Fred	1868	August Neitzke, Otto, Ella (Neitzke) Christian, Ramona (Christian) Duwe
Emmerich, Wallace	1871	Peter, Joseph, Walter, Wallace
Fehlhaber, Alfred	1856	Carl, William, Hugo, Alfred
Giese, Alvin	1873	William, Otto, Alvin
Hardell, Leo	1858	Martin, Julius, Leo Sr., Leo Jr.
Helmke, Gerhard	1874	Albert Hass, Esther (Hass) Helmke, Gerhard
Henrichs, Clarence	1865	Johan Krause, William, Hubert, Deloris (Krause)
Jaenke, Wesley	1857	William, Rudolph, Wesley
Klinger, LaVern	1859	Carl Sr., Carl Jr., LaVern
Knorr, Arthur	1861	Frederick, Edward, William, Arthur

Present Owner	Year Purchased	Blood Generations
Koehler, Myron	1859	William Ebert, August, Esther (Ebert) Zimmerman, Jane (Zimmerman) Koehler
Krenz, Gilbert	1860	Frederick, William, Gilbert
Mathwich, Allyn	1871	Gottlieb, Albert, Leonard, Vernon, Allyn
Mathwich, Kenneth	1868	Ludwig Zamzow, Albert, Della (Zamzow) Mathwich, Kenneth
Neumann, Leslie	1859	Carl, Wilhelm, Anton, Leslie
Oelke, Thomas	1861	August Baumann, Albert, Henry, Norma (Baumann) Oelke, Thomas
Plautz, Ervin		Carl, August, Ervin
Plautz, Walter		William, Reinhold, Walter
Schuster, Walter	1858	Carl, William, Emil, Walter
Schuster, Willie	1866	August, Ferdinand, Robert, Willie
Steffenhagen, Alvin	1870	Ludwig Guntz, Matilda (Guntz) Steffenhagen, Albert, Alvin
Utech, Violas	1859	Charles, Franz, Paul, Violas
Zamzow, DuWayne	1868	Ludwig, Otto, Herbert, DuWayne
Zastrow, Leo	1865	Ferdinand Grueneberg, Julius, Martin, Fern (Grueneberg) Zastrow
Zimmerman, Alan	1864	Herman, Gustave, Eddie, Alan
Zimmerman, Esther	1867	Gottlieb, Otto, Elmer & Walter



GRAYLONE DAIRY FARM - owned by ancestors of Violas Utech since 1859 (the same year the Town of Berlin was organized).



The same farm in about 1910.



Longest Wed Couple



Anna and Albert Langbecker - September 28, 1906.

Albert Langbecker, age 90, and his wife Anna (nee Paque) age 88, live in Section 6, Town of Berlin, and on September 28, 1976, will mark their 70th wedding anniversary.

They were married at St. John's Church, Town of Scott, by Pastor Gruber, with Emil Langbecker, Minnie Paque, Henry Paque, and Elsie Buch as attendants. The wedding couple was driven to and from church in a horse-driven carriage by Mr. Kiepke, who owned a livery stable in Merrill.

The Langbeckers lived in Merrill during the first years of their marriage where Albert was a teamster and barn boss at the Merrill Wooden Wear. Anna recalls going berry picking with friends near Grandfather Dam in their 1913 Model T Ford. Evenings were sometimes spent by going to "Medicine Shows", which were put on by traveling comedians, etc. Entertainment was presented in the first part of the evening and then medicine for any and all ailments was sold.

In 1925 they moved to what is now the Town of Hamburg and later moved across the road to their present home. They have three children, three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.



Oldest Residents



Selma and August Radenz on the 68th anniversary of their wedding (May 9, 1908).

They were married in 1908 - 68 years ago and lived in Section 1, in a log house for two years, during which time they began erecting the buildings which still stand on the farm, now owned by their son, Lawrence.

Their marriage was blessed with three daughters, Anna (Mrs. Martin Duwe), Edna (Mrs. Emil Gumtz), and Frieda (Mrs. Roman Krueger). In reminiscing about their wedding, Mrs. Radenz mentioned having a barn dance and many relatives traveling from the Green Bay area and staying overnight and helping with the chores so the bride and groom could be relieved of their duties for the day.

She mentioned some of their early years were spent clearing land for crops for the livestock which included cows, horses, pigs, chickens, and geese. They usually traveled to Merrill once a week for supplies and sometimes she drove her own horse and buggy. For leisure pastimes, she recalled huge birthday parties in the neighborhood and many hours were spent making and mending clothes.

August Radenz, at the age of 93, apparently is the nearest to becoming a centenarian in the Town of Berlin. He and his wife, Selma (nee Giese) age 86, are the township's oldest couple.

August and Selma are still very active in their home and up until this winter August still helped with some of the barn work. Selma keeps young by baking bread twice a week and doing some of the cooking for Lawrence and his family.



Town of Berlin Officials

CHAIRMAN	SUPERVISORS	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	JUSTICE OF PEACE	CONSTABLES	SEALER of WTS. & MEAS.
1859 William Drost	Charles Zastrow John Gennrich	August Schmidt	Henry Beilke	William Thiel	Charles Steege John Kopplin Frederick Krenz Frederick Krueger William Thiel Frederick Hackbart	Friedrich Aschbrenner Ernest Giese John Kuhfall	Gottlieb Plish
1860 William Drost	William Thiel Frederick Hackbart	August Schmidt	Michael Pufahl	William Voigt	August Schmidt August Krueger	Friederick Aschbrenner Charles Erdmann Charles Hahn William Fisher Charles Shlueter August Borchardt Gottlieb Schroeder Jr. Charles Maass	Gottlieb Plish Charles Riemer
1861 William Drost	Henry Beilke Fr. Boenspiess	August Schmidt	Charles Riemer	William Voigt	August Fehlaber Charles Plautz	August Prechel Gottlieb Schroeder Jr. Henry Beilke Ferdinand Steven	Gottlieb Plish Charles Riemer
1862 Gottlieb Plish	Charles Krueger William Baumann	August Schmidt	Michael Pufahl	William Steadman	Theodor Wegner Charles Zastrow	Frederick Knies J. G. Schmidt Frederick Knorr Frederick Aschbrenner August Schmidt George Schmidt August Schwartz	Louis Seidele
1863 Gottlieb Plish	August Prechel William Baumann	August Schmidt	John Nass	Gottlieb Schroeder Jr.	Charles Erdmann Charles Riemer Ernst Muelling Frederick Krenz John Nass Frederick Sellin	Frederick Bade Johann Juedes Heinrich Bratz Carl Gierhan Albert Pagel John Bartelt	William Drost
1864 Gottlieb Plish	Charles Staeger Charles Erdmann	August Schmidt	Charles Utech	Ernst Muelling	Carl Nass Frederick Sellin	Carl Krueger Carl Kleinschmidt Frederick Grupp August Jahns Ferdinand Kleinschmidt Frederick Bade Gottlieb Zietlow Carl Plautz Bernhard Hannemann Gottlieb Zietlow John Hahn Carl Plautz Ferdinand Kleinschmidt August Fuhlage Franz Rollenhagen Herman Fehlaber Carl Wendt Carl Uecker John Schmidt John Graven Carl Voigt Carl Jehn August Nehring Wilhelm Hoeft	Charles Maas
1865 Henry Bratz Ferdinand Erhard (appointed)	Gottlieb Beilke Carl Wendt	Frederick Sellin	William Voigt	Frederick Hackbart	Heinrich Janke 1 yr. Edward Knorr 2 yrs. Ferdinand Neitzke 2 yrs.	Carl Plautz	Gottlieb Schwartz
1866 Edward Nass	Heinrich Janke Carl Plautz	Frederick Sellin	Johann Nass	August Seefeld	Frederick Sellin John Nass 2 yrs. Henry Janke 1 yr. Casper Fenhaus Gottlieb Luedtke	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Carl Wendt
1867 William Voigt	Frederick Rollengen Henry Janke	Frederick Sellin	Johann Nass	August Baumann	Frederick Sellin John Nass 2 yrs. Henry Janke 1 yr. Casper Fenhaus Gottlieb Luedtke	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Albert Baumann
1868 Frederick Rollenhagen	Herrman Bartelt Edward Nass	Frederick Sellin	Johann Nass	Heinrich Janke 1 yr. Edward Knorr 2 yrs. Ferdinand Neitzke 2 yrs.	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Peter Rollenhagen
1869 August Seefeld	Gottlieb Zimmermann Albert Pagel	Frederick Sellin	Ferdinand Voigt	Henry Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Frederick Sellin Casper Fenhaus	Ernst Giese
1870 Frederick Rollenhagen	August Luedtke August Fehlaber	Frederick Sellin	Ferdinand Voigt	Edward Knorr	August Schmidt John Nass	August Schmidt John Nass	Henry Janke
1871 Frederick Rollenhagen	August Fehlaber August Luedtke	Frederick Sellin	Ferdinand Voigt	August Baumann	William Voigt Frederick Sellin	William Voigt Frederick Sellin	William Fehlaber
1872 Frederick Rollenhagen	August Luedtke August Fehlaber	Frederick Sellin	Ferdinand Voigt	August Baumann	John Nass Gottlieb Zimmermann	John Nass Gottlieb Zimmermann	William Hoeft
1873 August Schmidt	August Kleinschmidt Albert Pagel	Frederick Sellin	August Baumann	Friederich Lemke	Fr. Sellin Fried Bade	Fr. Sellin Fried Bade	August Schmidt
1874 August Schmidt	Ernst Giese Frederick Grueneberg	Frederick Sellin	William Voigt	Friederich Lemke	Henry Sellin Wilhelm Luedtke	Henry Sellin Wilhelm Luedtke	Carl Jehn
1875 August Schmidt	Frederick Grueneberg Christian Henrichs	Frederick Sellin	William Kurth	Friederich Lemke	Friederich Sellin Henry Beilke	Friederich Sellin Henry Beilke	Gottlieb Zimmermann
1876 August Schmidt	Friederich Grueneberg Herrman Zimmerman	Charles Jehn	Wilhelm Kurth	Edward Knorr	Carl Jehn 1 yr. John Nass 2 yrs. Herrman Zimmermann Christian Henrichs Ernst Jehn	Carl Jehn 1 yr. John Nass 2 yrs. Herrman Zimmermann Christian Henrichs Ernst Jehn	Carl Plautz
1877 August Schmidt	William Luedtke William Plautz	Charles Jehn	Wilhelm Kurth	Casper Fenhaus	Charles Jehn Casper Fenhaus Carl Plautz Sr. Wm. Schoeneberg Oswald Plish	Charles Jehn Casper Fenhaus Carl Plautz Sr. Wm. Schoeneberg Oswald Plish	Wm. Baumann
1878 Fr. Krenz	John Graven Albert Pagel	Charles Jehn	John Nass	F. D. Rollenhagen	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	August Luedtke
1879 Fr. Krenz	John Graven Albert Pagel	Charles Jehn	Casper Fenhaus	Wm. Hoeft	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Carl Schuster
1880 Fr. Krenz	William Giese John Graven	Charles Jehn	Casper Fenhaus	Oswald Plish	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	John Graven
1881 Fr. Krenz	John Graven William Giese	Charles Jehn	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Oswald Plish	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Carl Jehn Casper Fenhaus August Baumann Fr. Schulz Casper Fenhaus	Wm. Kelm
1882 Oswald Plish	John Graven William Giese	Charles Jehn	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Carl Neumann	Carl Jehn Wm. Henrichs Robert Plish Robert Plish Carl Fehlaber	Carl Jehn Wm. Henrichs Robert Plish Robert Plish Carl Fehlaber	John Seefeld
1883 Oswald Plish	Fr. Butt William Giese	Casper Fenhaus	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Carl Neumann	Robert Plish Carl Jehn	Robert Plish Carl Jehn	Fr. Sabatke
1884 Oswald Plish	Wm. Jaenke Wm. Reinke	E.W. Gehrke	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Carl Neumann	Robert Plish Carl Jehn	Robert Plish Carl Jehn	Wm. Giese
1885 Carl Jehn (Charles)	Wm. Jaenke Ferdinand Giese	E.W. Gehrke	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Oswald Plish	Wm. Henrichs E.W. Gehrke	Wm. Henrichs E.W. Gehrke	Carl Fehlaber
1886 Wm. Henrichs	Albert Garske Frederick Utech	Carl Jehn	August Seefeld	Oswald Plish	Carl Jehn John Henrichs Carl Schuster Wm. Henrichs Con Werlich	Carl Jehn John Henrichs Carl Schuster Wm. Henrichs Con Werlich	Wm. Plautz
1887 Wm. Henrichs	Albert Garske John Johr	Carl Jehn	August Seefeld	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Peter Staus
1888 Wm. Henrichs	Albert Garske John Johr	Carl Jehn	August Seefeld	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Wm. Plautz
1889 Wm. Henrichs	John Johr Gottlieb Bartelt Gottlieb Bartelt John Johr Herr Zimmermann	Carl Jehn	Wm. Giese	Christ Henrichs Jr.	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Fr. Burmeister Oswald Plish William Henrichs Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke August Baumann Oswald Plish	Wm. Plautz
1890 Robert Plish	Fr. Grueneberg Fr. Grueneberg Herr Zimmermann	Carl Jehn	Wm. Giese	Herr Radloff	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Wm. Plautz
1891 Robert Plish	Fr. Grueneberg Fr. Grueneberg Herr Zimmermann	Carl Jehn	Wm. Giese	Herr Radloff	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Wm. Plautz
1892 Robert Plish	Fr. Grueneberg Fr. Grueneberg Herr Zimmermann	Carl Jehn	Wm. Giese	Herr Radloff	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Carl Jehn George W. Ziegler Wm. Henrichs	Wm. Plautz
1893 (Election results not recorded)							
1894 Robert Plish	Albert Staeger John Graven John Graven Albert Staeger Wm. Luedtke John Graven	Wm. F. Beilke	F.G. Radloff	F. Giese	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	Wm. Plautz
1895 Robert Plish	Albert Staeger John Graven John Graven Albert Staeger Wm. Luedtke John Graven	Wm. F. Beilke	F.G. Radloff	Oswald Plish	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	Wm. Plautz
1896 Robert Plish	Albert Staeger John Graven John Graven Albert Staeger Wm. Luedtke John Graven	Wm. F. Beilke	F.G. Radloff	Oswald Plish	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	George Ziegler Wm. Henrichs Wm. Beilke Casper Fenhaus Herman Kilian Wm. Beilke	Wm. Plautz

TWO HUNDRED YEARS by Marian Benedict Manwell

To the rolling hills and the forests deep
they came so long ago,
And made a place where they'd work and sleep
and their children could live and grow.

They built their homes and schools and stores,
and worshipped on God's day;
They made themselves good neighbors as
they walked that hard pathway.

They watched with pride as the village grew,
and as one they mourned each loss.
There was never excitement but neighbors knew,
and shared that boon or cross.

And over the years the people worked
with the best that they could give,
And few there were who knowingly shirked
while making the village live.

The years passed by and changes came;
the schools and churches grew.
When wars were fought, the village name
went with boys who won them too.

The narrow, muddy streets were paved
and children grew strong and tall,
Sickness was healed and lives were saved
by doctors who gave their all.

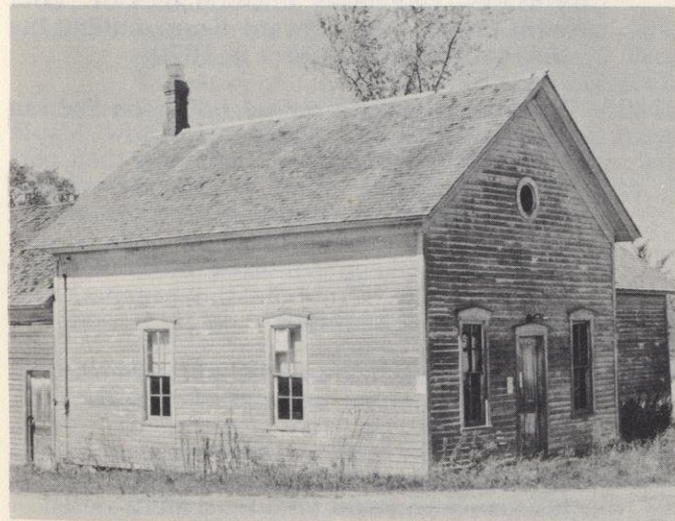
Two hundred years have come and gone,
and the village has been blessed;
And the good it's done will go on and on,
but there's still no time for rest.

For the generations that are to come
will look back on what is dear
And remember the legacy left to them
by the ones who now live here.

from the IDEALS Liberty Issue, Volume 33, No. 1,
January, 1976, 11315 Watertown Plank Road,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53226.



Berlin Town Hall, built in 1890 at intersection of Berlin Lane and Naugart Drive, at present in Section 16, northwest corner of intersection.



The same town hall after 71 years of service, pictured before it was razed in 1961.



Present Berlin Town Hall. Shown under construction as Naugart School which replaced a log cabin school. This building became the town hall in 1961. Pictured left to right are: Albert Fehlhaber, Albert Juedes, Henry Voigt, Otto Juedes, ?, Gustave Juedes, ?.



Chronological Order of Town Events

Clerk's Records

1859 Township of Berlin was organized on April 5. On May 31 the townships seven school districts were organized. The first road between Wausau and Merrill was cut just four years ago, 1854, by O. B. Smith.

1860 Resolved that the hogs shall be shut up and shall not run free in this township.

1861 Resolved that 1) \$1500 be raised for incidental expenses for the ensuing year; 2) \$300 for special road tax; 3) 7 mills on all taxable property for road purposes; and 4) compensation for Clerk be \$150. Civil war began.

1862 Resolved that the hogs run free in said township.

1863 Special meeting at Fred Aschbrenner home for the purpose of building a bridge over the east branch of the Little Rib River between Section 28 and 33. Bid given to Michael Pufahl for \$425.

1864 On March 11, it was resolved that \$3000 be raised on all taxable property for Bounty to volunteers or to support the families of the drafted men and volunteers.

On August 20, resolved to raise \$7000 to pay Bounties for volunteers and to support the families of drafted men.

August 27, that NOT \$7000 but \$3000 as decided on March 11, be raised to support the families of the drafted men. That such supporting shall be entitled to wit: the wife, children under 12 years of age, parents, and grandparents over sixty years of age, except such children and parents over and under the above mentioned age which are "kripples" they shall be entitled thereto.

Paid to the drafted families to wit:

Dorothea Krause	\$20.00
Caroline Mueling	20.00
Albertine Miller	24.00
Johanna Miller	20.00
Caroline Hoff	20.00
Auguste Arndt	12.00
Caroline Bratz	16.00
Charalotte Woller	20.00
Henriette Damnenfelser	24.00
Wilhelmine Roloff	24.00
Wilhelmine Krenz	12.00
Pauline Christian	20.00
Sophia Jahns	20.00
Emilee Staeger	20.00
Rosa Ristow	20.00
Wilhelmine Newman	16.00
Friederick Nass	8.00

Wilhelmine Drost	18.00
Wilhelmine Prechel	21.00
Emilee Kufahl	20.00
Wilhelmine Trantow	20.00
Ernstine Riemer	32.00
Maria Staedeman	20.00
Emilee Ebert	12.00

1865 Henry Bratz was elected chairman of the Town Board the fourth day of April and resigned April 13th. Ferdinand Erhard accepted the appointment to fill the vacancy of the Board as Chairman.

1866 Town of Maine organized - given its name from V. E. Maine who was probably the first settler. He was native American and at one time County Surveyor. He had the largest farm when the town was organized, and his wife was of Chippewa descent.

1867 Agreement between Town Supervisors and Friedrich Gramzow to build a road with a bow or curve between Section 15 and 16 on Gramzow's property. (Now Berlin Lane in the mile north of the Berlin Town Hall.) Heinrich Janke elected assessor for one year term. Edward Knorr elected assessor for 2 year term. Ferdinand Neitzke elected assessor for three year term. Layout of all dams and bridges for entire township with bids accepted for construction.

1868 Carl Neumann is entitled to damages, by reason of the laying out of a highway through his land, and we do hereby assess and award him \$8 for the damages.

1869 Henry Sellin and Casper Fenhaus elected assessors. Law requiring that in the coming year, shall be in every town on assessor. Lots were drawn with Edward Knorr pulling the ticket to become assessor in 1870.

1870 Motion to build a school house on Section 11, Township 30, Range 51, (now Maple Grove School, Town of Hamburg; then part of Berlin) \$150 raised to pay for school. Men working on building received \$1.50 per day. Building made of logs. Cost \$151.63. Upkeep consisted of "mudding" out the walls, scrubbing the benches, and white washing the walls.

1871 The town and county school money shall be given to equal parts to every school district which has five months of school. That Carl Schmidt, a poor man, which lost his fingers shall be allowed \$100 to support his family and said amount shall be raised as town tax. The Voters of the Town of Berlin decided against the Wisconsin Central

- Railway Company proposition (which was to build a railroad from Portage to Wausau) with a great majority for the following three reasons:
1. Sum too high and time too long for paying interest.
 2. Town of Berlin land too far from Wausau to benefit township.
 3. Sufficient security was not given.
- First newspaper printed in Wausau - The Wausau Wochenblatt.
- 1872 Every owner of horses and mules shall have the same keep, during the summer time, in a stable or fence; and no horse or mule shall run at large in this township by a fine of \$10.
- 1874 That the town treasurer shall do his official duties without any extra pay as his collecting fees.
That the supervisors shall give a written contract to any person by Public Auction, who may be, or is, the lowest bidder by said Public Auction; and the said person or persons shall give a security in his contract.
- The law says, if a road runs ten years, it shall be a lawful highway. Lincoln County was organized on March 4.
- 1875 Every highway shall be three rods wide between the fence, except by the bridges, there it shall be four rods wide.
- 1876 (100 years ago) Town officials and wages: Edward Nass (chairman) \$53.50; Henry Hanke (supervisor) \$52.50; Carl Plautz (supervisor) \$53.25; Fred Sellin (clerk) \$150.00; August Seefeld (assessor) \$58.00; and John Nass (treasurer) \$23.50.
- The total amount of money raised by the town and county for school purposes is \$813.22.
- Township of Hamburg organized (dropped from Berlin boundaries). Expenses showed \$100 paid out to W. C. Silverthorn for attorney fees (settling school levies, etc. in connection with boundary changes)
- 1877 Postage stamps and ink used for town purposes - 57¢. Collected \$1200 from Treasurer of Lincoln County and paid \$1523 legal fees setting boundary changes with the Town of Jenny. All 150 votes cast unanimous for clerk. Erection of permanent land marks by referendum on ballot with 84 votes for and 59 votes against.
- 1879 No dog tax.
- 1880 Railroad extended from Wausau to Merrill. Voted for municipal judge. Raised \$600 due to bridges having been destroyed by high waters.
- 1881 Second German newspaper published - Der Deutsche Pioneer. Jenny became Merrill in honor of Sherburn Sanborn Merrill, who was General Manager of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad.
- 1882 Land where town sheds now stand sold by Henry Beilke for \$50 to Paul Brandt and William Edler of Sheboygan Company.
- 1884 First license for grocery and liquor (take-out only) issued to Fred Sellin at a cost of \$6.25. Discontinuance of proposed highway dividing Sections 32 and 33.
- 1885 Every large Road District should have 2 scrapers.
- 1887 Plot of land, where present Town Hall stands, sold by August Schmidt for \$2.
- 1888 \$100 shall be raised as town poor tax (first time).
- 1889 To send every single person that costs the town over \$50 to the poor farm.
- 1890 Town Hall built (now razed) at intersection of Berlin Lane and Naugart Drive at present in Section 16 (northwest corner of intersection).
- 1892 Outside of town hall to be finished.
- 1893 Road Overseers act as weed commissioners. Buy a safe for the town clerk.
- 1894 No livestock shall run at large in the town. Within two years all fences and stones be removed so all roads will be three rods wide.
- 1898 That no Road Overseer shall receive no more than \$5 with no more cash for his overwork. Local Board of Health organized. Diphtheria first breaks out in William Trantow family. Disease was transported from Stevens Point and claimed a life in the Trantow family. A sister of the deceased that nursed him was taken sick first (April 25). April 26 - another boy dies. May 6 - Health Board met and hired a nurse - Lizzie Brown, and Dr. Sauerhaering. Four other of the Trantow family died since April 26. Rev. F. W. Neubauer, Health Officers, received \$18 salary for services rendered. May 11, the town paid the Dr. bill of \$110 and Nurse Brown's bill of \$20 and \$4 to a Mrs. Fibke. December 20 the Health Officer was sent to the Trantow home to collect the money laid out by the town, but Mr. Trantow refused and the matter was turned over to the District Attorney, Herman Krueger, for collection.
- 1899 Road between Section 30 and 31 becomes Public highway controversy over curve in road.
- 1900 Two residents received \$50 each as the town poor.
- 1901 Notice sent to Mrs. Henry Sellin (Sellin Mill) to remove obstructions from creek. Small pox epidemic. All homes were quarantined where small pox was evident and it was resolved that the School in District #2 and the confirmation school of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Association of

- the Town of Berlin, be closed until further notice.
- 1903 The town poor be furnished with firewood. Carl Fehlhaber receive \$5 for blasting a pine stump providing it had been faithfully done and has been a benefit to the town. Voted \$2200 special bridge tax to match like amount from county to build five bridges.
- 1904 Henry Pagel shall receive \$35 for work on piers, washed away by the recent flood.
- 1905 Half section mile road in Section 9 be built.
- 1906 John Krienke shall receive aid for costs in making a well. In 1907 he received \$75 and in 1908 \$100 and Mrs. John Krienke was awarded \$100.
- 1907 Town Board shall use culvert pipes when found practical and more economical than planks.
- 1908 Naugart Telephone Company organized (see article on Naugart Post Office)
- 1916 Rate of pay to Board of Health members be changed from \$2/day when employed to 20¢/hour.
- 1921 Wages paid for road construction be 30¢/man/hour and 30¢/team of horses/hour.
- 1925 Scarlet fever case reported. Another in 1926 and a home quarantined for scarlet fever.
- 1926 Measles epidemic. Mumps reported and another case of scarlet fever. Agreement with William Gramzow to straighten the road between Section 15 and 16.
- 1927 Town was broke and borrowed \$300 from Citizens State Bank.
- 1928 Small pox epidemic. First time that regular monthly meetings were to be held in Clerk's office.
- 1929 Assessment on a horse reduced \$100 when owner testified, under oath, that horse sustained a sore foot - unhealable. Raise money to buy a caterpillar. To buy first snow plow and to build a shed for the caterpillar and plow on the north end of the town hall. Two cases of chicken pox reported.
- 1930 Leave the revenue collected from electric line and telephone tax in a standing fund. Gravel hauling shall be paid by the yard and it is not allowed to load less than one yard. Unanimously resolved that everyone shall furnish and lay his own culvert at the approach of or unto his property. Scarlet fever and three cases of measles reported.
- 1932 Common labor at 25¢ per hour. Machine work at 30¢ per hour and gravel bid to Ed Neitzke at 8¢ per yard. All gravel to be hauled by trucks.
- 1933 Small pox epidemic, 158 children from three schools were vaccinated.
- 1934 Liquor license set at \$50.
- 1935 Liquor license raised to \$75 with cigarette license.
- 1937 First electric bill was paid - \$1.10.
- 1938 Stone crusher purchased at \$1800 for own use. County plow the roads with trucks. Road signs posted for first time. Borrowed money for construction of bridge known as Neitzke Bridge.
- 1939 Retain Dr. Juers as Town Doctor. Buy small caterpillar for \$995.
- 1947 \$16,000 borrowed for bridge, at Horseshoe Bend, Section 33, Town 30 Range 6E. Purchased bulldozer for \$2839.
- 1949 Decided to purchase town shed for \$7,000 - 40' x 100'. Make all Town of Berlin roads four rods wide.
- 1951 Bridge built between Section 5 and 8.
- 1952 A "Husky" grader, truck and plow were purchased.
- 1953 \$20,000 borrowed to build new bridge between Section 16 and 21.
- 1954 Petition filed by Walter Zimmerman for making one school district instead of seven.
- 1955 Resolution that residents in Town of Berlin be covered by Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance.
- 1956 New "Oshkosh" truck purchased.
- 1958 40 acre plot (Berlin School area) purchased from Mr. & Mrs. Martin Zimmerman for \$4,000.
- 1960 Referendum vote on building new school - 114 yes and 97 no. Purchased new Caterpillar grader/Omaha wing for \$21,800.
- 1961 40 acre plot sold to Wausau District and Berlin School was built. Naugart School purchased for use as the Berlin Town Hall. Authorization to dispose of old town hall.
- 1962 Decided to transport all elementary children under two miles from school.
- 1963 Anyone who has a chimney fire and calls the fire department pays \$25. Chairs bought for town hall and are not to be loaned out. Ordered to build road between Section 31 and Stettin Section 6 with Berlin doing maintenance.
- 1965 Purchased fire number and road signs.

- 1966 Decided to remodel present town hall.
Authorization to purchase "end loader"
Direct dialing was initiated in this area.
- 1967 40' x 48' addition to western end of present garage.
Decided to sell D-7 snowplow and purchase a "side-sweep".
- 1970 Charge of \$50 to anyone for nuisance fire call.
Decided to blacktop mile between Section 15 and 22.
Stop signs placed at intersection of Naugart Drive and Berlin Lane.
- 1971 Driveway snowplowing rate at \$4 for 15 minutes. Town furnishes one culvert per owner up to \$35.
Permission granted to Trinity Lutheran Church to remodel north entrance to 15' of road.
Contract with Algart Mueller for dump lease for 10 years.
- 1972 Previously cultivated acres are to cut because of fire hazard and charged to property owner if he refuses to do the same.
Permission granted to Don Taylor to construct a public garage.
Favorable acceptance of proposal to Bank of Athens to build a branch in Little Chicago.
- 1973 Public hearing held to grant permission to James Teske to permit the placement of a pet cemetery in Section 7.
- 1974 Town of Berlin obtains Village powers.
Dodge truck and equipment purchased.
- 1975 Entire township committed to Hamburg Fire Department for fire protection.
Permission to Donald Hank to establish a used car sales lot in Section 32.
Permission granted to Rib Mountain Riders Motorcycle Club to establish a track on the property of Roy Williamson in Section 33 for an annual event.



Damages of a cyclone which took all buildings except house and woodshed on the property of Otto Anklaam in May of 1898, (now the farm of Arnold Marks). Notice the Stubbe Hill School on far left of photo.



Remains of woods at end of County Trunk A resulting from cyclone.



Looking to the east, on the road now known as Naugart Drive, one notices St. Paul's Church, Naugart School (present town hall) and the Grupp farmstead between the two. Note the sheep fences alongside the road bed.



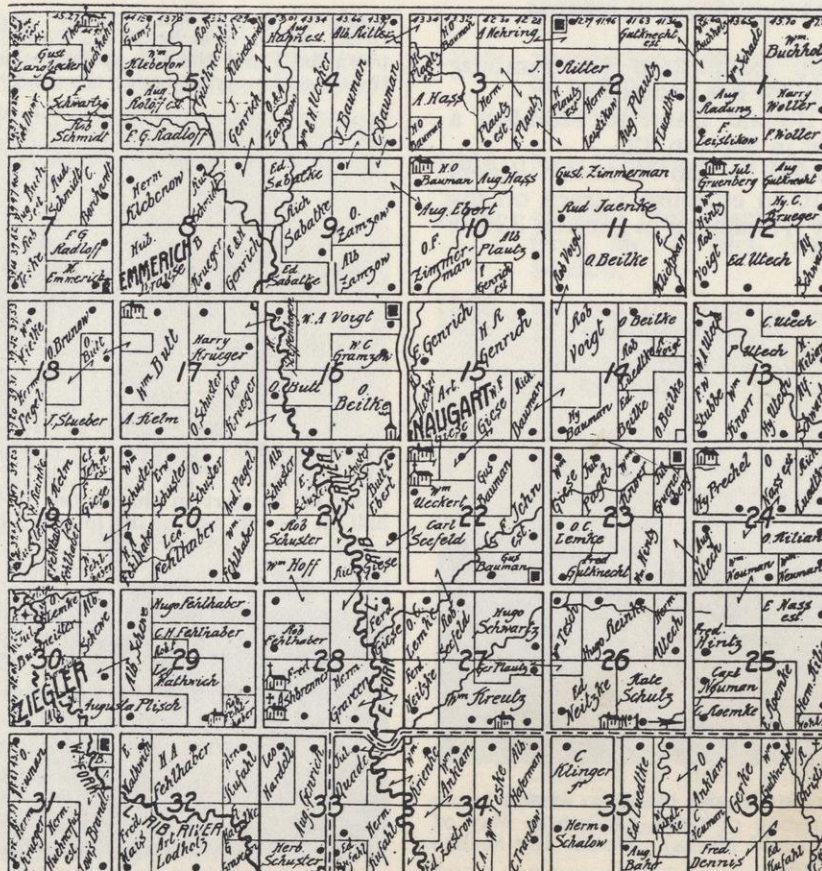
View of Naugart in the winter of 1912, shows the old town hall on the left side of the intersection.



Flood of 1945. Creek at Leo Krueger's farm (now owned by Lyle Schmidt).

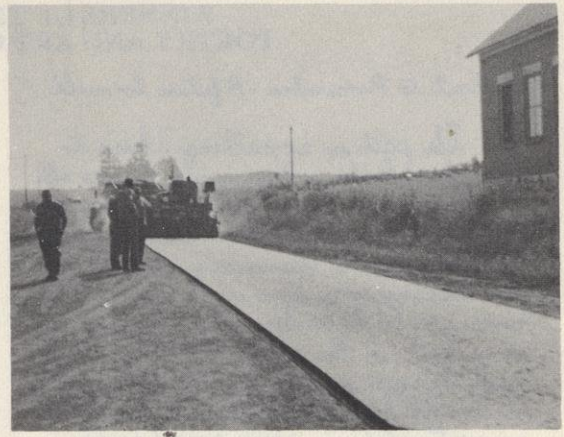


T.30 N. **BERLIN** R.6 E. 40

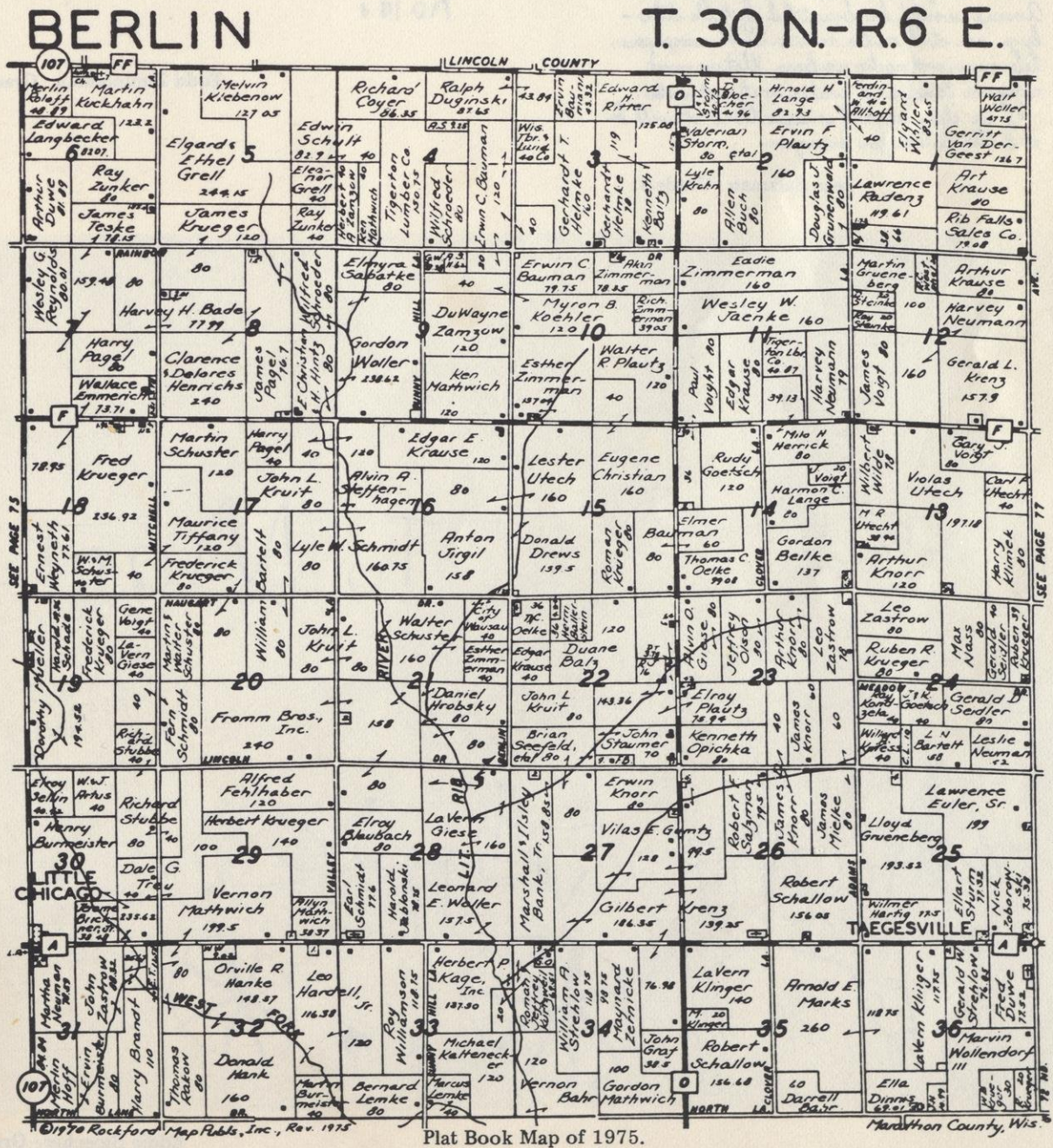




Ed Giese, Sheldon Voigt, Ervin Schuster, and Alfred Mielke putting up road signs in 1965.



First blacktop laid in township on Naught Drive between Section 15 and 22 in 1970.



WINNERS OF THE BICENTENNIAL ESSAY,
POETRY AND ART CONTESTS AT BERLIN SCHOOL

A Past to Remember - A future to mold

The past is something I have to learn from books as I am only 9 years old.

I did see a lot of history on our trip to California and back in our Winnebago. We crossed the Mississippi where all the fur trading was done in the past. We never would have been able to enjoy camping high in the rocky Mountains, at Grand Canyon or crossing the hot desert if it hadn't been for motors or machinery, as we traveled on good paved roads.

It's hard to believe that in the past people had followed the same trail by wagon train or horseback. Those people who moved west and improved our country were thinking about the future. The pioneers thought that America would be beautiful, but the liter-bugs are still on the march. With newspapers, television, and radio we learn that we must conserve land and water so it's not wasted.

If we clean up and conserve things it will be a better future for everyone.

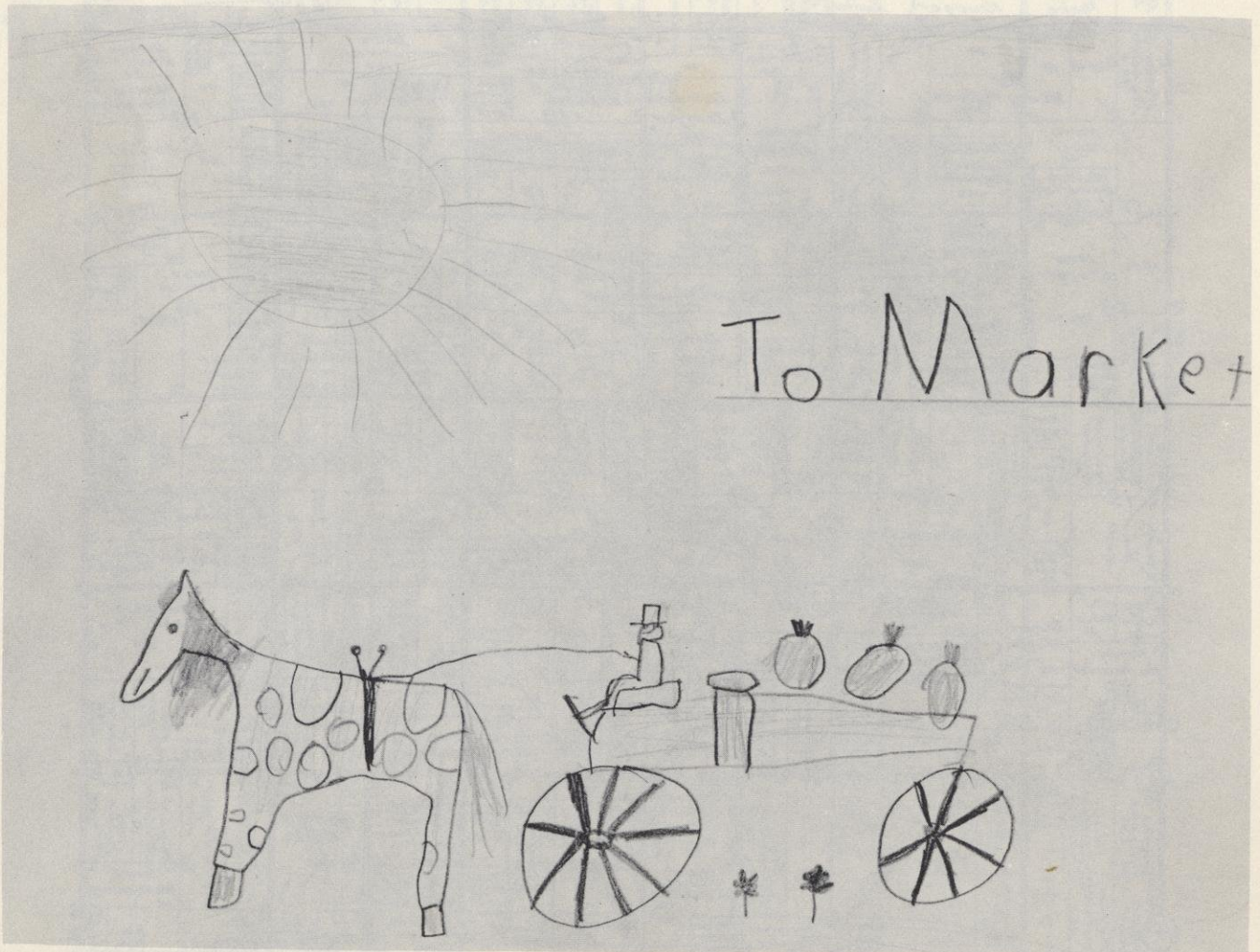
Jean Salzman - Grade 4

my Country's Birthday

Let's all give a cheer,
my Country's birthday is
here.

It's Two hundred years old,
so the flag high I will
hold.

Todd Zimmerman - Grade 2



Eddie Bloecher - Grade 1

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"If all printers were determin'd not to print any thing till they were sure it would offend no body, there would be very little printed."

Benj. Franklin
1731

**TOWNSHIP
OF
BERLIN**

1859-1976