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HISTORY OF

WOOD COUNTY

WISCONSIN

COMPILED BY
GEORGE O. JONES, NORMAN S. McVEAN
AND OTHERS

ILLUSTRATED

1923
H. C. COOPER, JR. & CO.
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PREFACE

The aim of this work is to present in a clear and convenient form the main causes, influences and events that have had to do with the development of Wood County during its 67 years of existence, from 1856 to 1923. To accomplish this result recourse has been had to many sources of information, both documentary and personal, and in the more important instances credit has been given to the source from which it was obtained.

It is impossible, however, owing to their large number, to give the names of all the persons who have aided the compilers in the preparation of this work by furnishing original data, or by timely criticism of material, either historical or biographical, in its initial stage of preparation. Where original articles were contributed the names of the authors are given, but to many others also are due thanks for assistance rendered. Aside from the history proper, much additional historical material may be found in the biographies, to some of which direct reference has been made.

It can hardly be expected that, in spite of the great pains taken to secure accuracy, a volume containing so much miscellaneous data and covering so long a period should be entirely free from error. Much of the data presented was obtained through personal interviews, and the human memory is not infallible. A divergence of opinion upon some subjects was found among old settlers supposed to be well acquainted with the facts, but in such cases the best supported account has been given, and the doubt in the case mentioned, so that positive errors will be found, it is believed, to be comparatively few and unimportant.

If a reasonable measure of success has been achieved in describing the origin and development of the county, and commemorating the deeds of those who made it what it is, the purpose of this volume will have been accomplished.

H. C. COOPER, JR. & CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.
April, 1923

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EARLY WISCONSIN

The position of Wisconsin at the head waters of the two great rivers of North America—the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi—has been of supreme importance in the history of the state. To this advantage of position is due its early discovery and thorough exploration and its value in facilitating the penetration of the old Northwest. The present area of the state is 56,066 square miles. Its extreme length from north to south is 320 miles and its maximum width almost as great. The eastern and northern portions of the state drain into the two upper Great Lakes by short streams with rapid courses. The larger portion of the area belongs to the Mississippi system, into which it drains by a number of large rivers, the largest and most important being the one from which the state takes its name. The Wisconsin River, rising on the northeastern boundary of the state, cuts across it to the southwest, making a great trough which at the elbow in south-central Wisconsin approaches within three-quarters of a mile of the eastward flowing Fox River. The Fox, in its upper courses a sluggish stream, winding slowly through lakes and wide stretches of wild rice, after passing through Lake Winnebago, the largest lake wholly within the state, rushes with great force down a series of rapids into the upper end of Green Bay, the V-shaped western extremity of Lake Michigan. Thus a natural waterway crosses the state, uniting by means of a short portage the Atlantic waters with those of the Gulf of Mexico, and dividing the state into a northern and southern portion, which have had widely differing courses of development.

The eastern half of the state, with its harbors of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, was the most accessible and therefore was the first portion to be permanently settled, partaking of the civilization and progress of the Middle West. The northern and western part of the state faces toward the farther West, and its development was delayed by the tardy growth of population at the head of Lake Superior and along the headwaters of the Mississippi. Waterways connecting these two drainage systems pass through this part of Wisconsin, the earliest known of which was that via the Bois Brule of Lake Superior and the St. Croix of the Mississippi. Other streams connect with the headwaters of the Chippewa, the Black and the Wisconsin. All these routes were explored during the early years of Wisconsin's history, but their rapid flow and difficult portages have made them impractical as commercial routes.

The heavy forestation of the northern portion of the state has been until recent times the main fact in its history, while as carriers of timber, and as sources of water power the rapid rivers of northwestern Wisconsin have played their part in the production of its wealth and prosperity.

Politically Wisconsin has been included in more different units of Government than any of its neighbors. It was first a part of the Spanish empire in North America, Spain claiming all the continent whose southern borders had been dis-

covered and occupied by Spanish subjects. The Spanish sovereignty in Wisconsin was never more than a shadow, and so far as we know no one of that race ever placed foot upon Wisconsin soil until long after it was possessed by a rival power.

The true history of Wisconsin begins with the coming of the French, who in 1634 sent their first representative to its shores. The period of French occupation was nominally about a century and a quarter; in reality it lasted somewhat less than 100 years, as more than 20 years elapsed before the first discoverer was followed by others. The real exercise of French sovereignty began in 1671, when St. Lussan at the Sault Ste. Marie took possession in the name of Louis XIV "of all other countries, rivers, lakes and tributaries, contiguous and adjacent thereunto (to the Sault and Lakes Huron and Superior), as well discovered as to be discovered, which are bounded on the one side by the Northern and Western Seas and on the other side by the South Sea including all its length and breadth."

The French dominion of the area now known as Wisconsin was exercised from the lower St. Lawrence Valley and was directed by the court of Versailles, where paternalism was the fashion, and where the smallest details of administration were decided by the highest powers of the kingdom. It may thus be said that Wisconsin during the French period was ruled directly by the French monarch. Every appointment of a petty officer of the Canadian army to command a log fort by one of Wisconsin's waterways had to be endorsed by the king; every little skirmish with the Indian tribesmen, every disagreement between soldiers and traders had to be reported by the Canadian authorities to the Royal Council and await its dictum for settlement. Even the power of the government of New France was frequently overruled by dictation from the court of France, and orders for the government of his subjects in Wisconsin were discussed in the presence of the greatest monarch of Europe.

The French dominion came to an abrupt end when in the course of the Seven Years' War, Montreal, including all the upper province of New France, surrendered to the arms of England. The last French garrison left Wisconsin in 1760 by the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, and the next year an English detachment took possession of Green Bay and made Wisconsin a constituent part of the British empire. Thus it remained until the close of the American Revolution. During the first years of the English possession the Upper Country was ruled by the military authorities at Fort Edward Augustus (Green Bay), and Mackinac, subject to the commander-in-chief of the American armies, and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern Department. After 1774 Wisconsin was a part of the province of Quebec.

British sovereignty in Wisconsin fell with the treaty of Paris in 1783, which transferred to the new American nation the land south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi. The British government, however, claiming non-fulfilment of certain treaty provisions, but in reality acting in the interest of British fur traders, refused to deliver to the United States the northwestern posts. Thus the inhabitants of Wisconsin, while technically on United States territory, were practically ruled by British officers. In 1796, after Jay's treaty with England, the northwestern posts were delivered over to American garrisons and Wisconsin became an unorganized portion of the Northwest Territory.

On May 7, 1800, Indiana Territory was organized with Wisconsin a part of

her vast domain. Upon the territorial division into counties Wisconsin became a part of St. Clair, whose limits extended from a line nearly opposite St. Louis to the northern boundary of the United States. In 1802 Gov. William Henry Harrison appointed two justices of the peace and three militia officers in St. Clair County of Indiana Territory to serve at the French-Canadian settlement near the mouth of the Wisconsin River. The next year a third justice was appointed for Prairie du Chien, and another commissioned for the sister community at the mouth of Fox River on Green Bay. All these appointees were British subjects and prominent fur traders. Therefore, while commissions were issued and writs ran in the name of the United States, British fur traders were in actual control of all government agencies in Wisconsin.

In 1808 the United States increased the number of its representatives by the appointment of an Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. This agent was a French-Canadian by birth, formerly a British subject, who had become a naturalized American by residence in the French settlements of Illinois. By race and interests he was allied with the Franco-British traders of Wisconsin.

In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off from Indiana, carrying with it St. Clair County, in which Wisconsin was included. So far as known, the official appointed by the governor of Indiana for Green Bay and Prairie du Chien continued to act under the commissions already received.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 made a sharp division among Wisconsin's few governing officers. The Indian agent was the sole official who maintained his American allegiance. All the other appointees declared for Great Britain, and actively engaged in operations for her benefit. The Indian agent was driven down the Mississippi, and Wisconsin became again a part of the territory of the British empire, guarded by Canadian troops and administered by British officers. In 1814 the Americans made an attempt to repossess themselves of the region on the Mississippi. A force organized at St. Louis ascended the river and built a post at Prairie du Chien. This American post had been held less than a month, however, when an overwhelming British force from Mackinac and Green Bay captured the new fort and expelled the American garrison.

The Canadian authorities were eager to retain possession of Wisconsin, and during the negotiations for the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814, made a determined effort to have the boundary lines redrawn so that Wisconsin should be made a buffer Indian region under British authority. This attempt failed, and in 1815, according to the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, the British garrisons were withdrawn from Wisconsin's soil. Nevertheless, so hostile were the Indian tribes to American reoccupation that not until eighteen months after the signing of the treaty was the American flag raised within the limits of Wisconsin. During this non-governmental period the British fur traders maintained, as they had done since 1761, an ascendancy over the tribesmen that preserved the few settlements from anarchy and destruction. While thus theoretically changing sovereignty several times from 1761 to 1816, Wisconsin was really during the entire period a French-Canadian settlement under British control.

American military occupation began in 1816, when strong posts were built at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay, the garrisons of which overawed the sullen tribesmen. Indian officials were appointed and American traders soon rivaled the

operations of the French-Canadians. So bitterly did the latter resent the restrictions imposed upon them by American officers and officials that in 1818 they planned to remove in a body to some place under British jurisdiction, taking the Wisconsin Indians with them. Within a few years, however, the friction was adjusted, and the leading Wisconsin settlers became naturalized American citizens.

In 1818 Illinois was admitted as a State into the Union, and Wisconsin was organized into two counties, Brown and Crawford, justices of the peace were appointed and American sovereignty became operative with this region. In 1824 United States district courts were organized for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan. In 1829 Crawford County was divided, all south of the Wisconsin River becoming Iowa County. In 1834 Brown County was reduced by the organization of its southern portion into Milwaukee County. In 1835 Michigan was admitted into the Union, and the Territory of Wisconsin was organized out of that portion of its limits that lay west of Lake Michigan.

Wisconsin Territory was maintained for twelve years. In 1846 there was a movement for Statehood, but the Constitution then drawn was rejected by the people, so that not until 1848 did Wisconsin become the thirteenth State in the American Union.

The boundaries of Wisconsin were first laid down in the Ordinance of 1787, which decreed that the southern boundary of the fifth or northwestern State of the Northwest Territory should be an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; that the western boundary should be the Mississippi to its source, thence by a straight line to the Lake of the Woods and the international boundary; that the northern boundary should coincide with the international boundary through Lake Superior; and that the eastern boundary should be the meridian due north of Vincennes to the international line. The area of Wisconsin as outlined by this ordinance was one and a half times as large as at the present time. By successive measures Wisconsin's boundaries have since been curtailed at the southern, northeastern, and northwestern sides.

The southern boundary was changed when, in 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union. In order to secure for that State a harbor on Lake Michigan, Illinois northern boundary was shifted from the line due west from the southern point of Lake Michigan, to latitude 42° 30′. This added to Illinois a strip of territory 61 miles in width, containing 8,500 square miles, and the site of Chicago. In 1818 there was no one in Wisconsin to protest against this change. In 1838, however, and during Wisconsin's later territorial period, attempts were made to repossess the northern portion of Illinois on the ground that the Ordinance of 1787 was a solemn compact, and as such inviolable without the consent of all parties concerned. The matter never came before the United States Supreme Court, but Wisconsin's territorial legislature passed several vigorous resolutions on the subject to which Congress paid no attention. Strange to say, many Illinois inhabitants dwelling in the disputed strip would have preferred Wisconsin's jurisdiction; at one time an informal referendum on the question in several Illinois counties resulted overwhelmingly in favor of Wisconsin. No official action, however, resulted, and the enabling act for Wisconsin in 1846, fixed its southern line 42° 30′. The eastern boundary, as outlined by the Ordinance of 1787 was obliterated when, in 1818, Wisconsin became a part of Michigan Territory. When, in 1834, it became evi-

dent that Michigan east of Lake Michigan would soon become a State, it was suggested that all west of Lake Michigan be organized into a new territory. This would have included in Wisconsin the upper peninsula of Michigan, and made our State a topographical unit.

Michigan, however, became engaged in a boundary contest with Ohio concerning the harbor of Toledo. Congress decided this controversy in favor of Ohio, but compensated Michigan by adding to her area the lands east of the Montreal and Menominee River boundary. Wisconsin, then unorganized, had no means of protest. Her northeastern boundary was fixed by the erection of the Territory in 1836.

Wisconsin Territory, when organized, included all that portion of the Louisiana Purchase lying north of Missouri and east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. This vast region embracing Iowa, and the larger part of the Dakotas, and Minnesota, was understood to be added to Wisconsin for administrative purposes only. In 1838 Iowa Territory was set off, and Wisconsin was limited to the western boundary as outlined in the Ordinance of 1787. This included, within Wisconsin Territory, nearly one-third of the present area of Minnesota. At one time it was suggested that a sixth State should be formed of the territory east of the upper Mississippi and south of Lake Superior. Later, the portion west of the St. Croix and the St. Louis River line actually became a part of a sixth state, Minnesota, which was organized as a territory in 1849, and admitted as a state in 1858.

Wisconsin, in 1848, became a state with boundaries as at present. Although short of her original allotment of territory, her present area makes her third in size of the five states of the Old Northwest.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS

The territory now included within the State of Wisconsin was the former home of various Indian tribes in regard to whose origin and history many speculations have been made and books written by historians and ethnologists, who, however, differ considerably from each other on some important points. This divergence of opinion is due to the difficulty of the subject. The Indians had no written language, and preserved their history—as much as they knew of it—through the untrustworthy medium of tradition. What has been since learned in regard to them depends upon the scanty records of the early missionary priests, who were more interested in converting them to Christianity than in ascertaining their origin or history, the notes of a few early travelers, explorers or fur traders, and the investigations of modern ethnologists, who, however, have to depend largely upon the records above mentioned.

About the middle of the eighteenth century the Sioux claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the country as far east as Lake Michigan and St. Mary; and they, together with the Chippewa, Winnebago, Sauk and Foxes and Menominee, appear to have been all the Indian tribes who inhabited or claimed the territory now within the state since white men came to the country who were of any note or became prominent by treaty stipulation. Of these the Chippewa, next to the Sioux, were the most prominent. The Hurons, Iowa, Illinois, Potawatomi, Kickapoos, Miamas and Ottawas appear to have had no permanent residence within the territory, but were for the most part but straggling adventurers passing through or temporarily ranging the country. Some Oneidas came from New York about 1826, and some Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians, also from New York, though originally of New England, came about 1822, and having bought a sort of half interest in lands of the Menomonees, settled chiefly in Calumet County. These two latter tribes were civilized and became citizens.

According to Thwaites, "About 1820 the Chippewa occupied the northern third of the present Wisconsin, with about 600 hunters, whose trade was chiefly reached from Lake Superior by the Ontonagon, Montreal Bad and Bois Brule rivers. Such of the Sioux as were visited by Wisconsin traders from Prairie du Chien were located on the west bank of the Mississippi, and toward its source, but frequently ranged into Wisconsin as far as the falls of the Black, Red Cedar and St. Croix. The Sauk and Foxes were to be found for the most part in the lead district. The Menominee, with 400 hunters, were on the Fox and generally throughout northeastern Wisconsin, Black River being their western boundary, while the country of the Chippewa penned them in upon the north. Green Bay was their chief entrepot. Milwaukee was the most important rendezvous of the Potawatomi, who extended along the entire west coast of Lake Michigan and numbered 200 hunters. The Winnebago sought peltries around Lake Winnebago, up the Fox River to its sources, on the Wisconsin up to Steven's Point, about the

head waters of Rock River, in the region of the Madison Lakes, and northeast to Black River, where they often overlapped the Menominee grounds; there were also a few of them on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin."

The Sacs (or Sauks), it is said, originated at Quebec, but about 1759 were driven by their enemies as far back as Montreal, and later to Mackinac and to the Sac River near Green Bay, where they were joined by the Foxes (or Outagamies). Their history is more or less confused and is marked by discrepancies between the different writers who mention them. Grignon, in his "Recollections," says that in 1746 they were driven by the French and their Indian allies from the Fox to the Wisconsin River, while according to Carver they were on the Wisconsin as early as 1736, and he himself found them on the Wisconsin in 1766, seven years after the fall of Quebec. In that year or the next most of them moved to Rock Island, as Black Hawk said that he was born there in 1767.

During the Civil War Indians were enrolled in considerable numbers in the Third, Seventh and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin regiments.

There are now about 1,300 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Indian agency in Wisconsin Rapids, and about 40 families of these are resident in Wood County. They live on land privately owned by them, acquired by homestead on public domain. The Indian act provided that the land to which the Indians ceded their rights could be homesteaded by Indians without fee. In regard to these Indians and their predecessors in Wood County and the vicinity, something more need be said, and it can be said no better than in the following article from the pen of Dr. Alphonse Gerend, of Milladore, who has devoted a number of years of patient investigation to the subject.

The Indians of Wood County. Wood County was a part of the territory claimed by various tribes of Wisconsin Indians. When the white settlement began the Chippewa were the most numerous. They had villages here and hunted, fished and traded in this region. The Winnebago had villages and camps along the Black River in the southwestern part and occasionally came up the Wisconsin River. The Menominee also laid claim to this territory. According to the statements of old settlers there were not many Menominee here.

The boundary between the Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago was left undetermined at the Prairie du Chien Treaty of 1825 because all of the important chiefs of the Menominee were not present. At that treaty the Winnebago claimed the territory from the sources of the Black River to the Wisconsin, and the Menominee claimed the region west to the Black River. In 1827, at the treaty of Butte des Mortes, the boundary between the Chippewa and the Menominee was settled; the Chippewa were allowed territory as far south as Plover Portage.

In 1831 several Menominee chiefs went to Washington and there the boundaries of their tribe were definitely fixed by a treaty. According to this treaty the boundary of the territory west of the Wisconsin was fixed from the mouth of the Soft Maple (Eau Pleine) River, up that river to its source; thence west to Plume River, which falls into the Chippewa; thence down Plume River to its mouth; thence down the Chippewa thirty miles; thence east to the forks of the Manoy (Lemonweir) River; thence down that river to its mouth.

There is no record to show that the Winnebago ever gave their assent to this definition of their boundary. They were forced to cede all of their lands east of the Mississippi by the treaty of Washington in 1837. Nevertheless many members of this tribe have continued to live in the Black River country from then until the present.

The first cession of this region was at the treaty of Cedar Point in 1836 with the Menominee. They ceded a strip three miles wide each side of the Wisconsin River from Point Bas to the Big Bull Falls (Wausau). Point Bas is in Section 10 of Township 21, Wood County. The lumbermen at once rushed into this territory, which was officially surveyed in 1839. The final cession was made at the Menominee Treaty of 1848, when that tribe gave up all its lands except a reservation.

Of the early missionaries and explorers known to history, Father Menard was the nearest to Wood County. He was with the Huron Indians, who were refugees on the Black River, probably northwest of Wood County, from 1609 to 1662 (Wisconsin Magazine of History, June, 1921: "The First Missionary in Wisconsin," by Louise P. Kellogg). As early as 1828 Amable Grignon had a trading post on the Wisconsin River. The first post was in Adams County on Grignon's Creek; later he had another post on the west side of the river in Town 22, not far from Centralia. (Wis. Hist. Colls., XIX, 469-471).

Jean Baptiste Dubay had a post on the Wisconsin River. His trade was largely with the Chippewa. Prosper Beauchaine, the Wood County pioneer, now in his 103rd year, recently told the writer that he personally knew Grignon as well as Dubay. He states that Dubay and his son had a trading post for almost 40 years near the mouth of Mill Creek on the Wisconsin. He occasionally visited this trading post. He also was acquainted with a trader by the name of Samuel Germain, or Jermain.

The Potawatomi. With the exception of several families the Potawatomi have all left Wood County. During the latter half of the last century they were quite numerous in certain parts of this county. Not very many years ago Marshfield and its surrounding country, as well as Auburndale and Arpin were quite thickly inhabited by these Indians. For years after the first white settlers arrived they still outnumbered the whites in these localities.

These Indians, former members of the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians, formerly occupied the west shore of Lake Michigan. At the great Chicago Treaty of 1833 they ceded this territory to the United States. Thereupon most of the Chicago and Milwaukee Indians were removed by the government to territory across the Mississippi River into Iowa. Later they were given land in Kansas. The Potawatomi north of Milwaukee were not removed to Kansas and although some went there of their own accord the most of these again returned to their former villages. Others went to Canada and Michigan. Of these some also again returned. However, through the influx of white settlers they were soon crowded out of their hunting grounds and villages near Lake Michigan and gradually drifted northward. Some moved from village to village, remaining one or several years at each place. From Chicago or nearby some went to Milwaukee, and from there to Waukesha, Theresa, and the Horicon Marsh. Some also moved to Indian villages in Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Calumet Counties. The occupants of these villages finally drifted to Waupaca

County on or near the Little Wolf River, where there were some large villages. Here they remained ten years or more, when some again moved farther north, and others came to Mosinee and Wausau and to the sites in Wood County and beyond. Many of the Potawatomi from Kansas, preferring the hills and forest of Wisconsin to the prairie, also again returned to Wisconsin, to Wood County especially. The Wood County bands thus were composed of Wisconsin Potawatomi who had received no land in Kansas, and returned Kansas Potawatomi. Wood County was inhabited by bands of Potawatomi during the entire latter half of the last century. After John Young and his band left in 1899 or thereabouts, there still remained quite a number of families around Skunk Hill and near Grand Rapids. During the last twenty years most of these have left for Forest County and others for Kansas and other points.

Congress recently allowed the claims of the Wisconsin Potawatomi to their share of annuity monies (even though they did not remain in Kansas) for buying land and building homes. Consequently most of the Wisconsin Potawatomi families who live mainly in Forest County at present now occupy new frame houses and own land received from the government. Forty acres were allowed each head or member at the time of the allotment. At present there are 300 Wisconsin Potawatomi and 42 Kansas or Prairie Band Potawatomi in Wisconsin. The latter have rentals from their lands in Kansas. There are 3,700 Potawatomi in the United States and 3,000 in Canada.

Village Sites. The writer will attempt to describe the various Indian village sites in Wood County. A few of the sites situated in Marathon County near the border will be included, as they were occupied mostly by former Wood County Indians. Most of these sites are situated along and near the various rivers and creeks and will be described according to their location.

Sites Near the Little and Big Eau Pleine Rivers. The village on the Saunders place was one of the largest in this vicinity. It was located in Auburndale Township, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 6 and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5, extending across the county line to the Saunders place in Section 31 and 32 in Day Township, Marathon County. This site was occupied for many years prior to 1875. This large village held 400 Indians winter and summer. There was a clearing or clearings of about 60 acres extent. Some of the large tree stumps were still standing in the principal clearing, and others lying on the ground. A large burial ground was located there. Many of the graves were afterwards disturbed by the plow and their contents exposed. Some coins and a soldier's medal were found here.

When Mr. Otto Saunders purchased this land about 40 years ago, he paid the Indians $200 for their clearing to get rid of them. They had no legal title to the land. After receiving and spending the money, a part of them still refused to move and Saunders family set fire to the wigwams, and even then one old squaw refused to leave and was hauled out of her burning hut. From this place the village moved to a point on the Little Eau Pleine River southeast of Rozellville.

John Young was the chief of these Indians. According to the description of many people, who knew him well, he must have been a man of refinement and considerable education. He could read and write well and according to Mr. Jacob Frieders, living at the former location of "Indian Farm," could talk some German.

He was the leader and best known Indian in this vicinity, and with the possible exception of Chief Kee-ah probably had more influence and authority than any other Indian. A daughter and other relatives of John Young are still living at the Potawatomi village at McCord, Wis. There are several granddaughters in Wood County. Mrs. James White Pigeon and Mrs. Ed Wilson both being daughters of Mrs. Ketch-ka-me, of McCord, daughter of John Young. They reflect in a general way the qualities of their ancestor. According to Albert Thunder, John Young was born in Illinois. When nine years old his parents moved to Wisconsin. First they settled on the East Fork of Black River, near New Dam; from there they moved to Powers Bluff (Skunk Hill), and later to the villages on the Little and Big Eau Pleine. John Young was almost 70 years old when the Indians left the Big Eau Pleine. He is buried at McCord. Another well-known figure among these Indians was old Indian Louis, familiarly known as Uncle Louis. Mr. Mich. Krings of Auburndale met Louis at Theresa over 60 years ago for the first time, met him again at Kiel, Manitowoc County, 53 years ago, at Rockville 48 years ago, and at Bear Creek, Wood County, 34 years ago. According to his own statement Uncle Louis' age then was 107 winters. Indian Louis is still remembered in the city and county of Sheboygan, as well as in Manitowoc County, and other places.

The Noons, in Indian Noque, of which there were four, John, Jim, Will, and Louis, are still well remembered. They often worked for the early settlers, peeling bark from elm trees. Chief Albert, probably a Chippewa, Joe Elk, and Sam Sky are other names mentioned in these reminiscences. These Indians did considerable trading with Mr. R. Connor, who had a store at Auburndale.

The "Indian Farm." The first occupancy by the Potawatomi of the site known to the whites as Indian Farm probably does not date back as far as the previous one. It was, however, occupied by them many years prior to 1890. The Chippewa lived in this vicinity ever since the whites came to Wisconsin. This village was located about four miles northwest of Rozellville, a quarter of a mile south of the Big Eau Pleine, in the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 1 and the northeast quarter of Section 2, and extended into the adjoining sections of Cleveland Township. Here was an irregular clearing about 40 or more acres in extent. It appears as if each family, or in some instances several families in common, had made a separate clearing. The wigwams were placed either separately or as one of a group in small open spots in the woods. Their gardens were near the wigwams. They raised potatoes, beans, corn, squash, and onions. The corn after being dried and shelled was placed in a "mokock" and hung up in the wigwam. For use in baking corn cakes it was pounded in a mortar or ground in coffee mills. The squaws baked almost daily. After their work was finished they would squat down on the floor and enjoy their pipes or chew tobacco. Five-year old children occasionally did the same.

Muskrat, fresh or smoke dried, constituted the chief meat food. Squashes were cut up in thin slices, dried, and stored for winter use. This was then cooked and mixed with wild rice. In the summer they would pick berries. Blueberries and cranberries were often sold. A white settler states that at one time when they returned from Dancy, where they had been picking blackberries, he bought a washtub full (50 quarts) from them for one dollar and a half. Deer hunting was

JOHN YOUNG

POTAWATOMI WOMAN

a very common occupation, and it is said bells were often used for this purpose. Often a stalwart Indian could be seen carrying a deer on his shoulders. Occasionally the squaws carried in the game. The wigwams were oblong, square, and round in shape. Some were constructed of bark, others were covered with mats made of bullrushes or reeds and a few others with bear and deer skins and some with brush. John Young, the chief, occupied a log cabin. Here also was a large cemetery, and a dance circle with smooth and well leveled floor, enclosed by a railing and board seats.

There were at certain times from thirty to fifty or more families living here. During their dances and feasts there often were Chippewa visitors, and occasionally some from other tribes. John Young, it is said, had a ceremonial pipe with a quarter-pound capacity, that would be smoked on these occasions. In spring they often had a sugar dance, when 400 to 500 Indians would gather for a week's pow-wow. An instance is mentioned showing the authority of John Young in this village. One of the Indians, Little Joe by name, still living near McCord, became unruly. John Young tied him by his hands to a tree, and there he was obliged to remain for the rest of the day.

These Indians had many dogs and ponies. Most of the ponies were tame, but some were quite wild and would occasionally jump over a brush fence. Frequently when they moved camp a long train of ponies loaded down with bark mats, skins, and blankets could be seen following the trail into the thick woods. A buck, or several, holding a gun in his arms, rode ahead and the other ponies followed him. The squaws with children were usually mounted and some of the men walked beside the ponies. Sometimes the men rode and the squaws walked. Often they could be seen taking slippery-elm bark to the trading house. The bark was carried in bundles hanging across the backs of the ponies. This bark, of which they gathered large quantities, was taken sometimes as far as Colby, Medford, and Dancy, there being trails to all these places. It was stripped off the trees in spring, after which it was dried, rolled, and tied up in bundles. Over a radius of many miles these trees were denuded and many dead red elm trees could in consequence be seen standing or fallen on the ground. When some of the early settlers arrived most of these trees had already been stripped for miles around.

The late Mr. John Brinkman of Rozellville traded with these Indians for many years. He came here about 1880. He could talk their own language. These Indians trapped and bartered chiefly the skins of muskrats, skunks, foxes, raccoons and sometimes weasels, otters and minks. They also gathered ginseng and made maple sugar which they also occasionally sold. Mr. Brinkman during one season bought almost $3,000 worth of ginseng root, paying the Indians at the rate of $2.00 per pound. The Indians also gathered evergreens and occasionally brought in deer hair which were bought and shipped by the traders. Venison, i. e. the hams then known as "saddles" were also bought and shipped. They tanned deer skins and made moccasins, mittens, tobacco pouches, jackets, and leggins. Each Indian had one or several pairs of large snowshoes. Baskets of all kinds and sizes were made. Red with blue stripes was a favorite color for their blankets. In the earlier years they wore shirts which they made from calico, breech clouts and also buckskin jackets, leggins and moccasins, and when hunting a powder horn or cartridge belt with a knife and scabbard completed the accoutrement. Occasionally

one or more Indians could be seen at Brinkman's or at Marshfield in full regalia, wearing feather head-dress, sashes, moccasins, etc.

The following are the names of some of the Potawatomi of this village, some of the younger of whom are still living at the village in the forest near McCord: Jim Spoon, Tom, brother of John Young, Frank Young, Jim Young, Big Nose Joe, Sam Brown, Tom Enowa, Jack and Norwegian Saginaw, Jim Agen, Joe Nequeskum, Nwee or John Louis, Joe Nodogee, Shug-na-abo-go-quah, and Tu-kum. The latter, known as Old Tukum, died at Brinkman's place the morning he returned from Kansas. Joe Nequeskum died some years ago near Phlox; it is said that he was a son of the well-known Potawatomi chief Wampum, or Wamexico, at Manitowoc. One old Indian from this village was from Chicago and stated that he sold furs to early traders there. Another one of these old men went by the name of Captain Jack. Mr. William Geblein, who located in Marathon County fifty years ago, states that some of these Potawatomi who lived here at the time of his arrival, at one time had their homes at Theresa, Wis., where he had known some of them. There was an Indian village at Theresa on the Rock River, where the "Soo" depot is now located. Solomon Juneau was looked upon as one of their chiefs.

About 1880 many of these Indians left the "Indian Farm" and moved to Perkinstown, Taylor County, Wis. Many again returned to Skunk Hill and this place later. They left here permanently twenty-two years ago for Perkinstown, thence to McCord and points in Forest County and other places. Prof. H. C. Fish, a former teacher in the Marshfield High School, writes: "In the recollection of our first citizens the 'Indian Farm' was a rendezvous for all Indians. The Potawatomi village lay in a sequestered nook on the hill. On this site is a large burying ground, and only a few years ago when the farmer was doing his spring plowing the horses would once in a while step through into a grave. Mr. Hanson found a dozen cache or store houses on his place. At the foot of a gentle slope near the principal clearing is a large bubbling spring with its many divergent paths tramped smooth by the moccasined men, each narrow path leading to some old home in the woods. One cache pit on this farm was 42 inches square and three feet deep, lined with small poles and earth heaped up around it so that it seemed as if it was built in a mound. From that site a trail extends along the top of the hill to the Chippewa village one mile east and the second part of the old Indian Farm. This trail had been used in later years for a logging road, yet the deep path trod by many a silent-footed red man is plainly visible. The Chippewa village and burying ground lay on the hillside overlooking the Big Eau Pleine and a broad expanse of wilderness. The trail from the Chippewa site extends down the river a mile, crosses the Big Eau Pleine to the northeast, and then on to Mosinee. The third trail in this section started a mile north of Rozellville and went due north two miles, east three miles through a wild country, crossing the Big Eau Pleine at that most picturesque place, the old Indian ford; it then zigzagged northeast three miles and then east into Mosinee." Some of these Chippewas by name were Paul and Pete Whitefish, Joe Alex, Joe Shubka, John Skimes, and Jack Dout. Prof. Fish obtained the following facts from old settlers pertaining to a custom of the Indians in killing their aged. "In 1872 there was an old squaw who lived out near Rozellville.

She was well known around that country. As time went on she became more and more useless and at last could care for herself no longer. The Indians had a council and decided they must shoot her. So they gave her three days respite. During those three days she blackened her face with gun powder and chanted the death dirge; then she disappeared. For a long time no one knew anything about her, but at last it crept out that the Indians had shot her." "The second example happened in 1876. Old man Saginaw was blind and quite a care for his sons. He had clung on to life with remarkable vitality and it seemed as if he would outlive the rest of the family. One day he was in town with one of his boys and when they had started for home his son tried to kill him near the present site of the Thomas House, but he was prevented by our early townsman Louie Rivers. Time went on. The boys and the old man had always lived out between the Big and Little Eau Pleine near Week's mill. One day Thomas Saginaw returned from hunting and said to Jack and the other boys, 'Why do you keep talking about killing the old man and never kill him?' At that he turned and shot the old man dead. Jack Saginaw is buried in Section 36, Township 27, Range 4 East, near the picturesque Indian ford."

Riverside Village Site.—Another favorite haunt of the Indian was at Riverside. The older settlers still remember the dances held here. This site was in Sections 23 and 24 of McMillan Township.

Lutz Village Site.—Another old village was on the Lutz farm, in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Day Township.

Fish Dam.—On the Engman place was a V-shaped fish dam made of stones. There also was an Indian ford in this neighborhood.

Other sites were in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26 of Day Township and in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34 of Day Township.

Lahr Burials. There was a burial place on the old Lahr farm in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Day Township.

Austin Village Site. There was a Chippewa village and cemetery on the old Austin place. This was situated on a hill overlooking the Big Eau Pleine River, in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6 of Green Valley Township.

Berdan Camp. A small camp was situated on the George Berdan farm in Auburndale Township, in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10. When the Berdan family settled here in 1876 there was a cluster of wigwams here near a fine spring. Mr. W. Berdan, now residing at Milladore, relates that when a boy he was lost in the woods. An Indian found him and took him to his home.

Rice Lake Sites. Rice Lake and the village sites—prehistoric and historic—along its border, constitute one of the most interesting regions in this vicinity. Messrs. G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish, former residents of Marshfield, in 1906 followed the old Indian trails and described many village sites and mound groups for the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Mr. Peter Hoffman, who formerly owned a farm on Rice Lake, gathered an interesting collection of prehistoric Indian stone artifacts here. This collection may still be in existence in Marsh-

field, where Mr. Hoffman located after selling his farm to Mr. G. H. Reynolds. Rice Lake before it was drained formed a large bayou of the Little Eau Pleine. It was filled with clear water fed by springs. Wild rice was very abundant along its shores. Fish and fowl were plentiful. Around the lake was a heavily timbered country chosen by the Indians as their camping and battle grounds. This extinct lake is situated in the southwest portion of Green Valley Township.

Smoky Hill.—The following interesting article was taken from a newspaper clipping. The writer thus far has been unable to ascertain the name of the paper. "Smoky Hill rises up to the southwest of the lake and from the bank overlooking the lake and from the mounds and other evidences, was the Chicago of the Wisconsin River valley. The Indian tradition tells us that after many wars the place became haunted and on certain times of the year a great smoke would rise from the tree tops, but nothing ever burned. It was for this reason that it derived its name. When Chief John Young and his tribe rendezvoused near Rozellville, he ofter related the story of Smoky Hill as told him by his forefathers. It was no doubt a superstition but it is said that the Indians would never trespass there, believing in their untutored minds that it was possessed by the spirit of a murdered chieftain, whose anger even after death manifested itself in clouds of smoke as a warning to keep away."

"It was left to Peter Chaurette to hand down an event of importance which took place on this hill. Peter Chaurette died June 29, 1884, at the age of 74, and lies out in the Rozellville cemetery, forgotten except when brought to the minds of our old timers. He was a one-armed half-breed who had lost that member, Mr. Rozell says, in a hunting trip. Mr. Chaurette was educated in Montreal. His father was a French soldier and knew of the battle on Smoky Hill, and this was handed on down to his son and thence to many of the older settlers.

"In spring, 28 years before our Declaration of Independence was signed, the Chippewa left their camping grounds on Smoky Hill and went down the river for sugaring or to take their furs to some trading post. It was not long before runners came up with the main body of the Chippewa and told them the Winnebago had taken possession of their village on Smoky Hill. From the natural position of the hill with its surrounding swamps and impregnable forest, the Chippewa knew that they could not take it without aid. A messenger was sent to Green Bay asking for ten soldiers to drive the hated Winnebago, or as the French called them, the "Puants" or Stinkards, from this region teeming with game of the forest and lake and rich in fields of rice. The French sent them ten or twelve soldiers, each armed with a gun, and the fort also sent a few guns for the Indians. They had for additional equipment two two-inch field pieces. During the fall the warrior crowd started from the falls where Wausau is located, and paddling speedily down the Wisconsin River the band turned into the Big Eau Pleine River. The trip up the river was swift and secret. When they reached what was later Weeks Mill in Section 13, Township 26, Range 5 East, they were one and one-fourth miles from the Little Eau Pleine. They portaged across this place and landed three miles below the place of conflict. One battery went down the river to cut off any bands of Winnebago who might be waiting in ambush for the Chippewa. The other battery quickly, in the night, steered for the hill of smoke. They reached the place and found it strongly guarded.

With their superstitious fear of fighting in the dark, they lay low until the birds whispered to them of an approaching day. The Winnebago were on guard and at once the tragedy of the hill was on—300 Chippewa with their 10 or 12 Frenchmen matched against 300 Winnebago. It was no easy matter for the Chippewa to skulk through the surrounding swamps, nor for the French to get near the defending force on the slope. With the better arms of the French, for a time the Winnebago were driven slowly back, and many a redskin fell toward the French as the little two-inch spurted out its fire and smoke. But the powder soon gave out and the battle raged with a listless fire of guns, the bow and arrow, the spear, and the tomahawk. All that day the fighting was kept up with varying success until at last by the superior cunning of the French and Chippewa the Winnebago fell back and fled east through forest and swamp, and gathered their forces together some seven miles down the river near Section 33, Township 26, Range 6. Here to their fearful surprise they met the first battery. The last stand was made as a wolf fights for life. The desperation of the conquered can no longer be measured by muscle, but with the thought of what capture meant to them—torture over fires—they sprang to the center of death. Flight had weakened them, their arrows were almost gone. With a short struggle all was over. The Chippewa again went back to the spot surrounded by all that was beautiful; the French to their trapping and to the fort, telling of this occurrence as one of the many tragedies that made life for them one long source of interest. We do not know how long the Chippewa remained here, but today the Indians of all tribes look upon this hill with superstition and grunt a few inarticulate words about a Big One that dwells there."

Smoky Hill Mounds.—There formerly was a group of conical and oblong shaped mounds on this hill. The conical or circular mounds were from forty to sixty feet in diameter. There were formerly large tree stumps on some of these mounds. Messrs. G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish explored several of these mounds. In one, two skeletons were found, one of which was in a flexed or sitting posture facing east. Charcoal, ashes, and a few potsherds were also found. In another mound only a skeleton was found. This former island, "Smoky Hill," is 60 acres in extent. Mr. Charles Brinkman, who has lived on the hill for over 20 years, stated to the writer that formerly the Indians would occasionally come to the hill to trap. However, they would not remain on the island after dark, but row across to the north bank of Rice Lake and camp there over night. The superstitious fear of encountering the "White Deer" and "Hairy Man or Monster." Hoboglins that haunt the hill caused them to make their departure before darkness set in.

The Portage.—Another very interesting and historic spot is three miles down the river at the portage where the Big and Little Eau Pleine are but a mile and a quarter apart. On the north bank of the Little Eau Pleine, on the Straub farm, three conical and circular mounds can still be seen in the cultivated field. Some of these mounds were dug into. In one mound two skeletons were found. In another, it was said, there were four feet of human bones, some stone arrow heads, and pottery. In the third no evidences of burial were found. There was a ford across the Little Eau Pleine at this point. South of the Eau Pleine is a small "island" surrounded on all sides by marsh and in former years entirely

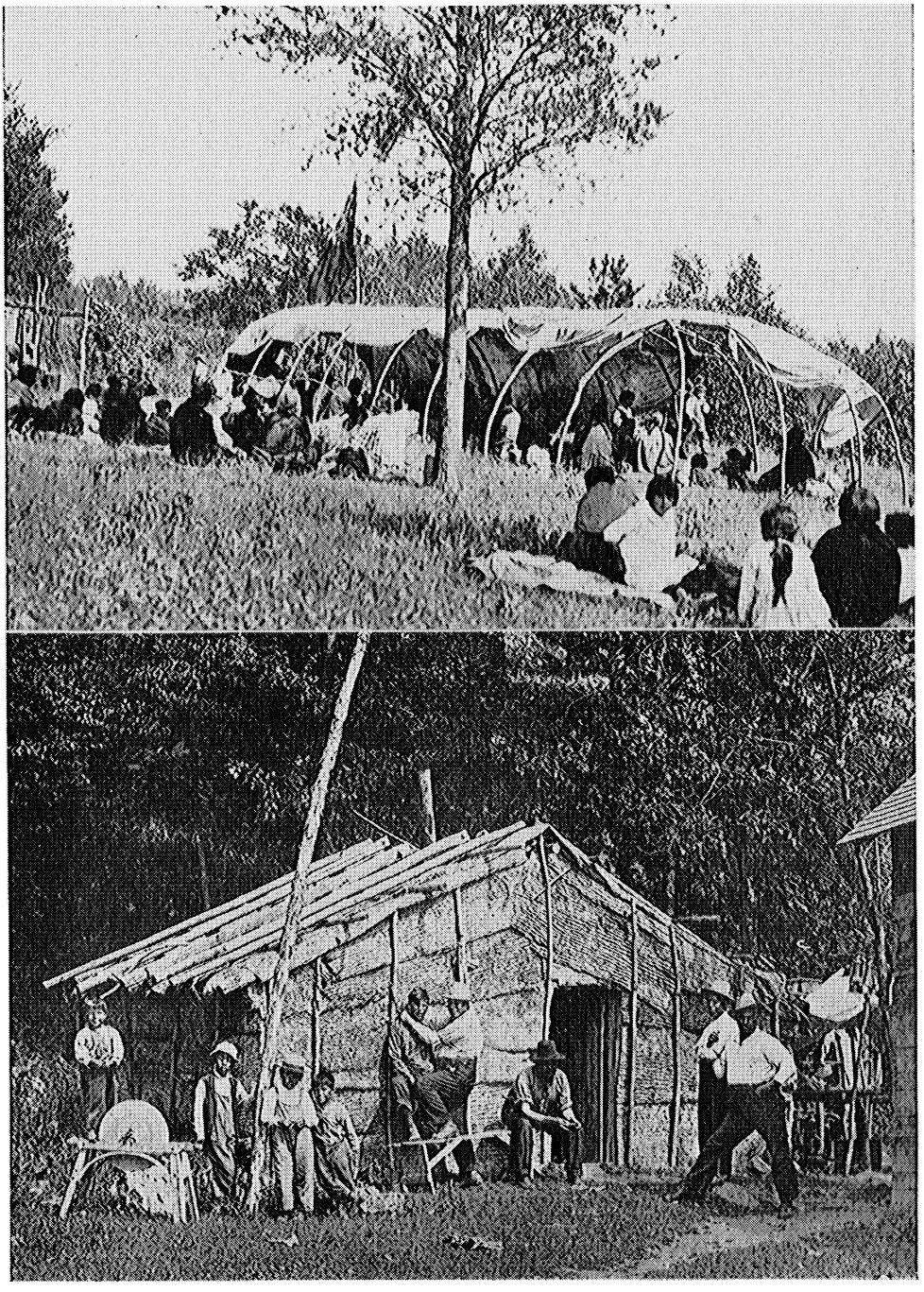
by water. This island is situated about one-half mile south and one-half mile east of the group of mounds just described. On it are three small mounds. Two of these are of a conical shape, one is oblong. Between these two rivers, was a well defined trail. At the north end of the portage, south of the Big Eau Pleine on the W. C. Goes farm was the site of a Potawatomi village. Here was a cemetery of fourteen graves. It is said that a well-known chief lies buried here. On the Fred Baur place some old coins and stone relics were found.

Bear Creek Sites.—Along the course of Bear Creek were a number of village and camp sites. Residents of the township of Milladore remember one camp especially. This was situated in Section 16, about one mile south of Bear Creek on a well chosen sheltered spot. There were some pines here six or seven feet in diameter. The stretch between the Little Eau Pleine Swamp and Mill Creek was covered by some of the finest pine forest in Wisconsin. There was a clearing of about two acres in extent, on which were several log cabins and tepees covered with skins of bear and deer and reed mats. A war dance was enacted here occasionally, compared to which the pow-wow dances of today are very tame affairs. The long braided hair of the Indian women was often a source of admiration to the white visitors. There were about 50 Indians in this village winter and summer.

Mill Creek Sites.—Mill Creek was another favorite haunt of the Indians. On the H. Bertram place in Section 13 of Sherry Township there was a clearing and a cemetery composed of six graves. Some years ago a bark wigwam was still standing here. For years after the Indians had left this place they returned in the fall while gathering ginseng and visited these graves. When these graves were plowed over skeletons were exposed. These had been buried in pine wood boxes. Small elevations until recently marked some of the graves. Others were covered with boulders. Coins, bangles or ear rings made of coins, porcelain pipes, traps, etc. were found.

Kee-Ah's Village.—On the former Fred Graham farm on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Arpin Township, on Mill Creek between Auburndale and Arpin, was one of the largest villages in Wood County. This was sometimes referred to as Kee-Ah's Village. Kee-ah was the chief of all the Potawatomi in this vicinity. It is said that he has descendants at Stone Lake, Forest County. He is probably buried at McCord, Wis.

Skunk Hill.—The bluff known as Powers Bluff was known to the Indians as Tah-qua-kik, or Tah-quaw-king. It is said that some Potawatomi already lived at Skunk Hill in 1866. Skunk Hill, as Powers Bluff is commonly referred to, may not at present be called an Indian village in a strict sense of the term, as there are but several Indian families still living on the hill at all seasons of the year. However, during the time that the ceremonial dances are held, this well known hill takes on the aspect of a real Indian village. During the first days of May, just before planting time when the "oak leaves are about half their size," the first big dance is held on the hill. Then the Indian again returns to his former hearths and amid the chanting and the beating of drums gives thanks to his God for the return of spring. Indian guests and visitors come from distant parts of the state. Former residents of this and other sites of Wood County come from the Potawatomi village at McCord, Flambeau, Stone Lake in Forest



THE WAR BUNDLE SACRIFICE
BARK HOUSE OF SKUNK HILL INDIANS

County, and from Laona and Wabeno. Visitors frequently come from Kansas, Michigan, and other states. The Winnebago of Wood County regularly attend these Potawatomi ceremonial dances. Again, about the first days of July, when the ferns among the rocks and the flowers on the hill are at their loveliest, this sleepy hill becomes imbued with life as the Indians again resort hither for the performance of their sacred rites. Some come by train and alight at Arpin, the nearest station. A few come by automobile, while some may come by team all the way from McCord and Laona. One old squaw already past the seventieth milestone of life, "Annabelle Good Village" by name, can be seen trudging along the country road, leading her grandson by the hand and heavily burdened with bags and baskets, gradually wending her way towards the hill. This dance the Indians call their religion dance or dance of thanksgiving. A lack of space prevents the writer from describing it further than to state that it lasts four days. It is conducted in the dance circle. There are five drums and eight drummers, the latter going from one drum to another until all drums have been in use. Eagle Pigeon, who wears an eagle feather in his hat, is one of the leaders. The old men, White Pigeon, John Mustache, John Nouvee, Jim Young, and a few others, are the speakers. After each interval one of these gives a brief address. The Link boys, Bill and James, are masters of ceremony at the dance. The women at certain times join in the chant but do not dance. There is some variation in the ceremony from day to day. The last or fourth day seems to be the most important. Great earnestness prevails at all times. The Indians all appear in their best clothes and fineries, and some in full regalia, with faces painted with red stripes, etc. Some carry wands and others war clubs. The last day the eagle feather war bustle plays a prominent part in the ceremony. White visitors are permitted as spectators, but taking pictures of the dance is strictly prohibited. At the close of the fourth day at about 5 p. m. the drumming ceases, the four flags are taken from the poles, and the Indians march around the circle to their lodges and cabins, and the dance is over.

Another religious dance which shares with the foregoing in importance is the Medicine Lodge dance. This dance is the great religion dance of all the Algonkin tribes. According to the origin myth the medicine dance was given to the first man by the gods below to make up for the loss of his brother or companion whom they had enticed away from him. This dance is held whenever a new member is initiated into the medicine lodge society, or else to ask for the recovery of an afflicted person, or for other similar purposes.

After the dance some of the visitors from the distant parts of the state usually remain on the hill for a time before making their departure. A "Peace Dinner" is often given before the guests leave. Later during the summer, or towards fall, there is a harvest dance.

Among some of the well known Indians on the hill was the Indian, Chicog, from the Flambeau reservation. According to some Potawatomi Indians, the city of Chicago received its name from one of Chicog's ancestors, a chief by the name of Chicog. The mention of Chicago first appears in narratives describing LaSalle's expedition; so if there should be any basis for the Indians' claims as to the origin of the name, the tradition must have been brought down hundreds of years. At any rate Chicog was an interesting young Indian. The writer has a

picture of him and his two sisters, taken at Flambeau. Young Chicog, as the writer was informed, died at Battle Creek, Mich., while serving in the army during the late war. His sisters are probably still living at Flambeau.

The writer has been able to obtain some very interesting material and pictures of old Potawatomi Indians and chiefs as well as a collection, at present exhibited at Madison, of most interesting Potawatomi relics. He is much indebted to Dr. A. S. Pflum of Milladore for kind assistance in this work.

Before leaving this subject the writer would call attention to a jut of rock standing out prominently from the crest on top of the hill. This rock is known as "Spirit's Chair" according to a legend woven about it. The cemetery on the hill is quite large. The graves are covered with "roofs" constructed of slabs, boulders or small logs thickly covered with moss. Some well-known chiefs are buried here. Many a noted hunter, warrior, or chief, many an Indian whose name is appended to some important treaty, lies buried in one or another of the many Indian cemeteries of Wood County and this vicinity. Simon Kahquados, a chief of the Forest County Potawatomi, states that Che-chaw-kose is buried at Skunk Hill. Che-chaw-kose is mentioned in the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832, made at Tippecanoe River. According to Simon Kahquados he was a brother of the chief, Ah-quee-we, of Sheboygan, a signer of the Chicago Treaty of 1833. The writer has a British medal and other relics of Chief Ah-quee-wee, as well as a British medal (George III) and an old United States flag, and other relics, formerly belonging to Chief Wampum of Manitowoc, another signer of various treaties. A Potawatomi Indian, who ten years ago still lived near Wisconsin Rapids, but who moved with his family to Stone Lake, Forest County, is the proud owner of a Washington medal. This was given to his grandfather, who was a chief at or near Chicago.

At present John Nouwe, Mrs. Rose Dekorah, and Eagle Pigeon, the oldest son of White Pigeon, with his family, are the only permanent residents on the hill. Albert Thunder, White Pigeon's son-in-law, lives towards the south at the base of the hill.

John Nouwe, also known as John Louis, is over 80 years of age. He was born, according to his statement, on the Lake Michigan shore between Milwaukee and Chicago. He still remembers all the various Potawatomi villages near Milwaukee, Waukesha, Horicon Marsh, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Waupaca counties. He mentions a certain river by the Indian name Men-neu-keh Sebe. This the writer has not yet been able to locate. When asked the meaning of the term Sheboygan in Indian, "Shab-wa-wa-gon," John Nouwe without much thought gave the meaning as: "A noise that goes through you which was heard at the mouth of the Sheboygan River." John Nouwee's mother died in Kansas and his father about one mile east of Steven's Point. He is a widower and has one daughter living in Kansas. White Pigeon, probably the best known of these Indians at present living in Wood County, is not a Potawatomi but a Winnebago; his mother was a half Potawatomi. White Pigeon married a Prairie Band Potawatomi woman and lived with the Potawatomi so long that he was cancelled from the Winnebago roll and enrolled as a Prairie Band Potawatomi. His parents went from La Crosse to Kansas, where he was born. He came to Arpin in 1907. The Indian name for White Pigeon is Wab-me-me. White

Pigeon occasionally tells of the days when he hunted Buffalo on the plains.

The following article entitled "The Indian's Feelings On the Land Problem," is another of the very interesting articles that appeared in one of the Marshfield papers in 1905-1906. The writer has not been able to ascertain the name of the paper or the writer of the article.

"One of the Potawatomies who had lived a long time on his government farm in Kansas came back last summer to good old Wisconsin and was sitting under the porch of his little log hut dreaming of former years here. After a long time in thought he looked up and said, 'Kansas so smooth. No like it.' Then his face lighted up, 'Wisconsin a good place.'

"When we look over this district which includes Wood, Marathon and part of Clark County we can say emphatically that Wisconsin was certainly a good place for the silent man of the forest. Here they had the beautiful, shady, stream-cut valleys, the hills covered with hard maple, ridges of hard wood and forests of pine. The marshes gave to them grasses and reeds for their baskets and mats and filled their crude kettles with many a wild fowl. Then each fall the wild cranberry was a source of profit to them. The lakes and rivers yielded their wild rice and fish and cargoes of beaver, fox, mink and rat were trapped along the banks. The small cleared space around the log hut, fertile as the Nile, gave an abundant harvest of squash and corn. This district was not lacking in large game to try the prowess of the Indian boy who was earning his first feather. The swift-footed deer and the wary doe, the strong shouldered bear and the wild cat, quick of muscle, constantly brought out the cunning in our child of nature. Nor was our dreamer shut in, as in a valley, so that his emotions for something beyond were stunted, for here we may find hills that overlook valleys and rivers and miles to more hills of rock and more tree topped ridges. These were the conditions under which our red men rove this part of our state.

"One of the interesting spots in Wood County for an Indian village was at Skunk Hill on the old Meecham place. This Indian clearing covered about 20 acres and was an ideal location for the silent man of the forest. The north wind could not find the place, for behind it were high rocks and hills covered with dense woods. The south winds beat upon the village and with the warm sun the dreaming man was made more drowsy. The scenery from the Meecham place is one that promotes silent revery. Across the deep valley, six and ten miles away, the hills and clearings stand out vividly. The bluffs and hills of rocks, hidden by haze, to the distance of 35 miles could not but impress the old nature wonderer. Even to us, who are not imbued with the spirit of the great outdoors, this scenic panorama had a compelling, hypnotic influence.

"During the past summer a number of Indian families have lived on Skunk Hill near the camping grounds of their fore-fathers. These Indians were picturesquely living in their round bark houses and log huts. They all seemed to vie with one another in building and living the way their fore-fathers had lived. In the silent, somnolent forest they formed their round bark houses, as the Hebrew of old constructed the beautiful temple 'so that there was neither hammer nor ax nor any other tool of iron heard while it was in building.' A frame work of poles and branches was made and bound together. Then this frame work was entirely covered with large pieces of bark, firmly held in place by the tough,

pliable, rope-like strips of dogwood bark. One of the brightest of the Indians, Frank Crow, said, 'Good house for summer the, but, ugh! bad, cold for winter.' Around the inner wall of this house is a platform 30 inches high and seven and eight feet wide. This is used for a lounging place by day and a bed by night. Their blankets were neatly folded up against the wall. In the center was an open place with dirty floor and a pile of ashes where they had cooked their meals on rainy days. On the bough rafters were hung roots of various kinds. They seemed to enjoy the quiet woods, and their language was still the language of nature life. As a rule they seemed to be clean Indians for they washed all the dishes after dinner, and swept the ground around the huts, and kept the place generally in order.

"We pointed at a new made grave and asked 'Who?' 'That was a young fellow, 19 years, died four weeks ago.' The grave was covered with cord wood sticks, and like the old Spartan burial it was placed near the house. 'Where does the spirit go after death?' Frank got very serious and said, 'All, both white man and Indian, go right to Great Spirit. The Indian and white man are divided. Indian goes that way (west) far, so far to the setting sun.' 'Then where?' 'Oh, we must not tell. Old folks tell us not to tell where Indian go. White man mustn't know.'

"The land question, the same problem that bothered the chief, King Philip, the orator Tecumseh, and Black Hawk, was constantly upon the lips of Frank Crow. We sat down in his bark house and remarked upon the beauty of the surrounding country. Frank broke in and said, 'Why don't you help us get our old lands? You white men should not have the whole country. The Indian once had this whole land. 3,236 years ago he first came in possession of it. But now what have we? We would like to stay here. This is a good place. White man want much for his land. White man wants all this land. The Great Spirit, the Great Chief up there owns all of this world, He holds this world in His arms as a father holds a baby. He meant us to have some of it. The first part of the century, the Great Father who lives way in the east, had a council down at Prairie du Chien, lots of Indians came to council, the lands were divided, and my tribe, the Menomonie, got all the land between the Wisconsin and the Black River, north to the place where the rivers nearly touch. (Probably near Medford). The Chippewas got land north of the Black. Fine no hunting ground. Much woods and streams. When granted this land, white man on this side of Wisconsin. Another man came. More came. We ask what are you doing here? I buy land of Great Father. Indian move west, soon no land for Indian. He poor, very poor!'

"The old Indian puffed on his pipe a long time and, in answer to a question regarding the history of his tribe he continued: 'When my grandfather was a very young man, he moved from the place where Chicago is, to where Milwaukee is. Then they moved to Hemlock Creek, west of Grand Rapids. When I was small, just large enough to shoot a partridge or any small bird, we moved to this place. About that time land was allotted on reservation in Shawano County. All must register. None of our band registered, so we must all stay on the outside of reservation. We soon moved back here. Then we were divided and some moved to county line (Saunder's place) and some south of Auburndale

(Fred Graham's farm). This place here and south of Auburndale good for sugar camps. Skunk Hill especially good, south hill here, extra good.' These two long speeches were about all the old Indian could stand, and as he left us he pointed at his dinner of soup and unleavened bread which had been set out for him some time before. The village on the Saunder's place, which was in Wood and Marathon Counties, held nearly 400 Indians, summer and winter. The Indians are gone, but the springs which quenched their thirst on the Saunder's place are still flowing. And from their lands in Kansas the hills, rocks and stream-cut valleys are forever beckoning them to the lands which delighted their forefathers—to the silent forests of Wisconsin.

"The statement of the old Indian concerning the gathering at Prairie du Chien is corroborated in the Congressional record of the 57th Congress, in the volume on Indian treaties. August 19, 1825, the United States invited the Chippewa, Fox, Sac, Menomonie, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi tribes of Indians living upon the Illinois, to meet its commissioners, William Clark and Lewis Cass at Prairie du Chien. At this time the Menomonie claims were not settled as the boundary lines of the Menomonie were not definite. The chiefs with a number of Indians from each tribe constituted an immense assemblage of red men."

Grimm Mound Group.—A group of five mounds is located on the Charles Grimm farm almost three-quarters of a mile east of Skunk Hill, in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Arpin Township, and across the road in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section. One prominent mound in front of the house was excavated. It was four feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Three skeletons were found in it. The other mounds are all conical in shape, from 25 to 30 feet in diameter and two to three feet high. The presence of this group of prehistoric earthworks as well as the discovery of a large cache of stone implements and other relics just west of the hill indicates that this hill was also a favorite spot for prehistoric Indians.

G. H. Reynolds and H. C. Fish in 1906 described a village site and cemetery on the old Meecham place at Skunk Hill, in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Arpin Township, as follows: "A trail ran westward from a village site at Skunk Hill in Section 33, Arpin Township (passing a village site in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31) to the Yellow River, in Richfield Township; thence northwest along the river to the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 28. Here it divided, one branch crossing the river to a village site in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30, the other running northeast for about a mile to Section 22, and thence northwest to a village site in the southwest quarter of Section 8."

There was a village and cemetery in Marshfield Township near the center of Section 3, and in Lincoln Township, in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 24.

Marshfield Village Site.—In the northern part of Marshfield, near the City park, and on Central Avenue, near A Street, there was an Indian camp or village. Here they had a dancing-place and cemetery and wigwams covered with mats. There also was a camp where the Fourth Ward School now stands. As the white village grew in size the Indians moved farther and farther northward. Their last

camp was on the bank of the creek north of the city. It is stated that at one time an Indian got drunk and handled his knife in too free a manner. A white man aroused at the Indian's behavior, struck him a blow on the head killing him (see Chapter on Marshfield). The next day the village was filled with hundreds of Indians. The white settlers were greatly alarmed that day.

In the early seventies there was an Indian scare in this section of the state. The Sioux came from Minnesota with scalps hanging to their belts and tried to stir the Chippewa to go on the warpath. They used all sorts of persuasion to accomplish this end. However, it was the boast of the Chippewa that he had never raised his gun against the whites, and all the fiery speeches of the Sioux came to naught.

The early settlers state that the Indians of that period were rather wild, but on the whole were good neighbors. There never was much trouble between the Indians and whites so long as the former did not obtain fire water. Some of these old white settlers say that the Indians were honest and were just as good neighbors to them as whites. Mr. Prosper Beauchaine, who first visited the camp at the Grand Rapids in 1840, and who was one of the men who built the first camp in the Yellow River Valley in the winter of 1848-49, states that the Chippewa had many camps along the Yellow River known in Indian as Necedah River. Mr. Beauchaine settled in Lincoln Township in 1868 and was one of the first white settlers in this part of Wood County. He states that John Pottsveign settled at Bakerville in 1864. Mr. Pottsveign, also known as "Little John," married a Chippewa squaw. His home was at Bakerville just east of the present location of Lincoln Park. Mrs. Pottsveign had one brother, Aniwash, and another one, Peshen by name. The Chippewa bands made the Pottsveign place their rendezvous whenever they passed through this vicinity.

Other Indians well known along the Yellow River, and at the Pottsveign camp were Rocky Run George and Good Hunter, both of whom served in the Civil War. Others were Black River George and Big Bull. Many Indians were buried on the Pottsveign place. John Pottsveign is also buried there.

The following interesting story appeared in the Marshfield News, in September, 1905:

"It happened 30 years ago when all the white folks in and around Nasonville did not amount to as much as a good sized threshing crew. The Indians were plentiful then and for aught anybody knew were friendly to the settlers. John Rausch, for it is he who relates the adventure, was a comparatively young man. He and his wife had chosen their home in the wilderness, built a house of logs and begun to clear what is now one of the best farms in that section. Near where the house stood was a spring of water, a fit camping ground for the red men. Mr. Rausch had but a few acres cleared which he had seeded to wheat.

"One day in harvest time the chief of a small band came to him and asked permission to come on his land within easy reach of the spring. He gave his permission but cautioned them to leave things not belonging to them alone. Everything went smoothly until one afternoon when passing near this camp he noticed a number of children in the field filling their blankets with wheat which they shelled by rubbing in their hands. The shelled wheat they carried home and boiled like rice.

He drove them away but when he was gone they returned. The third time he caught them he was angered and in a threatening way said that if he caught them there again he would make soup of them, using the Indian expression for that dish. It had the desired effect for he never saw them there after that, but it was the threat he made that came near costing him his life.

"In the tribe was an old squaw that made baskets out of strips of wood. One day she went out in the woods to gather a supply of the timber from which to make the splints. She was accompanied by a little Indian boy seven or eight years of age. While busy preparing her bundle of sticks the little fellow strayed away and as he was nowhere to be seen when ready to return she came back to camp alone thinking he had returned without her. But he had not and his sudden disappearance caused a stir. This was on a Friday forenoon and a search was immediately instituted. Somehow from the beginning, no doubt from the threat he made they suspected Mr. Rausch. All that day and long into the night a vigilant hunt was kept up. The search was continued the next day, in which the settlers joined, but with no better success. Couriers were sent to different tribes then camping in that vicinity and with them came their two medicine men. The mother of the boy was frantic and believed in her untutored heart that Mr. Rausch had either murdered her boy or was holding him in captivity, and threats were made that unless the lost one was found his life would pay the penalty. It was their belief that the boy had been dragged to the spring and drowned, for on several occasions they were seen to search it closely, even poking into it with sticks.

"In those times locks on doors were not so plentiful as now, the old fashioned latch taking their place. On the Sunday following the disappearance of the boy Mr. and Mrs. Rausch were treated to a most startling awakening. It was about five o'clock in the morning when both were sleeping soundly. They were suddenly aroused by the quilts being jerked from the bed and on looking up there stood the mother of the boy. She had quietly gained entrance to the house to determine if they held the child in captivity, and when she did not find him left as unceremoniously as she came.

"John had more hair on his head than he has now and to save it under these circumstances you can believe caused him some uneasiness. Sunday evening with no returns from the lost boy, a big meeting was held. A narrow tent with high poles and open at the top was constructed. On the top of the poles were bells. In the tent sat the medicine man and around were gathered the men and women of the tribe. Those on the outside beat drums and sang a dirge while the medicine man shook the poles and made the bells rattle. It was a queer spectacle but not without a purpose. The medicine man was to receive the great spirit who would tell to him the whereabouts of the missing one. John was about as much interested in the coming of the spirit as anyone and as it was an open meeting he sat on a log near by witnessing the scene which might decide his fate. As said before there were two medicine men. The first to go in the tent was one that had come from the Rice Lake district. The drums beat and the bells jingled but the spirit came not. Something was wrong, and appearing before the crowd the medicine man said it would be impossible to get the spirit until the pale face took a hike. Silently Mr. Rausch withdrew and soon the rattle and din broke forth anew. The spirit came and whispered in the red man's ear that the lost

boy was dead. A scowl went over their faces, but not content with the decision, the other medicine man was asked to commune with the spirit. Again the rattle of drums and ringing of bells signified another communion. When quiet once more reigned and the medicine man came from the lodge and repeated the message the spirit had told him, a more happy look appeared on their faces—yet they were puzzled to know which message was true. With a wave of his hand he bade them be quiet and in measured tones said the boy lives. He knew it for the spirit had spoken to him plainly, even describing the spot which was in the deep woods far to the west. He was there sitting on a log crying. It was late at night when the council had finished, but before the break of day the next morning, the medicine man followed by a party of searchers started for the spot as directed by the spirit, and whether by circumstance or otherwise, the boy was found exactly as given out by the medicine man the night previous. He was nearly dead from exposure and hunger but when returned to camp there was great rejoicing. His recovery acquitted Mr. Rausch and it was hard to say which felt better over the return of the missing one, he or the Indian boy's mother."

Indian Hill Site.—There also was a large village on Indian Hill, west of the place formerly known as Hansen Station, Hansen Township. Mr. A. B. Cotey of Pittsville states that there were very many bark wigwams here.

The Winnebago.—The Winnebago of Wood County live on Hemlock creek in Seneca Township and for several miles along the road to Wisconsin Rapids. There are 127 adults and children in Wood County. and in the entire state they number 1284. They came to the Hemlock about the year 1910 and bought land from the white settlers. The Winnebago, have however, resided in the southwestern part of Wood County and on the Wisconsin and Yellow Rivers for a very long time.

They still observe many of their tribal customs. Here they have small farms and gardens. In front of their frame houses they construct round or oval shaped tepees covered with canvas or mats of rushes. Here the women can be seen during summer making baskets or bead work, sewing, or cooking. Occasionally the bough frame of the medicine lodge remains standing, indicating where the dance was conducted. The Winnebago Medicine Lodge Dance is somewhat similar to the Potawatomi. These religion dances are conducted in the most solemn manner. The Medicine Dance and the War Bundle Sacrifice are their main religious functions.

During the first part of August these Wood County Indians attend the annual pow-wow held in this county, when many scenes and customs are enacted for the benefit of the many white visitors. At the conclusion of this, almost the entire Indian population of Wood County resorts to the Wood County cranberry marshes, where they are employed during the cranberry-raking season. At some of the several large cranberry marshes in this county only Indians are employed raking cranberries. During the raking season, which lasts about two weeks, the Indians live in tents and wigwams at the marshes. After the day's work is completed the hours are spent at games, dances or other amusements. In the fall many go hunting, and in the winter they often hunt or trap, either at home, or else visit distant hunting grounds.

The War Bundle Sacrifice.—The war Bundle, of which there are a number of antique ones among the Indians of Wood County, originated through their legends at an early period. The original war bundle was given to an Indian by the thunder

birds or Gods Above where the Indians carried this bundle in battle. It was supposed to protect them. It contained various charms and fetiches, such as little bows and arrows, war clubs, red paint, feathers, powders and medicines, as well as practical weapons, war clubs, bows and arrows, etc., these being saturated with the medicines in the bundle. The bundle also contained the skins of sacred birds of war, snake and weasel skins, reed whistles and deer-hoof rattles and buffalo tails. The contents of the war bundle vary according to instructions the owner received in dreams. The inner wrapper should be a white tanned deer skin, the external wrapper a reed mat or woven bag. The thunder birds commanded the Indian to respect the war bundle, keep it tied with a string and away from the women. To open it is a serious offense. It is only to be opened in time of peril and when sacrifices to it are made in the spring and fall, "when the thunderers are first heard." On the death of the owner the bundle goes to one of the owner's sons who displayed the most interest in it.

At the Winnebago ceremonies witnessed by the writer the British flag played an important part. The flag was a part of the bundle, or at least belonged to the original owner of the bundle, as well as the buffalo-horn head-dress worn at the accompanying dance. One of the flags that the writer saw at the ceremony floating above the dance lodge was an old British flag that Chief Winnishiek had received from the British at Prairie du Chien. The owners of this war bundle and flag are Frank Mike, and three other descendants of Chief Winnishiek. Frank Mike, being the most familiar with the ritual of the bundle has conducted the biannual ceremony for the last 30 years.

During the ceremony, the sacred fire having been kindled with bow and drill at day break and the flag raised, the bundle owner sits near the bundle, which is opened. The bows, arrows, and war clubs are stuck in the ground. The owner occasionally blows a reed whistle which he takes from the bundle, and amid the beating of the water drum and the shaking of the gourd rattles, speaks for hours praising the contents of the bundle. The guests or visitors sit about the lodge smoking their pipes and listening to the speech. The calumet is passed around by the attendant, holding the pipe in such a manner that the mouthpiece describes an arc so that the spirits might partake. Incense made of herbs is burned in honor of the thunder gods. Tobacco and occasionally flesh is given to the bundle and prayers are often offered for the cure of a sick person. Songs are chanted successively by members of various clans. The next part of the ceremony is the feast. A whole deer, bear, or other game, or else a dog, has been prepared and is eaten by the guests before the open bundle. After the feast was over the Buffalo Dance was given. Some one known to have special buffalo powers is designated by the host to lead off the dance. The latter puts on the buffalo-horn head-dress, which he takes from the buffalo bundle, which has also been exposed beside the war bundle, and commences dancing up and down the lodge. Soon all the men join in and follow the leader, imitating the running, pawing and bellowing of a buffalo. The squaws remain stationary at the east end of the tent, keeping time to the drum. After dancing around the tent for a time the leader gets down on all fours before a dish of maple water and drinks buffalo fashion without touching the bowl. The other dancers imitate him, and after all have partaken, the leader overturns the bowl with his horns.

Some Wood County Winnebago.—One of the best known Winnebago Indians in Wood County is George Monegar. He was born in 1868 northeast of Humbird, Wis. His father, Joseph Monegar, was born near Portage, Wis., and died in Nebraska at the age of 80. He served in the army during the Civil War in 1864; he volunteered from La Crosse and was a member of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin, Company F. With him in the same regiment were several other Indians from Wood County or to the north. They were Chippewa and Potawatomi. John Whitefish, Joe Wabena, and Be-ka-me all were in Sherman's army. George Monegar's grandfather on his mother's side, Carimon by name, visited Washington from near Portage in 1824, where he signed a treaty. He is buried on the bank of the Baraboo River where the city of Baraboo now stands. In the Chicago Historical Society museum is a picture of Carimon. George Monegar's ancestors came originally from Red Banks (according to George Monegar the Indian term for Red Banks was Mo ga sho ga ra) on the east shore of Green Bay. Monegar travelled considerably from 1887 to 1894 with Adam Forepaugh and also with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows. He also performed as a rider at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Mr. Ed Wilson and Alex Lonetree are other well-known Indians from here.

In the winter of 1921-22 a Winnebago-Menominee half-breed woman from near the Hemlock died at the age of 99. Her name was "Pretty Hair." She was the oldest of the Wood County Indians. She is the first Indian to be buried in the Forest Hill cemetery at Wisconsin Rapids. She formerly lived at Keshena, Wis. When seen by the writer shortly before her death, she stated that her Indian name was Ai no lo mink and that she was born over a hundred years ago in the year when the stars fell. The writer procured a picture of the old lady. Another well-known Indian who recently died on the Hemlock was Charles Wilson, father of Ed Wilson.

One mile north and one mile east of Babcock was a Winnebago settlement named after Chief Carimon, "Carimon's Settlement." George Monegar states that there are some mounds near Babcock. Other Winnebago camps and villages were at New Dam, Scranton, Van Tassel Point, and Squaw Creek. The village at New Dam on the east fork of the Black was one of the largest.

The Wisconsin River Mound Groups and Village Sites.—The southeastern portion of Wood County, the part traversed by the Wisconsin River, is very interesting, both from a historic as well as prehistoric standpoint. Groups of mounds are numerous along the entire course of the Wisconsin River. In Adams County there are over 600 mounds, and in Juneau County there are about the same number. In Portage County there formerly were a number of mound groups on the hills bordering the Wisconsin, some of which still exist.

The Chippewa, and probably also the Winnebago, had villages here. The Chippewa from up the river made periodical trips down the Wisconsin and had temporary camps here. The Menominee also visited Wood County occasionally. The two trading posts of Amable Grignon have already been referred to. They are both shown on a map of 1840. The first white settlement began in 1827, when Daniel Whitney from Green Bay obtained a permit from the Winnebago to make shingles on the Wisconsin River, and employed about 20 Stockbridge Indians, in

addition to a white superintendent. (See Chapter VII on Early Settlement). Mr. Whitney's portrait may be seen in the State Historical Museum at Madison.

The southernmost group of mounds on the west bank of the Wisconsin River is situated in the southeast quarter of Section 21, about two miles south of Nekoosa, in Port Edwards Township. This was formerly a large and fine group. The northern portion of this group, which is still in existence, comprises about 17 mounds. There is one row or chain of about ten conical shaped mounds, the trend being east and west. The mounds are but a few feet apart, some being practically contiguous. They vary from 20 to 26 feet in diameter, and from 2½ to 4 feet in height. It is likely that some of the mounds formerly composing this chain have already been destroyed. Those that are left are still in a good stage of preservation.

Several hundred feet northwest of the chain is a long club-shaped linear mound, approximately 250 feet long. A similar distance southeast is another long club-shaped linear mound, with the following dimensions: present length, 248 feet; width, 8 to 22 feet; height, 2 to 2½ feet. It tapers and points to the river. One end was cut off by the highway.

West of this linear is an oblong-shaped mound 90 feet long and 15 feet wide. The shape of the mound is not well defined.

South of the latter mound is a row of several oblong-shaped mounds. Several years ago these mounds were still covered with a dense growth of underbrush and some trees. These have all been cut away and very likely in another year or two the land will be plowed over and the remaining mounds destroyed.

In the fields south of the mounds there still can be seen traces of former mounds. One of these partially destroyed mounds, situated at the southern extremity (northwest quarter of Section 28, Port Edwards Township) is still of large size and very conspicuous. At present it is of an oblong, oval shape and about four feet high. Some of the mounds of this group are described and illustrated in Volume XI, No. 2 of the Wisconsin Archeologist. They are mentioned as the Nekoosa group. Early settlers remember this part of the Wisconsin River bank as the location of an Indian village. Some of the Indians lived in frame houses and others in wigwams.

Mans Mounds and Village Site.—On the farm of Mr. Henry Mans, about a mile north of this group, and a short distance below Nekoosa, in Section 15, southeast quarter, Port Edwards Township, are several mounds. One large conical shaped mound stands in a cultivated field, about 400 feet from the river. It is 40 feet in diameter and at present four feet high, but originally must have been several feet higher, as much material was removed from it. Mr. Henry Mans formerly owned a collection of relics found on this land. They are at present in the collection owned by Mr. Clark Lyons of Wisconsin Rapids.

In the woods, on the southeast quarter of Section 15, on the same farm, and on the west side of the highway, are still one or several other mounds. In these woods and across the highway on the river bank was one of the largest and best known villages of the historic Indians in this part of Wood County. Until quite recently the location of the bark houses and eight or nine cabins located here, as well as the gardens, could be distinguished. The occupants most likely were a mixed band, at one time composed of several hundred Indians. There was a large cemetery in the woods already referred to.

When the first white settlers came into this region, these Indians were almost entirely of pure Indian stock. Later on many half-breeds from near Green Bay settled here. Mr. M. Marcoux, an old settler here, states that these were French and Oneida, or Stockbridge, half-bloods.

The original Indians appear to have been mostly Chippewa, and probably some Winnebago. One of the old chiefs went by the name of Oshkosh, probably meaning Osh-ka-ba-wis. Mr. Hiram Calkins, a former resident of Wausau, states (Vol. I, 123 W. H. C.) that in 1854 "The Wisconsin River Band of Chippewa numbers about 200 Indians and occupies the country from Grand Rapids up to Tomahawk Lake. The head chief of this band is Osh-ka-ba-wis, or The Messenger; the head brave is Ka-kac-o-na-yosh, or The Sparrowhawk; the chief orator is Now-o-com-ick, or The Center of the Earth; and the chief medicine man or conjuror is Mah-ca-da-o-gung-a, or The Black Nail, who performed the feat of descending the Long Falls in his canoe, and is represented by the other Indians as being a great medicine man. He is always called upon from far and near in cases of sickness, etc."

There were also some Menominee in Wood County. However, the Menominee are not mentioned by early settlers much on the west side of Wisconsin, except those who belonged to the Potawatomi bands. Wood County was primarily Chippewa, and to a lesser degree Winnebago territory. The Indians of this particular village left soon after the white settlers arrived for their respective reservations. Some went to Lac du Flambeau, others to Shawano. The half-breeds occupied this village for a considerable length of time thereafter. Of these Peter Lawndry or Landreigh is mentioned as one of the chiefs. Mr. Marcoux at one time asked one of these Indians the question who constructed these mounds in this vicinity. He replied that they were constructed by the "Black Hawk" Indians who had lived here many years previous. An old Indian at Hatfield to whom the writer put this same question answered that they were built by an extinct tribe whom he termed Ma-say-ha-nee.

Mr. Marcoux relates that on one occasion he witnesses a conjuror (medicine man) work himself into a frenzy in his lodge in this village, where he conferred with the assembled gods regarding his patient's sickness. After awhile he emerged from the lodge knowing the proper medicine required to restore the patient to health. The writer has been able to obtain from Potawatomi Indians in Forest County several small drums and bone tubes used by these medicine men. The drum was instrumental in locating the disease and by the aid of bone tubes the disease was sucked out of a person. It is said that some renowned medicine men, with the aid of mirrors, were able to draw arrows out of an unfortunate person that had been shot into him by a witch.

The various interesting customs and ceremonies, ceremonial bundles, social life and folk lore of Wisconsin Indians are described in Vol. XIII, parts 1, 2 and 3, Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; also in Indian Notes and Monographs, Vol. IV, New York Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and in various reports of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. The mounds and other antiquities of many counties of Wisconsin are described in various bulletins published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Madison, Wis.

Mr. H. A. Sampson, at present living at Wisconsin Rapids, and who was born in 1842 at Whitney Rapids, and who it is said was the first white child born in Wood County, states that his father superintended the construction of the dam for Daniel Whitney's mill. He also states that many of the early French who settled here married Indian women. The Indians often sold or traded fish, deer saddles or hams, ducks and berries to the whites. On one occasion the chief "Oshkosh" came to one of these white men for a jug of whiskey. The white man, intending to play a joke on the Indian, filled the jug partly with whiskey, and, going to the river, added a goodly amount of water, and gave it to the chief. The old chief took it and when he discovered the joke that had been played on him, he decided to retaliate, which he did in the following manner. He filled a small bucket with maple sugar, to which he had added some sand of a similar color. This he afterward sold to the white man. The latter soon became aware of the substitution and asked Oshkosh what he meant by mixing sand with the sugar. Oshkosh replied: "When me ask for fire-water you put him Wisconsin River in whiskey; when white man ask for sugar I put him sand in sugar."

There is a linear-shaped mound in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Port Edwards Township. It extends south from the bank of a small creek and to the road, where it is cut off. It is at present about 350 feet long, 5 to 6 feet wide and 1½ feet high. It is of a very regular linear shape, not tapering or club-shaped.

Southwest of the latter mound, on the north bank of the creek in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, Section 21, were several conical shaped mounds. They were 3½ feet high and about 30 feet in diameter. They were destroyed during the past summer by relic hunters.

At the northern limits of Nekoosa, southeast of and across the highway from the cemetery, is an oblong shaped mound. It is located on a bluff 150 feet from the Wisconsin. It measures 45 feet in length, 18 feet in width and about 2½ feet in height. It is on the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company's property.

Another mound was situated a short distance to the north, on the north bank of Moccasin Creek, 300 feet from its mouth. The highway cuts off one end of it. It is said that formerly there was a group of mounds at this place. These are the only mounds located on the west side of the river in Wood County.

Burnt Ground Camp Site.—In Vol. XI, No. 2 of the Wisconsin Archeologist, it is stated that on the farm of G. O. Weeks, southeast quarter of Section 28, Rudolph Township, is a cleared area called "The Burnt Grounds." "Formerly it was the only cleared space along the river for many miles, and it became a great rendezvous for Indians engaged in the fur trade. It was a famous camp site, where Indians came in great numbers and located temporarily. It is reported that formerly there were mounds here. If so, they have been obliterated. Artifacts have been found in numbers on this site."

Hamm Burials.—On the Frank Hamm farm, southeast quarter, Section 29, Rudolph Township, Indian burials have been found near a dwelling house.

Taylor Camp Site.—Mr. Napoleon Smith, of Biron, mentions a camp site situated on the Alex Taylor farm, near the junction of Sections 25 and 26, Rudolph Township. The Indians camped here for a time in summer.

The Ross Lake Group of Mounds Near the East Bank of the Wisconsin River.—This group is the finest still existing in Wood County, and probably in this part of the state. The group is situated at the southeastern extremity of Ross Lake, Section 26, Port Edwards Township, about one mile east of the Wisconsin River, on a prominent sloping bank overlooking the lake on the Frank Ross farm. The mounds number about 40 and are situated in a grove of pine, some of which grow on top of the mounds. They are arranged in several linear series, or chains, extending parallel with the edge of the bank. The longest chain is composed of about 20 mounds. There are several club-shaped tapering linear mounds, running parallel with the chains of conical mounds. Two of these are several hundred feet in length. The mounds are massed and are in excellent state of preservation due to the fact that the Ross family has made special efforts to preserve them. This is one of the groups in this part of the state that should be preserved. The conical mounds are about 30 feet in diameter and three feet in height. The two club-shaped linears are about 250 feet in length. The writer has not taken the exact measurements of these mounds. Mr. F. Ross has gathered a collection of stone and copper artifacts, such as arrows, axes, and pottery fragments from this farm, and also from gravel pit burials situated on the Eugene Tracey farm, one mile south of this group. Corn hills could formerly be seen near these mounds. Mr. H. A. Sampson states that there formerly was a Government blacksmith located in this vicinity who made iron hoes and spears for the Indians.

The Five Mile Creek Group.—This group is composed of 17 conical and two linear mounds, and another mound of an irregular shape. They are situated along the edge of a bluff facing Five Mile Creek in the southwest quarter, Section 31, Grand Rapids Township, about five miles south of Wisconsin Rapids. The Wisconsin Rapids highway passes through this group. Many of these mounds are covered with underbrush. The westernmost mound is 51 feet long and 18 feet wide. East of this is a club-shaped linear mound. This mound is 198 feet long and from 6 to 24 feet in width, and two to four feet in height. The conical mounds are about 20 feet in diameter and two to four feet high. This is also an interesting group.

Wisconsin Rapids Site.—On top of the bluffs at Wisconsin Rapids was a camp site. According to Prosper Beauchaine, Indians camped here in considerable numbers. He was a spectator at dances and feasts often conducted here.

Meehan Group.—The foregoing are the only mounds located near the east bank of the Wisconsin in Wood County. In Vol. II, No. 2 of the Wisconsin Archeologist is mentioned a group of five mounds situated at Meehan in the north half, Section 28, Plover Township, Portage County. These are of small size and oval shape.

Plover River Group.—Another group was located west of McDill in the north half, Section 9, Plover Township, Portage County. The group was located on property belonging to the Wisconsin Graphite Company.

Redfield Mounds.—A group of four conical mounds was located on the property of Mr. J. Redfield in the northwest quarter of Section 9, in Plover Township.

McDill Commons Group.—A group of three mounds is located on the McDill "Commons" property of the Wisconsin Graphite Company.

Bigelow Group.—This group is situated on the high bluffs on the Charles Bigelow property in Section 21, Plover Township, Portage County. It consists of two effigy and ten conical mounds. One of the effigies resembles a bird and another a quadruped. The conical mounds are from 14 to 24 feet in diameter. Other mounds have been reported as being located near Stevens Point. Mounds formerly existed in the city of Stevens Point. There is an interesting group of mounds in the Portage County Park at Lake Emily. This group is being preserved by Portage County.

This summary of the mounds of Wood County and vicinity indicates that many fine groups have been either partially or entirely destroyed. Several groups are still in existence and it is to be hoped that these will as much as possible be permanently preserved. Too many mounds are being needlessly destroyed by curio seekers, without much, if any, gain in specimens.

These club-shaped linear mounds accompanying chains of conical mounds of this region are very interesting. According to the writer's knowledge, this peculiar arrangement is not frequently, if at all, found in other parts of the state. There are probably no effigy mounds existing in Wood County at the present time. Artifacts of stone and copper have thus far not been found in large numbers. To the east, especially in Waupaca County, and west along the Chippewa River and other places farther north, these relics are much more common. It would be interesting if a representative collection of stone and metal artifacts obtained from the prehistoric village and camp sites in this vicintiy could be assembled and preserved in a place accessible to the public, either in Wood County, or at least in one of the cities of Central Wisconsin. This might be a nucleus for a future museum of local aboriginal artifacts. There are at present museums or public collections in other cities in various parts of the state. In this manner many data pertaining to the domestic life and customs of the aboriginal inhabitants would be preserved. Much historic Indian material was obtained in Wood County by outside collectors. In the Chicago Historical Society Museum are many specimens obtained from the Winnebago and Potawatomi Indians from this county.

Aboriginal Geographical Names.—Nekoosa, meaning Running Waters, is, with the exception of Wisconsin, the only aboriginal geographical name still in use in Wood County.

On early maps the Yellow River was designated by the Indian name Necedah (Yellow), and Powers Bluff as Tah-qua-kik (the writer does not know the meaning).

In Vol. I, Wis. Hist. Cols., Mr. Hiram Calkins mentions a number of Indian geographical names of this county and vicinity as obtained by William Cross, who resided in the northern part of Marathon County, and who was well acquainted with the members of the Wisconsin River band of Chippewa. These are: Bun-gah-je-wim (or Ban-gah-je-wung), End of the Rapids, i. e.—the Whitney Rapids, which are the last on the Wisconsin. Point Bas.

Ah-da-wa-gam, Two-sided Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids.

Wau-pee-tee Se-be, Tooth River, now Mill Creek.

Nay-osh-ing, The Point, Du Bay's Trading Post.

Kah-kag-e-winch-e-min-it-e-gong, Hemlock Island, Stevens Point.

Ma-no-min-a-kung-a-kuay Se-be, Rice Stalks River, Little Eau Pleine.

She-sheg-e-ma-we-she-can Se-be, Soft Maple River, Eau Pleine or Full Water.

CHAPTER III

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

For 142 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Wisconsin's forests slept in quiet, unvexed by any but the presence of their red children. Then suddenly out of the east, and skirting the coasts of Green Bay in a bark canoe driven by strange red men, the first white men came, and women and children fled at the sight of a man who "carried thunder in both hands"—for in such imagery they referred to the two pistols that he held. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. They meet him; they escort him and carry all his baggage. They call him the Manitouriniou, the "wonderful or godlike man." From all quarters they haste to see him until for or five thousand are assembled. Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least three score beavers. Then the mysterious stranger made peace with them, under such forms and ceremonies as were customary in intertribal negotiations, and vanished into the east whence he had come.

To the whites who had crossed the ocean to begin a small colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence, this first white stranger to visit Wisconsin was known as Jean Nicolet. He had come to the new world for the express purpose of dealing with the red men, learning their languages and customs, and opening a way into their country for trade and missions. Sent by Champlain, the founder of New France, to dwell among the forest inhabitants, Nicolet spent several years among the Algonquin Indians of the upper Ottawa River; then he dwelt among the Hurons in the peninsula between Lake Erie and Georgian Bay. There he heard of a far western tribe known as the "people of salt water," whom Nicolet supposed must dwell on the borders of the Western Sea and be akin to the tribes of Tartary. Hence, the damask robe, and the hope of a new route to Cathay. Instead of Oriental potentates Nicolet found merely a new tribe of Indians whose name—the Winnebago—meant "people of the salt water," or "people of bad-smelling springs," and who were known henceforth to the French as the Puants or Stinkards.

After Nicolet's advent in 1634, no more mysterious white strangers disturbed the dwellers on Lake Michigan and Green Bay for over 20 years. Nevertheless, in these far regions great changes were taking place, due to the widespread disturbances in Indian geography, caused by the coming of the white man. Upon peninsula of Ontario, then occupied by the Huron tribesmen, the Jesuit missionaries some years before the voyage of Nicolet, founded the largest and most successful of their missions. Throughout all the Huron villages they spread, and impelled by a desire to convert distant Indians, two of the fathers had, in 1641, accompanied some of their neophytes to the shores of Lake Superior, and named the strait where the waters leap down from this mighty basin the Sault de Ste. Marie.

But the Huron were not long left to develop their new religion in peace. Suddenly, from central New York, appeared large bands of their hereditary enemies, the Iroquois, and by one blow after another the Huron missions were destroyed.

Some of the Jesuits fell martyrs to their cause, others, escaping, sought refuge with the remnants of their mission children under the cliffs of Quebec. The remainder of the Huron fled westward, their alarm was communicated to the Algonquin peoples living beyond them, and for fear of the Iroquois whole tribes left their ancestral homes for shelter in the farthest forests. It happened that shortly before this disturbance the Winnebago of southern and central Wisconsin had suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Illinois tribes, whereby they were so reduced in numbers that but a small fragment of the former tribe was left in its Wisconsin home. Into this sparsely settled land the fugitives from Ontario and Michigan poured, both by southern and northern routes. They hid from the pursuing Iroquois in the swamps and marshes of our state, and the Winnebago, being in no condition to resist, made alliances with the intruding tribes, and yielded to them new homes on the lakes and streams where ancestors had dwelt. Thus came the Sauk and Foxes, the Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo. Thus, pressed down from the north and the islands of Lake Michigan, came the Menominee and Potawatomi to mingle with the Winnebago around Green Bay; while the Huron and Ottawa, impelled by a more dreadful fear, sought refuge on the southern shores of Lake Superior and about the headwaters of Black River. Thus, in the middle of the seventeenth century Wisconsin became crowded with Indian villages, and was sustaining a larger number of red inhabitants than at any other time throughout her history. This aggregation of tribesmen conditioned her discovery and exploration and made her a region tempting both to the French fur trader and to the French missionary of the cross.

Before the dispersion of tribes incident to the Iroquois wars, the Huron and their neighbors had learned the value of the white man's goods, and had ventured as far as Three Rivers and Montreal, there to exchange their skins and robes for the weapons, clothing and trinkets that the white man had taught them to covet. Immediately there sprang up an inter-tribal trade that extended so far westward that tribes that had never seen a white man became familiar with his wares. The Ottawa Indians were especially skillful in trade, and so long acted as middlemen for the western tribes that all the region of the Upper Lakes was called by the French the Ottawa country.

The Iroquois wars of the middle of the seventeenth century interrupted the northwest trade, and both the colony of New France and the interior tribes suffered from the break in the intercourse. Of the two the French suffered the more, because the Indians had not yet forgotten their wilderness lore and yet able to be self-sufficing. The lack of the annual harvest of furs from the Northwest had almost ruined the little French colony along the St. Lawrence, when suddenly it was gladdened by the arrival of a caravan of Indians at Three Rivers that came to exchange its hoarded treasure of peltry over northern streams and portages, uninfested by the dreaded Iroquois. Prosperity once more promised for Canada, the Indian visitors were royally treated, and when they embarked for their return voyage two young Canadians accompanied them and wandered for two years or more among the tribes of the Northwest, learning their customs and languages and teaching them the white man's arts.

The explorations of Radisson and Grosseilliers during the latter half of the sixth decade of the seventeenth century were not known to historians until the

journals of Radisson were discovered late in the nineteenth century in the Bobleian library at Oxford. They were written in English by one unfamiliar with that language, and their descriptions were so vague that it yet remains an open question where these explorers went and whether or not they were the first white men to view the Mississippi.

Radisson and Grosseilliers made a second journey to the Ottawa country two or three years after their first adventure. Upon this occasion they explored Lake Superior and the head waters of the Mississippi, and passed a desolate and famishing winter, probably on the Wisconsin shore of Chequamegon Bay.

In the meanwhile the first white missionary to Wisconsin had lost his life in her northern forests. Father Rene Menard, in 1660, came to the Northwest with a returning party of trading Indians. They abandoned him on the shores of Keweenaw Bay, and after a wretched winter he started with one companion to visit the Huron fugitives, formerly members of the Ontario mission, then thought to be in hiding on the headwaters of Black River. While descending the Wisconsin in a tiny craft, the reverend father stepped aside at some one of its upper portages and was lost in the forest. Whether he was slain by beast or Indian or perished from starvation is not known; no trace of his fate was ever found.

In 1665 the colony of New France was re-enforced by a regiment of soldiers, the Iroquois enemies were punished and concluded a reluctant peace. Thereafter the wilderness waterways became safer and traders and missionaries sought the tribesmen in Wisconsin forests.

Notable among the traders was Nicholas Perrot, who, in 1665, began a career of discovery and exploration in Wisconsin that lasted over thirty years. Among the Missionaries, Father Claude Allouez was a pioneer. His first mission, in 1665, was on the shores of Chequamegon Bay, where for two years he instructed large bands of Indians from all the Wisconsin region. Even the Illinois visited the good father in his northern home and listened for the first time to the gospel message. In 1669 Allouez transferred his ministrations to the neighborhood of Green Bay, where, among the Menominee, Potawatomi and Sauk of the bay shore, the Foxes on the Wolf, and the Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo of the upper Fox Valley, he founded missions and worked with unflagging zeal for the conversion of their souls. The first permanent mission in Wisconsin was the mission of St. Francis Xavier, established in 1671, at the De Pere rapids of Fox River by Allouez and his fellow workers. The following decade was the most flourishing in the Jesuit missionary history of Wisconsin. After 1682 the influence and success of the Jesuits began to wane, and by the close of the century was almost extinct.

In the meanwhile the King of France had, in 1671, staged a pageant on the far shore of Sault Ste. Marie, wherein his representative, Simon Francois Daumont Sieur de St. Lusson took possession of all the western country for the French sovereignty. Nicholas Perrot was sent in advance to notify the Wisconsin tribesmen and persuade them to send chiefs as representatives on this great occasion. With wondering awe the simple savages watched the impressive ceremony wherein priests and warriors chanted the praise, both of God and of the great King Louis XIV, and declared the latter's benevolence in annexing the Indian's country to his own domain. All unwillingly they assented to an acknowledgment that made them thenceforth subjects of a foreign monarch. Some years afterward Perrot

was sent as governor-general of the new French territory west of Lake Michigan. He built therein a number of French posts, most of them upon the Mississippi. At Fort St. Antoine, upon Lake Pepin, in 1689, Perrot took possession for France of the Sioux territory lying along the upper waters of America's greatest river. He likewise was the first white man to explore the lead mines of southern Wisconsin. So long as he ruled in the West the French trade and influence were supreme and the Indians of Wisconsin were his docile instruments.

Wisconsin's great waterway to the Mississippi River was first traversed in 1673 by Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette. Seven years later Daniel Greysolon Duluth, who had previously threaded the upper portage from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, came eastward by the Fox-Wisconsin route from the Sioux country. By these two voyages connection was established between Wisconsin's portage and both the lower and the upper Mississippi.

Rapid changes in the Indian geography of Wisconsin occurred during the last 20 years of the seventeenth century. The population that had massed along the Fox-Wisconsin waterway was pressing upon the food supply. Moreover, in 1680, Robert Cavelier de La Salle took possession of the Illinois River Valley and invited the Wisconsin Indians to remove thither for a permanent home. The Miami, Mascouten and Kickapoo acceded to his request; the Potawatomi likewise moved south along the shore of Lake Michigan; the Foxes ventured from Wolf River to the river now called by their name. The Menominee surrounded Green Bay, the Sauk and Foxes controlled the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, the Winnebago occupied the upper Rock River. The Huron and Ottawa left northern Wisconsin for homes on the straits of Mackinac, and all the southern shore of Lake Superior was abandoned to the Chippewa, who at intervals continued their hereditary wars upon the Sioux of the St. Croix and upper Mississippi valleys.

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CHAPTER IV

THE FUR TRADE

Along with the shifting of tribal homes, the causes of which have been dealt with in the preceding chapter, there grew up changes in the method of handling the fur trade. The Indian hunters no longer made yearly pilgrimages to Montreal to exchange their gathered peltry for the white man's goods. Instead, the white men came to them offering their wares, and with tribal consent built in their country at convenient places little log forts, where an officer and a few soldiers kept order over the motley crowd of traders and coureurs des bois that enriched themselves by the wilderness traffic. Most of the traders were licensed by the government and subjected to strict rules for the conduct of their trade. The illegal trader, however, flourished and followed his Indian customers into the depths of the forest, beyond the reach of the order of regulations enforced by the commandants at the wayside post. These unlicensed traders carried to the red men the alcoholic liquors the white man had taught him to love; and in disregard of the regulations of the French government, the Indian grew more and more debauched and degraded by his association with the whites. Radisson, who had explored the western forests for the French, deserted to the English government, and in 1670 aided in forming the Hudson's Bay Company, that greatest of all fur-trade monopolies, which, after nearly 250 years, is still the greatest fur company in the world. Its traders early penetrated to the north shore of Lake Superior and drew away many Indians who had previously contributed to the wealth of Canada. The English also attempted to secure the northwest fur trade by the route of the Great Lakes. Utilizing the Iroquois as middlemen, the tribes of Wisconsin were tempted to carry their wares to white men who paid a larger price for furs and gave better goods in return than those of the French merchants.

Thus, through illegal traders and foreign rivals, the French fur trade was, by the close of the seventeenth century, so demoralized that the Canadian authorities, spurred thereunto by the missionaries, determined upon drastic measures. All licenses for traders were revoked, and in 1696 a decree went forth that all the Northwest posts should be evacuated, and that missionaries should be the only white men allowed in the Ottawa country. It was thought that the old custom of yearly caravans would be revived, thus, governmental control could be exercised over the trade and the aborigines protected. These measures were only partially successful. Coureurs des bois refused to obey the summons to return to New France, and shamelessly brought in English goods; soldiers deserted from the garrisons before evacuation, married among the Indian tribes and introduced the white man's arts. Albany and Hudson Bay traders vigorously pressed their advantage, and the Canadian authorities feared that the whole of the Northwest trade would slip from their control.

This danger of disintegration was checked by two events that occurred in the first year of the eighteenth century, by which the French recovered their morale

and resumed operations in the Northwest. The first of these was the founding of Detroit, a post whose position barred the English from the upper lakes. The second was the peace with the Iroquois, which was signed at Montreal after a great ceremony and an exchange of prisoners among all the warring tribes. The license for the fur trade was then restored, the coureur des bois called in by proclaiming pardons for past offenses, and the policy of control by posts and garrisons was re-established throughout the Northwest.

The establishment of Detroit caused new changes in the Indian geography of Wisconsin. The Miami and Mascouten entirely withdrew from this region and moved eastward toward the new post. The Potawatomi progressed southward around the bend of Lake Michigan, while the Winnebago filled in the vacant territory near Lake Winnebago and along the Rock River Valley. In 1706 a large portion of the Fox and Sauk tribes deserted Wisconsin and settled in the vicinity of Detroit, whither the Ottawa and Huron from the neighborhood Mackinac had preceded them. This new accumulation of savage peoples did not long dwell in harmony. In 1712 a fierce inter-tribal quarrel broke out, in which the commandant of Detroit took sides against the Wisconsin tribesmen. Many of the Sauk, Foxes and Kickapoo were slain, the remainder fled back to their former homes in Wisconsin, where the remnant of these tribes waged barbaric warfare against the French for over 30 years. This hostility closed the Fox-Wisconsin waterway to French traders, rendered their lives insecure on all the western highways and greatly diminished French influence in the far Northwest.

In the course of these Fox wars the first military invasion occurred when, in 1716, Sieur Louvigny led a considerable army of Canadian soldiers, accompanied by a miscellaneous host of traders, voyageurs and Indians through Green Bay to the Fox forts at Little Butte des Morts. The Foxes withstood for a time a considerable siege, which ended in a compromise with the invading forces. The succeeding year a French post was built on the site of Fort Howard, that was maintained until the fall of French sovereignty in the New World. In 1718, in order to develop the copper mines that were thought to exist on the shores of Lake Superior, an official post was built at Chequamegon. From 1727 to 1750, in order to exploit the fur trade among the Sioux, French posts were erected upon the upper Mississippi. Chequamegon and the Mississippi posts were abandoned during the French and Indian War. In 1743 a French post was erected on the Mississippi, near the lead mines, where a beginning was made in developing this industry. Thus, the French found copper, lead and furs in Wisconsin, the most valuable of which was peltry.

After the Fox wars the fur trade grew with startling rapidity, and the only rivals to the Canadian traders were the French merchants from Louisiana, whose northern boundary lay between the Rock and Wisconsin Rivers. In 1752 the Green Bay post was leased to a relative of the reigning governor, who exploited it so dishonestly that the Marquis de Montcalm declared, "Never have theft and license gone so far." The yearly harvest of Wisconsin furs amounted to 500 to 600 packs valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

Peculation and dishonesty led to the downfall of New France. Unprotected by rapacious officials, the lillies of France fell before the cross of St. George and St.

Andrew, and the British replaced the French, not only on the St. Lawrence, but along the Great Lakes and in the eastern part of the Mississippi Valley.

The change from French to British sovereignty in Wisconsin was not accompanied by any marked upheaval in the little hamlets and among the Indian villages of the western wilderness. Most of the French traders transferred their allegiance to the new sovereign with only mild regrets. The earliest British officers were conciliatory in attitude, and the Indians docilely exchanged their French medals and flags for those of England. The British traders employed the same voyageurs and coureurs des bois as had served the traffic under the French regime. The language most in use in Wisconsin's forests continued to be French. Beyond the bounds of Wisconsin there was much discontent, which culminated in the revolt known as Pontiac's conspiracy. In this uprising Wisconsin tribesmen, almost alone among those of the Northwest, refused to participate. Possibly the old grievances against the French, repressed since the Fox wars, still rankled, and made Wisconsin Indians more favorable to their new British masters. Be that as it may, the garrison at Green Bay was escorted by friendly and protecting tribesmen to Mackinac, and there aided in rescuing the captured British officers from the hands of the hostile Chippewa and Ottawa. When Sir William Johnson met the Indian chiefs at Niagara in 1764 he signalized the loyalty of the Wisconsin Menominee by presenting to their chief a medal and certificate.

With the withdrawal in 1763 of the garrison from Green Bay, Wisconsin's British post was permanently abandoned. Thenceforward the metropolis of the fur trade was at Mackinac, where each summer a great mart was held. Traders brought from Canada an abundance of goods for forest traffic, and exchanged them for the peltry that had been gathered during the previous winter and spring at dozens of small posts throughout the West. With the growth of the trade subsidiary marts were established, and the one in Wisconsin at Prairie du Chien became next in importance to that at Mackinac.

The first years of the British trade in Wisconsin were years of unregulated and fierce competition between rival traders and rival companies. Slight restraints were imposed by the post officers, who in most cases participated in the profits of the traffic. This unrestricted rivalry wrought great havoc, both among the fur-bearing animals and their red hunters. Liquor became the ordinary medium of exchange. The trader's outfits were ordinarily composed of kegs of beverages, and so fierce were the drunken orgies of the Indians that it seemed that they would soon exterminate themselves. The traders in like manner grew demoralized and employed all kinds of subterfuges to secure the advantage. Even murder and robbery went unpunished and the law of force and cunning ruled the forests.

Excess of competition finally suggested its own remedy. In 1778 a representative group of Canadian merchants made at Mackinac a temporary combination to control the trade. Two years later the agreement was renewed, and became, in 1783, the basis of the North West Fur Company, a powerful organization of Scotch merchants who controlled the Canadian trade for the third of a century. About the same time the Mackinac Company was formed, whose operations lay farther south than those of the North West Company. In 1786 the Mackinac

Company had a post opposite the mouth of the Missouri and was competing for the trade of Spanish Louisiana.

The Spanish strove unsuccessfully to bar the British traders from the trans-Mississippi. The lower Missouri trade they succeeded possessing, but the waters of the upper Mississippi and the Minnesota (then called the St. Peter's) were practically in the hands of the Scotch from Canada, all supplied by means of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway.

The headquarters of the North West Company lay on the northwest shore of Lake Superior; two subsidiary posts in Wisconsin—at Fond du Lac of the great Lake and at Madelaine Island—served the interior forts along the southern shore of Lake Superior. Around these posts small communities gradually grew up, composed chiefly of retired voyageurs and engagees no longer able to endure the hardships of forest wintering. These occupied themselves with a primitive type of agriculture and supplied the products to the active traders. The most important of these settlements was at Green Bay, where, before the close of the French regime, a few families had settled. Thither, after Pontiac's conspiracy, the Langlades removed from Mackinac, and by their superior education and ability became the recognized leaders of the little community. Charles Langlade, called the "Father of Wisconsin," had been an officer in the French-Canadian army. Under the British he held a commission in the Indian Department, and his influence over both the white and the red men of Wisconsin was unbounded. It was Langlade, who, during the American Revolution, rallied the Wisconsin Indians for participation in the defense of Canada and in the invasion of Burgoyne. It was due to his loyalty to the British that George Robert Clark's agents had so little success in detaching Wisconsin Indians for the American alliance. It was Langlade who was depended upon to protect the Wisconsin settlements against the dangers from the Spanish of Louisiana; and upon his death, in 1801, the French-Canadian settlements mourned a protector and a leader. His leadership fell into the hands of his descendants and relatives, the Grignons and Gautiers, who were allied to the better families of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The patriarchial condition of society in Wisconsin lasted until the coming of the Americans, who, with their democracy and energy, broke down the class system founded on the fur trade hierarchy, and introduced the elements of modern life into the trading posts and settlements that grew up during the fur trade regime. In the fur trade the bourgeois, or master trader, was all-powerful, his will and the exigencies of the traffic were the sole source of authority. To make this more binding, each voyageur and engee was obliged before leaving the main trading post, to sign a contract by which he bound himself in consideration of a small wage and certain supplies "to serve, obey, and faithfully execute all that the said Sieurs, his Bourgeois * * * * * shall lawfully and honestly order him to do; without trading on his own account, nor leaving the said service." This constituted a species of peonage, which to the honor of the fur trading community, was seldom abused. In truth, the tie that bound master to man was not purely economic; it was composed of personal elements of loyalty and attachment. It was compounded from two loyalties—the French system of subordination and responsibility, and the Scotch Highlander's attachment to the head of his clan, and the clan leader's obligations therefor.

Many of the prominent traders of Wisconsin were Scotchmen, and in the War of 1812 they commanded retinues of voyageurs and Indians, who successively captured Mackinac and Prairie du Chien and drove every American from the vicinity. These traders fondly hoped and loudly boasted that new boundaries would be drawn and the territory, now Wisconsin, would become a fur trading preserve. Disappointed in that hope, they planned to adjust the exigencies of the forest trade to the demands of the American system. The Mackinac Company was dissolved and in its stead was organized the American Fur Company, many of whose operators were the Scotch-Canadians who had been partners in the British concern. For 20 years after the American occupation the new company conducted a flourishing trade along the old lines. From 1816 to 1824 the United States sought to better the Indian's condition by the so-called factory system, government posts operated not for profit, but for benevolence toward its Indian wards. The factory system failed because of the powerful opposition of the American Fur Company, and because the factors were unacquainted with the conditions of Indian trade.

Gradually the fur trade, which for two hundred years had ruled Wisconsin, declined. The local traders, deeply in debt to Astor's monoply, the American Fur Company, mortgaged their lands and lost them. Of recent years a new commerce in furs has sprung up and grows increasingly valuable. But the fur trade as a regime passed from Wisconsin with the coming of the Americans and the development of modern industries.

CHAPTER V

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Wood County is situated in the central part of Wisconsin. It is bounded on the north by Marathon County, on the east by Portage County, on the south by Adams and Juneau Counties, and on the west by Jackson and Clark Counties. It contains 22 political townships, namely: Lincoln, Cameron, Marshfield, Auburndale, Milladore, Sherry, Arpin, Richfield, Rock, Cary, Wood, Hansen, Sigel, Rudolph, Grand Rapids, Seneca, Dexter, Hiles, Remington, Cranmoor, Port Edwards and Saratoga. The approximate land area of the county is 517,760 acres.

On the basis of topography the county falls naturally into two divisions, separated by a line running nearly parallel with, but somewhat to the north of, the Green Bay and Western Railroad, which crosses the county from east to west. The region to the north of this line, comprising considerably more than one-half the county, consists of an undulating or nearly level to rolling country, throughout which the soils are heavy and of good or excellent quality for agriculture. Many communities here are as well improved and as highly developed as the best farming districts of southern Wisconsin. The most conspicuous surface features are the Marshfield Moraine, south and southeast of Marshfield, and Powers Bluff, which is a large quartzite southwest of Arpin.

To the south of the dividing line the county consists of nearly level sand plains, rising gradually in elevation from south to north. Projecting through the floor of this plain and rising to elevations which range from 20 to over 100 feet are a few sandstone and quartzite hills, which form the most picturesque features of the landscape. In a few places low dunes have been formed on the extensive sand flats, while in the southern and southwestern parts of the county large stretches of marsh occur, often dotted with innumerable small sand islands only one or two feet below the level of the lowlands. The fertility of the sands is low and agriculture is not well advanced. On the marshes hay is grown and cranberry production has been developed to considerable proportions. In many places large drainage projects have been constructed and efforts are under way to develop the region agriculturally.

In the northern two-thirds of the county, which is largely covered by drift from early ice sheets, the topography is much more mature than in those parts of the state covered by the late Wisconsin ice sheet. Most of the slopes are long and gentle. There are no lakes and comparatively few swamps. At Vesper the elevation above sea level is 1,090 feet, at Arpin 1,149 feet, at Marshfield 1,283 feet, and at Auburndale 1,213 feet. The highest parts of the Marshfield moraine probably rise only 100 to 150 feet above the surrounding lowland. Powers Bluff reaches an estimated elevation of 300 to 400 feet above the surrounding country, and probably includes the highest point of the county. The general elevation of the southern part of the county is 200 to 300 feet lower than that of the northern

division. The elevation at Port Edwards is 969 feet, at Nekoosa 959 feet, at Dexterville 994 feet, and at Babcock 977 feet.

The drainage of most of the county is into the Wisconsin River, which crosses the eastern part of the area. Nearly all the remainder of the county drains first into the Yellow River, which traverses the western part from north to south and joins the Wisconsin River at Necedah, in Juneau County, to the south. The East Fork of Black River receives drainage water from an area of about two townships in the west central part of the county. This stream is directly tributary to the Mississippi River.

Dr. Samuel Weidman, of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, who made a general soil survey of north-central Wisconsin, published with map in 1906, had the following to say in regard to Wood County:

"In Wood County, sandstone occurs in isolated patches over the entire area of the county, being sparsely distributed over the northern part and fairly abundant over the southern portion. The occurrences in the northeastern part are generally quite small. They are also relatively of slight thickness. Sandstone is abundant in the southern part of the county. Outcrops of considerable extent occur along the Yellow River in the northeast quarter of Section 27 and in the southeast corner of Section 35 of Township 25, Range 2 East. It is abundant in low hills in the southern part of the townships of Hansen, Sigel, and Randolph. In the northeast quarter of Section 30 and the northwest quarter of Section 29 of Rudolph, the formation is a fairly hard, firm rock and is used to a considerable extent for building purposes. Sandstone is exposed in numerous places along the Wisconsin River from Biron's Mill to Nekoosa, overlying the residual clays and crystaline rocks. In the broad alluvial plain of southern Wood County only one noteworthy outcrop of sandstone occurs—the South Mound about six miles southwest of Babcock, in the vicinity of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 21 north, Range 2 east. South Mound is probably not more than 50 or 60 feet high, but is a feature of considerable prominence in the surrounding alluvial plain.

"There is an abundance of drift along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Marshfield as far southeast as the village of Sherry, farther east of which the surface deposits are those prevailing in the driftless area. The terminus, therefore, extends south from Rice Lake through Milladore, crossing the railroad in the vicinity of the village of Sherry, and thence extending southward to the vicinity three miles west of Grand Rapids.

The border lies approximately across the central parts of the towns of Milladore, Sherry, and Sigel, in Wood County. There are no ridges of drift in this vicinity and the border is somewhat obscure. In the vicinity about two miles west of Wisconsin Rapids, the border apparently makes a sharp turn to the west. The border in this vicinity is characterized by considerable drift apparent in the form of hills and ridges, the general composition of the drift being typical moraine. These drift ridges are in part, at least, merely drift remnants capping the sandstone, and owe their present form wholly to the work of erosion. Several of these drift covered hills lie in the western half of Section 10, Township 22 north, Range 5 east, and immediately west in the northern half of Sections 7, 8, and 9, in the same township. The elongated hills and ridges stand from 20 to 40 feet high, and are covered with sand, pebbles of granite, and various igneous rock, and large blocks

of the Powers Bluff fine-grained pink quartzite, and boulders of diorite and granite. The hills and ridges do not lie in parallel positions, but trend in various directions though several of the longest ridges trend northeast-southwest.

An especially long ridge, about a mile long, trends northeast-southwest from the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8 to the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 22, north Range 5 east. This ridge is from 15 to 30 feet high and from 150 to 300 feet wide. Most of the drift of this ridge consists of sand, with which is mingled many angular and rounded pieces of fine-grained Powers Bluff quartzite and of granite and diorite.

"About a mile and a half farther northwest in the vicinity of Altdorf postoffice there are several drift ridges and much drift present. There are drift-covered ridges also in the northern part of Section 31 and southern part of Section 30 of Township 23 north, Range 4 east. Three miles southwest of Pittsville, in Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17, a group of drift ridges were noted extending east and west and varying in elevation from 10 to 25 feet. Thus there appears to be a zone two or three miles wide marked by scattered drift-covered ridges extending east and west across Wood County from Grand Rapids westward. This belt lies immediately north of the Green Bay & Western Railroad and is approximately at the boundary of the flat, marshy portion of the county, on the south, and the well-drained land to the north.

"There is, therefore, a marked difference in the surface formations south of these drift ridges as compared with that to the north. The foundation overlying the sandstone to the south in the marshy area is sand and gravel capped with peat muck, the ground water level being approximately a few feet below the surface, while to the north boulders are abundant and coarse drift forms a mantle varying from 2 to 20 feet in thickness overlying the hard rock formation."

"The Second Drift Formation.—The cities of Marshfield, Wood County, and Neilsville, Clark County, are located (says Weidman) upon a pronounced thickening of drift which obviously represents the terminal moraine of one of the older sheets of the drift series. This ridge has been followed for a distance of about seven miles across southwestern Marathon, northwestern Wood, and through Clark County. Its continuance to the northwest has also been located in the adjacent area of Chippewa County, where it disappears beneath the late drift of the Wisconsin epoch, east of the Chippewa River."

Wood County, common with a considerable area in central Wisconsin, owes the general character of its soil material to several distinct processes of formation, namely, glacial, residual, alluvial, and possibly loessial. To these may be added the accumulation of organic or peat soils in low places.

Old glacial formations cover approximately 55 per cent of the county. The glacial debris in this area was deposited at a much earlier date than that covering northern and eastern Wisconsin. Geologically it is called the pre-Wisconsin drift, and it is recognized as comprising three periods of glaciation, two of which are encountered in Wood County. The glaciated region covers the greater part of the northern two-thirds of the county, with the exception of a narrow belt along the eastern border. The first or earliest drift covers the greater part of this section, but an area equivalent to about one township in the extreme northwestern corner of the county is covered by the second drift. Marshfield is situated on this area.

Marking the southern border of the second drift is a prominent range of hills known as the Marshfield Moraine. The topography over the glaciated region varies from level to rolling, and in a few places, hilly, The surface is largely characterized by long gentle slopes. The soil is comparatively free from stones and consists mainly of silt loam or clay loam. One of the most important characteristics of this old drift is the heavy compact nature and the pronounced mottling of the subsoil. This material has weathered to a much greater degree than the late Wisconsin drift, the topography is much more mature and there are no lakes and few peat marshes. With the exception of the Marshfield Moraine and a few other limited areas, the effects of glaciation in this region have been largely obliterated through erosion and weathering.

Along the eastern border of the county, in parts of Milladore, Sherry, Sigel and Rudolph Townships, the soils are considered to be largely of residual origin. The material forming the surface soil, and, more especially, the subsoil has been derived from the weathering of the underlying crystalline rocks. Angular rock fragments are scattered frequently over the surface and a few glacial boulders occur. It seems probable that parts of the region were traversed by an ice sheet, but in most instances this does not seem to have had any appreciable influence on the formation of the soil. The surface is in the main gently rolling, with long slopes and broad, rounded elevations. In the southern half of the county also there are a few areas in which the soil is residual, but here it has been derived from Potsdam sandstone instead of crystalline rocks.

The region of alluvial soils is confined to the southern third of the county, mainly to the south of Wisconsin Rapids and the Green Bay and Western Railroad. The country consists of a series of sand flats, associated with which, west of the Wisconsin River, there are extensive marshes. Some of these marshes contain numerous small sand islands only one or two feet higher than the level of the marshland. The greater part of the material throughout this sandy region is of alluvial origin, having been deposited by enlarged streams during preglacial or interglacial times. In a few places the underlying Potsdam sandstone comes to the surface and gives rise to a residual sandy soil. When a shaly phase appears with the sandstone the residual material is considerably heavier.

Over most of the county, except the southern sandy region, the surface shows a covering of extremely silty material which has the characteristics of loess, and it seems probable that much of the surface material making up the silt loam was deposited by wind action.

Throughout most of the northern half of the county and over isolated areas in the southern, crystalline rocks, mainly granite, make up the surface formation. In the vicinity of Milladore, Pittsville, and Wisconsin Rapids, and in a few other places, gneiss and schist appear as the surface rock. In the vicinity of Arpin and Powers Bluff conglomerate and quartzite occur. In Milladore and Sherry townships and at a few other points diorite-gabbro constitutes the surface rock. The depth to bedrock usually varies from four or five to over fifty feet. Outcrops of these various formations occur frequently. Over most of the southern part of the county and along the western border sandstone appears as the surface rock. In a few places the sandstone outcrops, though in most cases, especially near the Wis-

consin River, it is deeply buried by deposits of alluvial sand. All the rock formations have contributed to a greater or less extent in the formation of the soils. A much larger proportion of the soil material has come from the crystalline rocks than from the sandstone. Through transportation by glacial action, crystalline-rock debris overlies sandstone over considerable areas, especially in the western part of the county. Small patches of sandstone material occur over the crystalline rocks in the northern and northeastern parts.

The soils of Wood County are classed in seven series, in addition to which three miscellaneous types have been mapped.

The Spencer series comprises light-colored, timbered upland soils, chiefly within the region of pre-Wisconsin glaciation. The surface soils are gray or grayish brown, and are usually underlain by lighter brown or yellowish subsoils which are highly mottled with brown, rusty brown, gray and yellow.

The Spencer silt loam, with a rolling phase, is a light-colored timbered upland soil. It occurs with the region of pre-Wisconsin glaciation, where the material has come largely from crystalline-rock formations, and where the subsoils are compact, of impervious nature, and strongly mottled. This is the most extensive type in the county, covering about 25.9 per cent of the total area. It is a good soil for general farming and dairying, though over the typical soil is somewhat deficient.

The Vesper silt loam, with a rolling phase, consists of a heavy surface soil, of glacial or loessial origin, underlain by residual sand, sandstone, or in some instances, granitic rock, at an average depth of 18 to 24 inches. Because of its level surface the drainage of this soil is deficient and it is rather cold and backward in the spring. It makes good hay and pasture land. It covers 15 per cent of the total area of the county, being found in broad areas in Cary, Wood, Hansen and Sigel townships, and in the western part of the county there are numerous areas north of Township 23.

The Gloucester series comprises brown soils with light-brown or yellowish-brown subsoils. They are derived by weathering from glacial drift composed mainly of crystalline-rock material. The topography varies from gently to sharply rolling. The soils are well adapted to general farming and dairying. They are found chiefly in the northern part and in Rudolph Township.

The Whitman soils are dark-brown to black, low-lying, poorly-drained types, occurring chiefly within or bordering marshes. The soils are non-calcareous. They are used for agriculture to only a small extent.

The Plainfield soils are light-colored types of alluvial origin, derived mostly from sandstone formations. These soils occur extensively in the southern part of the county. They are differentiated as sand, fine sand, sandy loam and fine sandy loam. The fine sandy loam is a good soil. The other types require more care in management for profitable cultivation.

The Boone fine sand and fine sandy loam are light colored soils derived from Potsdam sandstone. The fine sandy loam ranks as a fairly good agricultural soil.

The Genessee fine sandy loam and silt loam occur in overflow situations along streams. Poor drainage is the principal factor limiting the utilization of these soils.

Peat and Muck consist of decaying vegetable matter with which there is incorporated varying amounts of fine earthy material. These soils require drainage before they can be farmed. They are deficient in potash and phosphorous, and these elements must be supplied before profitable crops can be produced over a period of years. The supply of nitrogen is abundant. These types require treatment different from the upland soils. Peat occurs extensively in the south and southwestern parts of the county, and through the central and northern parts in numerous isolated areas. Much of it is now artificially drained. Cranberries are extensively cultivated, and a profit is derived from wire-grass which is sold to grass-matting companies, and sphagnum moss, which is shipped in considerable quantities to the florists in the cities.

The types of Sands and Peat (undifferentiated) consists of marshland in which low, flats and islands are numerous though of such small extent. All the included marshy land required drainage and careful management to make cultivation profitable. The marshy soil is deficient in phosphorus and potash but well supplied with nitrogen. The soil on the islands is usually low in all these elements.

Climate.—The climatic conditions in Wood County are fairly uniform, but vary somewhat from place to place with difference in topography. The winters are long and severe but the summers are pleasant. The most pronounced variations in climate are in the occurrence of frosts. The relative liability to frost is of vital importance to the cranberry industry, which is quite extensively developed in the marshy region in the southern and southwestern parts of the county.

The winters in Wood County are long and severe, but the summers are pleasant. The rainfall is normally well distributed throughout the growing season. The months of May, June, July and August each have on an average approximately three inches of rain, but in any of these months, especially July and August, there may be periods during which crops suffer considerably from drought.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring, as recorded at Wisconsin Rapids is May 23, and that of the first in the fall is September 26. This gives an average growing season for the vicinity of the station of approximately 126 days. In the marshy region to the west and southwest the period free from frost is shorter, and summer frosts are not uncommon in the cranberry-growing districts.

CHAPTER VI

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

The History of Clark County, Wis., by F. Curtiss-Wedge, published in 1918, contains some pertinent remarks in regard to the lumbering and rafting operations in early days in central Wisconsin, among them the following:

"A logging camp presented to the spectator a combination of animated sights and sounds. Here, camped in log shanties, and with log stables for oxen and horses, were congregated together from 25 to nearly 100 men, according to the size of the winter's work laid out for them. Some of the men would be engaged in cutting down the pine trees and were called 'choppers;' some were engaged in sawing the logs into lengths varying from 12 to 18 feet, or more, the average being 16 feet; others with oxen were busy in skidding the logs and others called teamsters engaged in hauling great loads of logs on immense sleighs, from the skidway down to the river, where they would be unloaded either on the ice, or else put on rollways on the river bank, from thence at the opening of the river in the spring to be tumbled into the swift running stream, the last work mentioned being termed 'breaking the rollways.' Before the logs were landed they were marked on the bark on the side of the log with the owner's log mark, and stamped on the ends of each log several times with what was known as the 'end mark.' Each logger had his own marks, which were registered in the lumber inspector's office at La Crosse.

"With the coming of spring and the disappearance of the snow from the logging roads labor in the forest came to an end. The loggers now turned their energies to the log drive. Presently the rivers were freed from their imprisoning coat of ice, and spring floods were on hand to carry the logs to the mill. Unhappy the logger, particularly when his operations took him far upstream, if the melting snow and the spring rains produced only a slight rise of water. Then his logs were tied up and he must wait for a more favorable year to carry them to market. But when the river was high the red-shirts gaily set about the hazardous work of breaking the rollways and delivering to the swollen stream the accumulated harvest of the winter's work. The drive was picturesque as it certainly was the most dangerous portion of the season's operations. Down the ice-cold torrent thousands upon thousands of logs went surging and hurtling, sometimes halting at an obstruction, as if in hesitation, and piling up in wide masses, then rushing onward again with greater momentum than before.

"A crew of men furnished with boats or bateaux, with tents, blankets and provisions, would follow down the river behind the floating logs, and with pike pole and cant hooks endeavor to keep the immense sea of logs floating down the river in constant motion. Often the logs would be piled up against some obstruction, like a rock or the pier of a bridge, and they would become, what was termed, jammed. Sometimes these log jams would extend for more than half a mile up the river and the problem was how to break it. The dexterity that the men showed in this was

marvelous. The work was done at the head of the jam and the drivers attacked the logs, that, like the keystone of an arch, bound and held the great mass together. The work was dangerous and sometimes a daring fellow lost his life, but it was well paid, log drivers in the late sixties and early seventies receiving from $3 to as high as $7 per day.

"When night came, the 'Waunegan' boat that carried the tents, blankets and supplies, was headed into shore, camp was made, fires were built, and after a hearty meal, tired out with the day's work hard, the men slept the sleep of the just, to be routed out at day break for a repetition of the labors of the day before.

"Work in a logging camp was no sinecure. No union labor there, nor eight hours a day's work. The hours commenced at daylight and only ended with darkness. Teamsters generally continued their duty long after daylight had gone in the care and attention that it was necessary to give to their teams. The nominal boss of the camp was the foreman, but the real czar was the cook. He was a veritable 'autocrat of the breakfast table'; he had a helper who was termed a 'taffel' or 'cookee,' a sort of assistant cook. When meals were ready he did not announce that 'meals were served,' but he announced the same fact in two stentorian words, 'Grub pile.' The menu had a sameness that bordered somewhat on the monotonous. Breakfast consisted of pork, beans (with or without vinegar), hot biscuit with molasses, tea generally, but occasionally coffee. Dinner was the the same as breakfast varied occasionally with stewed dried apples, and supper was a duplicate of breakfast, except that on Sundays stewed prunes would appear on the bill of fare. Salt, pepper and mustard were served at all meals, and these were called 'knick knacks.' The drive in the spring when the ice had gone out, the river full of water, and the rollways broken, was the scene and a subject to inspire both the painter and the poet.

"When the logs were banked at the landings they were visited periodically by a 'scaler,' who measured them with a Scribner rule, and estimated the number of feet in each log, afterward giving the owner a 'scale bill' stating the number of logs scaled with their marks, and the number of feet board measure that they contained, and filed a copy of the same with the lumber inspector at La Crosse."

History of Clark County; Wedge; 1918.

The method of lumber rafting on the Wisconsin River was minutely described in an article or essay written by F. J. Natwick about 1906 while a student in the University at Madison, the material for the same being furnished by Theron Lyon, then a resident of Grand Rapids. The article is here reproduced:

"In the first place it is necessary to get the lumber into the form of a raft, and to this end the first thing after the lumber is sawed and ready for rafting is to make the 'grubs.' Nine of these grubs are used for each 'crib', the latter being 16 by 16 feet square and from 12 to 24 inches deep according to the season. During high water in spring they are made from 12 to 15 inches deep, and from 20 to 24 inches deep is the rule during the balance of the season. The 'grubs' derive their name from the fact that that is exactly what they were, being young ironwood, oak, water beech or elm trees about 2½ inches in diameter, and grubbed out by the roots, or rather the roots cut off close to the body of the tree, these roots to form the head of the grub when finished. The usual length of the grub was from 3½ to 4 feet and the diameter 2 inches except the head, which was 3½

to 4 inches in diameter and about 1½ inches thick. During the last few years of running lumber a machine-turned grub was used quite extensively, but was not as satisfactory as the old style.

"The next step is to build the bottom frame of the crib, which requires three planks each 2 inches by 10 inches by 16 feet, and three boards each 1 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet, which must have three 2-inch holes bored in them at equal distances apart, starting at ten inches from the end of each. This is usually done by laying the planks on top of each other and the 1 by 6 inch boards on them, and boring through all six pieces at one boring. These three planks are the runners, but are nearly always called 'grub plank' by lumbermen and must be chamfered (or beveled) on both ends, also boxed out around the hole to the depth of about one inch and four or five inches square to receive the head of the grub so as to keep it as nearly flush as possible with the face of the grub plank.

The next thing is to put the grubs in the grub planks, then space them apart the distance between the holes in the 'tie boards' (the 1-inch by 6-inch already bored), and slip the tie-boards to place by entering the tops of the grubs in the holes of the boards and pushing it down until it rests on the grub plank, thereby holding the grub planks an equal distance apart. The three tie-boards crosswise of the grub planks finish the frame (bottom) of the crib. The first course of lumber is laid crosswise of the crib, the same way the cross-ties run, filling in between them and one 10- or 12-inch board put outside the grubs on each end to fill out the space the grub sits in from the end of the plank. These boards are called 'flush-boards,' but nine out of ten raftsmen called them 'slush-boards.' The second course is laid the reverse of this one, and so on until the required depth of courses is obtained, always leaving the last course crossways of the grub plank.

"The next thing is to put on the 'witch-planks,' (or binding planks) which are three in number and bored to fit the tops of the grubs that project above the crib and are slipped down over the grubs onto the last course of lumber and firmly wedged there—this is the make-up of a crib of lumber.

"The next step is to take seven of these cribs and form them in a 'rapids-piece,' which is done in the following manner: Fasten seven of the cribs together in a string, holding them together with small ropes, or other means, having all grub and witch or binding planks running up and down stream in direction. Having done this and got the seven cribs in as perfect line as possible, leaving about three or for inches between each crib, it is ready for the couplings, which are usually 2 by 10 inches and 14 to 16 feet long which are laid along each side of the seven cribs and bored to fit down over the grubs, which couple the cribs in one string, 16 inches wide by 112 inches or 14 feet long, It is always necessary to use two thicknesses of these planks on each side of the piece and never break joints over the space between cribs.

"The next thing is the placing of the head and tail-blocks, which are 6 inches by 10 inches by 16 feet long, the head-block being bored to fit crossways the three foremost grubs of the piece, and serving three purposes: First, as a breakwater in going over dams and through rapids; second, for fastening the front end of the spring poles, and third, as a support to balance the oar stem on. The tail-blocks answer also for balancing the oar stem when tied up in strong currents and acts as

a rear waterbreak, as otherwise the water would rush over the tail end of the piece and sink it.

"Now come the spring-poles used to raise up the head end of the first crib, each being about 28 feet long and 8 or 10 inches in diameter on the large end, and made always of tamarack wood, the head-block being notched on the under side about three feet from each end to receive the small end of the spring-poles, one on each side of the piece. About 14 feet back from the head-block, two or three 2-inch planks are laid crossways, the piece on top of the coupling-plank and the small end of the spring-poles being fitted to the notches on the under side of the head-block, and over these planks leaves the back and large end of the pole two or more feet above the lumber. Two-inch holes are bored in the large end of the poles so they will fit the middle outside grub in the second crib, and the pole is fitted down over the grub and securely wedged. This is done by all the men standing on the back end of the pole until it is firmly wedged, their weight springing it down over the grub. It often raises the front end of the first crib nearly out of the water. If it were not for these spring-poles the first dam the piece ran over would claim victims, as has happened when spring-poles have broken in going over the crest of the dam, as the first crib on coming in contact with the slower-running water below the dam will plow to the bottom and often break the couplings and turn bottom side up, generally wrecking the whole rapids-piece and washing the men off. Good and well-placed spring-poles are absolutely indispensable in the make-up of a rapids-piece of lumber, as there in lies the safety of the men's lives, as well as protection from loss of lumber to the owners. In fact the pilot always looks over the poles and sees that they are properly sprung and wedged before starting out to run the piece over the rapids and dams.

"Next come the yokes, which are small pine trees about six inches in diameter cut in four-feet lengths bored to fit the grubs and over the joints between the cribs. These are slid over the two grubs down onto the coupling-plank, which reinforces the strength of the planks that couple the cribs together. About three or four of these on each side of the piece are shaped to receive the line (cable) in 'snubbing.'

"Next are the oars, which are made from a pine tree about 40 feet long and 10 or 12 inches at the large end and three inches at the small end. These are finished up smooth for about ten feet on the small end and throated out about two feet back in the large end, the throat being 2½ inches wide to receive the coar blade, which is a piece of good lumber 16 inches wide and 14 feet long, sawed so it will be 2½ inches thick on the back end so as to enter the throat in the stem and tapered to ¾ inch on the front end.

"After the blade is fitted in the stem then the stem and blade are laid on the head-block and balanced so that the blade end will be a little heavier than the stem, and where the stem lies on the head-block it is bored for the oar pin, which is two inches in diameter. The hole in the stem is slotted out on the upper side of the stem lengthwise to avoid binding on the pin in dipping the oar. The stem being all ready and pin in place in the center of the head-block, the oar rings (two iron rings about four or five inches in diameter with a two-inch hold in the center) are slipped over the pin resting on the head block. The wear comes on these rings instead of the wood and makes it much easier pulling the oar. The next thing

is shipping the oar stem, which is done by men enough to lift the stem up and let it down over the pin in place.

"This completes the rapids-piece ready for running. From two to four men on each oar are used for running the rapids, the number depending on the height of water, the man handling the head oar being the pilot, the one handling the tail oar the steersman. The steersman receives his orders which way to pull from the pilot by motion of the hand or by word, as the case may be. After running the rapids-pieces over the rapids to Point Basse (one mile below Nekoosa) all rough water is passed until the Dells at Kilbourne are reached. At Pointe Basse three of these rapid-pieces were coupled side by side, which was called a "Wisconce raft.' The 'bunk-houses' (small houses large enough to hold two men for sleeping —about 4 by 6½ by 3 feet high) made cookery raft—fixed up. The number of 'Wisconce Rafts' in a fleet of lumber might vary, but was usually about ten; and the crew on each 'Wisconce Raft' was made up of two men—a bowsman and a tailsman. The bowsmen were expected to have had some experience in river running and be able to follow the pilot. The tailsmen were usually called 'suckers,' never pulling unless told to do so by the bowsman, and generally the bowsman could make the 'sucker' do most of the work, if he were a good bowsman.

"Everything being ready at Pointe Basse, the pilot calls out, 'Tie loose,' he starting out ahead, the rest of the fleet to follow him about 30 or 40 rods apart. Now they have clean running if they keep in the water until they get to the head of the Little Dell, where the fleet is tied up, which, with good water and good luck, should take not more than two or three days. When one of the rafts gets 'stuck' or 'hung up' on a sand bar or island, you hear the cry of 'tie up' sent from one raft to another and every raft ties up at the first chance. The tailsman jumps ashore with the line (the line or cable is 1¼ inches in diameter and 125 to 200 feet long) when the raft touches land, and finding a tree or stump, takes two turns around it and one around the line, and then holds the end while the bowsman with the other end of the line on the raft pays it out around the snubbing-yoke, gradually checking the raft until it stops; then the tailsman makes a fast hitch on the tree.

"After tieing up at the head of the Dells the crews are doubled up and the rafts dropped through the Dells below Lone Rock. Then each crew of two takes its own raft and starts for the mouth of the river, which with fair water and good luck should be made in from six to ten days from Pointe Basse. It has been made in five days. When reaching the mouth of the river the 'Wisconce rafts' are all coupled together into what is called a 'Mississippi raft,' after taking a number of spring-poles and making a set of snubbing-works. The line for a Mississippi raft is usually from 1,500 to 2,000 feet long and is always laid in loops back of the snubbing-works, so as to avoid fouling when being rendered out through the works.

"Mississippi rafts were frequently kept running day and night. The market for lumber run by water might be anywhere, according as a demand could be found for all or any part of the raft, but it was often contracted for beforehand, by parties in Dubuque, Rock Island, St. Louis or other cities along the water-route.

"The men usually received pay by the trip, either so much to the mouth of the Wisconsin, or to market, the prices ranging from $70 to $125 per trip for bowsman and tailsmen. The pilot received about double that amount. Some pilots, however, ran by the season.

"In making these rafts no nails or spikes were ever used; everything was fastened with wooden wedges and pins. All coupling-planks, binding-planks, yokes, spring-poles, etc., were securely wedged down.

"In running the rapids and dams in high water a ¾-inch line was often used the whole length on each side of the rapids-piece, making a half-hitch around each grub, so that in case the rough water should break the couplings the cribs would be held in place with this line. This was usually called a 'sucker' line.

"The farthest point from which a fleet ever started down the river was Merrill, and from Merrill to Nekoosa there was a series of falls and rapids more or less dangerous for the raftsmen. At Merrill there was what was called the Jenny Bull Falls; at Wausau, the Big Bull Falls; at Mosinee, Little Bull Falls; at Stevens Point, Conant's Rapids; at Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids (one of the worst of the series); at Port Edwards, Clint's Dam, now known as the Port Edwards Dam; at Nekoosa, Whitney Rapids, where the dam now is. Pointe Basse was about where the ferry crossed the river below Nekoosa. Many a man gave up his life in running these various rapids and falls."

Old Wisconsin River Pilots.—In the year 1888 John Farrish ran the last fleet of lumber from Biron, where the lumber had been manufactured, to the St. Louis market. In the early history of Grand Rapids logging and lumbering was the only industry this locality was blessed with. Now it is almost extinct. The writer can recall when lumber was plenty in the Wisconsin River so that you could cross the river on foot on "rapids-pieces" that were fastened in side by side. In those days no lumber was shipped in by rail. Now it is all shipped that way. In talking with Mr. Farrish he furnished us with the following list of old Wisconsin River pilots that resided in Grand Rapids: Chauncey Wakely, Louis Eaton, Tim Hurley, John Farrish, Frank Gardepe, Ben Buck, Edward Wheelan, Joseph Whitney, Lewis Yannah, L. Dennie, Pete Laramie, Manley Hill, Ren Hathaway, Frank Brown, Andrew Marshall, John McAvoy, Martin Corcoran, Hank Ticknor, Russ Roberts, John McVey, William Corcoran, Mike Corcoran, Phil Ward, Fred Case, Dan Case, Hans Bugsby, Pat Garihee, H. Rablin, Chas. Richards, Richard Harvey, Bat LaVigne, Jim Quick and Rufus McFarland. Besides there were ——— Shaw, of Buena Vista; Geo. Porter, Ed. Casey, Dick Porter, of Necedah; Jim Clair, Tom Cashlin, Sill Clair and Jack Mahoney, of Portage; old Geo. Crawford of Stevens Point; Gus Lavign, Leny Lavign and Joe Jombeau, of Frenchtown, now Port Edwards; Lawrence Ward of Dexterville; Eric McKay, Hank Sales of Wausau; George Brenner, drowned at Yellow Banks; George Willmot and Ed. Ellis, of Plover; and W. M. Carpenter of Conant Rapids.

Some interesting facts are also contained in a letter from Jack Clarke, an old time Wausau lumberman, which was published in the Wausau Pilot and Reporter a few years ago, and which reads as follows:

"Dear Old Wisconsin River Pilot:

"Down here in the Sunny South, enjoying the balmy breezes, living on one of the finest old plantations in Virginia, my thoughts will revert back to old times and recollections of the rafting days on the old Wisconsin and its sturdy, brave, courageous pilots who used to tramp its banks, wade its depths and shoals and camp upon its banks in its trips down it. They were strong of heart and muscle, true of purpose, and persevering until all obstacles were overcome in the perilous

work. Deeming it but justice to their memories that their names should be of record and pass into history, as they deserve, I know of no medium than the old paper, Wisconsin River Pilot, to record it in. The mere mention of some of the names will awaken recollections of many incidents to the old pinery men who are now fast passing away. I have endeavored to recall the names of all of them who were river pilots and well known as such from 1840 to 1875, when the railroad virtually closed the business, though some rafting has been done since and probably will be for years yet. I can't say the list is complete, as there were some French pilots about Grand Rapids whose names I never knew; otherwise the list is nearly complete. There may be a few omitted that I have forgotten. I have called them by the names they were known by on the river. Many of them are dead and gone; several were drowned; many have strayed to distant lands and a good few are yet knocking about in the pineries.

"Old Kentucky Bill went out in the Buena Vista tornado; Pete Snider was drowned at Grand Rapids in '49. Lazy Phelps, Fay, Hall and Lee were drowned at Little Bull. Maj. Fisk was drowned at Big Bull. Few, if any of them ever became rich, as they were men of noble, generous impulses, which are the kind never known to accumulate much of the world's goods. Honor to whom honor is due. Poverty is not disgraceful but very inconvenient, especially in old age.

"Old Drover was the first man to run Grand Rapids. Levi Stowe was the first man to run Little Bull. Prayer was had on the piece before starting. John Stackhouse was the first man to run Big Bull Falls.

"John Eckels, Jno. Kingston, Old Judd (Horace), McCauley (halfbreed), Tom Hillsworth, Sam Harris, Davy Crockett (Cattin), Old Kentucky Bill (Wigginton), Sailor Jack (Hawn), Bill Watts, Pat Smith, (O. B.), Little Gregg (died of cholera at St. Louis), Little Bat Levine ('good a man as no man, by krise'), Dave Fye, Lem Curtis, John G. Porter (bother by boots'), Orrin Maybee, Old Story, Jack Clark, Bill Beers, Pete Cain, Crazy Steve Woodward, A. H. Lee, Ben Jones, Ben Shingle, Tim Engler, Hank Engler, Tom Grundy, Big Hank Snyder, Buck Kingsbury, Jim Single, Azro Marvin, Alex Smith, Old Butts (Humpy), Silas Walsworth, Dick Gardner, Buckskin Brown, Whiteface Brown, Lillibridge, Big Headed Cole, Irvin Eckels, Paul La Rose, Louis Grignon, Old Dick Gardner, Ben Fulton, Maj. Fisk, Tom Avril, Job Irwin, A. H. Perry, (Commodore), Old Page (Ephraim) Pete St. Autin, Ross Gamble, Sandy Fulps, Lazy Phelps, Pete Snider, Fay Hall, John Kennedy, French Fred (Noisseau), Homer Drake, Aaron Drake, Sam Drake. Louis Craft, M. M. Charles, Lumius :Lawrence, Jimmy O'Brien, Johnny Casey, Larry Breen, Jim McHugh, Frank Rosilee, John Snyder, Hank Snyder, Alex Simpson, Ed. Simpson, John Bell, Bill Hayes, Jack Splann, Ed. Nichols, Orson Phelps, Dave Shelbarne, Bill Gilchrist, Jas. Wilmot, Frank Houston, Bill Kratzer, Old Louis LaMere, Louis Seanville, Jack Meehan, Geo. Vanderpool, Little Louis La Mere.

"This list is, of course, intended to include the 'ole stand-bys of the river. Another generation, as it were, followed in their wake, equally as proficient, but are most all living now, and it would trespass too much upon your space to enumerate them, but at some future time let the complete list of later-day pilots be published so their names can be recorded, their memory cherished.

"With well wishes for all who are alive of the old brave crew, I close, with hopes

that no worse may ever infest the banks of the dear old Wisconsin."

"Jack Clarke, One of Them."

"Fire was the dread scourge of the lumber industry. Sawmills and sawmill towns, flimsily constructed of inflammable pine, and consuming the airy fuel left by their saws, were periodically consumed by the flames. It was a rare sawmill that was not burned to the ground and rebuilt at least twice, while only one thing was more astonishing than the frequency with which sawmill towns were partially or wholly destroyed, and this was the speed with which they rose from their ashes.

"Forest fires were an appalling source of loss. As lumbering operations became more extensive, and settlements pressed in close behind, the danger of forest conflagrations steadily increased. The careless logging methods of the time, still in vogue in some parts of the United States, were an invitation to the flames. The loggers removed only the choicest pine, while on the floor of the forest they left great heaps of branches and tops, known in the vernacular of the trade as 'slashings.' Such dead material, soon dry as tinder, needed only a spark from some careless hunter's camp or farmer's burning brush pile, or a chance stroke of lightning, to set it off in an all-devouring blaze. It was characteristic of the attitude of the period toward natural resources that forest fires were merely left to exhaust themselves in their own fury, no effort being made to impede or check the course of the flames.

"The year 1864 witnessed one of the most disastrous of these conflagrations. As the result of an unprecedented drought, by the middle of May fires were running briskly through the forests on the upper Wisconsin and Black Rivers. As the season advanced and the heavens brought no relief, the whole northern woods seemed suddenly to burst into flame. From the St. Croix, the Chippewa, the Black, the Wisconsin and Wolf River pineries, and from Brown, Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties came accounts of raging seas of smoke and fire. Scores of villages and hamlets were threatened with destruction. Wausau, Two Rivers and Neillsville fought off the engulfing flames only by the heroic efforts of their entire populations. For six weeks the northern pineries were ablaze and immense quantities of valuable timber were destroyed.

"In 1868 forest fires again ran through the northern woods. The pineries on the Chippewa, the Black, the Wisconsin, and the Wolf Rivers, and the forests in Kewaunee and Door Counties were again the scenes of wide devastation, while along the entire line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Escanaba to Marquette great areas of magnificent forest were aflame."

Every step taken in the development of the Wisconsin valley has left an ugly scar on the face of the forest. It was the beaver that was responsible for the first opening of the north woods. It led the trapper and trader from the Mississippi to the head waters of the Wisconsin River.

The pioneer struck the Wisconsin River just when the Hudson Bay Fur Company failed in the line of settlement and civilization. In the wake of the trapper and the trader came the home maker and his wife. The British trader paddled his boat on every stream, and drove his dog team over every trail along the Wisconsin River to bring out furs and peltries, while the American emigrant hauled in his rude wagon the nineteenth century progress.

The saw mill and paper mill have been twin brothers in the development of this region. But they have now reached the parting of the roads. One is looking forward and the other backwards.

The drama of the forest has been played and that of the mill is now being enacted, which comes close to the everyday life of each and all of us. When the riverman had run his last raft of lumber down the Wisconsin River, it was not his intention to turn from the stream which he knew and loved. There were numerous occupations inviting him, and, whether he opened a saloon or started a bank he possessed an advantage in knowing the country and its people.

From Kilbourn to Eagle River the Wisconsin River is a succession of valuable water powers. The principal powers are located at Kilbourn, Nekoosa, Wisconsin Rapids, Whiting, Stevens Point, Mosinee, Wausau, Brokaw, Trap Rapids, Merrill, Grandfather, Rhinelander and Eagle River. The lumbermen built dams in the Wisconsin River and tributaries, including lakes at their head waters, for two purposes—one to furnish floods for driving logs and transporting lumber, and the other to a very limited extent, for furnishing power to run saw mills. For hydraulic purposes a stream has little value beyond the power furnished by it in ordinary low water periods. In its natural state the Wisconsin River carried a fairly good stage of water at all seasons of the year, but the removal of the forests of the valley caused higher water in the river in times of floods and lower water in times of drought than in a state of nature. The 1,200 or more lakes at its head waters with their precipitous banks, were designed by nature for reservoir purposes. At many of their outlets the lumbermen built dams for the purposes stated.

Many years ago T. E. Nash of Grand Rapids conceived the idea of acquiring, improving and preserving these dams and reservoirs for hydraulic purposes as the lumbermen ceased to use them, and many such were accordingly acquired, improved and operated by the hydraulic interests at Grand Rapids and Stevens Point. In aid of this project legislation was sought more than 30 years ago, and thence effort in that direction never ceased and finally culminated in the passage of Bill No. 240 S., now Ch. 335 of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1907. In brief this law authorized the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co., a corporation organized for the purpose, to own all these dams and reservoirs and flooding rights, and to add thereto as the authorities of the state named in said Act may hereafter authorize. This legislation did not authorize the corporation to own or operate any water power, whatever. Its whole power and duties were confined to producing as even a flow of water in the Wisconsin River as practicable by retaining the flood waters in said reservoirs during times of freshets and gradually letting them off during times of low water. The improvements were thus designed to prevent destructive floods in the valley and improve navigation. The company has since built a large reservoir at Bradley, on Tomahawk River, also one on the St. Germain River and one at Lake Buckataban, and are about to construct another at Eagle River Lakes.

CHAPTER VII

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WOOD COUNTY

The first step in the civilization of Wood County was taken nearly a century ago. The event has been described by a former historian, writing 42 years ago for the "History of Northern Wisconsin" (1881), and who, in addition to documentary evidence, not improbably had the opportunity of interviewing one or more persons who were personally cognizant of the facts. His account, therefore, as being doubtless correct in its main features, will be here repeated, in substance where not verbatim, with additions from other sources.

In the winter of 1827, Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, obtained a permit from the Winnebago, granting him the privilege of making shingles on the Wisconsin River. He employed 22 Stockbridge Indians, his nephew, David R. Whitney, and another man, being employed as superintendents. Colonel Childs was engaged to take the party up the river and supply them with provisions. He conveyed them to the mouth of Yellow River, where he left them. On his return he was informed by Major Twiggs, commanding officer at Fort Winnebago, that Whitney's men must be sent out of the country, and, if he went up the river he would get into trouble. Disregarding the advice of Twiggs, Childs went to where the men were working and found that they had made about 200,000 shingles. Soon after this Major Twiggs sent a force up the Wisconsin, took away a part of Whitney's shingles and destroyed the rest, by which act Whitney lost about $1,800.

In 1831 Daniel Whitney obtained a permit from the War Department to erect a saw mill and cut timber on the Wisconsin River. In 1831-32, assisted by his nephew and A. B. Sampson, he built the first mill at the place known as Whitney's Rapids, below Pointe Basse and about ten miles below Wisconsin Rapids; or, to locate it more definitely, it was on Government Lot 1, Section 10, Township 21 north, Range 5 east, the same section in which the Nekoosa Paper Mill now stands, the mill being on Lot 5. Messrs. Grignon & Merrill, having obtained a similar permit, built a mill at Grignon's Rapids in 1836. These two establishments were the first lumbering plants on the Wisconsin River and in Wood County.

"The treaty of 1836, by which the title of the Menominee Indians was extinguished to a strip of land six miles wide, from Pointe Basse 40 miles up stream, was obtained especially to open the country to the lumbermen. The high price and quick demand quickened the business and the river was explored from Pointe Basse to Big Bull Falls that year. The occupation and clearing of the most eligible sites quickly followed. Two mills were soon established at Grand Rapids, one at Mill Creek, and others on the same stream. The Indian title to the land was extinguished in 1848. This opened the whole of the Upper Wisconsin country to the settler. The timber then included white, yellow and Norway pine, rock and soft maple, nearly all the varieties of oak, balsam fir, white and red cedar, spruce, hemlock, ash, poplar, basswood and hickory. A wide market was immediately available, embracing not only that near home but practically all the states west

of the Mississippi, and the business progressed and developed rapidly."

The United States Government had trouble with the whites cutting timber where they had no authority to do so, and in February, 1839, the government authorized Joshua Hathaway to make a survey along the Wisconsin River from Pointe Basse (now Nekoosa) to Wausau. The survey covered the territory three miles back from the river, and the field notes and survey records were returned to the government in May, 1840. This was known as the Three Mile Survey, and it was not until 1851 and 1852 that the land further back from the river was surveyed. When placed on the market and offered at nominal prices the number of settlers began to increase. Where once stood one log shanty, hamlets and villages began to spring up, some of which in time developed into cities. Settlers from eastern and other states flocked to Wisconsin, manufacturing and general industries grew rapidly, giving promise that before many years the region would become one of the first states in the Union.

The Indian title to Indian lands on the upper Wisconsin was extinguished in 1848, which opened the whole upper Wisconsin country to the settler. In 1852 the lands were brought into the market at the land offices at Menasha and Mineral Point. The Stevens Point land office was opened in 1853 and was soon doing a flourishing business. Gen. A. G. Ellis of that place, in an article published in the Third Annual Report of and Collections of the State Historical Society for the year 1856, described the Stevens Point district as embracing a strip of land 30 miles in width on either side of the Wisconsin, from the Dells to its source—about 170 miles long, and stated that the aggregate of sales from July 5, 1853 to March 31, 1857, was 1,435,560 acres. He also went on to say, "At Mineral Point and Menasha, previous to the opening of this office (Stevens Point) the sales were probably about 300,000 (acres), as within the bounds of this district—say 1,630,000 acres in all. Not one-twentieth part of this was purchased for lumbering purposes, but for agriculture and that alone. Some two-thirds of it is occupied by settlers who are now opening farms." In the same article Gen. Ellis said of Wood County, "Its northwestern portion lies on the head waters of several streams—as Mill Creek, Yellow River and Black River, all of which rise from the most beautiful spring brooks and water several townships of the most charming hard-timbered lands in all this region. They are rapidly being settled up with bona-fide farmers."

The first log house in Wood County, which of course was the first house of any kind here, unless an Indian wigwam might be so called, was built by Mr. Whitney at Whitney's Rapids, and served the triple purpose of a trading-post in his traffic with the Indians, a house of entertainment for travelers, and a personal residence. Whitney was a generous, open-hearted man who took pains to make everybody who stopped with him as comfortable as his situation would permit, though, as may be imagined, the accommodations he was able to afford were very limited. Travelers, in the absence of beds, were obliged to sleep as best they could. They would wrap their blankets about them and lie on the floor, their sleep being often delayed or disturbed by hungry wolves, who sometimes came right up to the cabin and howled in frenzied chorus as they caught the scent of the human prey which they were unable to reach. Mrs. Whitney, wife of David, was the first white woman in the county. She was a woman well able to endure the hardship

and perils of pioneer life, and was noted for being able to command the respect and fear of the Indians. Upon one occasion she entrusted herself and two children with two of them in a bark canoe for a journey of 150 miles in order to reach her husband, who was lying very sick.

The first important business of the pioneer settler upon his arrival in Wood County was to build a house. Until this was done he had to camp on the ground or live in a wagon. The style of a home entered very little into his thoughts. It was a shelter that he wanted, and a mere cabin or hut was sufficient, so long as it answered the purpose of a home. The furniture of the pioneer's cabin was generally of the most primitive description, unless he and his wife had brought with them their old household supplies, which, owing to the distance some of them had come, was very seldom the case. It was, however, very easy to improvise tables, chairs and bedsteads. The former could be made of split logs; the latter constructed as follows: A forked stick was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room and at proper distances, upon which poles reaching from each side could be laid, the wall ends of the poles either resting in the openings between the logs, or driven into auger-holes. Either bark or boards could be used as a substitute for cords or slats.

Among the things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. There were two species of this animal which troubled the pioneer—the large black timber wolf and the smaller grey wolf, which usually inhabits the prairie. At first it was next to impossible for the settler to keep small stock of any kind. Sheep were not deemed safe property until late years, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large number of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement when they were hungry, which was usually the case, particularly during the winter. They were often too indiscreet for their own safety, and would approach within each shot of the settlers' dwellings. Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynx, wildcats and catamounts, were also sufficiently numerous to prove troublesome. The trials of the pioneer were innumerable, and the cases of actual suffering might fill a volume of no ordinary size. Timid women became brave through combats with real dangers. Patient mothers grew sick at heart with the sight of beloved children failing in health from lack of the commonest necessaries of life. The struggle was a constant one for the means of sustaining life itself.

For a few years the pioneers of Wood County were so occupied with their struggle for a living that they had no time or opportunity to pay attention to the things pertaining to the cultivation of the higher nature—to education, religion, or any of the refinements of life; but these things were not wholly forgotten, and when the opportunity came it was eagerly embraced.

In 1842 the Rev. J. S. Hurlbut, a Methodist missionary, began his labors in the county. He held a meeting and preached his first sermon in a building in Centralia, now that part of Wisconsin Rapids on the west side of the river. After that he held meetings wherever the people would have them, often journeying for miles through an almost trackless wilderness, sometimes pursued by wolves, to hold services for some family who had sent him an invitation. Some of these journeys were made on horseback, but he oftener went on foot.

In the same year in which he began his ministry here, 1842, Mr. Hurlbut also established the first school in the county, with himself as teacher. It was held in a log house in Centralia. The eagerness with which the people strove to establish all the machinery of civilization at a very early period in the history of the county is proved by the fact in 1856 an attempt by a number of leading citizens then settled in the county to found a college, and what was called "Grand Rapids University" was actually incorporated March 31, that year, by Henry F. Black, Orestes Garrison, Joseph Wood, John H. Compton, Henry Jackson, R. C. Lyon, A. B. Sampson, T. B. Scott, George Neeves, Henry Clinton, Henry Rubree, J. L. Mosher, W. B. Naylor, Daniel Baker and William Kline. This was before the organization of the county, as the record states that it was to be "located in the Town of Grand Rapids, County of Portage." Its purpose is stated to have been "to teach English literature, ancient and modern languages, mathematics and natural sciences, the art of teaching and the application of science to agriculture and the mechanical arts." This was a truly ambitious program, for that day rather too much so, as requiring greater financial resources than were available, and it seems soon to have dropped out of sight, for the above is the only mention that can be found of it.

The population of Wood County in 1860 was 2,425. Within the memory of people now living the early settlers used to trade pork and flour to the Indians for their ponies, securing some nice animals for eight or ten dollars' worth of supplies. Fifty cents then bought a nice hind quarter of venison, while vegetables, crab apples and other fruit often went in exchange for a bow and arrow, a pair of mittens or moccasins. The Indians in turn had wild cranberries, maple sugar and other things to trade.

Between 1879 and 1889 there was a large German immigration into Wisconsin, the immigrants coming chiefly from Bavaria. They were mostly Catholics and the majority had means enough to buy land. Five hundred and seventy-two of these families settled in Wood County, chiefly at or near Marshfield, and in 1890 there were 18,127 Germans in the county.

CHAPTER VIII

COUNTY AND TOWN ORGANIZATION

Wood County was named after Joseph Wood, who came here from Illinois in 1848. Its creation, the subsequent changes in its area, and the creation of the political townships of which it is now composed, were effected as follows:

Under Chapter 54, "General Laws of 1856," Townships 21-25 of Ranges 2-5 east, Townships 21-22 of Range 6 east, and such part of Township 23, Range 6 east as lies southeast of the Wisconsin River, were detached from Portage County to form Wood. Under Chapter 108 of the same year, this was amended to include all of Township 23, Range 6 east, within the boundaries of Wood, which thereupon assumed its present boundaries.

The same chapter directed that "the town board of supervisors of the Town of Grand Rapids in said County of Wood, it being the only town in said county, are hereby constituted and declared and shall be the county board of supervisors of said Wood County until a county board shall be elected and qualified as provided by the revised statutes of the same act." The clerk of the town board of Grand Rapids was constituted the clerk of the county board until a county clerk should be elected and qualified in accordance with the statutes.

In 1870, under Chapter 40, "Private and Local Laws of 1870," Wood County was enlarged by Townships 20-22 of Ranges 1 east and 1 west, detached from Jackson County. This was done in order to render Wood County large enough to be reduced without a referendum. According to Chapter 41 of the same year, the townships named in the preceding chapter, and likewise Townships 21 of Ranges 2 and 3, and the 24 southern sections of Township 22 of the same ranges, were detached from Wood and added to Jackson County.

In 1872, under Chapter 33, "Private and Local Laws of 1872," that portion of Jackson in Townships 21 and 22, Ranges 2 and 3 east, was restored to Wood County, which resumed its present boundaries. These boundariees are as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 21 north, Range 2 east; running thence east on the township line between Townships 20 and 21 to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 east; thence north on said range line to the township line between Townships 23 and 24 north; thence west on said township line to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence north on said range line to the township line between Townships 25 and 26 north; thence west on said township line to the range line between Ranges 1 and 2 east; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning.

By the organic act of 1856 it was provided that an election should be held in November of the same year and that the official terms of those elected should begin on the first Monday in January of the ensuing year. The new county was attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and Grand Rapids was fixed upon as the county seat, by the act of organization. The first court house was a hall in the Magnolia House, which was located on the corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, where the A. L. Fontaine home is now situated. The first court

was held there in 1857. The date of the first warranty deed recorded is Oct. 1, 1856, and it was given by Mark A. Wilkes to Mrs. Anna Black. It was entered for record Jan. 1, 1857.

The system of county government, under the state laws, was by a board of supervisors up to Jan. 1, 1862, when the commissioner system went into effect. In March, 1870, the supervisor system was resumed. For brevity the governing body will be usually referred to in this volume simply as "the county board."

The first county officers were chosen in 1857 as follows: County judge, Joseph Wood; sheriff, Benjamin Buck; district attorney, L. P. Powers; surveyor, H. A. Temple; clerk of circuit court, L. Kromer; county clerk, L. P. Powers; treasurer, I. L. Mosher; register of deeds, L. Kromer.

The board of supervisors met for the first time Oct. 8, 1856, with W. H. Jackson and Eusebe Lavigne present. A petition for the establishment of the town of Rudolph was considered; the salary of the district attorney was fixed for the next two years at $300 per year, and that of the clerk of the board of supervisors the same, and a committee (consisting of Messrs. Jackson & Lavigne) was appointed to furnish suitable offices and furniture for the county officers.

On Jan. 9, 1857, it was ordered that the clerk of the board be required to obtain from the register of the United States Land Office at Stevens Point a complete abstract of all the entries in Wood County up to Feb. 1, 1857, at the expense of the county, and on June 9, the same year, a committee was appointed, consisting of John H. Compton, L. P. Powers and R. C. Lyon, to meet with commissioners appointed by Portage County, for the purpose of settling the accounts between the two counties. Again, on Sept. 5 the same year, it was resolved that the committee, or commissioners on the part of Wood County appointed to settle with Portage County be instructed to make a proposition to Portage County and to call the accounts between the two counties even, and that the said proposition be the ultimatum on the part of Wood County. As there is no further entry on the records of the board in regard to this proposition, it seems probable that it was accepted by Portage County, and thus the County of Wood starts out on its own independent career.

As elsewhere stated, when Wood County was set off from Portage, the Town of Grand Rapids covered all its area, but the work of creating additional townships was begun by the acting county board (the town board of supervisors), and it was continued from time to time by various county boards until the 22 townships now constituting the county had been set off and their boundaries described. A condensed account of these political creations, though containing all essential detail, is presented in this chapter.

Rudolph. On Oct. 8, 1856, the County Board, acting on a petition signed by Francis Harkness and others, established the Town of Rudolph, as follows: all of Town 23, Range 6, lying north and west of the main channel of the Wisconsin River, and Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, in Town 23, Range 5. The first town meeting was held in the school house of school district No. 4, Town of Grand Rapids, on Oct. 18, 1856. At the meeting of the County Board Aug. 27, 1861, Town 25, Range 5 and all that portion of Town 24, Range 5 then belonging to Centralia Town were annexed to Rudolph, effective April 1, 1862. When the Town of Sigel was formed, Jan. 10, 1863, all the portion of

Rudolph lying in Town 23, Range 5 (the two east tiers of sections), all of Town 25, Range 5, and all the territory in Town 24, Range 5 except the two east tiers of sections were detached from Rudolph. March 14, 1868, in a readjustment of territory between Sigel and Rudolph, another tier of sections in Town 24, Range 5 was added, extending the boundaries to include the entire east half of this town, and the east half of Town 25, Range 5 was also added. May 29, 1871, in a further adjustment, the west half of these two towns was added. When Auburndale was formed, Dec. 30, 1874, to take effect Mar. 20, 1875, Town 25, Range 5 was detached from Rudolph. Nov. 1, 1879, consequent on a ruling of the Circuit Court regarding the town organization, Section 1, Town 23, Range 5 was detached from Sigel and annexed to Rudolph and Section 31, Town 24, Range 5 was detached from Rudolph and annexed to Sigel. Feb. 15, 1882, the two north tiers of sections in Town 24, Range 5 were detached from Rudolph and added to the territory of the new town of Milladore. In the reorganization of towns Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1886, the present boundaries were established and the name changed to New Rudolph, which, however, was again changed to Rudolph Nov. 11, 1886. As it has existed since the reorganization in 1885 it comprises all the portion of Town 23, Range 6 lying north of the Wisconsin River.

Saratoga. Territory described as "All that portion of the County of Wood lying east of the main channel of the Wisconsin River and south of the township line between Townships 21 and 22" was set aside Jan. 9, 1857, as the Town of Saratoga. The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1858, at the tavern then kept by Henry Kennedy within the limits of the new town. The boundaries of the town as first established have remained the same except that from Mar. 30, 1874, to Mar. 20, 1875, the portion of Town 21, Range 5 lying west of the Wisconsin River was a part of Saratoga Town.

Seneca. The Town of Seneca was organized under the name of Hemlock Town, June 9, 1857, and as originally formed included all of Town 23, Range 5 not in the Town of Rudolph, and all of Town 23, Range 4. The first town meeting was held June 30, 1857, at the schoolhouse then known as the E. D. Hall school. The name was changed from Hemlock to Seneca Feb. 4, 1861, to take effect March 4, 1861. A great number of changes were made in the boundaries at various times, for details of which reference may be had to the county records, and Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1866, it was vacated and re-formed under the name of New Seneca, which name was changed again to Seneca Nov. 11, 1886. Before this change the town embraced the following territory: Town 23, Range 4; Sections 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of Town 23, Range 5; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24 of Town 22, Range 3; Sections 1 to 24 of Town 22, Range 4; and Sections 2 to 11, and 14 to 23, of Town 22, Range 5. The new town was made up as follows: Sections 4 to 9, and 13 to 36, of Town 23, Range 4; Sections 1 to 24 of Town 22, Range 4; and Sections 2 to 11, and 14 to 23, of Town 22, Range 5. This territory remained the same until Feb. 13, 1901 and effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901, it was again vacated and the following territory organized into New Seneca: Sections 1 to 24 to Town 22, Range 4, and Sections 2 to 11 and 14 to 23, of Town 22, Range 5. The name was changed back to Seneca May 9, 1901, and Nov. 10, 1903, effective the first Monday in April, 1904, the ter-

ritory was again ordered vacated, and the boundaries established as they exist to day, including the following territory: Sections 1 to 12 of Town 22, Range 4, and Sections 2 to 11, 14 to 17, 20 to 23, and 27 to 29, of Town 22, Range 5.

Dexter. The first town bearing the name of Dexter was established March 10, 1858, the first meeting being held on the first Tuesday in April, 1858, at the dwelling house of George Hiles in Town 22, Range 3. This town included practically the entire west half of the county, being made up of the present towns of Remington, Hiles, Dexter, Cary, Wood, Rock, Richfield, Lincoln, Cameron and Marshfield, and the west half of Town 22, Range 4, which now forms a part of Seneca and Cranmoor. As this territory became more thickly settled new towns were formed out of parts of it. March 23, 1872, a new Town of Dexter was organized, comprising Town 22, Range 2, the present Town of Hiles, the first meeting to be held April 2, 1872, at the store of George Hiles. This town also went out of existence, being formally vacated April 25, 1884, when its territory was attached to Remington, Wood, and Seneca, Seneca being made its legal successor. No Town of Dexter existed from this time until Feb. 13, 1901, to be effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901, the Town of Remington was vacated and the portion of its territory consisting of the present Towns of Dexter and Hiles was formed into the Town of Dexter, the first meeting to be held in the schoolhouse in School District No. 4 in the Town of Wood. This territory was divided into the present towns of Hiles and Dexter Nov. 15, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1902; the present Town of Dexter bore the name of New Dexter from this time until May 6, 1902, when it was changed to Dexter.

Lincoln. The first Town of Lincoln was formed Dec. 25, 1861, out of territory detached from Seneca, comprising Towns 24 and 25, Range 2, the present towns of Rock and Lincoln. This town later passed out of existence, but June 22, 1868, the name of the Town of Johnson was changed to Lincoln; Johnson had been organized March 14, 1868, out of the present towns of Lincoln, Rock, and Richfield, the first meeting being held the first Tuesday in April, 1868, at the house of S. S. Nason. March 2, 1870, Town 25, Range 3 was added to Lincoln from Seneca, but May 29, 1871, the two eastern towns were detached and annexed to Sigel and Seneca, leaving Lincoln with the present towns of Rock and Lincoln; the formation of Rock Town, Jan. 23, 1878, left Lincoln with its present boundaries.

Sigel. The Town of Sigel as first formed, Jan. 10, 1863, consisted of the present towns of Auburndale, Milladore, and Arpin, and parts of Sherry, Sigel, and Hansen towns and part of the present City of Grand Rapids, being described as follows: Towns 24 and 25 of Ranges 4 and 5, except two tiers of Sections on the east side of Town 24, Range 5; all of Town 23, Range 5 except Sections 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33; Sections 1 to 9 and 11 and 12 in Town 23, Range 4; Section 6 in Town 22, Range 6; and Section 1 in Town 22, Range 5. This territory was detached from the towns of Seneca and Rudolph; the first meeting was held at the residence of Patrick Rowhan. Numerous changes were made in these boundaries as new towns were formed, and Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1886, the town then consisting of Sections 2 to 18, 20 to 28, 34, 35, and 36 of Town 23, Range 5, Section 31 of Town 24, Range 5, and all of Town 24, Range 4, was vacated and a Town of New Sigel was established having the boundaries of the present Town of Sigel, the first meeting to be held in the town hall on the Mattice farm on Section

26, Town 23, Range 5. The town as it has existed since that time has consisted of Town 23, Range 5. The name was changed from New Sigel to Sigel Nov. 11, 1886.

Remington. The first Town of Remington was established July 15, 1868, the first meeting being held in the store then owned by McGlynn & Kruger, near the residence of H. W. Remington. This town comprised the territory contained in the present Town of Remington, Town 21, Ranges 2 and 3, and in addition the two south tiers of sections in the present towns of Hiles and Dexter. This town was reorganized March 23, 1872, having the same boundaries as the present town. The first meeting of the reorganized town was held April 2, 1872 at the store of H. W. Remington. Sections 25 to 36 of Town 22 in Ranges 2 and 3 were subsequently added. Feb. 13, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901, this town was vacated and the present Town of Remington established under the name of New Remington, comprising the same territory as at present, Town 21, Range 2 and Town 21, Range 3. The first meeting of the Town of New Remington was held in the Lycons Hall, Remington. The name was changed from New Remington to Remington May 9, 1901.

Wood. The Town of Wood was originally established Feb. 10, 1874, from territory detached from Seneca consisting of Town 23 in Ranges 2 and 3, the present towns of Wood and Cary. Changes in the borders were subsequently made, and Feb. 13, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901, the town was ordered vacated and the Town of New Wood was established, comprising Town 23, Range 3, the first meeting to be held in Cotey's Hall in Pittsville, on the first Tuesday in April, 1901. The name was changed back to Wood May 9, 1901, and the territory has remained unchanged.

Port Edwards. As originally established, Feb. 10, 1874, Port Edwards consisted of the following territory: The east half of Town 21, Range 4; Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 in Town 22, Range 4; all of Town 21, Range 5 lying west of the Wisconsin River; that portion of Sections 25 and 36 in Town 22, Range 5 lying west of the Wisconsin River; and Sections 26 to 35 in Town 22, Range 5. The first meeting was held the first Tuesday in April, 1874 at the schoolhouse in School District No. 2 of the old Town of Centralia. March 30, 1874, the portion of Town 21, Range 5 lying west of the Wisconsin River was detached and added to Saratoga, but was returned to Port Edwards Dec. 30, 1874, effective March 20, 1875. March 30, 1874, the west half of Town 21, Range 4 was detached from Remington and added to Port Edwards. All this territory was ordered vacated Nov. 10, 1903, effective the first Monday in April, 1904, and the Town of Port Edwards was reestablished, the first meeting to be held in the new Town Hall of old Port Edwards, on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 22, Range 4. The territory has remained unchanged since this reorganization, and consists of the following: Sections 32 to 34 of Town 22, Range 5; the west half of Section 3, and Sections 4 to 9 and the west half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, and that part of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 15 lying west of the Wisconsin River, and that part of Sections 22, 21, 27, 28, and 34 on the west side of the Wisconsin River, and Sections 16 to 20 and Sections 29 to 33, of Town 21, Range 5; and Sections 12 and 13 and 19 to 36, of Town 21, Range 4.

Auburndale. The Town of Auburndale was established Dec. 30, 1874, effective March 20, 1875, the first meeting being held in the schoolhouse which existed then near Auburndale station on the Wisconsin Central Railway, in Town 25, Range 4. To make up Auburndale, Town 25. Range 3 was detached from Seneca; Town 25, Range 4 from Sigel; and Town 25, Range 5 from Rudolph. These are the present towns of Auburndale, Milladore, Marshfield and Cameron, the two latter making up Town 25, Range 3. This town was detached Dec. 3, 1875, when Marshfield was formed. Town 25, Range 5 was detached and formed into Milladore Feb. 15, 1882, leaving Auburndale with its present limits.

Marshfield. The Town of Marshfield was formed Dec. 3, 1875, consisting of Town 24, Range 3, taken from Seneca and Sigel, and Town 25, Range 3, taken from Auburndale. The first meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1876, at the store of Louis Rivers in Section 8, in what was then the Village of Marshfield. Town 24, Range 3 was detached Nov. 18, 1881, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1882, to form the present Town of Richfield. The establishment of the Town of Cameron Nov. 18, 1903, from Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, left Marshfield with its present boundaries.

Rock. Jan. 23, 1878, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1878, the Town of Rock was established, comprising Town 24, Range 2, detached from Lincoln. The boundaries have remained unchanged. The first meeting was held in the residence of E. H. Coon, on Section 8, the first Tuesday in April, 1878.

Richfield. The Town of Richfield was established with its present boundaries, those of Town 24, Range 3, which was detached from Marshfield, on Nov. 18, 1881, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1882. The first meeting was held on the latter date at the schoolhouse then existing on Section 16.

Milladore. The Town of Milladore was originally established Feb. 15, 1882, the first meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1882, at the schoolhouse then in School District No. 2, near the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 25, Range 5. It was made up of Town 25, Range 5, the present Town of Milladore, which was detached from Auburndale, and Sections 1 to 12 of Town 24, Range 5, the present Town of Sherry, taken from Rudolph. The town was reorganized Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1886, giving it the present boundaries and changing the name to New Milladore, which, however, was again changed to Milladore Nov. 11, 1866.

Sherry. The Town of Sherry was organized Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1886, the first meeting to be held on the latter date at the schoolhouse then on Section 9, Town 24, Range 5. The boundaries as then established, those of Town 24, Range 5, have remained unchanged.

Hansen. Under the name of Vesper, the Town of Hansen was originally established Nov. 10, 1885, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1886, the first meeting to be held at the schoolhouse then on Section 12, Town 23, Range 4. The town as then laid out comprised Town 24, Range 4, which is now the Town of Arpin, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12 of Town 23, Range 4, the present Town of Hansen. This town was reorganized under the name of New Vesper, Feb. 13, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901 and made to consist of Town 23, Range 4, as at present. The name was changed to Hansen May 9, 1901.

Cary. When the Town of Wood was reorganized, Feb. 13, 1901, effective the

first Tuesday in April, 1901, Town 23, Range 2 was organized as the Town of Cary; the boundaries have remained unchanged. The first meeting was held at the schoolhouse in District No. 8 of the previous Town of Wood.

Arpin. Town 24, Range 4 was set off as the Town of Arpin when the Town of Vesper was reorganized, and was made the legal successor of Vesper, though the nominal successor was New Vesper. The boundaries of Arpin have remained unchanged. The organization took place Feb. 13, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1901, and the first meeting was held on the latter date at Arpin Hall, in Section 21, which was formerly used as the meeting place for the Town of Vesper.

Hiles. Town 22, Range 3 was organized into the Town of Hiles Nov. 15, 1901, effective the first Tuesday in April, 1902, the first meeting to be held on the latter date at the schoolhouse in School District No. 6 of the previous Town of Dexter. The boundaries of the Town of Hiles have remained unchanged.

Cranmoor. In the reorganization of the Town of Port Edwards and Seneca, Nov. 10, 1903, effective the first Monday in April, 1904, the Town of Cranmoor was formed of the following territory, which still makes up the town: Sections 13 to 36 of Town 22, Range 4; Sections 18, 19, 30, and 31 of Town 22, Range 5; and Sections 1 to 11 and 14 to 18 of Town 21, Range 5. The first meeting was held at the schoolhouse then known as Bennett's School House, on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 22, Range 4.

Cameron. The Town of Cameron was formed Nov. 18, 1903 from territory taken from the Town of Marshfield consisting of Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Town 25, Range 3. The boundaries of Cameron have since remained unchanged.

In addition to the foregoing, which includes all the towns today existing in the county, other towns have been set off from time to time during reorganizations of territory, which have since passed out of existence. Some such have lost their identity through a change of name only, and have been treated above. Three, Centralia, Springfield, and McClellan have been entirely vacated, and have received mention above only in connection with the history of other towns.

Centralia is the most important of these. It was formed Jan. 9, 1857, comprising territory described as follows: "All that part of the County of Wood not included in the Town of Rudolph and lying west of the following line, to wit: Commencing at the point where the township line between Townships 23 and 22 of Range 6 crosses that portion of the Wisconsin River called the "Hunter Slough"; thence down said slough to the head of the Hunter Island, thence down the left hand channel called the "lost channel" to the main channel of the Wisconsin River; thence down said channel to the south line of the County of Wood." The territory thus described included almost the whole county west of the Wisconsin River; and as this territory grew in population new towns were set aside out of it; the last of it was thus parceled out about 1875, and since that time the Town of Centralia has been out of existence.

Springfield was formed Aug. 27, 1861, having the limits of the present Town of Wood. It was ordered vacated Feb. 23, 1865 and its territory attached to McClellan.

McClellan, as formed May 26, 1864, consisted of Towns 21, 22, and 23 of Range 2 and 21 and 22 of Range 3; these are the present towns of Remington,

Hiles, Cary, and Dexter. It was reorganized Feb. 23, 1865, and shortly afterward was vacated and its territory distributed to other towns.

Looking Backward.—An examination of the record of proceedings of the county board, from the organization of the county to a recent period, reveals some items of interest that may not be included elsewhere in this volume, and, therefore, will be here briefly mentioned.

On Jan. 5, 1858, the board adopted the Wood County Reporter as its official organ, to publish all proceedings. This paper had been established in November the year before by J. N. Brundage, and was the first, and at that time the only, newspaper in the county. A few days later, January 11, the board received a petition from a number of citizens referring to "the present pressure in monetary affairs and the consequent stagnation in all the productive branches of industry and trade," and asserting that this condition of things had "created a necessity on the part of many worthy and industrious citizens of limited means to call on the respective towns in which they lived for temporary aid." The signers suggested that the board should examine the laws in regard to ferries to see if it would not be possible to so regulate the same so as to create a cash fund for the support of the poor in the county, or, if this were not feasible, to devise some other plan for the same purpose. The committee appointed to investigate found the ferries subject to full county regulation, and action was taken as requested.

On March 10, 1858, the board passed a bill granting a bounty of five dollars for the destruction of wolves. On June 21 the same year $1,000 was appropriated for bridges, Dexter, Hemlock and Centralia each receiving $300 and Rudolph $100. Thomas E. Newman was the first to collect a wolf bounty, for a grey wolf killed in September, 1858. From time to time, beginning about this period, commissions were appointed to lay out county roads and additional appropriations were made for bridges in towns. In August, 1861, the board passed an order, to remain in effect one year allowing the wives of volunteer soldiers from the county three dollars per month, and each child of such volunteers two dollars per month.

When ferry licenses were granted in February, 1862, the toll rates established were as follows: For each four-horse, mule or ox team, loaded or unloaded, with a driver, 25 cents; each single horse and carriage with a driver, 12½ cents; each single horse and rider, 10 cents; each head of horses or horned cattle up to ten head, 5 cents; each additional head of horses or horned cattle, 3 cents; each swine or sheep, 5 cents; each foot passenger, 3 cents; all freight or merchandise not moved with team, per barrel, 10 cents; all other articles of freight, per hundred pounds, 10 cents. A ferry was to consist of one boat at least 50 x 12 feet for animals, and one skiff at least 16 x 4 feet for foot passengers. The ferries were to run from 6 a. m. to 12 m, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., and were to be operated by means of a rope or cable, or by horse power.

According to an item dated March 15, 1862, the families of volunteers enlisting after April 1, 1862, were not entitled to an allowance. On April 17 the same year the volunteer allowance was repealed, the repeal to take effect June 1, 1862. On Jan. 1, 1863 the sum of $200 was appropriated to assist the families of volunteers.

On April 23, 1863, the commissioner system of county government having been adopted in the previous year, the board divided the county into three districts,

namely: District No. 1 to be composed of Grand Rapids and Saratoga, District No. 2 of Centralia, Dexter, Springfield and Lincoln, and District No. 3 of Seneca, Sigel and Rudolph, these towns at that time being all that were contained in the county. (For their boundaries see Chapter VIII).

In March, 1870, the supervisor system of county government was resumed by the state, each township having its representative on the board. In December, that year, the board declared itself "in favor of the Town of Remington taking such measures as will seem most expedient to obtain a settlement and determination of the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature attaching said town and other territory to the county of Jackson, and to obtain the repeal of said act, provided the county shall not be liable for expenses of such action in a sum exceeding one hundred dollars.

In May, 1871, a sum of $500 was appropriated to aid in a survey of the Wisconsin Central Railroad through this region; and in July, 1872 the board declared itself ready to pay a sum not exceeding $8,000 to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway Company "on condition they erect a good and suitable wagon and foot bridge between Grand Rapids and Centralia and oblige itself to keep same in repair forever." Further data in regard to bridge history at above mentioned locality may be found in the article on Wisconsin Rapids.

In the spring of 1872 the sheriff's records were burned. Under date of Jan. 7, 1876, there is an item reading "Ordered to sell county lands at $5 per 40, not exceeding 80 acres per person." In November, 1879 the county was paying $2 for wolves' scalps. A Poor Farm was ordered in January, 1885 and work commenced on same April 8, 1885. Previous to this the poor had been "boarded out" with such families who were willing to take care of them for the remuneration paid by the county and towns. The records of the board for 1895 make allusion to a "Beareau of Immigration and General Industries," which was formed in November that year, the purpose being to make exhibits at county fairs in southern Wisconsin and at the State Fair, in order to attract settlers to Wood County.

After the year last mentioned the records of the county board deal chiefly with matters that are mentioned more or less particularly in other parts of this history, such as schools, taxes, the poor house, asylum, jail, national guard, etc., and which need not be here repeated.

CHAPTER IX

ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES

It is the purpose here to record the names of those making the first entries on lands in the various townships of the county. Many of these names became so interwoven with the history of the county that they will never be forgotten; others, because their bearers chose the quiet ways, have passed from the general recollection. But, remembered or forgotten, the true history of the county has its foundation in them, and in their deeds and sacrifices.

Town 21, Range 2 (the west half of Remington). The first entry on land in this town was made in 1858 by John W. King, who took up portions of Sections 25 and 26. The next entry was made in Section 24 by Louis A. Rustad, in 1864. No more land was taken up until 1871, when George Hiles filed in Section 22 and Eliphalet S. Miner in Sections 22 and 32. In 1872 Henry F. Hamilton in Sections 26 and 28 is the only entry. In 1873, Azel B. Hamilton in Sections 22 and 26. In 1874, William Allen in Section 32. In 1876, Charles C. Smith filed in Section 23, and William Allen in Section 32.

Town 22, Range 2 (Hiles). Samuel F. Weston took up the first land in this town in 1854, in Section 4; in 1855 he also filed in Section 1, 22, 23, 27, and 28, and in the same year Timothy Atkinson filed in Sections 2 and 3, John Atkinson in Section 2, Reuel Weston in Section 11, and Mark Bump in Sections 14 and 23. In 1856, Isaac Dyer in Sections 1 and 2; Elbridge Atkinson in Section 3; Reuel Weston in Section 11; and Honard Cramer in Section 29. There were no more entries from this time until 1864, in which year there was a large influx of settlers.

Town 23, Range 2 (Cary). In 1853 Cyrus Woodman filed on the first land in this town, in Sections 6, 19, 29, and 30. He also filed in Section 18 in 1854, and in that year Samuel Weston filed on land in Sections 19, 29, 30, and 34. In 1855 Thompson M. Warren filed in Section 24 and John Runkle in Section 25. Among the large number of entries made in 1856, William S. Bell and Henry C. Bell took up land in Sections 1, 2, and 12; John W. Mansfield in Section 3; William H. Fairfield in Section 3; Samuel Harris in Section 3; William Scanlan in Section 4; Ephraim Sanford in Section 6; Gysbert Van Steenwyk in Section 8; Alfred Blackman and John W. Mansfield in Section 8; William H. Slawson and Smith Slawson in Sections 10 and 12; and Charles Vrooman in Sections 12 and 13.

Town 24, Range 2 (Rock). The first land in this town was taken up in 1852, in Section 36, but the name of the person filing is not recorded. In 1855 Dudley R. W. Williams secured land in Sections 2, 3, and 14; Abram O. Hollister in Section 12; Ebeneezer Sawyer and Stephen Brown in Section 15; J. Brooks Fenno in Section 23; and Stedman Buttreck and Stephen Brown in Section 35. The next few years saw a very heavy settlement in this town.

Town 25, Range 2 (Lincoln). In 1854 Francis Cholvin took up the first land in this town, in Section 6; in the same year Eliphalet S. Miner, John T. Kingston, and Thomas Weston filed together in Sections 15, 21, 22, and 27. In 1855 J.

Brooks Fenmo took up land in Sections 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 20, and 30; Ephraim Brown in Sections 5, 26, 27, 35, and 36; Benjamin Thompson in Section 9; and Dudley R. W. Williams in Section 35. A large number of entries were made in 1856.

Town 21, Range 3 (east half of Remington). In 1853 Daniel S. Ward filed on land in Section 27 of this town, and Amasa Wilson in Section 27. In 1854 Joel P. Mann and Ezra L. Varney filed together on land in Section 1; Allen Johnson in Sections 10, 22, and 27; Erastus Hubbard in Section 22; and Joel W. Hurlbut in Section 22. In 1855 Edward Bentley secured land in Section 23; in 1856, Henrietta W. Smith in Section 2 and William H. Sampson in Section 11. The heaviest settlement in this town occurred from 1870 to 1900.

Town 22, Range 3 (Dexter). In 1852 Cyrus Woodman filed in Section 5 of this town, and in 1853 Peter Laberce in Section 26. In 1854 Joel W. Hurlbut took up land in Section 3; George Hiles in Sections 5, 9, 10, and 21; Jason Brandeberry in Section 8; Nicholas Bakeman in Section 8; Robert Thompson in Section 8; Francis M. Stewart in Section 9; William Williams in Section 10; William and Dudley R. W. Williams in Section 10; John F. Bull and Samuel Bull in Section 17; and Samuel Wallers, Richard Nimsks, John F. Bull and Samuel Bull together in Section 17. A large number of entries were made in 1855, among them Alva Stewart in Section 10; George Grant in Section 15; Donald Ferguson in Section 20; Louis Duprey in Section 20; and James Richardson in Section 36.

Town 23, Range 3 (Wood). The first entries in this town were made in 1852, no name being recorded, in Sections 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, and 35. An entry was also made in this year by Daniel T. Bunker in Section 34. In 1853, Zelotes C. Applebee filed in Section 4; John T. Kingston in Sections 15 and 26; and Nancy Williams in Section 2. In 1854, Samuel Shorey filed in Section 5; Thomas Weston, Eliphalet S. Miner and John T. Kingston together in Sections 5, 9, 10, 14, and 26; G. W. Cate in Section 5; Phillip Shorey in Section 6; James Gibson in Section 24; Herman Bradway in Sections 25 and 26; Andrew Crawford and Frederick F. Myers together in Sections 25, 26, and 34; Joel W. Hurlbut in Section 34; and Abram Helms in Section 35.

Town 24, Range 3 (Richfield). Cyrus Woodman made the first entry in this town in Section 31, in 1852. In 1854, David Trask filed in Section 5; William and Dudley R. Williams in Sections 23 and 27; and William Williams in Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33. In 1855 William and Dudley R. W. Williams took up land in Sections 22, 23, and 27; Dudley R. W. Williams in Section 23; and Samuel F. Weston, Eliphalet S. Miner, and John T. Kindston together in Section 30. There was a heavy influx of settlers in 1856.

Town 25, Range 3 (Marshfield and Cameron). No land was taken up in this town until 1856; in that year there were a large number of entries, as follows: Henry Smith in Sections 1 and 2; Jacob Poe in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 11; Abram B. Mortley in Sections 2. 10, and 11; Adam Poe in Sections 3 and 4; Thomas Poe in Sections 11 and 12; George W. Ebert in Section 12; Thomas I. Coleman in Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 35; Cyrus Snow in Sections 21, 22, 27, and 34; Benjamin Hughes in Section 22; William C. Davis in Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 34; Joshua B. Arnold in Section 25; Peter Dedrick in Sections 25 and 26; William Dedrich in Section 26; Levi Rhoades in Section 25; John Hodgdon in Section 28; Charles R. Hamlin in Section 31; William N. Dean in Section 32; Nelson F. Beck-

with and Thomas L. Humes together in Section 32; John H. Foster in Section 33; Edward B. Kindall in Sections 35 and 36; and Francis S. Williams in Section 36. A large part of the town was selected for the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company.

Town 21, Range 4 (part of Port Edwards and Cranmoor). In this town all of Sections 1 to 23, 26 to 30, and 32 to 35, inclusive, together with portions of other sections, was turned over as State Swamp Land. The first land to be filed on was in Section 24, Daniel Wakely taking up the claim in 1878. The other entries are: 1884, Frederick J. Scheibe in Section 25; 1885, George Esswein in Section 25; 1889, Bertha Nicolaus in Section 24; 1891, Herman F. Kuhn in Section 36 and Johann Henke in the same section; 1894, Ernst Marth in Section 24; 1898, Richard Curran in Section 31; 1899, Julius Marth in Section 36.

Town 22, Range 4 (part of Cranmoor and Seneca). The first entry in this town was made in 1852, in Section 5, no name being recorded. The remainder of this section, together with Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and all of Sections 13 to 36 inclusive, was turned over as State Swamp Lands. The other entries are as follows: 1871, William H. Rozell in Section 12 and Joseph B. Crooks in Section 2; 1872, Stephen Reed in Section 2 and John P. Van Hooser in Section 2; 1873, the Wisconsin Central Railway in Sections 1 and 11, and Joseph B. Crooks in Section 2; 1874, the Wisconsin Central Railway in Section 1 and William H. Rozell in Section 12; 1875, Stephen Reed in Section 2; 1877, Nicholas Jung in Section 2; 1887, John J. Canning in Section 12; 1890, the Wisconsin Central Railway in Section 1.

Town 23, Range 4 (Hansen). Two entries on land in this town were made in 1850, in Section 22, no name being recorded. In 1852, Parley Eaton took up land in Section 27, George Hiles in Section 31, and William Anderson in Section 34. In 1853, Cyrus Woodman filed in Sections 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 33. In 1854, Thomas Hogan entered on land in Sections 22 and 23; James Weed in Section 24; Samuel Larsin in Section 24; George Beckwith in Section 25; John Scallon in Sections 26 and 28; John Johnson in Section 26; Joseph Goodrich in Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 24, 25, and 26; George W. Stanton in Section 12; James Scallon in Section 13; Jeremiah Witter in Section 13; James Lagison in Section 13; James R. Harsthorn in Section 13; Daniel Sheldon in Section 13; Sewell Haskall in Section 15; Roswell Bullock in Section 26; Andrew Backman and Darius Athrop together in Section 26; Julia W. Hull in Section 27; Richard Kinifick in Section 27; Thompson M. Warren in Section 30; John M. Hubbard in Section 31; Hamilton Hull in Section 32; Samuel Cornell and Hamilton Hull together in Section 33; and Russell Streeter in Section 36.

Town 24, Range 4 (Arpin). In 1853 Cyrus Woodman filed on land in Sections 1 and 12 of this town. No entries were made in 1854. In 1855, John Edwards took claims in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; Treeman Tremain in Section 2; William G. Turner in Section 3; Johnathan G. Spalding in Section 3; John B. Preston in Sections 3 and 4; Jerome G. Miner in Section 4; and John F. Callon in Section 4. A large number of entries were made in 1856 and the years immediately following.

Town 25, Range 4 (Auburndale). Cyrus Woodman made the first entry on land in this town, filing in Section 36 in 1853. The next entry was made in 1855 by John Edwards, who filed on land in Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 36. In

1856 Joseph Wood took up land in Sections 9 and 10; assigning it to Elias A. Lewis; in the same year Elisha Mia filed in Sections 15, 17, and 21; Charles B. Singleton and Middleton G. Singleton together in Sections 20, 25, and 26; John J. Cornue in Section 21; Barney N. Huyler in Sections 21, 26, 28, 29, 33, and 35; Charles Wood in Section 28; George Turner in Section 32; and William Reynolds in Section 36. A number of entries were made in 1857, but the heaviest influx of settlers took place between 1870 and 1880.

Town 21, Range 5 (part of Port Edwards and Saratoga). The first entries on land in this town were made in 1852, when Joseph Chavallier filed in Section 1; Parley Eaton in Section 1; Charles F. Legate in Sections 2 and 3; Caleb Croswell in Section 10; Levi Sterling and Charles F. Legate together in Section 10; Hugh McFarland and Caleb Croswell together in Section 10; and Daniel Whitney in Sections 15, 22, and 23. In 1853 Luther H. Whittlesay filed in Section 3; Henry Rablin and Lyman Howe together in Section 28; and Joseph Morrison in Section 36.

Town 22, Range 5 (part of Cranmoor, Seneca, Grand Rapids, and Port Edwards). Four entries on land in this town were made in 1852, all in Section 36; these were by Joseph Pasenan, Alvin Barker, Parley Eaton, and Cyrus Woodman. In 1853, Reuben C. Lyons and Ahira B. Sampson took up land together in Section 24; Francis Cotteroy in Section 25; and Henry Rablin and Lyman Howe together in Section 36. In 1855, Henry E. Kipp filed in Section 25; John Edwards in Section 25; Zacheus P. Kipp in Section 25; and John Edwards and Henry Clinton together in Section 36. In 1856, Moses Bunker took up land in Section 25; Zacheus P. Kipp in Section 25; and Rose Ann Lynch in Section 35. In 1857, Augustus Schuster filed in Section 3; Lafayette Kirby in Section 13; John Collins in Section 26; John Walker in Section 35; Hezekiah Ripley in Section 35; and Louis Rick in Section 36.

Town 23, Range 5 (Sigel). The first entry in this town was made by Michael Bourke in 1853, filing in Section 25. In 1854, Charles M. Goodsell took up land in Sections 1, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26; Henry Laton in Sections 4 and 9; Hiram Lord in Section 7; Thomas Bizete in Section 9; Thomas B. Scott in Sections 11, 14, 15, and 25; Charles Munier in Section 18; Richard Charnock in Sections 22 and 28; Mary Mason in Sections 23 and 28; Orestes Garrison in Sections 23 and 26; Robinson Mason in Section 27; Isaac L. Mosher in Section 27; George W. Beckwith and Henry N. Beckwith together in Section 30; Felix Meyers in Section 30; Nelson Fortier and Enos Fortier together in Section 31; and George Neeves and William Roe together in Section 36.

Town 24, Range 5 (Sherry). In 1853 Henry Rablin filed on land in Section 1 in this town; in the same year Cyrus Woodman filed in Sections 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 27, and 36. In 1854 Timothy Hurley and Hugh Byrnes filed together in Sections 2, 3, and 10; Cyrus Woodman in Section 2; John J. Charnock in Section 26; William Lalta in Section 11; and George W. Mitchell in Section 29. In 1855 entries were made by Jackson Prentice in Sections 1, 2, and 4; George Lyman in Sections 1, 6, 11, and 12; Johnathan G. Spalding in Section 3; John J. Charnock in Sections 8, 15, 22, 25, and 28; Thomas W. Hill in Section 10; Bartholomeaus Hupfloher in Section 10; John Edwards in Sections 11, 12, and 18;

Henry Koop in Sections 13, 17, and 20; Richard Charnock in Sections 20, 21, and 28; William Walton in Section 23; Cyrus Woodman in Sections 24 and 33; Anders Danielson in Section 24; Per August Nilson in Sections 24, 25, and 36; John Sevenson in Section 25; Ions Isacson in Section 25; Samuel Anderson in Section 26; Carl Landgrist in Section 33; Harman W. Mitchell in Section 35; Lars Arfuidson in Section 35; and Johans Gustafson in Section 36.

Town 25, Range 5 (Milladore). The heaviest settlement in this town occurred between 1870 and 1900. The first entry made was that of Cyrus Woodman, in 1853, in Sections 31 and 32. In 1855 Jackson L. Prentice filed in Section 31 and George N. Lyman in Sections 32, 33, 34, and 36. In 1857, Mason Carey took up land in Section 4; James Deans in Section 5; Gideon C. Lyman in Sections 5 and 6; John W. Roseberry in Section 7; William I. Carpenter in Section 11; John P. Anthony in Sections 11, 26, and 29; Nicholas Overfield in Sections 13, 21, 24, and 27; James S. Easley in Sections 25 and 32; Chester B. Jackson in Section 26; Moses Overfield in Section 28; John P. Wood in Section 29; Charles Du Bois in Section 30; Matilda Lester in Section 32; Noble E. Mallory in Section 33; Chester B. Jackson in Section 35; Samuel D. Reed in Section 36 and George W. Briggs in Section 36.

Town 21, Range 6 (east portion of Saratoga). The first land taken up in this town was in Section 32, being filed on in 1852 by Joseph R. Patte. In 1853, Edward I. Scott took up land in Section 25, and in 1854 Joseph Wood filed in Section 5. In 1855 John Snyder filed in Section 3; Stephen Snyder in Sections 4 and 5; John Hannan in Sections 5, 8, and 19; John McCamley in Section 6; Hugh Turley in Section 7; Patrick Mullen in Section 7; Henry Larsen in Section 7; Michael Flanagan in Section 7; Michael Craney in Section 7; Almanson Eaton in Sections 8 and 9; Parley Eaton in Section 8; Michael McDonald in Section 8; Robert Turley in Sections 8 and 19; Michael Mathews in Section 17; Miles McKew in Section 7; Patrick Crangle in Section 18; Robert Jones in Section 20; John Welsh in Section 20; Winefred Holland in Sections 21 and 29; Bishop Fuller in Section 29; John Douglass in Section 29; Samuel Lewis in Section 29; Freeman Durrell in Section 30; Andrew Warren Jr. in Section 32; John Rategan in Section 32; and Horace W. Coon in Section 32.

Town 22, Range 6 (includes most of Grand Rapids). In this town, on Sept. 14, 1840, Edward Blumer secured the first land to be taken up in the county, filing on Lots 6, 7, and 8 in Section 8. In the same year Aaron Adams, David B. Hill and Robert Bloomer together filed on land in Sections 8 and 17; Robert Bloomer in Sections 9 and 17; and Henry Merrill in Section 18. In 1841 Daniel Whitney filed on land in Sections 5 and 8; in 1843, Jesse Watterson Heldin in Section 17; in 1845, William Stoneman in Sections 8 and 9; Samuel Lawson Merrill in Section 17; and William Kline in Section 17. In 1846 Daniel Whitney filed in Section 5 and William Byron Naylor in Section 17. In 1847, Francis Lamere filed in Section 17, Robert Wakely in Sections 20 and 21, and Philip Byrne in Section 20. In 1848 entries were made by William Kline in Section and Orren Maybee in Section 18. In 1850 Francis Biron filed in Section 3, George Klein in Section 17, and Alexander P. Lanonette in Section 18. In 1851, Orestes Garrison took up land

Section 4; James B. Gray in Section 8; S. Wells in Section 9; and Wylie Roy in Section 17. In 1853 Thomas Byrnes filed in Section 4. There was a heavy settlement during the next few years.

Town 23, Range 6 (Rudolph and a small portion of Grand Rapids). Settlement in this town also began very early. In 1840, John Draper, Paul Kingston, and Harrison Kellogg Fay together filed in Section 33, and Gideon Prusdell, Joshua Draper, Paul Kingston, and Harrison Kellogg Fay together in Section 34. In 1841 James Bloomer filed in Section 28 and Gideon Prusdell in Section 28; in 1846, Thomas Weston in Section 34. There were no more entries until 1851, when Charles F. Legate filed in Section 25; Abraham Ackernon in Section 26; and James Mannee in Section 26. In 1853 Cyrus Woodman took up land in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 11; John Wyckman and Robert Cook in Section 17; Michael Rourke in Section 19; Henry Rablin in Section 33; and James Reefe and Robert Cook together in Section 33. In 1854 Henry Clinton filed in Sections 15, 21, 22, and 27; Francis Harkness in Section 19; Francis Biron and Nelson Gear in Section 22; Cornelius Scullin in Sections 22 and 27; Eusibe Lavigne in Section 26; Henry Rablin in Sections 29 and 33; Thomas B. Scott in Section 30; and Richard Shay in Section 33.

CHAPTER X

THE COURTS

Section 9 of the Act Creating the Territory of Wisconsin, approved by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, April 20, 1836, vested the judicial powers in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace.

The Supreme Court consisted of a chief justice and two associate justices, and met annually to act as a court of appeals. The number of justices comprising the Supreme Court was later increased from three to five, and finally to seven.

To each district court there was assigned a certain territory over which it had jurisdiction, and at times prescribed by law court was held in each district and was presided over by one of the justices of the Supreme Court. It was a common law trial court, and court of appeals from inferior courts, with practically the same jurisdiction as that exercised today by its successor, the Circuit Court, appeals, from its decisions going directly to the Supreme Court. When the territory became a state in 1848 the district courts were replaced by circuit courts, the change, however, being one in name only.

The probate courts were the predecessors of the present-day county courts and had in general the same functions, those of courts of probate and record. In 1849, one year after the assumption of statehood, the probate courts were abolished and replaced by the county court system.

The early justices of the peace had practically the same jurisdiction as those of today, extending over light misdemeanors and matters not involving land boundaries or debts of over $50. The limit of the amount of debt involved has been changed to $200, which is the only change of any importance that has been made in the jurisdiction.

The territory was at first divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a district court had jurisdiction. The First District comprised Crawford and Iowa counties; the Second, Dubuque and Des Moines; the Third, Brown and Milwaukee. Hence the territory now occupied by Wood County, being then a part of Brown County, was under the jurisdiction of the Third District. When Portage County, including the present territory of Wood County, was fully organized for judicial purposes by an act approved Jan. 31, 1844, it was attached to the Second District. In 1848, when the state was formed, five circuits took the place of the three districts, and Portage County became a part of the Third Circuit. As a part of Portage County, the site of the present County of Wood remained in this circuit until it was erected as a separate county in 1856 and attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit, in which it still remains. Under this division of territory the first term of the circuit court was held on the fourth Monday of April, 1857.

In the matter of federal courts, the whole of Wisconsin, with Illinois and Indiana, is in the Seventh Circuit of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Wood County is in the Western District of the United States District Court for Wisconsin.

There is one municipal court in Wood County—that at Marshfield. Established in 1891, it tries all criminal actions committed in the city below state prison offenses, and holds examination of persons accused of all other crimes and all offenses under the city charter and ordinances. The present judge of this court, R. E. Andrews, is serving his third two-year term, having served two terms following his first election in 1902.

The Seventh Judicial District from the time of its organization in 1854 up to the present has had but four judges, namely George W. Cate, Gilbert L. Park, Charles M. Webb and Byron B. Park, the last mentioned, who took office in 1911, still serving. To enhance the interest of this chapter a biographical sketch of each will be here given.

George W. Cate, first judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, was born at the town of Montpelier, Vermont, Sept. 17, 1824. and died March 7, 1905, at Stevens Point, Wis. His ancestors were soldiers in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. He was educated in the common schools and in a local private school, and at the age of 17 became a teacher, which profession he followed during the winter months for several years. In 1840 he began the study of law in the office of Joseph A. Wing at Plainfield and after three years there completed his studies in the office of H. Lucius B. Peck, then a leading lawyer in central Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in September of 1845, and practiced one year in his own village. Finding the competition of the older and better established laywers too keen, he abandoned the attempt to build up a clientele, and came to Mineral Point, Wis., in the fall of 1846. Being without funds, he went to work cutting cord wood at five shillings a cord, and a little later, "I hired out," he writes, "to Abraham Brawley, a lumberman making his headquarters at a little hamlet called Stevens Point." He spent two years in the woods and mills, and on the river, and in 1848 opened a law office at Plover, Wis. That year he was made deputy postmaster at Plover, deputy register of deeds, and deputy clerk of the board of supervisors. In 1849 he was made district attorney and held the office for two terms. During this time he also served as register of deeds and city clerk, and several times as chairman of the county board of supervisors. In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the Assembly, and was reelected the following year. In 1850 he formed a partnership with the late Chauncey Abbot of Madison, under the name of Abbott & Cate, and in 1852 entered partnership with Luther Hanchett under the firm name of Cate & Hanchett. In April of 1854, at the age of 29, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He was reelected to this office three times, and resigned to take a seat in the Fourty-fourth Congress, having been elected at the general election in November, 1874. He served in this capacity one term, and in the summer of 1857 opened a legal office at Stevens Point. Then began his career as one of the greatest trial lawyers the state has produced. From 1877 until his practical retirement a year or two before his death he was constantly occupied with the legal affairs of a large and wealthy clientele, drawn to him from all over central and northern Wisconsin. No lawyer in the state, it is safe to say, had a larger personal following. In 1886 he entered a partnership under the firm name of Cate, Jones & Sanborn, which was changed Jan. 1, 1896, to Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park. A. W. Sanborn left the firm in 1900, and in 1902 Judge Cate also left to enter a partnership with his son-in-law, G. M. Dahl, in which partner-

ship he continued until he ceased practice. Judge Cate was married Oct. 24, 1850, to Levara S. Brown, who died Aug. 29, 1915. By this union he was the father of six children, all of whom survived him.

Gilbert L. Park was born Aug. 31, 1824, in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., and died June 5, 1884 at Waukesha, Wis. His parents were Elisha and Sarah McDowell Park; his grandfather, Joel Park, took part in the War of the Revolution. Gilbert L. Park spent his childhood on a farm, and at the age of 15 left home without formal leave taking and enlisted in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, going to Ft. Churchill. He returned a year later, however, and went to Port Dover, Ont., to which place his family had removed. He then attended for three years an academy at Millville, N. Y., after which he spent two years in Canada in the lumber business. A great storm on the lakes in 1848 destroyed a raft of lumber in which practically all of his resources were invested, and he abandoned the lumbering venture and turned his attention to the study of the legal profession, going to Kalamazoo and entering the office of N. A. Balch. He was admitted to the bar in September of 1851, and in November of that year came to Wisconsin, spending his first winter here in cutting logs and running lumber down the river, to recoup his finances. In September of 1852 he formed a partnership for legal practice with James T. Alban, at Plover, continuing in this connection for four years, after which he went to Stevens Point. In 1854 he was elected district attorney of Portage County. In 1856 he married Mary D. Beach, of Kalamazoo, Mich. In the fall of the same year he was reelected district attorney. He was mayor of Stevens Point when the Civil War broke out, and resigned his office to enter the 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as Adjutant. He later became Captain of Company G of this regiment, and served with it in all three and a half years, taking part in many important engagements. After being mustered out he returned to Stevens Point, and resumed legal practice. March 1, 1875, Mr. Park was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and April of the following year was elected for the remainder of the unexpired term. In 1878 he was reelected for a full term. A few years later, however, his health began to fail, and he sat on the Bench for the last time March 13, 1883, resigning a short time later. He then spent some time in traveling, in an effort to regain his health, but was unsuccessful in this, and returning to Wisconsin, entered a sanatarium at Waukesha, where he died a little over a year after his resignation from the Bench. Judge Park was a great student and a strong lawyer. He was twice nominated for State Senator by the Democratic party, once for lieutenant governor, and twice for representative in Congress.

Charles M. Webb was born Dec. 30, 1833, at Towanda, Penn., and died at his home in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Aug. 12, 1911. He was of prominent Revolutionary stock, and the youngest of five children. He attended West Point Military Academy for a year and a half and then went to work in the government printing office at Washington. With a natural interest in legal and political affairs, the atmosphere of Washington fired him with the ambition to take an active part in these things, and he accordingly returned to his home city and studied law in a legal office there and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The same year he married Miss Jane Pierce of Smithville, Penn., who survived him to June 1, 1914. From this union there were three daughters, two of whom still survive. In 1857

Mr. Webb came to Wisconsin, and in the following year took his residence in Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids. Here he was first the law partner of Jeremiah D. Witter for about four years, and then formed a law partnership with J. W. Cochran, under the name of Webb & Cochran, which continued until his elevation to the circuit bench. During the first year of his residence in Grand Rapids he was elected district attorney for Wood County, which office he resigned in 1861 to enter the army as a first lieutenant, serving for eight months. He then resigned, returned home and resumed law practice. For two terms, commencing in 1864, he was clerk of the board of supervisors of Wood County. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate. He was the first United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, serving from July, 1870, to Feb. 14, 1878, when he resigned. In 1881 he was appointed Register of the United States land office at Deadwood, now in South Dakota, which position he resigned after a few months' service and resumed his law practice at Grand Rapids, and again entered the State Senate for a second term. His elevation to the circuit bench in 1883 as successor to Judge G. L. Park followed. He was successively elected and re-elected to this high office without opposition, serving without a break to the time of his death—nearly 28 years. He was the choice of the bar of the state for Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court in the election of 1893. He was, however, defeated by the late Justice Newman, who was carried to victory by his very popular decision as circuit judge in the Treasury Cases. Subsequently Judge Webb twice refused appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He was once a prominent Republican candidate for Congress, and later, in 1898 and again in 1905 was a very prominent Republican candidate for United States Senator. He took a great interest in remedial legislation, and it was largely due to his labors, while a member of the State Senate, that our present legislation on reassessment of taxes was enacted, thereby correcting the disastrous effects to Central and Northern Wisconsin of the decisions in March vs. Supervisors, 42 Wis., and other similar cases.

Byron B. Park, the present judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., Oct. 6, 1858, and has ever since been a resident of that place. His elementary education was acquired in the local schools, and in the fall of 1876 he entered the university, and was graduated from its law college in 1881. From that time until March, 1883, he was in a law office in Milwaukee, after which he returned to Stevens Point. In 1886 he formed the law partnership of Lamoreaux & Park. In 1890 the firm of Raymond, Lamoreaux & Park was organized, and in 1896 the firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreaux & Park. In 1900 Mr. Sanborn withdrew, the firm becoming that of Cate, Lamoreaux & Park and continuing so until 1903. Then Judge Cate withdrew and the succeeding firm was that of Lamoreaux, Park & Carpenter, which continued up to 1904. In the latter year Mr. Lamoreaux withdrew, removing to Ashland, and Park & Carpenter practiced together until 1908, when Mr. Carpenter died. After that Mr. Park practiced alone until appointed circuit judge in 1911. Aside from his judgeship he was city attorney of Stevens Point in 1888 and 1889; mayor of that city in 1901; district attorney of Portage County from 1892 to 1895, resigning during his second term, and a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1891 to 1894. On Sept. 29, 1886, Judge Park was married to Bertha N. Wyatt, and of this union four children have been born: Gladys, who married R. E. Joy; Dr. Lawrence W. Park,

who is in the Federal service and now located at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Lyman B., teller in the Citizens National Bank of Stevens Point, and Allan L., who is attending the University of Wisconsin.

It is not the object of this work to give a complete biographical history of the bench and bar of Wood County, both because such a record would be impossible to obtain, and also because the careers of some members have had no powerful influence on the general history of the county; but sketches of Joseph Wood, Levi P. Powers, J. Wilbur Cochran, George R. Gardner, John A. Gaynor, George L. Williams, William E. Wheeler, E. C. Pors, W. J. Conway, B. M. Vaughan, F. W Calkins, and a few other prominent lawyers or judges, past or present, may be found in the biographical part of the volume.

The present circuit court commissioners are (1922): Chas. E. Briere, Wisconsin Rapids; B. M. Vaughan, Wisconsin Rapids; E. N. Deming, Marshfield; C. B. Edwards, Marshfield, and H. H. Helke, Nekoosa.

The Court House.—When the county board of supervisors met for the first time, Oct. 8, 1856, there were just two members, H. W. Jackson and Eusebe Lavigne, Mr. Jackson taking the chair. On that occasion the only business considered, so far as is recorded, was a petition for the establishment of the town of Rudolph. At the second session Messrs. Jackson and Lavigne "were appointed" a committee to furnish suitable offices and furniture for the county officers, which they later did, as the record of the board for January 10, 1857, says: "It was ordered that Lavigne's Hall (Magnolia House) be rented for court purposes, with a suitable grand jury room to be furnished by Lavigne for $125 for the first year, and with the privilege of the same for the second year." At the same meeting—Henry F. Black and H. H. Hecox being now additional members of the board, owing to the setting off of the towns of Rudolph and Saratoga—a resolve was passed that "it is inexpedient for the present board of supervisors to take any action in regard to building county buildings."

For the following year new arrangements were made, for there is a record dated Nov. 11, 1857, stating that a hall for county purposes was rented for one year from William Roe. It is also recorded that county offices were rented in November of the following year (1858) for one year for $50; and this system of renting was followed for awhile, though later the county officers, or most of them, at least, conducted their official business in their own homes, stores or offices.

The first building actually erected for a court house in Wood County was built in Grand Rapids by Howe & Rablin on a spot close to the brewery site, but a little nearer to the river. Thomas Love and Tom Stevenson worked on the building, which fronted First Street. The jail was in the under part, the sheriff had the floor, and on the next higher story was the court room. The building was not taken over by the county for some time after it was finished, which was owing to a controversy between the builders, Howe & Rablin, and the county board. The references to this subject on the county clerk's records are very scant, but under date of Feb. 16, 1867, there is the record, "Ordered that the county purchase from Howe & Rablin the court house in Section 8, Town 22 N, Range 6 E," the words "court house" indicating that the building had been erected for that purpose, and

the word "purchase" that the board officially regarded it as Howe & Rablin's property, in which the county had no obligatory interest as a contracting party.

The matter being finally thus disposed of, the building became the property of the county. Its position was between the Grand Rapids Brewery site and the river, and as this was some distance from the business part of the city, and the amount of county business was then comparatively small, the county officers for a number of years transacted their official business in their own stores or offices, or wherever it might happen to be convenient to them. As this practice, however, was not conducive to the public interest, particularly after the volume of business had increased, the board, on Nov. 19, 1872, issued an order to the effect "that the clerk, treasurer and other county officers remove their offices to the court house." This order seems to have had but a temporary effect, if any, for as late as 1880 the county officers, with one exception, were still transacting county business in their own offices, or elsewhere away from the court house.

A more detailed and interesting account of this period is given by P. N. Christensen, who became register of deeds in 1881, but who had become acquainted with county officers some ten or more years earlier. Mr. Christensen says: "I worked in the lumber woods in Wood County in the winters of 1867-68 and 1868-69 and did not permanently locate in Wood County until the fall and winter of 1869-70, when I first became acquainted with the then county officers, of whom only the county treasurer, Emanuel Dutruit, a one-armed Civil War veteran, kept his office in the then court house, a two-story frame building on the bank of the river, very cold in winter, but lying surrounded by lands formerly owned by John Rablin (the firm of Howe & Rablin having gone bankrupt), and that court house being rather far away from the business section of the then called city of Grand Rapids, the register of deeds, Lemuel Kromer, and county clerk C. O. Baker, partner in the law firm of (Levi P.) Powers & Baker, kept their county offices down in the business street. Where the sheriff, Philip Ward, kept his office I don't remember, but I imagine under his hat. Even up to the time I took the office of register of deeds, the first Monday in January, 1881, all the county officers had their offices in separate localities down town. I, for my part, hired a former lumber office of Neeves & Neeves, adjacent to the Wood County bridge, and stayed there until the new court house (the present one) was built, which was while I was register. Apropos of my office term, while I was still located in the Neeves office near the bridge, a heavy flood came down the Wisconsin River, so that people navigated up and down Main Street in boats, and I went diagonally across the street to liveryman Sweeney to hire him to haul all my record books and paper and myself to safety, to a house I owned up on High Street, simply leaving a tremendous big old iron safe in the office and some stationery. To my recollection the only county officer using the old court house for an office, outside of probably the sheriff at odd times, was the old county treasurer, Emanuel Dutruit, while of course the circuit court and county board held their meetings upstairs when they were in session."

The old court house was in use up to 1881, when the present large and commodious brick structure was erected. When it became evident that such a building was needed and would be built, a bitter fight arose between Centralia, Pittsville and Marshfield, each of which cities wanted the county seat, each claiming to have the best location. For fear of an injunction being served preventing the building

of the new court house, Judge Charles Webb prepared the papers for the contract and had them properly signed, and together with Judge George R. Gardner and Peter McCamley—the last mentioned being a member of the county board—went to Green Bay and let the contract, and the court house was accordingly built in Grand Rapids on the fine site it now occupies. The contract price was $20,000. Later there was built an addition at a cost of $13,230. The total cost of the court house as it stands today, including all furnishings, was $40,008.63.

The old Wood County court house burned down April 25, 1885. The fire, which it is said was the work of an incendiary, originated in the hall, and the building was all in flames before the engine could be drawn there. It was owned and occupied at the time by David Lutz, Jr., as a cigar factory and residence. The loss amounted to $1,200 and there was $800 of insurance. It was the Lutz family who built and owned the adjacent brewery.

CHAPTER XI

COUNTY POLITICS

Wood County was settled by hardy toilers most of whom came here with little or no money and who were essentially democratic in sentiment. Many of them were French-Canadians who had lived under an alien government, which, however liberal it might be in respecting their rights was not what they would themselves have chosen had they been in the majority. Many of them, as also those of other races or nationalities, including the native born Americans—that is those born in the United States—had entered the county when it was a part of Portage County, and before the formation of the Republican party in 1854. A considerable majority of them, therefore, were Democrats, and as such they remained even during, and for a number of years after the Civil War period, which gave the Democratic party a strong preponderance in the county. With the increasing growth and prosperity of this region, however, a new class of settlers was attracted to it, men who had originally been Whigs and were now Republicans, and they continued to come until the two great political parties were almost evenly balanced. Thus elections began to go first one way and then the other, with frequent disappointments to those who were seeking the honors or spoils of office. While this state of things increased for awhile political antagonisms and added to the excitement of elections, the results on the counting of the ballots often proved so unsatisfactory to the leaders of both parties that in self defense they gradually began the practice of making political bargains, one side with the other, with the object of securing surer results and dividing the offices, until the system became so firmly established that the result of an election involving the more important offices could be forecast in advance by those who had inside information.

About 20 years ago, however, owing to the further development of the county in prosperity and wealth and the establishment of large industries fostered by Republican tariff legislation, and perhaps to a few other causes, the Republicans obtained a preponderance of the voting population, and since then the county has been strongly Republican in general sentiment, though its Republicansim has not been to any large extent of the "stand-pat" type, but leaning strongly toward the progressive or even experimental variety, as evidenced in its consistent support of R. M. LaFollette in his candidacy three times for governor and as many times for the U. S. Senate.

The presidential vote, eliminating local issues, reflects with fair accuracy the general political sentiment of a locality, and hence the following presidential election statistics are given, covering the period from 1880 to 1920, to which has been added the vote for governor for the same years, and also for off years, where the figures have been obtained.

1880—The presidential candidates were James A. Garfield, Republican, and Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, of whom the former received 912 votes and the latter 753. Jeremiah M. Rusk, the Republican candidate for governor received

452 votes, and Nicholas D. Fratt, Democrat, 497. Thus both the presidential and gubernatorial contests showed a fair, but not excessive Democratic plurality, a condition that was maintained with slight fluctuations until 1896. Of the two other candidates for governor, Kamonse, Prohibition, received 57 votes, and Allis, Greenbacker, 326.

1884—For president, James G. Blaine, Republican, received 1,455 votes, and Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 1,699. John P. St. John, Prohibition, got only 7, while Benjamin F. Butler, so-called People's candidate, received 97. For governor, Jeremiah M. Rusk (R) received 1,468, and Nicholas D. Fratt (D) 1,723. The Prohibition candidate, S. D. Hastings, received 7 votes, and the Greenbacker, W. L. Uttley, 64.

1888—The results of the presidential election were: Benjamin F. Harrison (R) 1,904; Grover Cleveland (D), 1,984; Clinton B. Fisk (Pro.), 41; E. S. Streeter (Labor Party), 73. For governor, W. D. Hoard (R), 1,896; James Morgan (D), 1,986; E. G. Durant (Pro.), 38; D. F. Powell (Lab.), 79.

1892—The population of the county was at this time 18,127. The presidential vote was as follows: Benj. F. Harrison (R), 1,779; Grover Cleveland (D), 2,220; James B. Weaver (Peo.), 36; John Bidwell (Pro.), 54; Democratic plurality 441. In the gubernatorial contest, the Democratic candidate, Geo. W. Peck, had a plurality of 491, his Republican opponent being John C. Spooner. The vote for Cyrus M. Butt (Pop.) and Thos. C. Richmond (Pro.) was negligible.

1896—It was in this year that the political preponderance was reversed. A majority of the people had supported Cleveland, the gold standard Democrat, but balked at Bryan, the apostle of free silver coinage. With a total population of 21,637 for the county, the presidential vote was as follows: William McKinley (R), 2,839; William J. Bryan (D), 1,877. Republican plurality 964. There were four other presidential candidates, who received altogether 97 votes, 54 being cast for Joshua Levering, Prohibition. John M. Palmer, Nat. Dem. (gold standard), received 31; Chas. M. Matchett (Soc. Lab.) and Chas. E. Bentley (Nat. Sil. Pro.) received 6 each. For governor Edward Schofield (R) had a plurality of 814, the Democratic candidate being Willis Silverthorn. The vote for other candidates was negligible as in the vote for president.

1900—The population of the county was 25,865. The real issue in both the presidential and gubernatorial campaigns was still between the two great parties, who put forth respectively the same standard bearers as in 1896. The Republican maintained its lately won ascendancy, William McKinley (R) receiving 3,135 votes, while William J. Bryan (D), 1,878. There were four or five other candidates, the Prohibitionist, J. G. Wooley, receiving 76 votes. E. V. Debs (Soc. Dem.), who now appeared for the first time as a presidential candidate, received 35, and the others even less. For governor Robert M. La Follette (R) polled 3,126 votes, and Louis G. Bomrich (D), 1,895; the Prohibition candidate, J. Burritt Smith, 71; Howard Tuttle (Soc. Dem.), 31; Frank R. Wilk (Soc. Lab.), 5.

In 1902, an off year as regards the presidency, Robert M. La Follette was again elected governor, polling 2,740 votes, while his Democratic opponent, D. S. Rose, polled 1,920.

1904—In this year the magnetic and strenuous Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican standard bearer in the presidential campaign, being opposed by Alton

B. Parker on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Parker had no chance in Wood County, polling only 1,673 votes while Roosevelt polled 4,002. E. V. Debs (Soc. Dem.) had 195 well wishers who tried unavailingly to boost him into the presidential chair. The Prohibition candidate, S. C. Swallow, polled 96 votes. In the campaign for governor, R. M. La Follette again showed his popularity, defeating Geo. W. Peck by a vote of 3,245 to 2,506.

In 1906, an off-presidential year, James Q. Davidson was the Republican candidate for governor and was successful, polling 2,683 votes, his Democratic opponent, John A. Aylward, polling 1,431.

1908—The main presidential contest was between William H. Taft (R) and William J. Bryan (D). Mr. Bryan was again disappointed in his presidential aspirations and Wood County went as the country went, giving Taft 3,013 votes and Bryan 2,498. E. V. Debs carried off 274, and E. W. Chafin, who carried the banner of the Prohibitions, managed to get 132. The result of the vote for governor was: James Q. Davisdon (R), 3,007; John A. Aylward (D), 2,523; Harry D. Brown (Soc. Dem.), 256; Winfred D. Cox (Pro.), 125.

In the non-presidential year in 1910 the Democratic candidate, Adolph H. Schmitz was successful, polling 2,207 votes, while his Republican opponent, Francis E. McGovern, polled 1,891, making a net Democratic plurality of 316. The population of the county at this time was 30,583.

1912—In this year there were six presidential candidates represented on the ballots. The real contest was between William H. Taft, Rep., Woodrow Wilson, Dem., and Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive-Independent, and the independent candidacy of Roosevelt, which split the Republican party, gave the election to the Democrats in the country at large. The result of the voting in Wood County was: Wilson, 2,523; Taft, 1,742; Roosevelt, 525, showing that in this county Wilson had a majority over the other two leading candidates of 256. E. V. Debs (Soc. Dem.) secured 369 votes; Eugene Chafin (Pro.), 139, and A. E. Reimer (Ind.) 38. The vote for governor went the other way, Francis E. McGovern (R), polling 2,422 votes, and John C. Karel (D), 2,340. The vote given other gubernatorial candidates was small. The Republican plurality for governor was 82.

In the gubernatorial election of 1914 the Republicans were again victorious, E. L. Phillip (R) receiving 1,933 votes, while John C. Karel (D) received 1,883.

1916—In this presidential election Wood County was on the losing side, giving 2,954 votes to Chas. E. Hughes (R), and 2,625 to Woodrow Wilson (D). Allan Benson (Soc.) polled 200 votes, and J. Frank Hanley (Pro.), 86. The Republican plurality was 329. For governor Emanuel L. Phillip (R) polled 3,000 votes and was elected, the Democratic candidate, Burt Williams, receiving 2,416. The other ballots cast were 182 for Rae Weaver (Soc.) and 118 for Geo. McKerrow (Pro.)

In the off year 1918 Phillip (R) was again elected governor, reciving 1,695 votes, and Moehlenpah (D), 1,014.

1920—In this presidential year, owing to causes arising out of the war, which are too recent to be here discussed, the Democratic party was snowed under, the vote in Wood County reflecting the general sentiment of the country. The county cast 6,863 ballots for Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, and only 1,051 for James M. Cox, Democratic. E. V. Debs (Soc.) came to the front with 1,665 ballots, and Watkins (Pro.) received 142. In the gubernatorial contest the

difference between the two great parties was not so marked, Blaine, the Republican standard bearer, polling 4,868 ballots, and McCoy, Democrat, 3,483, showing that, aside from special issues, the county was still Republican, though with a strong Democratic minority.

In county politics the election in 1894 carried the Republicans into power, and since that time they have carried most of the county offices at every election, though previously the Democrats had the ascendancy. In 1922 there was no Democratic county ticket. The vote now leans toward the progressive or independent section of the Republican party in state as well as local politics.

CHAPTER XII

THE COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

As shown in other parts of this history, the first permanent white settlement in Wood County was made at Grand Rapids, and it was there also that the initial steps were taken in the establishment of an educational system. What those steps were, as they applied to that community, may be learned by glancing at its early history as told in another chapter of this volume. But as among the first acts of the first county board were those creating additional townships, and as similar creations were made by a number of succeeding boards as the various parts of the county filled up with new settlers, it became necessary to provide for the educational needs of each and all of the political divisions. Thus in time an educational system was evolved covering the entire county except for the large communities like Wisconsin Rapids and Marshfield, which obtained municipal rights and privileges and established their own separate school systems, an account of which will be found included in the respective histories of those cities. The historical sketch of the growth of county educational system, as given on the following pages, has been compiled from the records of the county board, with some few additions from other sources, including data furnished by the present county superintendent, and with such editorial interpellations as serve to link together otherwise disjointed items.

The machinery of county government had been running but a few months when the first steps were taken to provide for the education of the young, as on March 30, 1857, the county board ordered that "a tax of three-fourths of one-half mill per hundred cents be raised on the taxable property of the county for common schools." On Feb. 4, 1861, Wood County was constituted one superintendent district, and in the following year Dr. G. F. Witter was elected county superintendent, a position which he ably filled. The institute for teachers was organized in the same year and the first session held in the schoolhouse in Grand Rapids under the immediate direction and control of the superintendent.

The desirability of a normal school was early recognized, as proved by the following order passed by the county board Nov. 25, 1863: "There shall be and hereby is appropriated * * * a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for expenses of a normal school in Wood County." The amount seemed small for such a purpose, but was probably as much as the county could afford, and in any case it showed a progressive spirit and a dawning appreciation of educational needs. Another item in the records shows that a normal school class was established about this time, being taught in 1864 by J. W. Harris. Several years later Lyman Howe, of Grand Rapids, having bequeathed the sum of $10,000 to found a public school, the county board, on Dec. 15, 1870, appointed a committee to confer with the common council of that city and the trustees of the legacy "relative to the propriety of raising means and taking measures to procure the location of a State Normal School at Grand Rapids." It was further resolved Jan. 20, 1871, "to donate $5,000 and site; or if

the trustees of the Howe fund so-called shall pledge the same, to an amount not less than $10,000, then the county shall pledge $15,000; this if the state puts the school here before Jan. 1, 1872." As the Howe fund was tied up and not paid over, being a subject of litigation and dispute for a number of years, the efforts to establish a normal or teachers' training school at that time on a comprehensive plan were unsuccessful.

In 1873 Dr. Witter, who had again been elected county superintendent, made application to the state superintendent of schools for funds to help maintain the Institute and for a competent person to be appointed to take charge of it, both of which requests were complied with and the Institute placed on a solid basis.

During the next ten years the county school system made satisfactory progress, and the superintendent's report in 1883 showed that there were then 53 districts with 59 teachers, with a total of 3,578 pupils. In 1885 there were 55 districts, 64 teachers and 4,333 pupils.

In 1886 the number of children of school age was 4,736, of whom 2,821 were enrolled. The report for 1887 shows 4,959 children of school age from 4 to 20 years of age, of whom 4,853 attended school, the number credited to the public schools being 2,643. There were 57 schools and 67 teachers. Geo. T. Rowland was superintendent, following Edward Lynch.

The record for the school year of 1887-1888 (September to June) shows 5,296 children of 4 to 20 years, with a public school enrollment of 2,733. There were 60 schools and 73 teachers, with Mr. Rowland still superintendent.

In 1889 the number of children was 5,762, of whom 3,066 were registered. There were five new districts established and six new schoolhouses built, and a school was opened at South Centralia.

In 1890 there were 66 districts; children 4 to 20 years, 6,191, of whom 3,086 ranged in age from 7 to 14 years. The public school enrollment was 2,142; private school enrollment 409; those not attending any school 535. Geo. T. Rowland was superintendent.

The number of districts in 1891 was 69, with 73 schools and 90 teachers, of the latter 19 being male and 71 female. The children of school age, from 4 to 20 years numbered 6,233, of whom 3,499 attended public and 622 private schools. The supervisors note at this time, quoting the report of Supt. Edward Lynch, that "the log schoolhouses of pioneer days are fast disappearing and are being replaced with neat appearing frame structures seated with patent desks and furnished with slate blackboards and other conveniences for use and comfort." There were three high schools in the county, one at Grand Rapids, one at Centralia and the other at Marshfield, the Centralia school having been raised to the rank of a high school this year.

In 1892 the number of districts had increased to 70, and there were 76 buildings, with 95 teachers, 13 male and 82 female. The number of children of school age (exclusive of Grand Rapids) was 6,768, with an enrollment of 3,807. Eleven schoolhouses were built during the year, "an unparalled record," said Superintendent Lynch. The Centralia schoolhouse was a modern building of four rooms and cost about $6,000.

No new districts were laid out in 1893 and no schoolhouses built, but two additional male teachers were employed, which raised the total number of teachers

employed to 97. The number of children of school age had increased to 6,977, of whom 3,984 were attending school. On May 31, 1893, it was ordered that $30,000 be held for a normal school if erected by the state. In 1894 four new schoolhouses were built and 100 teachers were employed. The children of school age under county jurisdiction numbered 7,016, an increase of 35 over the preceding year, but the increase in attendance was 356. There were 71 districts and 78 schoolhouses, four new schoolhouses having been built during the year. In his report Superintendent Lynch said:

"Since 1890 the school population has increased 825, and five new districts have been created. The graded schools at Centralia and Marshfield have been raised to high schools. The enrollment has been raised from 53 per cent to 62 per cent of all children from 4 to 20 years of age. Township school libraries have been established in fully one-half of the towns, 1,225 books having been bought."

In 1895 there were 72 districts (exclusive of cities) and 79 schoolhouses, with 102 teachers, 18 male and 84 female. This did not include the new ward school of Marshfield, which had been built at a cost of $9,000, or the new district of Milladore. The children of school age, from 4 to 20 years, numbered 7,503, of whom 4,139 attended public school. The number of children who had attended private school (between the ages of 7 and 13) was 516. The law relating to school libraries had recently changed, so that it was now mandatory for the town treasurer to withhold from the state school fund each year the sum of ten cents for each child of school age in his town, and for the town clerk to expend the same for library books as the law provided." This appears in the report of R. A. Havenor, superintendent.

In 1896 the districts under the control of the county board numbered 73, one more having been added since the preceding year. No new schoolhouses were built, but the number of teachers was increased to 107, 21 males and 86 females. The number of children of school age (4 to 20 years) was 7,820, of whom 4,550 attended public and 516 private school, the latter between the ages of 7 and 13. R. A. Havenor was county superintendent.

The number of districts by the end of the year 1897 was 76, and the number of teachers 112. Two new schoolhouses had been erected. Mr. Havenor was still county superintendent. The report of Superintendent Havenor for 1898 showed that the county had 78 school districts and 115 teachers. The children of school age numbered 8,817 and there was a much better attendance. Also that the city of Marshfield was about to build an $18,000 school.

In 1899 O. J. Leu was superintendent, and his report shows 9,192 children of school age, with a public school attendance of 3,042; private schools, 755. There were 86 districts and 92 schoolhouses and the new schoolhouse at Marshfield had been completed. Only two log schoolhouses were left in the county, these being located respectively in District No. 7, Town of Seneca and Joint District No. 6 Town of Saratoga.

Superintendent Leu's report for 1900 showed there were 8,891 children of school age, of whom 2,991 attended public and 710 private schools. There were 88 districts and 91 schoolhouses.

In 1902, with O. J. Leu superintendent, there were 9,160 children of school age (exclusive of Milladore), with 94 districts and 132 teachers. Joint District

No. 4, Seneca Township, was about to build a new brick schoolhouse. Mr. Leu notes in his report: "A good teacher at from $40 to $50 per month is by far cheaper than a poor one at from $25 to $30.

On Feb. 11, 1903, the board resolved to establish a county training school. The city of Grand Rapids (which now included Centralia) offered the use of the necessary rooms, with free heat, light and janitor service for three years or more. E. P. Arpin was given a vote of thanks for his activity in promoting this matter. At this time the children of school age in the county numbered 9,700, there being 4,871 between the ages of 7 and 14. The number attending public schools was 3,264; private schools, 1,113. There were 149 teachers. The superintendent was Robert Morris.

The Training School was opened Sept. 1 the same year (1903), in the Lincoln High School building, E. P. Arpin being chairman of the Training School board; Prof. M. H. Jackson (from Columbus, Wis.) principal, and Miss Etta Michaels as assistant to the principal. The initial attendance was 49.

The report for 1904 gives the number of children of school age as 7,377; a general attendance of 4,416 (3,719 between the ages of 7 and 14); public school attendance 2,536; private school attendance, 943, which seems to be a discrepancy. The number of districts was 99. Eleven graduates of the Training School began teaching; also nine other graduates who had had some previous experience, and nine with only a part of the Training School course.

The number of children of school age in 1905 was 7,467 (4 to 20 years); 4,591 attended. The record of children between 7 and 14 years was 3,648, of which 2,585 attended. There were 126 teachers, 18 male and 108 female, and 99 districts. Robert Morris was superintendent. In this year the city of Grand Rapids granted 668 acres, for the site of a separate training school, and voted the sum of $20,000 for the building.

The figures for the year 1906 were: Children of school age, 4 to 20 years, 7,664; 7 to 14 years, 3,951; attendance, 2,780. There were 124 teachers, with Robert Morris superintendent. There were 25 graduates from the training school in June. In 1907 the number of children of school age was 7,000 (exclusive of Grand Rapids and Marshfield). The public school attendance was 4,371; the number of teachers 124, number of districts 104. The Training School had 90 graduates.

In 1908, with Robert Morris still superintendent, one more teacher was added, the number of districts remaining the same. There were 4,182 pupils enrolled. The graduates from the Training School numbered 115. In 1909 it was reported that 58 of the 103 districts in the county had drawn on the Training School for teachers, and that in over 56 per cent of the rural schools the positions were filled by its graduates, of whom there had been 144 up to that time. Sixty of them were teaching in the cities. For the same year the number of children of school age was given as 7,293 (exclusive of Grand Rapids and Marshfield), the number between the ages of 7 and 14 being 3,705. Public school enrollment, 2,484; parochial schools, 491. There were 103 districts, requiring 126 teachers. The number of teachers employed during the year was 131.

The number of districts remained the same in 1910. Of the 103 districts 94 had one department; three had two departments, and three had three departments.

Two employed six teachers each, one employed seven. There were 7,184 children of school age (4 to 20 years), with 4,235 enrolled.

In 1911 the Training School had three teachers, and in June there were 37 graduates, bringing the total number up to 212. Ninety-three teachers were enrolled, 10 male and 83 female. George A. Varney succeeded Robert Morris as superintendent. The county still had 103 districts; the number of teachers employed was 129, 15 male and 114 female. The school census showed a total of 6,978 children, with an enrollment of 4,003. Close supervision was being introduced.

In 1912 there were 7,097 children of school age, with 3,768 ehrolled. One more district had been added, making 104. There were five graded schools and one high school, the number of teachers employed being 130. The Training School had 37 graduates.

The report of Superintendent Varney for 1913 gave the number of children between the ages of 4 and 20 as 7,216; between the ages of 7 and 14, 3,636; enrolled, 4,051; number of districts, 104, with one high school. There were 132 teachers employed, 74 being graduates of the Training School. In this year it was resolved to establish a County School of Agriculture on the top floor of the Training School. In this year the state created the City Board of Education.

The superintendent's report for the year 1914 gave the number of children of school age as 7,453. There were 104 disctricts, 94 rural schoolhouses, 8 graded schools and 2 high schools. In the rural schools 2,787 pupils were enrolled. and in the graded schools, 630; below high school, 339; high school, 70. There were accommodations for pupils as follows: rural, 3,712; state graded, 854; below high school, 437; high school, 150; total, 1,535. County graduation was held for the first time and some social center work was done.

In 1915 the total number of children of school age was 7,557; those between the ages of 7 and 14, 3,659; those enrolled between the ages of 7 and 14, 2,889; pupils in parochials, 687. There were 106 districts and 138 teachers. A law was passed this year providing for supervising teachers and a committee of three was appointed by the board. The Training School had three teachers, with 93 pupils, and there were 29 graduates, bringing the total number of graduates up to 336. The City School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy had three teachers and 27 pupils, 12 male and 15 female.

For the year 1916 the school census showed a total of 7,541 children of school age, of whom 3,673 were between the ages of 7 and 14. The number enrolled was 3,983, 2,904 between the ages of 7 and 14. There were 604 pupils in parochial schools. The number of districts was 105, teachers 142, 13 male and 129 female, and the total number of books in the school libraries in the county was 239,928. Of the teachers 85 were graduates of the Training School, which had 3 teachers and 104 pupils. The Agricultural School had four teachers and 39 pupils.

In 1917 the number of children of school age was 7,651; between the ages of 7 and 14, 3,558. There were 105 districts with 4,051 children enrolled, the number between the ages of 7 and 14 being 3,128. There were also ten parochial schools in operation with a total enrollment of 781 pupils. The public school teachers numbered 134, of whom 85 were graduates of the Training School. George A. Varney continued as superintendent. There were six graduates from the School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. The Training School had 36 graduates.

In 1918 the children of school age numbered 7,507; those between the ages of 7 and 14, 3,566. The total enrollment in public schools was 4,385; parochial schools, 693. There was no change in the number of districts but two teachers were added, there being now 100 who were graduates of the Training School. The Agricultural School had three teachers, with an enrollment of 33 pupils. There were four graduates, making a total of 16. The Training School, with three teachers, had 36 graduates. Robert Morris was county superintendent.

The superintendent's report for 1919 gave the total number of children of school age as 7,570, those between the ages of 7 and 14 numbering 3,596. There were 105 districts, with a total of 4,280 pupils enrolled. The number of teachers was 144. The parochial schools numbered 12 with an enrollment of 614 pupils. A high school was instituted in Auburndale. The Training School, with 73 pupils enrolled, had 30 graduates, bringing the total number of graduates up to 491. This school employed three teachers. The Agricultural School, with four teachers, had 27 pupils enrolled, with three graduates, bringing the total number of graduates up to 19.

In 1920 the total number of children of school age was 7,703; those between the ages of 7 and 14, 3,624. There were 105 districts with 148 teachers employed, 7 male and 141 female; the number of pupils enrolled was 4,496. The Training School had 41 graduates and the Agricultural School, 1. Robert Morris was county superintendent.

1921.—The report for this year shows total accommodations for 4,908 pupils divided as follows: rural, 3,092; high school and below, 1,198; state graded schools, 618. The total number of library books was 22,898, and 79 districts furnished free books. The number of children of school age was 7,717, of which 3,715 were between the ages of 7 and 14. There were 105 districts divided as follows: rural, 90; state graded schools, first class, 5; state graded schools, second class, 7; high schools, 3. The enrollment was as follows: rural, 2,582; state graded, 1,066; grades below high school, 507; high school, 160; total, 4,315. The number enrolled between the ages of 7 and 14 was 3,899. There were nine parochial schools with a total of 650 pupils.

The enrollment in the graded schools was thus divided: kindergarten, 21; first grade, 164; second grade, 150; third grade, 97; fourth grade, 82; fifth grade, 97; sixth grade, 91; seventh grade, 101; eighth grade, 89; nunth grade, 23; tenth grade, 14.

The above figures do not apply to those schools which include a high school course, the figures for which are as follows: kindergarten, 29; first grade, 83; second grade, 55; third grade, 41; fourth grade, 53; fifth grade, 52; sixth grade, 49; seventh grade, 31; eighth grade, 33; ninth grade, 65; tenth grade, 42; eleventh grade, 23; twelfth grade, 20. The number of districts furnishing free text books were as follows: rural schools, 70; state graded, 8; high school and grades below, 1; total, 79.

Of rural schools enrolling five pupils or less there was one; between six and ten, there were two; between 11 and 15, 16; between 16 and 20, six; between 21 and 25, 18; between 26 and 30, nine; between 31 and 35, 13; between 36 and 40, ten; between 41 and 45, six; between 46 and 50, one; between 51 and 55, two; between 55 and 59, one; 60 or over, two; total number of rural schools according to above enumeration, 87.

The number of teachers in rural schools were: male 2, female 85; in state graded schools, male 4, female 36; in high schools and grades below, male 5, female 19; total, males 11, females 140.

Certificates held: state certificates, 38; first grade, 35; second grade, 56; third grade, 15; special limited, 3; training school, 4.

The disbursements for the school year were as follows: rural schools, $143,332.26; state graded, $167,444.02; high school and grades below, $50,833.86; high school, $12,462.55; total, $374, 072.69. Ruth C. Bennett was county superintendent.

The Wood County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy had four teachers, one male and three female. The number of pupils enrolled was 25, of whom 17 were male and 8 female. (There were four graduates of this school June 30, 1921, three male and one female.) The total number of graduates since the beginning is 24. The Training School graduated 41 pupils, making a total of 532 graduates of this school.

The only township high school in the county is located in Auburndale Township. It was built in 1919. An account of the schools of Wisconsin Rapids, Marshfield and the other cities or villages of the county may be found in the respective histories of those places included in this volume.

The following historical sketch of the Normal School was written by Prof. M. H. Jackson and contains its history in more compact and consecutive form than can be found in the fragmentary and interrupted records of the county board.

Wood County Normal and Agricultural School.—"The Wood County Normal School was started when the plan was still an experiment in the state. In February, 1902, the county board of supervisors voted an appropriation and applied to the state for aid, which was granted, and the school was opened the following September with the present principal, M. H. Jackson in charge and with only one assistant, Miss Etta Michaels, now a teacher in the Milwaukee Normal School. From the start the school has been a success. More than 600 students have graduaeed form the institution and have gone out to teach in this and other counties. The present building was built in 1907, the school having been quartered up to that time in buildings owned by the city of Wisconsin Rapids.

"In 1914 the Wood County School of Agriculture and School of Domestic Science was organized and coordinated with the Wood County Normal School under one managing board, and M. H. Jackson was made superintendent of both schools. The two schools being under one management has worked for economy, as the faculties of both institutions are able to simplify exchange of work between them, making a smaller combined faculty possible. Mr. W. W. Clark, who afterward acted as county agent for Wood County was the first principal of the Agricultural School. Mr. S. G. Corey followed Mr. Clark and is now its head.

"The Agricultural School has been uniformly successful. Many boys have been trained for scientific farm work at home, and several have gone on to higher institutions. Many have accepted excellent positions in farm management and in cow-testing associations. One of the important activities of the County Agricultural School is the establishment of a department under government and state aid known as the 'Smith-Hughes fund.' Through this department small schools of two weeks' duration are established in the county during the winter months, to accommodate boys of school age who are not in any school. Large numbers of

boys have in this way been helped directly in the immediate problems of the farm and a few have been pointed the way to higher institutions.

"The County School building is a busy hive of industry during the school year. In it are to be found all of the county educational activities. The offices of the county superintendent of schools, the county agent and the county nurse are also located here, thereby saving a large amount of money and time in stenographers' service, office expenses, etc. No other county in Wisconsin is so thoroughly organized in all its educational activities. This is the unanimous verdict of those who visit Wood County. One continuous board of education has made this development possible. Mr. E. P. Arpin of Wisconsin Rapids, and former Lieutenant Governor W. D. Connor, of Marshfield, have been on the board from the beginning, and with them have been associated successively Robert Morris, the late Geo. A. Varney and Miss Ruth C. Bennett, who have been members ex-officio when administering the office of county superintendent of schools.

"The expenses of the schools are borne by the state and county, the state bearing nearly all the expenditures for the salaries of teachers. At present the combined faculties of the two schools, in addition to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Corey, are Lillian MacDirmid, Margaret Breene, G. F. Porter, A. N. Howalt, and one to be elected to take the place of Miss Agnes Breene who has recently resigned to finish her course in physical training at the University of Wisconsin. After June, 1923, the courses of study are to include a four-year course for eighth-grade graduates, a three-year and a two-year course for students of more entrance preparation, and a one-year course for high school graduates. In the Agricultural and Domestic Science School the courses are uniformly two years.

"The Wood County Normal and Agricultural School has from the first received the generous support of the people. Its extensive service is now recognized as a necessary part of Wood County's activities. The members of the faculties go out into the country under the direction of the county superintendent to attend and take part in social and civic work. They give from 75 to 100 addresses a year in country schoolhouses."

CHAPTER XIII

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

The approximate land area of Wood County is 517,760 acres. Reference to the report of the soil survey of Wood County made by the Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows the following facts:

The earliest settlements in this territory were made in the fifties. The sandy regions were occupied first, as the tree growth here was almost entirely pine, which was the only timber handled by the early lumbermen. Hardwood at first was of little value, and where clearings were made in hardwood sections the timber was frequently burned. The first farms were small, and large areas of land remained in the cut-over stage for a considerable length of time before they were subdivided. Agricultural development has been much slower on the sandy soils than on the heavier lands in the northern two-thirds of the county. Agriculture is more highly developed in the section around Marshfield than in any other part of the county, although settlements were made in some of the sandy sections considerably earlier.

Practically all the general farm crops now grown were produced in the early history of the county, but the relative importance of a number of crops has changed considerably. Hay and oats have always been the most important crops from the standpoint of acreage. The censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900 indicate that those years an acreage of rye somewhat greater than that of corn, while at present the reverse is true. In 1879 the acreage of wheat was over five times as great as in 1909. Buckwheat, peas, and beans are apparently not as extensively grown as they were 10 or 15 years ago. The greatest development has taken place in dairying and in the production of crops associated with this industry. The dairy production in 1909 was approximately seven times as great as in 1899. This rapid growth still continues, as is indicated by the fact that from 1910 to 1913 the number of cheese factories and creameries increased about 25 per cent.

The agriculture of the county at present consists chiefly of general or mixed farming, with dairying as the most important branch. The chief crops grown, in order of acreage, according to the census of 1910, are hay, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wheat, and peas. All of these may be considered in part as cash crops, for some of the hay and corn and a considerable proportion of the small grain are sold directly from the farm. The greater part of the production, however, is used in feeding live stock and finally finds its way to market in the form of dairy products, beef, or pork. A considerable quantity of grain and hay is used as feed for work stock. Potatoes and various garden vegetables are grown mainly as subsistence crops, but small quantities are placed upon the market.

Hay is grown more extensively than any other crop. The 1910 census reports 33,951 acres in all tame and wild grasses, with a production of 53,494 tons, or an average yield of over one and a half tons per acre. About 67 per cent of the hay consists of timothy and clover mixed and about 15 per cent of timothy alone. Little clover is grown alone. Minor hay crops consist of wild marsh grass, millet,

small grains, and alfalfa. Tame hay is grown by far the most extensively on the Spencer silt loam. On account of the acid condition of the soils alsike clover is grown to a considerable extent. Red clover does well on land where the fertility has been kept up and thrives on new land in spite of the acidity, but on run-down fields it is not so successful.

Oats in 1909 occupied 14,664 acres and gave a production of 396,762 bushels. This crop is grown to only a small extent in the southern part of the county on the sandy soils, the greater part being produced on the Spencer and Vesper silt loams and the Gloucester silt loam, rolling phase, in the central and northern parts of the county.

The acreage of corn in 1909 was less than half that of oats. Corn, however, appears to be gradually increasing in acreage, owing partly to the rapid increase in dairying and partly to the recent introduction of varieties that can be matured nearly every year.

Rye was grown on 6,297 acres in 1909, with a total production of 78,206 bushels. This crop is grown most extensively on the sandy soils and does better on such land than any of the other small grains. It is grown with success on some of the drained marshlands in the southern part of the county. Barley in 1909 occupied only slightly more than half the acreage devoted to rye. It is mostly grown in the northern half of the county, where silt loam soils predominate. The present acreage of wheat is small, being little more than one-tenth of that in 1899. Buckwheat is quite a common crop on the reclaimed marshy lands in the southern part of the county, but its total acreage is small.

Potatoes are quite an important crop, occupying 4,610 acres in 1909. The sandy areas produce most of the crop grown for market. Potatoes are grown for home use in all parts of the county and on practically all the various types of soil.

Peas are not grown as extensively as in former years. In 1909 the production was 3,664 bushels, while in 1899 it was 15,365 bushels, and in 1889, 17,682 bushels. More peas are now canned than formerly, but the canning industry has not yet become very important.

Cabbage is an important crop, especially in the vicinity of Pittsville, where it is grown on a commercial scale. In nearly all parts of the county it is grown for home use. Tobacco is grown on a very small total area, mainly by settlers who have come from tobacco-growing regions. Such crops as beans, radishes, lettuce, onions, carrots, strawberries, and bushberries are grown on most farms.

Cranberry growing has been quite extensively developed in the southern part of the county, chiefly on peat lands. Wisconsin is the third state in the United States in cranberry production, and within the state Wood County ranks first. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station maintains a branch station near Cranmoor, where special attention is given to questions relative to cranberry growing. A more detailed account of this industry, revised by Arthur E. Bennett, may be found in the latter part of this chapter.

Fruit growing receives but little attention in Wood County. Much of its area is not especially well adapted to fruit production. The level, rather poorly drained heavy soils are not suited to the growing of tree fruits. Apples are grown more extensively than any other tree fruit. They are produced mainly in the more rolling parts of the county.

The live-stock industry is an important branch of farming. The 1910 census reports 32,561 head of cattle in the county, of which 18,465 are dairy cows. In 1909 there were 9,343 calves sold or slaughtered, 7,148 other cattle, 9,326 hogs, and 2,459 sheep and goats. Dairying is the most important branch of live-stock farming. The number of dairy cattle in 1919 was 42,473; value, $2,952,407. The principal dairy products are cheese and butter. A small quantity of milk is retailed in the towns. Holstein blood predominates in dairy herds. The use of pure bred sires is gradually improving the stock. There are numerous herds of pure bred cattle. The tendency at the present time is to send milk to cheese factories rather than to creameries. The number of cheese factories is increasing quite rapidly, while creameries are decreasing in number. In 1910 there were 17 cheese factories and 27 creameries, while in 1913 there were 32 cheese factories and 22 creameries. The dairy products reported in 1909, exclusive of those used in the home, amounted in value to $610,475. Some beef cattle are raised within the county, but the number is much smaller than that of dairy cows. Most of the calves sold are from dairy herds. Hog raising is an important source of revenue. This industry is carried on in connection with general farming and dairying.

The character of the soil and topography has an important influence upon crop production in this county. On the heavy soils of comparatively level surface, which are cold and backward in the spring, corn does not do nearly so well as on soils of the same texture having a more rolling topography. Fruit and truck crops are but little grown in the regions where heavy, nearly level soils predominate. In the southern and southeastern parts of the county, where sandy soils predominate, the topography is not so important a factor. Except on the lowest sandy areas the natural drainiage is good and frequently excessive. It is generally recognized by the farmers that the heavy soils are especially well adapted to the production of hay. Drainage increases their adaptation to small grains and corn. The sandy soils are considered better adapted to rye than to other samll grains, and a number of the sandy types are considered better for potato culture than the heavy soils. It is recognized that the northern part of the county, where heavy soils predominate, is better adapted to general farming and dairying than the southern part, where sandy soils and marshes abound.

The methods of farming followed are about the same as those practiced throughout the general farming and dairying districts of Wisconsin and adjoining states. The silo is in daily use on dairy farms, and a considerable part of the corn crop is handled as ensilage. Hay is stored in barns or stacks and used mainly as feed for stock, though large quantities are also sold. Considerable grazing is available on cut-over tracts, and cattle, sheep, and goats are used to advantage in clearing new land. A considerable area of cleared land deficient in drainage is used for pasture.

Throughout the northern half of the county, and including the greater part of the region where heavy soils predominate, most of the farms are well equipped. The farm houses are generally well built and in good repair. Most of the barns are built upon a stone or concrete foundation, with a cement floor, and have storage room for hay and grain. Modern stable equipment is used in dairying. Silos are often built of concrete. Milking machines are in use on a number of farms. The farm machinery in use is modern. The work horses are mostly of the heavy breeds, such as Percheron and Belgian. The cattle are mostly of mixed breeding,

with Holstein blood predominating. Pure bred sires are common. Throughout the sandy parts of the county and in some sections of heavy soil where drainage is most deficient the farm improvements are as a rule below the average. On the lighter soils the work horses are lighter in weight, and modern machinery is not in as common use.

On the heavy, level or nearly level soils a rather conspicuous cultural feature is the practice of plowing fields in narrow lands, so that a dead furrow left at intervals of two to four rods will act as a ditch to help carry off the surface water. This practice greatly assists in promoting surface drainage and usually insures fair drainage without the use of tile. On some of the large tracts of reclaimed lowland in the southern part of the county traction plows are used.

On the heavy soils a rotation in quite common use consists of corn, small grain for one or two years, and timothy and clover, from which hay is usually cut for two years. The field may be pastured a year before being again plowed for corn. On the sandy soils a rotation frequently followed consists of small grain, clover, and potatoes. In no part of the county has the question of crop rotations best suited to the soils been given careful consideration by the majority of farmers. Barnyard manure is the only fertilizer used to any considerable extent.

Farm labor is not so difficult to obtain as in some sections of the United States. In many cases women and children assist with the farm work. Farm hands hired for the year or by the month are usually paid from $25 to $40 a month. Married men are usually given a house, fuel, and garden. During haying and harvesting seasons the wage for special help is about $2 per day.

The average size of the farms in Wood County is 105 acres. Land holdings range in size from a few acres to several thousand acres. In the sandy and marshy region a considerable area is held in large tracts. Some cut-over land in other parts of the county is also in large holdings. In 1910 there were 2,706 farms in the county, occupying 54.8 per cent of its total area. Of the land in farms, 38 per cent is improved. The 1910 census reports 92.9 per cent of the farms operated by owners, 6.1 per cent by tenants, and 1 per cent by managers.

In 1900 the average value of farm land in the county was $14.40 per acre, while in 1910 it was $32.36, having increased 125 per cent. Prices depend upon the extent of improvement, location, quality of soil, and other factors, and are variable in all parts of the county. In the vicinity of Marshfield, where agriculture is the most highly developed, farms frequently sell for $100 to $125 or more an acre, while in the sandy regions partly improved farms sell for $25 to $50 an acre. Cut-over hardwood land in undeveloped parts of the county ranges in selling price from $20 to $30 an acre. The unimproved sandy and marshy soils in the southern part of the county are usually held at a figure considerably lower than this.

Agricultural Experiment Station.—In 1912 the State University obtained possession of an 80-acre tract near the southeastern corner of the limits of the city of Marshfield, and in 1913 began its operation as an agricultural experiment station along both soil and agronomic lines. In 1919 a 100-acre tract adjoining the original station farm was offered for sale at a reasonable figure. Through the efforts of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the agricultural development of Central Wisconsin an option on this tract at $150.00 per acre was secured. On account of its strategic location every effort was made to obtain pos-

session of this land for experimental work, and a bill for the necessary appropriation, introduced in the Legislature, passed unanimously. In July, 1919, full possession was given the University of this newly acquired tract. The soil is the Colby silt loam which covers an area of over 5,000 square miles in Central Wisconsin, so that information gained through the experimental work is widely applicable. F. L. Musbach has been in charge of the work from the beginning, and has carried it on with great success. An inestimable amount of good has been done through the knowledge gained as to just what crops are best suited to the soil and as to the proper methods of cultivation to apply in raising these crops.

The following statistics from census reports show the acreage and production of the principal crops as reported at the last five census years. The crop figures apply to the previous year's harvest.

Hay—in 1880, 7,945 acres, 9,543 tons; in 1890, 23,842 acres 23,501 tons; in 1900, 28,880 acres, 38,275 tons; in 1910, 38,306 acres, 57,846 tons; in 1920, 50,655 acres, 81,877 tons. Oats—in 1880, 2,101 acres, 54,284 bushels; in 1890, 6,245 acres, 203,181 bushels; in 1900, 11,829 acres, 331,740 bushels; in 1910, 14,664 acres, 396,762 bushels; in 1920, 21,781 acres, 643,398 bushels. Corn—in 1880, 1,529 acres, 43,442 bushels; in 1890, 1,841 acres, 57,789 bushels; in 1900, 4,763 acres, 105,070 bushels; in 1910, 6,713 acres, 154,710 bushels; in 1920, 8,908 acres, 278,856 bushels. Rye—in 1880, 1,728 acres, 17,511 bushels; in 1890, 3,023 acres, 37,944 bushels; in 1900, 5,417 acres, 72,830 bushels; in 1910, 6,297 acres, 78,206 bushels; in 1920, 10,385 acres, 121,111 bushels. Barley—in 1880, 79 acres, 1,507 bushels; in 1890, 145 acres, 3,293 bushels; in 1900, 1,754 acres, 42,500 bushels; in 1910, 3,801 acres, 91,622 bushels; in 1920, 3,105 acres, 76,743 bushels. Wheat—in 1880, 11,906 bushels; in 1890, 901 acres, 15,428 bushels; in 1900, 2,289 acres, 34,240 bushels; in 1910, 244 acres, 2,784 bushels; in 1920, 1,339 acres, 17,433 bushels. Buckwheat—in 1880, 61 acres, 588 bushels; in 1890, 414 acres, 5,439 bushels; in 1900, 832 acres, 8,920 bushels; in 1910, 523 acres, 3,329 bushels; in 1920, 1,567 acres, 18,560 bushels. Potatoes—in 1880, 56,756 bushels; in 1890, 1,560 acres, 15,366 bushels; in 1900, 4,169 acres, 273,625 bushels; in 1910, 4,610 acres, 318,446 bushels; in 1920, 4,720 acres, 297,943 bushels. Peas—in 1880, 3,133 bushels; in 1890, 17,682 bushels; in 1900, 1,010 acres, 15,365 bushels; in 1910, 229 acres, 3,664 bushels; in 1920, 90 acres, 1,045 bushels. Beans—in 1880, 419 bushels,; in 1890 326 bushels; in 1900, 158 acres, 1,110 bushels; in 1900, 17 acres, 426 bushels; in 1920, 90 acres, 679 bushels.

Condensed statistics from the Department of Commerce census for the years 1910 and 1920 showing the growth and development of farm property, values, etc., for the period covered. The figures for 1910 apply to April 15 that year, while those for 1920 apply to January 1.—

Number of farms in 1910, 2,706; in 1920, 3,066; increase 13.3 per cent. There were two colored farmers in 1910 and 14 in 1920, the others being white.

The value of land and buildings in 1910 was $12,525,492; in 1920 it was $26,493,976, an increase of 111.5 per cent.

The number of farms operated by owners and managers in 1910 was 2,541; in 1920 it was 2,836; increase 11.6 per cent.

The number of farms operated by tenants in 1910 was 165; in 1920 it was 230, an increase of 39.4 per cent.

The total number of acres of land in farms in 1910 was 283,782; in 1920 it was 321,907; increase 13.4 per cent.

The number of improved farms in 1910 was 107,957; in 1920 it was 137,063; increase 27.0 per cent.

The statistics in regard to crops for the years 1909 and 1919 respectively were as follows:

Oats—The number of acres harvested in 1909 was 14,664; the quantity harvested was 396,762 bushels. In 1919 the number of acres harvested was 21,781; the quantity harvested was 643,398 bushels.

Corn—The number of acres harvested in 1909 was 6,713; the quantity harvested was 154,710 bushels. In 1919 the number of acres harvested was 8,908; the quantity harvested was 278,856 bushels.

Rye—The number of acres harvested in 1909 was 6,297; the quantity harvested was 78,206 bushels. In 1919 the number of acres harvested was 10,385; the quantity harvested was 121,111 bushels.

The total value of cereals raised in 1919 was $5,095,502.

The quantity of tame or cultivated grasses raised in 1919 was as follows:

Timothy—Number of acres, 4,851; amount raised 7,410 tons.

Timothy and clover mixed—Number of acres, 36,675; amount raised, 65,062 tons.

Clover alone—Number of acres, 901; amount raised, 1,337 tons.

Alfalfa—Number of acres, 20; amount raised, 42 tons.

Of wild, salt or prairie grasses there was a total of 6,596 acres or 5,887 tons.

The number of acres of hay harvested in 1909 was 38,306; the quantity harvested was 57,846 tons. In 1919 the number of acres of hay harvested was 50,655; the quantity harvested was 81,877 tons.

The figures for domestic animals in 1910 are not very closely comparable with those for 1920, since the latter census was taken in January before the breeding season had begun, while the 1910 census was taken in April and about the middle of the breeding season and included many spring calves, colts, etc. They are, however, as follows:

The number of farms reporting domestic animals in 1910 was 2,619; in 1920 it was 2,992.

The number of horses reported in 1910 was 6,996; the number in 1920 was 9,313.

The number of mules reported in 1910 was 11; the number in 1920 was 46.

The number of cattle reported in 1910 was 32,561; the number in 1920 was 43,424; dairy cattle 42,473; value $2,952,407.

The number of sheep reported in 1910 was 5,549; the number in 1920 was 3,385. The number of sheep shorn was 2,654; wool produced, 19,392 pounds; value, $10,238.

The number of swine reported in 1910 was 8,136; the number in 1920 was 13,887.

Miscellaneous crops—

Sixty acres were sown to flax, which produced 501 bushels of flaxseed.

Of tobacco 48 acres were cultivated, the amount raised being 56,082 pounds.

Of sugar beets grown for sugar there were six acres, with a product of 37 tons.

The number of maple trees tapped was 11,540, the product amounting to 173 pounds of sugar and 3,040 gallons of syrup.

Of small fruits, aside from cranberries, there were 32 acres in strawberries, producing 55,037 quarts, and four acres of raspberries, producing 1,905 quarts.

Poultry and bees (1919)—

Chickens, 134,871; other poultry, 2,682; value of all poultry, $120,124.

There were 1,880 hives of bees, with a total value of $9,938.

The first Brown Swiss cattle introduced into Wood County were brought in by the Sherry Lumber Company during the old lumbering days, but the herd was allowed to dwindle out. This next effort to establish a herd was made by Joseph Lusk of Auburndale village, who purchased several head from H. W. Ayers of Honey Creek, Walworth County, Wis. Mr. Lusk was then well advanced in years and was unable to push the breeding, and about 1908 he closed out his herd. About that year Joseph Havenfang of Richfield Township, Wood County, was making a local reputation in breeding the Brown Swiss cattle and today he has a fine herd. In 1913 or 1914 Charles Wundrow of Marshfield Township became interested in the breed and has since built up a fine herd. Another excellent herd of the same breed was brought into Wood County by W. A. Drollinger, who came here from Marathon County in 1919, and whose farm is on Section 28, Auburndale Township. The popularity of the Brown Swiss cattle has kept increasing and during the last three years they have been entered in exhibitions at various county fairs throughout the state. There are now 300 head or more in Wood County, and they are rapidly taking a prominent place in the great dairy herds of this section, being generally acknowledged to be as good as the best and better than many others. They are a hardy breed and well adapted to the climatic conditions of this part of the country.

Wood County Guernsey Breeders Association.—In regard to this association the following facts were furnished by William Burhop of Marshfield, proprietor of Willowmoor Farm:

On June 22, 1907, there was organized at Marshfield the Marshfield Guernsey Breeders Association, with a membership of 24. C. I. Morrison was its first president, W. E. Hargrave its secretary, and John Lipien its treasurer. At that time there were but two pure bred sires owned by members of the association, and the females owned were merely high grade. The object of the association was to improve the Guernsey herds, not only around Marshfield, but throughout the entire county, and this object has been well achieved, as there are today above 500 head of pure breds owned by the several members scattered throughout the county. In 1916 the name of the organization was changed to the Wood County Guernsey Breeders' Association. In 1920, for the betterment of the Guernsey interests, the county was divided into local clubs, and five such were organized, each club being officered by a president, a secretary and a treasurer. These clubs were the Marshfield Club, the Rock Township Club, the Vesper Club, the Wisconsin Rapids Club, and the Pittsville Club. Annually the officers of these clubs hold a meeting for the discussion of such principles as may be worked out for the betterment of the parent association and the bringing of the Guernsey herds to a higher point of perfection in this section of the state. From time to time the Association sends out good judges to purchase additions to the herds of its members. These men are

always on the alert, so that they may procure from different parts of the country the very best strains possible. But not only does the Association buy the best to be had, but they also distribute their surplus to other sections of the country. In the spring of 1921 the Association financed the project of bringing from the Island of Guernsey 34 head of native heifers at an expense of several thousand dollars. This purchase was made by Charles L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., as agent for the Association. These young heifers were received in June, 1921, and were allotted to the members for use in the "Junior Calf Club" work throughout the county. The present officers of the parent association are: A. P. Bean of Vesper, president, and J. G. Breidenbach, secretary and treasurer. A sale of pure breds is held annually by the Association at the pavillion of the Central Livestock Breeders Association, located in Marshfield. The Wood County Guernsey breeders made a good showing at the National Dairy Show held at St. Paul in the fall of 1922 and received very favorable recognition as being among the leaders of all the country.

A more intimate and detailed account of various agricultural activities in the county, relating largely to the work of farmers' organizations, is contained in the reports of the county agricultural agent. His report for the period covering from July 1, 1920 to November 20, 1920, mentioned a joint picnic of the two cow-testing associations of the county, successfully held at Marshfield on August 19, and the organization of another cow-testing association at Arpin, which was officially started November 1. A Wood County Duroc Jersey Breeders Association was also organized. Some work was also done in certain sections of the county relative to the control of fire-blight in orchards. A meeting of the bee-keepers of the county was held and a two-day school bee was arranged for Nov. 29 and 30 at Marshfield. A three-day Farmers' Institute and also a Woman's Institute was held at Wisconsin Rapids on Nov. 18, 19 and 20, and a corn, grain and potato show was held in connection. Eight other Farmers' Institutes were arranged for other parts of the county. Attention was also given to the tuberculin testing of cattle. Some saving was also effected by a committee appointed on the purchase of feeds.

The report of R. A. Peterson, county agricultural agent, for the period Dec. 1, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1921, shows that the year 1921 was one of great progress in agriculture:

"Organization has been the slogan for the year, and practically every community in the county has a working unit of one kind or another that is serving its interests in numerous ways, as the period of this report closes. Ten local Holstein Clubs have been organized and these have been federated into a Wood County Holstein Breeders' Association. The County Association has a membership of 241. Four local Guernsey Clubs have also been organized in the year, and these too have been federated into a Wood County Guernsey Breeders' Association. Seventy Guernsey breeders are members of this organization.

"The organization of these Clubs and County Associations was not the final act in the program, but was merely a step in the line of progress. Definite programs of work for 1921 were outlined and adopted by each Club, including such items as resolutions to test cows for production either by official test or through Cow Testing Associations; to support a Boys' and Girls' Calf Club of ten members;

to test herds for tuberculosis; to show at local and county fairs; and to have a community show herd; to work for the more general adoption of pure bred herds, etc. These programs were followed rigorously, with splendid results. Several community picnics were held to a decided advantage, supported by liberal attendance, good programs, cattle exhibits, plenty to eat, enthusiasm, and the good time spirit. Most of the clubs held meetings at regular intervals, which were well attended and interesting. Topics of local interest were taken up, outside speakers were sometimes present, and plans were made for the work to be done.

Three new cow-testing associations were also organized, bringing the total number operating in the county at one time to five. The new associations started were as follows: Marshfield, March 15, Auburndale, April 1, and at Rudolph on the same date. Attention was given the new associations and the older ones as well. The Richfield Association was organized in 1920 and finished its year's work in June, 1921. The Arpin Association was organized to start work Nov. 1, 1920, and finished a very successful year on Nov. 1, 1921.

"Five hundred twenty-seven cows were on test in this association. Of those finishig the year's work, the average production was 7,000 pounds of milk and 260 pounds of butterfat,—average cost of feed $68.00, average profit above cost of feed $67.00. Twenty-four hundred and eighty-one cows were the total number under test in the five associations. The testing association work eliminated a large number of boarder cows, increased the value of the good cows by revealing their producing qualities, stimulated interest in better feeding methods, and developed a friendly spirit of competition between members. More silos and milk houses were built, drinking cups were installed, more milking machines were purchased, barns were remodeled and many other good things resulted. Better prices were paid by outside buyers for cows with testing association records.

"Sixty-five boys and girls were members of the Wood County Boys' and Girls' Calf Club in 1921. Most of the calves grown were pure breds and were of the Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss breeds. The members of the club were assisted in their work by letters of advice, regular printed lessons on care and feeding of calves, and by personal visits. The calves belonging to the club members were in many cases the first pure-bred cattle to be owned on the farm. The calves were grown nicely, and the interest of both club members and parents in the project was of the best. Forty-two of the calves were shown at the Central Wisconsin Fair at Marshfield. Only four of these were grades. The Calf Club showing was one of the features of the Fair. The members carried away many fine ribbons in both the Calf Club and the open classes and close to $300 in prize money. Four of these calves were also shown at the State Fair at Milwaukee. Ten of the Guernsey calves were selected from the County Club and shown at the National Dairy Show in St. Paul, winning second place as a club showing.

"The several banks of the county co-operated nicely in financing the Calf Club movement. A large part of the calves were obtained locally, six others, pure-bred Holstein heifers, were purchased from southern Wisconsin breeders, and 32 pure-bred Guernsey heifer calves were imported direct from the Isle of Guernsey, and most of these went to the boys and girls.

"A community Calf Club contest was arranged at the County Fair, and five entries were received in this class from the following places: Auburndale, Vesper,

Marshfield, Marshfield-MacMillan, and Nasonville. The awards were made in order named.

"Wood County was represented at the State Fair by a county herd of 30 animals evenly divided between the Guernsey and the Brown Swiss. The herd won fifth place as a county exhibit. Eighteen first prize ribbons were carried away by our cattle, besides a number of lesser prizes, and several hundreds of dollars of cash premiums. Wood County cattle also showed to advantage at several other fairs—Marshfield, Wausau, Stevens Point, Baraboo, Madison, Chippewa Falls, Merrill, La Crosse, and the National Dairy Show.

"A county agricultural exhibit was put on at the State Fair with the co-operation of the Agricultural Committee and proved a very creditable one, though the extremely dry season was a handicap in the exhibit, since the quality of the fruit and vegetables available was far from the usual grade of Wood County products. A free trip to the State Fair was furnished two of the boys belonging to the Wood County Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs. This trip was furnished by the State Department to counties where considerable club work was being done.

"An Agricultural float representing Wood County and called 'Better Livestock' was put up and shown at Rhinelander on August 10, 1921—the occasion of a large agricultural convention—and served to advertise our county nicely.

"A Wood County Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association was also organized. The association has grown nicely and at the present time has a live membership of 25 of Wood County's leading Duroc breeders. A number of good meetings were held by the association in the year, at which several of the leading Duroc breeders of the state were present and gave information, advice, and encouragement to the members of the new organization. Results were apparent in the year's work in the growth of the association, many of the new members getting their foundation stock, and in the plans that have been made for future sales, and for future showings at the Marshfield Fair. Wood County as a dairy county can combine its dairy interests with those of the swine industry to a decided advantage.

"The potato crop is an important one in the Kellner district, and the soy bean has been found to be especially valuable on the light soils common in this region. To best carry on development work covering both potatoes and soy beans, a Potato and Soy Bean Growers' Association was organized at Kellner. A definite program that would tend to standardize the potato crop of this district so that only the two or three leading varieties best adapted to the local soil and climatic conditions would be grown, was outlined and adopted. The dry weather made the potato crop a failure so that the projects did not materialize, but the same work will be put forth for 1922 and results are expected.

"A definite program was adopted relative to soy beans also. Four varieties were tried out, the Ito San, the Black Eyebrow, the Mammoth Yellow, and the Little Blacks. The Manchu variety would also have been included but the seed was not available. The Ito San and Black Eyebrow varieties came through nicely as general purpose plants—good for seed, hay, silage, or to turn under as a green crop. The Little Blacks showed up nicely as a seed crop and also for hay, but are a little short for silage. The Mammoth Yellow, a southern grown plant, the seed of which was purchased by many because of its cheapness, failed to compare with

either the Ito San or the Black Eyebrow varieties. A demonstration tour of the several soy bean fields was held August 24, and the results were gratifying from the standpoints of both the attendance and the interest shown. The soy bean plots varied from one-half acre to ten acre fields, many of the farmers having their first experience with the crop. Seed of the good varieties is now available in the community.

"The Kellner Soy Bean and Potato Growers' Association has also developed as a social or Community Club, with a membership at the present time of 60 farmers. Regular meetings are held on the third Monday night of each month, speakers being secured to address the meetings on subjects relating to the industry. On August 24, the Kellner Association staged a 100 per cent Community Picnic, which brought forth an attendance of close to 600 people.

"A Soy Bean Growers' Association was also organized at Babcock. The Babcock Association has a membership of 22 farmers. A definite program covering variety tests of beans for seed, hay, silage, green manuring crops, effect of inoculation and of liming, was adopted and most excellent results have been found. The Manchu variety was also grown here in addition to those mentioned in the Kellner list and proved very satisfactory as a general purpose crop. The acreage of soy beans was greatly increased and since seed is now available in the community the acreage will be still greater next season. Several fine meetings have been held—some of a business nature, others of a social tone.

"Organization work has also gone on among the women of the rural districts of Wood County. Miss Gladys Meloche, extension specialist from the College of Agriculture has been active leader, and the county agent has co-operated with her in arranging meetings, furnishing transportation, etc. Fifteen women's clubs were organized in the county, each with an appointed leader. The clubs were federated into a Wood County Rural Life Club, which is headed by a committee of three ladies, Mrs. E. E. Miner (chairman), of Marshfield; Mrs. J. T. Holland, of Auburndale, and Mrs. F. W. Jones, of Wisconsin Rapids. Several meetings have been held by the county organization and 248 meetings were held in the year by the local clubs. Miss Meloche conducted a series of four meetings with each club. The work covered had to do with the making of dress forms and with the remodeling of clothing, etc. The work of Miss Meloche was greatly appreciated.

"The agricultural agent was also active in supporting the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield. The livestock breeders were encouraged to show their animals at the Fair both in the open classes and as a part of community exhibits. The Calf Club department was superintended by the agricultural agent and the showing of 42 calves was a feature of the Fair. The Township Agricultural Exhibit was also encouraged. Five excellent exhibits were in place in spite of the discouraging season. The exhibits were placed in the following order: Hansen, Auburndale, Seneca, Marshfield, MacMillan, and Hiles. A beautiful silver cup was presented to the town winning first honors, by the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune. The management of several of the dances held in the sales pavilion at Marshfield for the purpose of financial aid to the standing debt was also cared for so that some of the necessary finances resulted.

"Co-operation with the local Breed Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the boosting of the Market Day at Wisconsin Rapids, May 10. About

50 pure-bred cattle were shown in the parade. Over 400 little pigs were sold to good advantage on that day, and 13 pure-bred bulls sold for $700. The Market Days held monthly have also given good results. About 50 bushels of soy bean seed was supplied to farmers through the office of the county agent. Over 300 acres of soy beans were grown in Wood County in 1921.

"Demonstration plots of various kinds were also established. Three one-acre plots of Ped. 16.11 wheat were grown in the different parts of the county to a good advantage. This wheat is a rust resistant variety developed at the Marshfield Experiment Station. A one-acre demonstration lot of small fruits was established on the farm of Wm. Jackson near Wisconsin Rapids, through co-operation with the State Horticultural Association. Ten boys were enrolled in a potato growing project to determine the value of 3-8-6 fertilizer on the growth of potatoes.

"A limestone campaign was put on in the county at the Farmers' Institutes last winter with the result that orders were taken for 560 tons of limestone. This was delivered to 70 farmers in amounts varying from two tons to 30 tons. There is need of many times this amount of limestone to correct the acid condition of Central Wisconsin soils. Seventeen hundred people were in attendance on Wood County Day at the Marshfield Experiment Station. Thirty-eight pure-bred heifers were purchased for $6,000 and distributed to Wood County breeders. Eighteen thousand one hundred pounds of picric acid—surplus war explosive—was distributed to 181 Wood County farmers at a saving of $2,300, for use in blasting out stumps.

"Co-operation of the members of the County Agricultural Committee, of Principal S. G. Corey of the County Agricultural School, of E. H. Perkins, director of Vocational Agriculture, of the County Superintendent and supervising teachers, of the farmers and the business men of Wood County, and the banks, and the liberal support of the press has made possible the results outlined above."

Butter and cheese manufacture.—The first creamery in Wood County is said to have been established in April, 1889, by William H. Carey, Walter Dickson and Frank Rourke. They bought cream at 15 cents an inch, made it into butter and shipped it to Philadelphia, where it sold for 11 cents. In those days cream was bought by the inch, and each inch made only a pound of butter. As the proprietors lost four cents on every pound, therefore, the enterprise was soon abandoned. But in time more favorable conditions prevailed, and after the butter could be sold at a profit in markets nearer home, the business began to pick up and the number of creameries increased.

According to the best information obtainable the first cheese factory in Wood County was started in August, 1885, in Nasonville by Herman F. Thiel (see biography). The next were established at about the same time as the first creamery, in April, 1889—one at Rudolph and one in Sigel—by Lawrence M. Nash and his partner, W. T. Jones, in association with E. C. Rossier and Charles Ecklund. For a number of years past the cheese making industry has been assuming greater importance, taking precedence over butter manufacture. The northern part of the county in particular is studded thickly with cheese factories, and vast quantities of the product are shipped from Marshfield, which is one of the most noted cheese-shipping points in the world.

A report of J. Q. Emery, state dairy and food commissioner, contains the following facts in regard to the butter, cheese and general dairy interests of Wood County. The figures in regard to some items are given for four different years for the sake of comparison:

In 1916 the number of cheese factories was 50; number of butter factories 21. In 1918 there were 58 cheese factories and 20 butter factories. In 1920 the number of cheese factories was 63, that of butter factories 17. In 1922 there were 64 cheese factories, 8 butter factories and 11 receiving stations.

The number of pounds of cheese produced in Wood County in 1915 was 4,534,988, the value being $647,886.18. 1917—Pounds, 6,999,036; value, $1,620,500.14. 1919—Pounds, 9,405,966; value, $2,807,358.02. 1921—Pounds, 9,966,224; value, $1,762,148.92. The figures for 1921 apply to American cheese only, no brick, limburger and Swiss cheese being produced. Cottage cheese also is not included. The value of the cottage cheese, skim milk, pri-most, cooked, buttermilk and cream cheese produced in 1921 was $2,437.80.

The number of pounds of butter produced in Wood County in 1915 was 1,815,905; its value, $480,381.95. 1917—Pounds, 994,595; value, $466,150.45. 1919—Pounds, 1,450,672; value, $773,361.63. 1921—Pounds, 3,082,414; value, $1,210,888.19

The value of condensery products, ice cream, whey, skim milk in 1921 was $405,459.03.

In 1921 the number of pounds of milk delivered to receiving stations was 114,010; its value, $3,300.21. The number of pounds of cream delivered to receiving stations the same year was 788,145; its value, $124,635.13.

The Cranberry Industry (revised by Arthur E. Bennett).—

Not the least of the resources of the Wisconsin Valley, and in particular of Wood County, is that of the cranberry industry. Its history is almost a romance. Nowhere on the American continent, except in the choicest irrigated districts, has wild and apparently worthless land been taken from the state of nature and developed and made so valuable.

Thirty years ago much of this land could be purchased for the back taxes at 50 cents an acre. Today the best marshes are worth $500 an acre. In early days there were no roads, no telephone, no free rural delivery, no homes in this seemingly worthless, marshy country. Today it has all the modern improvements, splendid roads, and every cranberry grower has the telephone and the free rural delivery at his door. Many have become wealthy and own magnificent homes in the city, though working on their marshes during the season.

The cultivation of the berry necessitates ditching, damming, draining, and flooding the marshes at the proper season of the year, the plants or vines being under water from November until May. The early settlers here found the berries growing wild, and their gathering, both in this state and in Michigan, was done entirely by the Indians. About 90 years ago the first cranberries were planted and cultivated in the New England States, an abundant supply having been secured before that from the wild marshes. Their systematic cultivation in Wood County began about the early seventies and by 1880 there were some large marshes under operation, the berries selling in the market at from $2.50 to $4.50 a bushel. They were not troubled much with the blight common in the New Jersey marshes, or the

worm to be found in the marshes of Connecticut, and the growers made some 30 per cent on their investment in the land. In 1880 the marsh operated by Bearss & Alexander, situated on the line between Cranmoor and Port Edwards Townships (sections 16 and 21), and containing 120 acres, all under cultivation, yielded about 3,600 bushels. In 1876 the John Arpin marsh, then of 40 acres, in Section 33, Cranmoor Township, yielded 1,200 bushels. In 1877 the marsh fire destroyed a great deal of the marsh and for a time the crop was very light, but in 1880 it was 400 bushels. In 1893 there was further damage from fire.

Today the Wisconsin Valley produces about 40,000 barrels of cranberries a year, the state of Wisconsin about 50,000, and Wood County about 25,000 barrels. An acre of good cranberries may produce as much as 100 barrels, or a barrel of cranberries for every square rod, though the average is much under that amount, being not more than one-third, or about 100 bushels to the acre. The market price varies greatly from time to time, depending on general or special conditions. Thus, while the United States was engaged in the World War it was low, owing to the difficulty in obtaining sugar. In 1919, according to the U. S. census, there were 437 acres of cranberries cultivated, the amount produced being 1,885,128 quarts. In 1921 the average price obtained by the growers was $15.00 and some berries sold much higher than that. The general average for the last 15 years—from 1907 to 1922—has been about $8.00 per barrel.

The cranberry picking season begins about September 1 and lasts for two or three weeks, or longer, according to the size of the crop. A marsh of 60 to 70 acres will employ about 30 people, who nowadays are nearly all men. The growers provide sleeping quarters for them, as well as cooking and dining facilities. On the Arthur E. Bennett marsh in Cranmoor Township, and perhaps on one or two others, there is a room which is used for dancing and entertainments.

It was not long after the cultivation of the cranberry had been started here on a systematic basis that the growers found themselves confronted by various problems that it took them some time to solve. For their ultimate solution they owe a large debt of gratitude to Judge John A. Gaynor, a man who took a keen interest in solving such problems as well as in the promotion of various enterprises for the good of the community.

One of these early problems was the question of water supply and drainage. Here Judge Gaynor's legal training stood him well in hand. He saw that the rule of common law would prove ruinous to the industry, but that the water must be handled according to the rules of civil law; and to this end he succeeded in placing a law on our statute books for the benefit of the growers. In the matter of water supply and control the previous practice had been for each grower to look out for himself regardless of his neighbor's rights or interests, but Judge Gaynor saw that while a farmer might do this in a way, the cranberry men could never do it save at their own ultimate loss. He got them to understand and trust each other, to exercise fair play and work together in the common cause. They soon got into the habit of going to him for advice, and that advice was on the side of compromise whenever possible and against strife and litigation. Most of the important contracts, deeds and concessions for water and outlets—and there were many of them—were drawn by him, and few if any court controversies or law suits arose

out of his contracts. He followed the principle of a square deal at all times to everybody.

He was a recognized authority on drainage and drainage laws, and was always called in when the University needed counsel on these matters. He was one of the attorneys appointed to help draw the present drainage laws as they now exist on our statute books. When the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association was organized about 1883, its members met for the first time at Kruscki's marsh at Cranberry Center. Judge Gaynor was there, and it is said that he attended nearly every meeting of the Association up to the time of his death. His legal and scientific training was a valuable asset to it, and though he had many able co-workers, his natural place was recognized to be that of a leader. He set to work to find out the cause of failures, to get the growers to study the causes so as to avoid them, and to control conditions. He made them see that new and better methods must prevail. Up to the time he took hold it had been either a feast or a famine; there was no permanency, no certainty of a crop, but under his guiding hand, conditions improved. The hardest problems he revolved in his mind until they became simple. He always had his reasons, and he always listened to the other fellow's reasons. He knew that brains mixed with the soil were the best fertilizers, and used to say that if a grower lost a crop he ought to be able to sit down in the middle of his patch, examine the vines, then tell what had happened, and when and why, and what could be done to prevent it, and he often demonstrated his own ability to do this.

The two yearly meetings of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association were very valuable, but the problems to be solved would be solved too slowly consistent with the rapid development of the industry. Some one should be on the job steadily. Here again Judge Gaynor proved a useful factor. In 1893 he was a member of the state legislature. He knew that the state sometimes went into the charity business. It certainly was pitiful to see our poor infant industry struggling when a few hundred dollars from the great state of Wisconsin could put it on its feet. He therefore introduced a bill (Chapter C 236 Laws of 1893) asking the state to make an annual appropriation of $250 to be used exclusively for this purpose of procuring and publishing information relative to the cultivation and production of cranberries. Notwithstanding the smallness of the sum asked for a strong protest was made against the passage of the bill, which was cried down as class legislation and a dangerous precedent. Judge Gaynor met his opponents by the statement that he believed in helping infant industries, as well as infants, and that such industries should only be helped while young. Other industries, like horticulture, in which wild varieties had been domesticated and improved, had netted handsome sums and developed into permanent resources of the state of Wisconsin. Why not do this for the cranberry? His reasoning prevailed and the bill was passed. This appropriation was the first important step in the governmental aid to our industry, out of which arose larger and larger inquiries which even involved the use of funds out of the agricultural department of the United States government. Now there is hardly a phase of the industry which has not been investigated.

The passage of this act meant the establishment of a permanent industry of cranberry raising in Wisconsin and the birth of a cranberry experimental station. In fact Judge Gaynor had such a station in mind when he drew up the bill. The

Association immediately made provision for the establishment of three experimental stations. These were soon after consolidated into one station and finally located where it is now, in Section 27, Cranmoor Township. The station took up all kinds of problems. The society believed in the best varieties. Other industries had proven that with the same labor two dollars' worth of fruit could be raised where only one dollar's worth had been raised. From this time on the industry took a new turn, for the experimental station has wrought many changes possible through the small state appropriation already mentioned.

Greatly through the efforts of Judge Gaynor, the experimental station of the society was doing good work. It had collected 150 different specimens from all parts of the world. What to do with them? In his broad knowledge of government and affairs he knew of the good work the University of Wisconsin was doing for farming and for horticulture. Why not use the scientific training of these brainy professors to help solve some of the cranberry problems? Judge Gaynor had already paved the way for this work. He had taken up single problems of blight, terminal buds, and cross-fertilization with such University men as Professor Goff and Dean Henry. He found that they were eager to help. To these men he presented new and interesting problems unknown to them. It was not long before he had a number of the professors interested. He gave them problem after problem that they could not answer. Soon the professors of the agricultural school became interested in cranberries and the problem of their culture. Judge Gaynor sent them vines as early as 1899. These they planted at the University that they might study them better. It was not long before Dean Henry and later Dean Russell saw the problems and the future possibilities of our cranberry industry. They were willing to use a portion of the State University funds to investigate our problems and to help us. We still have and we have had for years a portion of the University money which is used for extension work in the interest of cranberrying. The far reaching effect of this work initiated by Judge Gaynor could not then be foreseen. Today the University has tackled almost every problem, from soils to plant pathology and physiology, from insects and weeds to fertilization. The solution of these difficulties will be of inestimable value to future generations.

Again the great agricultural department of the United States government was investigating the problem of irrigation and drainage. The government men were at work in Wisconsin. We have problems of irrigation and drainage. Here again Judge Gaynor co-operated with the University and men were sent here to survey and establish levels and to make a map of everything of value to the cranberry men in the town of Cranmoor.

Judge Gaynor believed that cranberrying should be made comfortable, attractive and convenient, and did what he could to counteract the isolated life of the marsh. Isolation made men narrow and suspicious. Neighbors should know and like each other. He did much to organize a telephone system among the marshes. When the rural free delivery was inaugurated he was right on the job and helped pull the wires so that the marshes were among the first to enjoy rural free delivery. Fires threatened marshes. He co-operated in getting legislation and fire wardens for marsh interests. One of the early annoyances was the want of standard measures and sizes. He was on a committee and succeeded in getting a standard size

cranberry barrel, a standard picking box. When he had discovered the Prolific variety at Walton, Mich., it was he who went and got them for us. He was active in getting exhibits at the numerous state fairs and the World's Fair at Chicago, at Paris and at St. Louis. He did much to establish a method of describing the various varieties. He was interested in creating a demand for cranberries and increased consumption. His horizon for the cranberry industry seemed to cover everything.

It is also necessary to mention the system of co-operation as worked out by him and applied to various public utilities and public interests, especially the system applied to our Co-operative Sales Company. The system of competition was one of destruction. Instead of allowing outsiders to exploit our crops, he believed that those who had a common interest should unite and pull together—should organize and market their own products. The Cranberry Sales Company will ever be a monument to his name.

Judge Gaynor was the author of a number of articles bearing on cranberry culture, embodying the information and knowledge he had gained through years of personal study and investigation, either personal or in collaboration with others. The most important of these were "Preparing the Soil for Planting," the "Preparation of the Vines," "Cross-fertilization," "False Blossoms," "Blight," and "Fertilizers," instructing the growers even in the botany involved in the industry.

To his brother, James Gaynor, the industry is indebted for the invention of an improved grading machine, of which the following description was given in an article in the Booklovers Magazine for December, 1905:

"The genius that does the work is the mill or grader—a two-story machine run by hand and the force of gravitation. The berries are received by the hopper upstairs as they come in from the bog. The stems are mostly caught by the screen; the finer trash is blown out below by the fan that revolves in the cylinder. Now the berries fall on a long table, having a succession of slats and grooves under strong cross-pieces. The grooves are open all their lengths at the bottom, the space between their slides widening by degrees, making four changes. As a grader the machine is wonderfully simple and intelligible. The berries poured out on the table roll promptly into longitudinal grooves. The pea-sized ones drop through at once and land in the first bin. They are wizen little dwarfs bound for the canning factory or the dye-pot, if indeed time permits bothering with them at all. An endless apron tracks along under the slats, and thrusts up every six inches or so an erect loop of wire in each groove, thus pushing the berries along in single file with no chance whatever for delay. The grooves widen, and all the "seconds" fall through. Next the "standards" disappear, and then the "fancies" in the next section. Only the "extra fancies" dance along to the end of the table and jump triumphantly off into the small and special box ordained to receive them. And shall mere size take precedence of quality in the rating of cranberries? Nay, verily. The test of character comes next. The berries of a given size roll down the shute together. But at the bottom their paths separate. The sound ones, with a strong rebound, jump over the bar into the bin. The soft and wormy ones have little spring left in them. They fall short and roll ignominiously into the box underneath. If by chance one such gets over, the keen-eyed girl drops him summarily into the tin funnel, and he goes to join his kind in the garbage-box.

The sound berries are not so. They roll cheerfully down the gang-plank and into the waiting barrel." On some marshes other types of grading machines are used, but the description of the Gaynor machine above given indicates sufficiently their purpose and the ingenious manner, in which, generally speaking, it is accomplished.

The Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co. was incorporated March 23, 1906, under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, with the following objects: "To act as agent in the sale of cranberries; to establish uniform packages for the marketing of the fruit; to adopt rules to prevent fraud, and to promote reliable clearing, grading, and packing; to promote a demand for and sale of cranberries; to procure reasonable shipping rates" and to carry on horticultural experiments in an endeavor to better the cranberry growing industry by the application of scientific growing methods. The company was capitalized at $2,500. The first directors were: E. G. Dano, Mather, Wis.; S. A. Warner, Warrens, Wis.; Alvin Day, Tomah, Wis.; H. R. Laing, Berlin, Wis.; E. P. Arpin, A. C. Bennett, and John A. Gaynor, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. The directors met for the first time April 19, 1906, and at this meeting elected E. P. Arpin president and A. C. Bennett secretary and treasurer; Mr. Arpin has held the office of president continuously since the organization. By-law No. 5 shows the method of financial operation: "Dividends shall be declared equal to all stock holders until the amount paid for the stock has been repaid, after which dividends shall be declared and special assessments be made to stockholders in proportion to the amount of business handled for each stockholder, and special assessments shall not be made on business done until all capital stock is paid in full." By-law No. 6 gives the requirements for membership in the company: "Only persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the business of growing cranberries in the state of Wisconsin can become stockholders herein, and each such cranberry grower who desires to become a member of this corporation may do so by signing an application therefore and furnishing to its board of directors satisfactory proof that he is a reliable and careful cranberry packer, together with a promise and pledge that he will obey all rules and regulations of this corporation in the matter of cleaning, grading, packing, and shipping of cranberries; five days' notice of such application shall be mailed to all members and in the absence of good reasonable objections from three or more stockholders, the application may thereupon be approved by the board of directors, and upon such approval the applicant may become a member by complying with the constitution and by-laws." By-law No. 13 states the relation between the company and its sales agent: "The board of directors shall make contract with the sales agent, who shall furnish a suitable bond to protect the company and its members in handling of its property and prompt remittance of moneys received as well as the faithful and honest performance of the duties of said sales agent." By-law No. 14 shows the methods adopted to secure uniform practice in preparing the cranberries for market: "The directors shall engage one or more inspectors to superintend the grading, packing, and shipment of cranberries." By-law No. 15 says further: "Any allowances or losses made on account of poor packing, or grading, or defects, shall be charged to the grower responsible therefor."

At a meeting held April 19, 1906, the firm of U. P. Chaney & Co. was elected sales agent for the company, the firm consisting of U. P. Chaney and his brother, C. M. Chaney. In 1907 U. P. Chaney organized the National Fruit Exchange,

afterward known as the American Cranberry Exchange; this company, with headquarters in the East, acts as selling agent for the Wisconsin company, the New Jersey Cranberry Sales Co., the New England Cranberry Sales Co., and the Growers' Cranberry Sales Co., and its business is transacted by delegates from these several sales companies. It has been carrying on national advertising since 1918.

A new organization of the Wisconsin company was effected in August, 1919; new articles of incorporation were drawn up, and the company became the Wisconsin Cranberry Exchange, a non-stock corporation; its mode of transacting the business of the growers is very similar to that of the original company, except in the conduct of its finances. The new corporation, having no stock, distributes no dividends.

Mr. U. P. Chaney, still at the head of the American Cranberry Exchange, which, as has been mentioned, he founded, and which now handles more than 65 per cent of the whole cranberry crop, has this to say, in regard to the functions of the entire co-operative cranberry industry: "We can name only the opening price; thereafter the supply and demand in the markets will regulate the price. It is our duty to assemble all useful information that will enlighten us as to the probable demand, to estimate the crop carefully, and then to determine a price which we believe will be sustained when the first fruit reaches the market in quantities and that will move the entire crop. We cannot control prices. We can only stabilize markets, by stimulating the demand through advertising, by careful packing, and by fitting the supply to the demand in each market through judicious distribution of shipments."

A four-page paper devoted to the interests of cranberry growing, the title of which was "The Cranberry Grower," was started by W. H. Fitch in January, 1903, and was issued at Cranmoor, this county, where Mr. Fitch was postmaster, for about two years, when, as it proved unremunerative, it was given up. Mr. Fitch, who was himself a grower, and also for about 15 years secretary of the Cranberry Growers' Association, was associated in the publication of the paper with A. B. Sutor and W. A. Drumb of Wisconsin Rapids. This was the only paper ever issued in Wisconsin in the interest of cranberry growers. Mr. Fitch was succeeded in the office of secretary of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association by his son, Joseph Fitch, who served as such for ten years. Both are now deceased, having lost their lives at the same time, when their house took fire, being asphyxiated by an escape of gas from a defective fire extinguisher. Joseph succeeded in carrying his father out of the house.

Drainage in Wood County (contributed by B. M. Vaughan, of Wisconsin Rapids).—

Wood County originally contained approximately 100,000 acres (156¼ square miles) of land, too wet for profitable use in agriculture. The greater part of this area was transferred by the United States to Wisconsin, by the "Swamp Land Grant" of 1850, in trust for drainage. Much of it lies in that great flat basin (old lake bottom) that occupies central Wisconsin, and thousands of acres were "floating bog." The vegetation on these wet lands was largely moss, swamp weeds and wild grasses, of little or no commercial value. Occasionally a small area was covered with small tamarack or spruce. Wild cranberries were found in scattered

patches. Among these lower lands were slight elevations, known as "islands" on which grew some timber.

About 1870 cranberries began to be cultivated quite extensively, in favorable locations, on these marshes, but on account of insect pests and fungus, frost and fire hazards they were an uncertain crop. In the period from 1870 to 1892 these cultivated cranberry bogs probably reached 3000 acres, in Wood and adjoining counties. Appurtenant to these cultivated cranberry bogs, probably 15,000 acres more were used for reservoirs, to store the water necessary in cranberry growing.

The seasons of 1892, 1893 and 1894 were extremely dry in central Wisconsin, in many places drying these marshes to a depth of several feet. During these years great fires swept over the whole of these dried-out swamp areas, destroying practically all vegetation. Following these fires small tracts of these dried marshes were farmed, and in many cases yielded remarkably good tame crops. But the years following the great fires were normally wet, and the dried out lands gradually filled with water and returned to marsh conditions. The dry seasons demonstrated that most of these lands had not enough water-supply to make them safe profitable cranberry prospects, and that when dry enough they would produce good farm crops.

When these burned marshes again became too wet for farming, their owners naturally turned to drainage, as the obvious way of making them of value. A few pieces were privately drained, with good results. But most of these marsh areas lacked sufficiently deep drainage outlets. The man desiring drainage often must have an outlet beyond his own land, through the land of others. In most cases, the man who owned the land through which this outlet must be dug, would not pay any part of the cost, and in many cases would not permit the outlet to be dug across his land.

As the constitution prevents one person forcibly taking for his private use the property of another, drainage of these large tracts by private enterprise was effectually blocked. To justify the forcing of drainage across the lands of these stubborn land owners, and to require them to pay a share of the cost of drainage which would benefit them, that drainage must also benefit the public,—or, as our statutes put it, must "promote the public health or welfare."

The Wisconsin drainage laws then provided for such public drainage. Under the drainage district law, owners of much of these marsh and swamp lands went into the Circuit Courts and asked that drainage districts be organized. Among these land owners earliest to take hold of the public drainage problem, in Wood County, were James E. Ingraham, James Q. Daniels, Lawrence Ward and Anton Brost, all of them residents of the town of Remington, in Wood County. Each had large holdings of marsh.

The first of these projects to be organized in Wood County was the Remington Drainage District. It contained something over 21,600 acres, within the county, and was organized Sept. 2, 1902. Later, lands in Jackson County were annexed to that district. The Kert Creek Drainage District, with something over 7,000 acres, was organized in 1905. The Cranberry Creek Drainage District, with an area of 19,000 acres (of which about two-thirds was in Wood County) was organized in 1906, and the Wood County Drainage District, with an area of about 5,000 acres, was organized in 1913. All of these were organized in the Circuit Court of

Wood County. The Dancy Drainage District, organized in the Circuit Court of Marathon County, has about 3,000 acres in Wood County.

Under the Town Drains Law, repealed in 1919, several town drains were constructed, but these drainages were usually too small to be of much use.

After the passage of the "Farm Drainage Law" in 1919, three farm drainages were put in under that law,—one in the towns of Seneca and Hansen, one east of the city of Marshfield and one in the village of Vesper, the three aggregating about 6,500 acres.

Altogether the public drainage projects in Wood County include approximately 61,500 acres and in them have been dug something over 165 miles of open ditches, most of which were originally dug from seven to nine feet deep, with a bottom width of from 4 to 36 feet. Besides these open drains, something over seven miles of tile have been laid in these public projects.

Before these drains were constructed, most of the lands now served by them, were so wet that they contained no settlers and practically no public roads. The few private roads that entered them were so near impassable that they were seldom used, except in winter and at cranberry harvest time. They followed no definite lines but wound from island to island, with corduroys between the islands to make them passable at all. Much of this marsh area, not covered with floating bog, had peat so soft and deep that it was dangerous for man or animal to try to cross it. Some of the peat had a depth of 18 or more feet.

Now over 40 miles of good highways run through or on the border of the drained areas. Several of these highways are patrolled, trunk highways. Many fine farms, with commodious farm buildings, are within the drained districts.

The lands in these drainage districts and farm drainages are not yet all sufficiently dry for general farming. Some require more drains. But most of them are drained enough for successful dairying, and probably two-thirds of them enough for general farming. They produce, when properly drained and intelligently worked, very satisfactory crops of tame hay, alsike clover, Sudan grass, ensilage corn, soy beans, oats, rye, flax, buckwheat, cabbage, sugar-beets, onions, parsnips, carrots, tomatoes and small fruits. Acre-yields of 40 to 70 bushels of oats, 18 to 25 bushels of rye, 10 to 20 tons of cabbage, 175 to 400 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of onions, 1½ to 2½ tons of tame hay and 18 to 26 bushels of buckwheat are not unusual on these soils. High grade and pure bred cattle do well upon the drained lands,—both dairy and beef breeds.

At the Wisconsin State Fair, for 1922, the exhibit of produce grown on drained marsh land, rivaled in excellence the exhibits of most of the older counties of the state, and nearly one-half of that exhibit was grown on Wood County drained marsh. Seeing the improvement of these publicly drained areas, has encouraged many land owners, who have outlets available, to start private drainage. Most of this private drainage is tile. The Gault farm in Hansen Town, has many miles of tile drain. There are altogether something like 56 miles of private tile drain and many miles of private open ditch in the county. These drained lands are not gold mines, but when sufficiently drained and properly farmed, they can be relied on to produce more and better crops, and fully as good net cash returns, as the best surrounding high lands.

The County Fair.—

A county agricultural society was organized in Grand Rapids in the early seventies, or possibly the late sixties. It was conducted for profit and was unsuccessful. In 1877 the project was revived but on a different plan, the idea of profit making being abandoned. A meeting of citizens was called June 9 at Grand Rapids, of which Dr. G. F. Witter served as president and S. D. Lord as secretary. The meeting was largely attended by citizens of Grand Rapids and Centralia and delegations from the towns of Seneca, Rudolph, Grand Rapids and Saratoga. All books and records of the previous association had been burned in a fire which occurred in March, 1873, but it was ascertained that of the original fund $25 still remained in the hands of H. B. Philleo. At the next meeting, held June 20, 1877, the subscription list showed a total of 104 names, at the fixed price of $1 per share. The society was then formally organized and incorporated as the Wood County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, with the following officers: D. G. Witter, of Grand Rapids, president; A. G. Cady, of Seneca, vice president; S. D. Lord, of Grand Rapids, secretary, and Seth Reeves of Grand Rapids, treasurer. There was a board of directors composed of fourteen members, namely: Joseph Hasbrouck, Grand Rapids; Thomas J. Cooper, Centralia; John Edwards, Port Edwards; E. A. Bentley, Seneca; James Ranhan, Sigel; Jasper Cottreau, Rudolph; John Connor, Auburndale; J. B. Grieves, Marshfield; S. N. Nason, Lincoln; F. W. Pitts, Wood; George Hiles, Dexter; James Joy, Remington; John McCartney, Saratoga; and John Timm, town of Grand Rapids. A committee on grounds was appointed and at the next meeting it was reported that the committee were unanimous in agreeing that the Worden Race Course—the land on the East Side, south of the stand-pipe, where the three schools, Normal, Manual Training and High, are now located—was the most suitable site and that they had made an offer for it. On July 18, the offer was closed and the Association became the lessees of the ground for one year, with the privilege of either buying or leasing it for a term of years. The first fair was held there October 8, 9 and 10, 1877, and was in all respects a great success. In 1878 final arrangements were made by which the Association was to have the use of the grounds for Fair purposes and its meetings were held there every year until 1894 or 1895. In the later years the fair ran chiefly to horse racing of a kind that many patrons did not favor, so gradually patronage was withdrawn and the fairs failed to pay expenses. The agricultural regions near the city were then mostly undeveloped; so the stockholders, feeling that there was not sufficient demand for their wares, decided in February, 1897, to dispose of the grounds and discontinue the fair. They voted to surrender their stock and deed the grounds to the city of Grand Rapids, in consideration of which the city paid the debts of the organization, to the amount of about $1,600. The resolution of the stockholders under which this land was deeded over was passed Feb. 23, 1897. The next day the deed to the land was duly made and recorded.

Several of the stockholders, however, dissented from this action and started an action in the circuit court to restrain the Association and the city from consumating the deal. This action, entitled "J. D. Witter et al vs. The Wood County Agricultural and Mechanical Association," was fought for several years and by different attorneys, the city being made a party to the action. Finally the case went to Brown County, Wis., on a change of venue and was there decided in favor of

the city and the Association as represented by B. M. Vaughan, who was city attorney at the time. The contending parties signed a quit claim deed to the property in favor of the city in 1901. The last president of the Association was L. M. Nash and the last secretary T. A. Taylor. No agricultural fairs were held in Wood County for some eight or nine years thereafter, or until the present Association was formed.

The Central Wisconsin State Fair Association, the annual meetings of which are held in Marshfield, was organized Feb. 9, 1903. The president was C. I. Morrison, the secretary Geo. H. Welton, and the treasurer W. W. Noll. Dr. H. A. Lathrop was also active in the work of organization. The Association took over the grounds of the Marshfield Driving Park, which had operated race meets here intermittently since 1890. These grounds covered 30 acres and had been taken on a mortgage by W. H. Upham, who turned them over to the city of Marshfield. It is leased by the city to the fair association. The property included some buildings—a grandstand, stables and exposition hall. In 1912 the Association built a round barn supposed to be the largest round barn in the world. It accommodates 250 head of cattle and is provided with a concrete floor and metal stanchions. In 1920 the present grand stand was built. It is constructed of concrete, includes a band stand, and has a seating capacity of 3,000.

The annual fairs are held late in August or early in September, the exhibits running largely to dairy stock, hogs, some sheep and horses, together with poultry, agricultural crop products, cheese, etc. The premiums each year amount to about $5,000 and are confined to stock exhibits, domestic arts and fancy work. Horse races and automobile and bicycle races, etc., are among the features of the fair, which for the last ten years has been uniformly successful, though the attendance has occasionally suffered from bad weather, as in the present year, 1922. The officers of the Association for 1922 are: J. C. Kieffer, president; A. P. Bean, vice president; F. A. Noll, treasurer; and R. R. Williams, secretary. In 1920 the total receipts were $39,839.17; the total disbursements were $38,954.63, of which $22,873 was for improvements, which was more than any other county in the state spent on this item.

The race track, which was operated as the Marshfield Driving Park previous to the formation of the Central Wisconsin Fair Association, which took over the grounds, was started by popular subscription, W. H. Upham being active in the work. M. H. Wheeler, W. G. Hinman and H. A. Lathrop were appointed a committee to select the site, and that finally chosen was determined on chiefly because a survey by Mr. Hinman showed that of the three under consideration it would require the smallest amount of grading and filling. The land was owned by Henry Mauer.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WOOD COUNTY

SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Congregation, Wisconsin Rapids.—The beginning of SS. Peter and Paul Parish can be traced to the thirties of last century. Seven years before there was a diocese in Wisconsin, a small congregation had been formed in this part of the territory, now state, of Wisconsin. Since 1837 she has gathered to her bosom three generations of the faithful. Father Van Den Broeck, O. P. of St. John's Church, Green Bay, offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the first time, as far as is known, in what is now Wisconsin Rapids 85 years ago, and after his transfer to Little Chute in 1838 he continued to attend to the spiritual needs of the people for a number of years. Rev. Anton Godhardt, O. F. M., pastor of St. Mary's Church, Portage, took charge of the Rapids in 1850 and had services till 1854. The same year Rev. Louis Dael, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Fond du Lac, succeeded Father Godhardt and built a small frame church 20 by 30 feet on the West Side (on Third Avenue North), then known as Centralia, where Mrs. G. A. Correveau's residence now stands. The land had been donated by Mr. J. B. Marcotte. Prior to this services were celebrated in the homes of Catholic people. In 1856 Rev. E. A. Godfert, pastor of St. Mary's, Green Lake County, took charge of the parish and remained till his successor, Rev. James Stehle, the first resident pastor, was appointed in 1857. In the spring of the same year the church, erected in 1854 was destroyed by fire. The Catholic population had increased remarkably on the east side of the Wisconsin River, then known as Grand Rapids, and a new location for the church was selected on the East Side, Second Street North. Mr. Francis Biron donated the lots. Messrs. J. L. Cotey and James La Breche were secretary and treasurer respectively of the parish at the time. Father Stehle began the building of the church, and his brother, Rev. N. Stehle, who succeeded him the same year, completed it. He was transferred to Stevens Point in 1859 and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni of Milwaukee, appointed Rev. A. T. David his successor. During his pastorate the church was completed inside and a residence erected. In August, 1861, he was succeeded by Rev. M. Hens, O. M. Cap., who remained three years. Rev. J. Spierings, his successor, had charge of the parish nine months. During the next 15 months it was attended from Stevens Point by Rev. M. Schwebach. In April, 1866, Father Stehle, who had been here a few years previous, was appointed pastor again, but died a few months after. Father Schwebach, of Stevens Point, took charge of the parish again for nearly a year. Rev. John Gleason was appointed pastor in June, 1867, and remained till February, 1869. During his administration the foundation for the present church was laid and the superstructure was well under way when he was removed. His successor, Rev. Joseph McDonald, arrived in April, 1869. Owing to the financial conditions, not much was done toward completing the church building. After his removal in August, 1871, the parish was again attended from Stevens Point for a few months. In December of the same year, Rev. Francis

Tanguay was sent by the Rt. Rev. J. Melcher, D. D., Bishop of Green Bay, to take charge of the parish. Through his untiring efforts, seconded by the people, the church was completed and solemnly dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Melcher, D. D., June 29, 1873. Father Tanguay was transferred to Stevens Point and died at Appleton, in November, 1887, where he was pastor at the time. Rev. William De Kelver succeeded him at the Rapids and did a great deal to finish the church inside. In August, 1875, Father De Kelver was appointed pastor of the French parish in Green Bay. His successor at the Rapids, Rev. P. Pernin, took charge of SS. Peter and Paul Parish a month later. It was during his time that the church was struck by lightning, causing considerable damage. In 1878 he had a church built at Rudolph. After working faithfully for three years he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Beyerle, a convert to the Catholic faith, who remained till his death, July 19, 1897. Father Beyerle worked zealously for 19 years, attending besides Wisconsin Rapids, Babcock from 1879 to 1886, Pittsville from 1879 to 1884, Altdorf from 1879 to 1886, and again from 1888 to 1897, and Rudolph from 1878 to 1884. Father Beyerle was beloved during his life and mourned in death by all irrespective of creed or nationality. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery this city. Rev. F. J. Toplak had charge of the parish until Father Beyerle's successor was appointed. In October, 1897, the newly appointed pastor, Rev. W. F. Van Roosmalen, arrived. During his pastorate extensive improvements were made including a fine new rectory. He attended the mission of Altdorf from 1897 to 1900. He worked faithfully for the spiritual welfare of his people until his transfer to West De Pere, Wis., in October, 1904. The same month the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fox, D. D., of Green Bay, appointed Rev. B. Hugenroth his successor. Shortly afterwards Wisconsin Rapids was annexed to the Diocese of La Crosse. Extensive improvements were made on the church in 1906. The Rt. Rev. Jas. Schwebach, D. D., appointed the present pastor, Rev. William Reding, to succeed Father Hugenroth, July 1, 1907. Assistants to Father Reding were Fathers J. Quinn, James Raker, Hilary A. Leuther, Linus Fricker and Michael Kelnhofer. In 1886 the parish residence was remodeled and used as a parochial school. Another residence was bought for the pastor. The school was given in charge of the highly efficient Notre Dame Sisters of Milwaukee. The constant increase in attendance necessitated the building of a new school in 1895, which was enlarged in 1913. The present enrollment is 365. Plans are well under way for a new and larger school building to be erected in 1923. The congregation numbers over 400 families. It was incorporated June 30, 1886. The board of directors are: Rt. Rev. James McGavick, D. D., president, Rt. Rev. A. Ph. Kremer, vicar general, Rev. Wm. Reding, pastor, Mr. Chas. V. Stark, secretary, and Mr. John E. Schnabel, treasurer. The societies and sodalities of the parish include the Holy Name, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Women C. O. F., Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Catholic Daughters of America, Altar Society, Young Ladies Sodality, Young Ladies' Club, the Ladies' Aid, and the Holy Childhood. Affiliated with the parish are three troops of Boy Scouts. Headquarters for the societies are in the "Societies' Hall" over the post office.

St. Philomena's Parish, Rudolph.—Up to 1878 the Catholic people of Rudolph and vicinity attended services in SS. Peter and Paul Church in Wisconsin Rapids. Their number gradually increased and the Rt. Rev. Michael Heiss, D. D., Bishop

of La Crosse organized St. Philomena's Parish and annexed it, as a mission, to Wisconsin Rapids. Rev. P. Pernin was given charge of it and had a church erected the same year. His successor at the Rapids, Rev. Charles Beyerle, attended it till the summer of 1884. In the last mentioned year Father Aug. Van Sever was appointed resident pastor of Rudolph. In 1885 he opened the parochial school with the Sisters of Notre Dame in charge. Father Van Sever attended Pittsville from 1887 to 1907, Babcock from 1886 to 1901, Altdorf from 1900 to December, 1907, Nekoosa from 1900 to August, 1901, and Sigel from 1888 until the summer of 1889. After 33 years of duty faithfully fulfilled he resigned to accept a position as professor at St. John's Atonement College, Graymour, N. Y. He was succeeded at Rudolph by the present pastor, the Rev. Philip Wagner. The old buildings erected in 1878 had later become inadequate and a new location was selected on an elevation near the village. One group of parish buildings was completed in 1821. It is a massive brick structure, serving at present not only as school and Sisters' residence, for which it is intended, but also as a church. Services are held for the present in the basement. The parish is composed of 130 families. The school has an enrollment of 140 children.

St. John's Parish, Marshfield.—St. John's is the largest and second oldest parish in the county. As early as 1874 Rev. Wm. De Kelver of Wisconsin Rapids said Mass in the home of Mr. Louis Rivers at "Marshfield Settlement," three miles southwest of Marshfield. The following year Rev. P. Pernin, also of Wisconsin Rapids, said Mass in the District School. Late in the fall of 1875 Rev. A. Seubert, of Menasha, had services there and baptized five children. The next two years it was attended from Stevens Point by Rev. N. July and his assistant, Rev. J. Abb. In January, 1878, Rev. A. Th. Schuettelhofer, pastor of Medford, took charge of Marshfield, and was appointed resident pastor of St. John's parish in 1880. Up to that time the district school had served as church. The same year, however, a church was erected. In the summer of 1881 Rev. Ig. Schaller succeeded Father Schuettelhofer at Marshfield. In the fall a residence was built. The following year the parochial school was opened with an attendance of 86. It was in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, of Milwaukee. The constant growth in attendance necessitated the erection of a new school and the old building was remodeled and used for a Sisters' home. As assistants to Father Schaller there served successively the Revs. D. Reddin, Ig. Lager, H. Yuetter, A. Gara, Joch C. Nau, and Geo. Kiefner. In 1889 Father Schaller was transferred to Tilden, and Rev. Paul Geyer succeeded him at Marshfield. The assistants to Father Geyer were the Revs. Geo. Kiefner, Aug. Birsner, A. Douven, W. Daniels, P. Dickopf and P. Schnitzler. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Schwebach, D. D., appointed Father Geyer Vicar General in the spring of 1892 and transferred him to La Crosse. Rev. John Eisen was appointed his successor. A splendid church was erected in 1893 and dedicated January 7, 1894. The school accommodation were inadequate and the need of a larger and more up to date building was felt. Work was begun in the spring of 1897 and a fine brick building was ready for use in the fall. The school enrollment last year was 487. A beautiful residence was erected in 1903. Father Eisen died in May, 1907, mourned by all irrespective of creed or nationality. As assistants to Father Eisen served Revs. A. Muehlenkamp, J. L. Kaiser, Joseph Durch, J. Neises, and F. X. Orthen. During Father Eisen's last illness Rev. P.

Trierweiler of Rozelleville had charge of the parish, and remained after his death until Rev. J. F. Volz, the newly appointed pastor, arrived. During the pastorate of Very Rev. J. F. Volz a fine new residence for the Sisters has been erected, a new heating plant installed and the church redecorated. The following have been assistants during Father Volz's administration: Revs. Peter Emer, Ed. Melcher, H. Stehling, W. N. Jeuch, and A. Zinthefer. St. John's parish has a membership of about 500 families.

St. Mary's Parish, Auburndale.—Rev. A. Th. Schuettlehofer, pastor of Medford, had services occasionally at Auburndale in the home of Mr. St. Thomas from 1878 to 1880. On his transfer to Marshfield in 1880 he had a church erected at Auburndale and attended it as a mission till his successor was appointed in 1881. Father Ignatius Schaller continued to attend St. Mary's from Marshfield for two years. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Flasch, D. D., appointed Rev. N. Kils as the first resident pastor. After a year it became a mission to Marshfield again and so remained till 1886, when Rev. John Joch was then appointed resident pastor. The following year the parochial school was opened and placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, from Green Field Park, Milwaukee, who remained until the summer of 1892. After six years of faithful work Father Joch was succeeded by Rev. Peter Schnitzler in the spring of 1892. He resigned after a few months, owing to poor health. Rev. Aug. Douven took charge of the parish in the fall of 1892 and remained four years. He was succeeded by Rev. John Brudermanns in the summer of 1896. During his pastorate of six years a new residence and a new church were erected. He was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Artmann in September, 1902. The following year Rev. Louis Brudermanns, brother of Father John Brudermanns, took charge and remained until the summer of 1904. Rev. W. Hackner was appointed his successor. In 1908 he was transferred to Bakerville and Rev. John Schumacher took charge of Auburndale. During his administration a fine school was built and various other improvements were made. After ten years of successful work he was transferred to Stratford and Rev. Arnold Muckerheide succeeded him as pastor of St. Mary's. In 1919 a handsome parish residence was built and the old parsonage remodeled for a sisters' home. The school has an enrollment of 142 children and is in charge of the competent Sisters of St. Francis of La Crosse. The parish numbers about 140 families.

St. Michael's Parish, Hewitt.—The Catholics of Hewitt attended services at Marshfield till 1885. The number of Catholic families had sufficiently increased to make Hewitt a mission and the assistant to Rev. Ignatius Schaller at Marshfield said Mass in an old store building arranged for the purpose. In 1888 Rev. Constantine Nau, assistant at Marshfield at the time, was appointed first resident pastor with Bakerville as a mission. The following year a residence was erected. Father Nau resided at Bakerville a few months when he was transferred to Mosinee in the fall of 1889. Hewitt was again attended from Marshfield by Rev. Aug. Birsner, assistant to Rev. Paul Geyer, until 1891. In the summer of the last named year Rev. W. Daniels was appointed pastor of Hewitt. He immediately began the erection of a church, which was dedicated in October of the same year. The constant growth of the parish necessitated the enlarging of the church a few years later. A fine combination building, school and Sisters' residence, was erected in 1898. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee and has

an enrollment of 120 children. After 13 years of faithful work Father Daniels was promoted to Marathon City. In 1904 Rev. Albert Dorrenbach succeeded him at Hewitt and after three years of successful work he was transferred fo Neillsville. Rev. Adolph Miller was appointed Father Dorrenbach's successor at Hewitt July, 1907. After working for the welfare of the parish for 13 years, he resigned, owing to poor health. Rev. F. Forster, the present pastor, succeeded him in 1920. A fine new residence was erected in 1922. Plans are being considered for a new church. St. Michael's has a membership of about 130 families.

Sacred Heart Parish, Nekoosa.—The Sacred Heart Parish was organized by Rev. Aug. Van Sever, of Rudolph, in 1900. A church was built and Father Van Sever remained in charge one year. Rev. Joseph Feldmann, the present pastor, was appointed in the summer of 1901. The following year a residence was erected, the church enlarged and furnished. A commodious, substantial parochial school was built in 1908. For 18 months prior to 1910, Father Feldmann had services in a public building at Port Edwards. These, however, were discontinued after the completion of the interurban street car line between Wisconsin Rapids and Nekoosa. Part of the school building was used as the Sisters' residence until the increase in school attendance needed all available room in the school building. In 1919 a residence was bought for the sisters. The school has an enrollment of 140 children and is in charge of the efficient Sisters of St. Francis. The parish has a membership of about 200 families.

St. Kilian's Parish, Sherry.—St. Kilian's Church at Sherry was built in 1882. It was attended occasionally from Marshfield by Rev. Ignatius Schaller or his assistant until the year 1886. After this it was in charge of Rev. John Joch and his successors at Auburndale, Revs. P. Schnitzler, Douven, J. Brudermanns, A. W. Artmann, L. J. Brudermanns, until December, 1903. Father Bilik was then appointed resident pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. George Kiefner in August, 1905. His successor, Rev. T. Fraling, took charge of Sherry in the summer of 1907. In 1908 a parochial school was erected to replace the one opened in 1890 in charge of a layman, and given in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee. It has an enrollment of 102 children. In July, 1909, Father Fraling was transferred to St. Joseph's Ridge and Rev. Alois Kolar succeeded him. After a year Rev. Vincent Ciner was appointed pastor and remained till the spring of 1911. Father Alois Kolar was again appointed and remained until April ,1917, when the present incumbent, Rev. Francis Boos-Waldeck, took charge of the parish. St. Kilian's has a membership of 120 families.

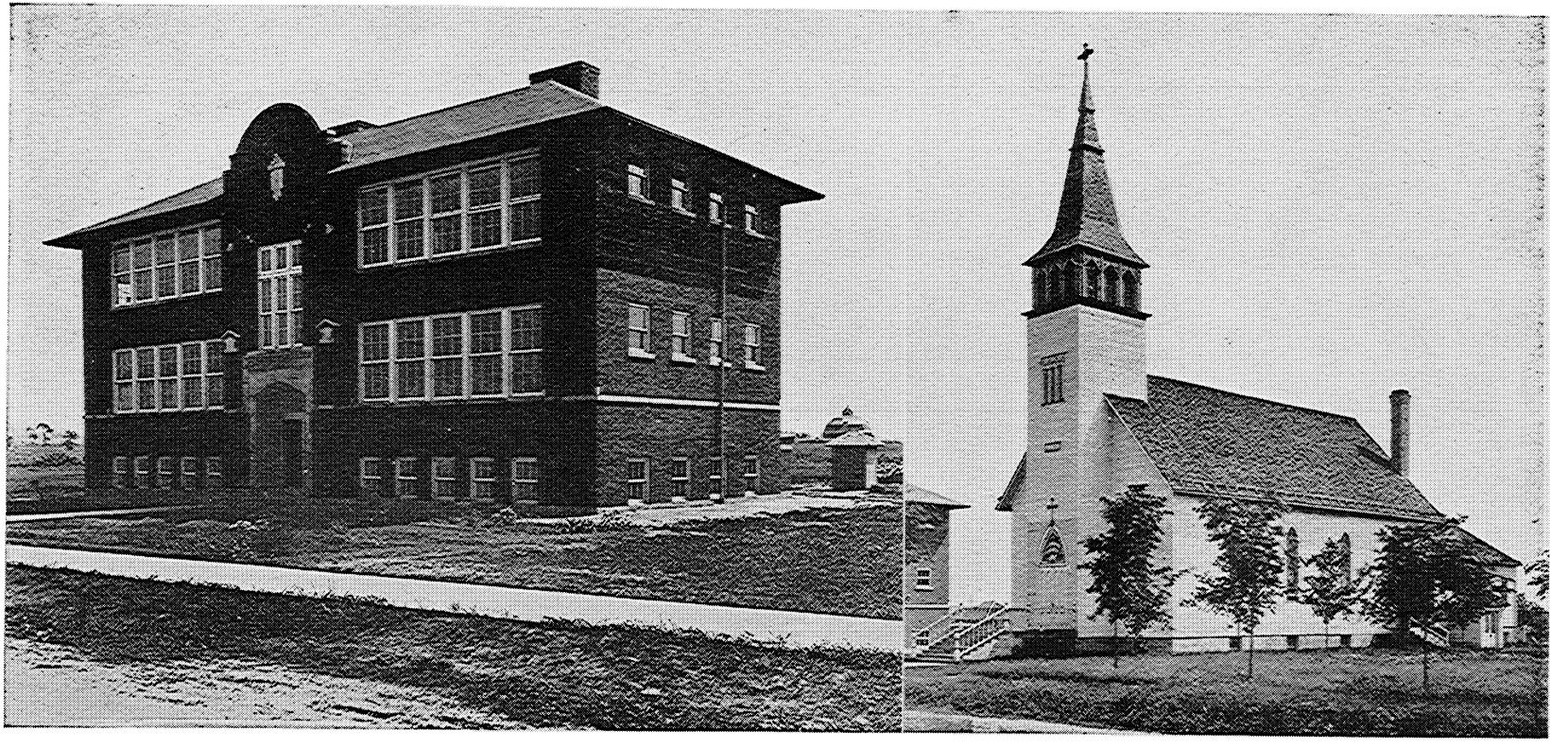
St. Lawrence Parish, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Previous to 1904 the Catholics in the parish of St. Lawrence were part of SS. Peter and Paul Congregation. In the spring of that year the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schwebach, D. D., of La Crosse, appointed Rev. James Korczyk pastor of the newly organized parish and through his efforts and co-operation of the people the new school and church combination building was dedicated in the fall of 1904. The congregation has grown from 50 to 200 families. In 1908 a fine parish residence was erected. The following year Father J. Korczyk was appointed professor in St. Francis Seminary and Rev. Theophilus Wojak became pastor of St. Lawrence. After three years of faithful work, Father Wojak was transferred to Wausau and the present pastor, Rev.

Francis C. Ciszewski, took charge of the parish. In 1914 the church building was destroyed by fire. Work was immediately begun on the present stately building and completed the following year. During the construction of the building, the people of St. Lawrence attended services in SS. Peter and Paul Church. Plans are now being considered for a new church building. The parochial school was opened with the completion of the first building. It is in charge of the able Felecian Sisters of Milwaukee and has an enrollment of 160.

Corpus Christi Parish, Bakerville.—Previous to 1886 Bakerville was part of St. John's Parish at Marshfield. A church was built in the summer of 1886 and attended as a mission from St. John's till 1888 when it became a mission to Hewitt and attended by Rev. Constantine Nau till the following year. The pastor of Hewitt resided a few months at Bakerville during 1889 prior to his transfer to Mosinee. The following two years Corpus Christi parish was attended by Father Birsner, assistant to Rev. P. Geyer, pastor at Marshfield. In 1891 Father Daniels was appointed pastor of St. Michael's, Hewitt, with Bakerville as mission. He remained in charge until he was transferred to Marathon City in 1904. His successor at Hewitt, Rev. Albert Dorrenbach, had charge of Bakerville for two years. A residence was erected in 1906 and Rev. J. Schumacher was appointed first resident pastor. On his transfer to Auburndale in 1908, he was succeeded by Father W. Hackner. In 1910 the present incumbent, Rev. Anthony Mueller, was appointed pastor of Corpus Christi Parish. A new school and sister's residence was erected in 1916 and the school given in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis of La Crosse. Wis. The attendance last year was 50. Prior to this a Catholic school in charge of a layman had existed for a number of years. The parish has about 80 families.

St. Joachim's Parish, Pittsville.—The pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Church of Wisconsin Rapids, Rev. Charles Beyerle, said Mass occasionally at Pittsville from 1879 to 1884 in the homes of Catholics; among these was the home of Mr. L. Ward. In 1884 Rev. Aug. Van Sever was appointed pastor of Rudolph with Pittsville as mission. Three years later a church was built and Father Van Sever remained in charge till June, 1907. For the next six months it was attended by Rev. J. Schumacher, pastor of Bakerville. In January, 1908, Rev. John Willitzer was appointed resident pastor. A residence was bought and remodeled, the church has been enlarged, beautified and furnished and a number of lots have been added to the church property. The constant increase in population warranted the building of a fine parochial school in 1920. The enrollment last year was 112. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee. The parish has a membership of 90 families. Father Willitzer attended the following missions from Pittsville: Babcock, from January, 1908, till June, 1917; Altdorf from 1908 to 1919, and Vesper from 1909 to 1919.

Holy Rosary Parish, Sigel Township.—The few Catholic families at Sigel attended services at SS. Peter and Paul Church at Wisconsin Rapids until 1881, when their number had sufficiently increased to warrant the building of a church. The Rt. Rev. K. Flasch, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse, directed Rev. Klemecki, pastor of Independence, to take charge of Sigel. He had services occasionally in the homes of Messrs. John Jagodzinski and Peter Brostowitz. Mr. Joseph Jagodzinski donated five acres of land for church buildings and cemetery. A church was erected in 1882. Father Klemecki was succeeded by Rev. D. Majer of Pine Creek,



ST. JOACHIM SCHOOL AND CHURCH

SACRED HEART CHURCH AND SCHOOL, MARSHFIELD

who remained in charge till 1883. In the fall of the last named year it was annexed as mission to Junction City and Rev. A. Krogulski attended to Sigel for five years. In October, 1888, it became a mission to Rudolph and Father A. Van Sever attended to the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Sigel till in the summer of 1889. For the next 15 years it was a mission to Junction City and was attended by Rev. A. Babinski from 1889 to 1890, Rev. Theodore Lugowski from 1890 to 1895, Rev. J. J. Miller from 1895 to 1900 and Rev. Jas. Gara from 1900 till June, 1904. It was then annexed to the newly organized St. Lawrence Parish in Wisconsin Rapids and remained in charge of Rev. James Korczyk till 1908. Sigel had by this time increased sufficiently to support a resident pastor. A residence was erected and Rev. J. Rayski was appointed resident pastor. In September of the following year he was transferred to North Creek and Rev. Ignatius Orlig succeeded him at Sigel. He remained till August, 1910. It was again attended from St. Lawrence Parish by Rev. Th. Wojak for one year. In October, 1911, Rev. L. Kufel was appointed pastor, he remained only nine months. His successor, Rev. Francis Kulig arrived in July, 1912. In February, 1914, he was transferred to Cassel. Rev. J. J. Rolbiecki, Ph. D., now professor at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., took charge of Sigel in March, 1914. The following January, he was promoted to Mosinee and Sigel was again annexed to St. Lawrence Parish and remained in charge of Rev. F. C. Ciszewski till May, 1922. At present Holy Rosary Church is attended by Rev. C. W. Gille of Vesper. The parish has about 50 families. The old frame church was replaced by a fine brick building about 20 years ago. The parochial school was closed after a number of years of commendable work, on account of many farmers moving to the city.

Sacred Heart Parish, Marshfield.—The history of Sacred Heart Parish, Marshfield, the youngest in the county, dates back only six years. St. John's had become unable to accommodate the constant increasing Catholic population at Marshfield. In 1916 the Rt. Rev. Bishop Schwebach, D. D., of La Crosse, considered it advisable to establish a parish on the south side of the city, and he appointed Rev. Hubert Stehling, at the time assistant to Very Rev. J. F. Volz, pastor of the newly organized Sacred Heart Parish. A site was bought on South Central Avenue, ground was broken shortly after and the efforts of Father Stehling, enthusiastically seconded by his parishioners, enabled him to erect during 1916 a fine rectory and a splendid church and school combination building, at a cost of $60,000.00. It was dedicated in the spring of 1917. Up to the present the Sisters had their living quarters in the school building, but plans are ready for a new Sisters' home. The church and school accommodations are rapidly becoming inadequate and building of a new church in keeping with the other splendid buildings is only a question of the near future. The school is in care of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee; it has an attendance of 228. The parish has a healthy growth and its membership runs up to nearly 300 families.

St. James Parish, Vesper, Wis.—St. James Parish was organized by Rev. John Willitzer of Pittsville, who said the first Mass in Adams Hall, October 15, 1909. Prior to the erection of St. James Parish, the Catholics of Vesper attended services at SS. Peter and Paul in Wisconsin Rapids and at St. Philomena's Church, Rudolph. Mr. James Carroll donated an acre of land for parish buildings. The beautiful brick church building was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Schwebach, D. D., Nov.

24, 1910. It remained a mission of Pittsville till Aug. 1, 1919. A fine residence was bought and Rev. W. C. Gille was appointed first resident pastor. St. James has grown from 28 to 72 families. Plans are at present considered to enlarge the church. Father Gille has attended Altdorf as a mission since 1919 and Holy Rosary Church at Sigel since last May

St. Joseph's Church, Altdorf.—St. Joseph's Parish consists chiefly of Swiss from Altdorf, Canton Uri, Switzerland. Rev. Charles Beyerle of Wisconsin Rapids, said Mass for the first time at Altdorf in the summer of 1879 in the home of Mr. Leo Ruesch, and for awhile continued to hold them there occasionally. Later on services were held in the home of Mr. Martin Steiner. In 1886 a church was built on land donated by Mr. Hubert Schlig. Rev. Krogulski attended St. Joseph's from Junction City from 1886 to 1888. Altdorf then became a mission to Wisconsin Rapids, and Father Beyerle remained in charge till his death in 1897. His successor at Wisconsin Rapids, Rev. W. F. Van Roosmalen, attended Altdorf as a mission for three years. In 1900 it was annexed to Rudolph and Rev. Aug. Van Sever took care of the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Altdorf until the end of the year 1907. Rev. John Willitzer was appointed resident pastor of Pittsville in January, 1908, with Altdorf and Babcock as missions, and had charge of Altdorf till July, 1919, when it became a mission to the newly organized St. James parish at Vesper. The number of families of St. Joseph's parish is 29. Extensive improvements were made on the church during the summer of 1922

St. Wenceslaus Parish, Milladore.—The credit of organizing St. Wenceslaus Parish at Milladore is due to Rev. J. A. Blaschke, at that time pastor of La Crosse, Wis. As early as 1882 Father Blaschke celebrated Mass for the Catholic people at Milladore in the store building of Mr. Frank Doleza. He continued to have services occasionally till the fall of 1885. In 1883 a church was built. Rev. John Joch was appointed pastor of Sherry in the spring of 1886 with Milladore as a mission, and had charge of it till 1891. During the next two years it was attended by Rev. Theodore Lugowski from Junction City. In 1894 it was again a mission to St. Wenceslaus Parish, La Crosse, and in charge of Father J. A. Blaschke. Rev. J. J. Miller, pastor of Dorchester, attended it the next two years. During 1897 and 1898 Rev. Adolph Miller, pastor of Colby, attended to the spiritual needs of the Catholics of Milladore. After his transfer to Bloomer, it became a mission to Junction City and Father J. J. Miller had charge of it for the next three years. It again became a mission to Colby in 1901 and Father Adolph Miller attended it till in the fall of 1903. Rev. Bilik and his successors at Sherry, Revs. Geo. Kiefner, T. Frahling, Alois Kolar, Vincent Ciner, Alois Kolar, and the present incumbent Rev. Boos-Waldeck, have taken care of Milladore ever since. St. Wenceslaus is in a flourishing condition; it has a membership of about 150 families. Plans for a new church are being considered, and the appointment of a resident pastor is receiving serious consideration.

All Saints Parish, Babcock.—Rev. Charles Beyerle, pastor of Wisconsin Rapids, said Mass occasionally in the Township of Remington, four miles from the present village of Babcock, in the homes of Messrs. John Molloy and Wm. Noltner and in the public school, from 1879 to 1886. Rev. Aug. Van Sever of Rudolph took charge of it in 1886 and continued to have services in the homes of the Catholics and in the public school until the small church erected near the village of Babcock was

completed in 1887. Father Van Sever remained in charge until Rev. Joseph Feldmann was appointed first resident pastor of Nekoosa in 1901, when it was made a mission to Nekoosa. Father Feldmann had the church moved into the village and enlarged. In January, 1908, it was annexed to Pittsville. Father Willitzer considerably improved the church building during his administration. During the summer of 1917 it became a mission to Necedah and has been attended by the following priests successively: Revs. J. B. Meissner, O. M. I., Michael Pollock, F. S. Szymczak, and S. A. Krakowiecki. All Saints numbers about 30 families.

By Rev. William Reding.

CHAPTER XV

WISCONSIN RAPIDS

Wisconsin Rapids, the county seat of Wood County, is situated in Town 22 N, Ranges 5 and 6 E. The city is a consolidation of the two early towns of Grand Rapids and Centralia, the former lying on the east side of the river and the latter on the west. The consolidation was effected in the spring of 1900 and the city subsequently bore the name of Grand Rapids until 1920, when its name was changed on account of freight and mail intended for it being frequently sent by mistake to Grand Rapids, Mich. The river is here interspersed with a number of small islands, and in passing the city has a descent of about 45 feet over an irregular and rocky bed. It furnishes a splendid waterpower which is utilized to good advantage by the large paper mills located here. Both above and below the city it presents many picturesque scenes. The Indians gave to this place the name of Ah-dah-wah-gam, meaning the "Two-sided Rapids," as the rapids here were divided into two by a great boulder. In its more condensed spelling of "Ahdawagam" the name has been given several other local applications, as,—the (former) Ahdawagam Furniture Co., and "The Ahdawagam," an annual review of high school work and activities, prepared and published by the senior high school class.

Wisconsin Rapids is situated on four railways: the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Green Bay & Western, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, commonly called the "Soo." It is also on State Trunk Highways Nos. 13, 66 and 73, which connect with other highways to practically every part of the state. The city had a total population in 1920 of 7,243, or, according to wards, as follows: Ward 1—660; Ward 2—1,099; Ward 3—762; Ward 4—1,035; Ward 5—1,126; Ward 6—991; Ward 7—862; Ward 8—708. It lies in the heart of the paper manufacturing industry, having several large paper mills within the city and the surrounding territory, besides which, a number of other factories of various kinds give evidence of a strong industrial life. Situated, moreover, in a dairy, livestock raising and diversified farming community, and also near to extensive cranberry raising tracts, its commercial trade is drawn from a wide and rich area.

The first settler to make improvements of a permanent and progressive character was Nelson Strong, in 1838. As elsewhere stated (Chapter VII), Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, about 1831 established the first saw mill in the county under a permit from the United States War Department. In 1838 Strong obtained a similar permit and secured in connection with A. B. Sampson, (who with David R. Whitney, nephew of Daniel Whitney, was at this time running Whitney's Mills at Whitney's Rapids) the mill site at Grand Rapids. Sampson disposed of the claim to Strong, who associated himself with R. Bloomer, who arrived about that time on a prospecting trip. During that year these two men built the mill and manufactured the first lumber turned out in Grand Rapids. George Kline, Jr.,

another prospector, arrived late in the same year and went to work for Strong & Bloomer. The latter had at first some little trouble in finding workmen, but a treaty having recently been made with the Indians, new settlers began to arrive, some of whom Strong & Bloomer succeeded in securing, and the mill was in successful operation for some time. The first lumber turned out by it was used by Mr. Strong to build a house for his family. This was in 1838 and it was the first frame house in the county, and the second of any description in Grand Rapids. The first house in Grand Rapids was erected by H. McCutcheon, cook for the men at Strong & Bloomer's mill, and was a small log structure. From that time on there were quite a number of frame and log houses erected and Grand Rapids began to assume the appearance of a busy, thriving village. David R. Whitney died in 1838 and Sampson had sole charge of the mills at Whitney's Rapids until 1840. George Kline, Sr., had arrived in 1836-7, and in 1837 Moses Ver Bunker located in Port Edwards. A number of French settlers came down from Canada from about 1840 to 1843.

The first marriage of Grand Rapids folks occurred in 1839 at A. B. Sampson's house at Whitney's Rapids, the contracting parties being George Kline, Jr., of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Maria Whitney, widow of David R., of Whitney's Rapids. The knot was tied by S. R. Merrill, J. P. In the following year, 1840, Mr. Sampson gave up his position of superintendent of the mills at Whitney's Rapids and moved with his family to the village of Grand Rapids, of which he was a resident for many years thereafter.

Catholic services were held here by visiting priests as early as 1837, and 1842 the Rev. J. S. Hurlbut began his labors here as a Methodist missionary in the county and labored earnestly to turn the settler's thoughts toward religion. In the following year a hotel was erected by Nelson Strong, who in a short time sold it to A. B. Sampson and by the latter it was conducted for many years, being the only public house in the county. Mrs. Sampson was one of the energetic and fearless women of the early settlement, and was not at all afraid of the Indians. On one occasion, after having served three of Oshkosh's band with food, one of them acted in so insolent a manner that she reproved him, whereupon he threatened her with his gun. She ran into another room where she secured a stick of wood, in the meanwhile having closed the door behind her. On the Indian pursuing her, she suddenly opened the door, rushed upon him and belabored him so vigorously that he lost his courage and fled, leaving his gun behind.

In 1844 J. B. Hasbrouck set up the first blacksmith's shop, which he continued to operate for many years subsequently. In the same year came John Tabor Kingston, who was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Jan. 31, 1819. He subsequently spent two years at Plover, Wis., then the county seat of Portage County, in which county Grand Rapids was then situated. While living in Plover he was clerk of the board of supervisors, register of deeds and county surveyor, also clerk of the court and postmaster. In 1848 he settled at Necedah, Wis.

Another notable settler was E. S. Miner, who arrived in 1845 and opened a general store. In the same year the Grand Rapids post office was established, with Mr. Miner as postmaster, he appointing as deputy his partner, John Warner. There was at this time only one mail each week, and that did not amount to more than a dozen or thirteen letters and two or three papers. Ira Purdy came April 1,

1846, and in 1845 arrived L. Kromer, one of the first merchants, and for many years one of the most prominent, but who later gave up mercantile business to accept a position as agent for the Adams Express Company. A few other settlers came in the same year, and in 1851 William J. Balderston established the first shoe store here.

Dr. G. W. Whitney, who came in 1855, and who was the first resident physician in Wood County, found practice at an early day extremely laborious, as he often had to be not only physician, but nurse and watcher as well.

A detailed description of Grand Rapids and vicinity as it looked in 1846 was written about 1912 by Capt. J. L. Cotey, now deceased, but in his day a well known pioneer, related to some of the prominent families of the county. With some slight editorial changes, made chiefly for the purpose of condensation, it is here given, for the most part in Capt. Cotey's own words:

"Starting at the lower end of the village at the slough which runs, passes and divides Mr. J. D. LaBreche's and Mr. G. W. Baker's places of business at the present time, there was then a temporary slab bridge over the slough, and on the right after having passed the bridge, going up the river, stood a frame barn; following in the same direction stood three frame buildings, one and a half stories high, the gable end to the river. The first two were connected and were occupied as a boarding-house by a Mr. Strong, those buildings having been erected by Messrs. Strong and A. B. Sampson in 1845. The third department of the triple structure was occupied by E. S. Miner and John Warner, who kept a general merchandise store, handling some drugs, with Dr. D. Jaynes's patent medicines. In front of the building above described, near the edge of the river, stood a fine row of pine trees, extending up to the point above the present Witter House. These trees were most beautiful and picturesque and added to the charm of our new village. Next came two small frame houses of the same size and style, one occupied by A. B. Sampson and family, and the other by Tim Hurley and family; when Mr. Hurley left, the house was re-occupied by Mr. Joseph Gill, who had married a full-blooded Indian woman of the Chippewa tribe. These buildings were located on the east side of a small creek, where, or near where the First National Bank now stands, (the bank has since moved to a larger building on the west side.—Ed.) and were owned and built by Mr. A. B. Sampson. Opposite these houses across the road or street now known as Water Street, stood Mr. Sampson's barn. Next came another frame house one and one half stories high and built lengthwise of the street, it being Mr. E. S. Minor's family residence, and located on the vacant lots at present owned by the John Arpin Estate, on the east side of the Arpin building, lately occupied by Mr. Norton as a second-hand store.

"After came a two-story frame building with the gable end to the street, and next to the river, and attached to this structure on the east side was a ball alley also built by Messrs. Sampson & Strong during the summer of 1846. This property was rented to Messrs. Jerome Breisclaire and F. Biron for two years. The identical location of this ball alley is where Mr. De Vevers' store now stands (where Amusement Hall is now located.—Ed.). Next came a one-story building built and occupied by Mr. F. Biron as a supply store. This was built crosswise between or at the fork of the present Water Street and the Court House Street, about 100 feet west from the present City Hall.

"Now we come to the slough, which headed about 100 feet above or towards the river from Mr. Biron's store, the same slough I have started on, which separates the territory I have just described from the main land which forms an island of the principal business part of the city. The above described is all that was in existence on the island at that period—eight houses and three barns.

"Now, you have to come up the hill as it was then called. By the way, on a little plateau about five rods west of the present location of the Congregational Church, could be seen the remains of an old log shanty which had been built in 1835 by a fur trader named Louis LesLond, who died two years later. Having ascended the hill, about 50 feet west of the Arpin residence, stood another two-story building, built and occupied by Messrs. Maxime LaBreche and Homer Drake as a grocery and boarding house. There was also a ball alley attached to the main building.

"Now, as I have mentioned the name "grocery," many may not perhaps comprehend its real meaning. A "grocery" at that time, was a place of liquor traffic; the name "saloon" for such places was not then in vogue. It was either tavern, grocery, or blue refreshment. It was a place where "Goodhue's Best" was sold. This Goodhue's was rotgut whiskey obtained from Mr. Goodhue's distillery on Rock River, with which he supplied the pinery men; at that time there were very few men that did not carry a 'little brown jug,' so Mr. Goodhue had a very profitable business.

"Next, going up from the last place described, on the corner of the now Drake Street and Water Street where Mr. Dennis McCarthy's residence now stands, was another frame house occupied by two families, those of Frank Degarette and E. Anthony. Further came two large log houses located where Mr. Jake Lutz's residence now stands—one of those houses was for the families that boarded the mill men and lodgers, and the other for the working men in general. Those log buildings stood right opposite the Clinton Saw Mill, which operated a double or two up-and-down saws; there were no gauge, rotary, or band saws in those days, this mill having been built in 1838 by J. J. and George Cruikshank and Robert Bloomer, of Galena, Illinois, and in 1840 sold to H. Clinton and Ben Single. Shortly after, Mr. Single sold his share to Mr. Clinton, who was running it in 1846. This mill stood about five rods above the present Pioneer Pulp Mill (where the swimming pool is now located.—Ed.).

"Next came Mr. Martin Herrin's shingle shanty, which stood on the identical spot where Mr. M. J. McRaith's residence now stands (in front of the Catholic Church.—Ed.). After that we came to a long log house, built and occupied by Messrs. George Neeves and William Roe, who were logging for the Clinton Mill. This building stood on an elevation next to the bank of the Mill Pond right opposite the present Pariseau residence. This was the last of the upper end of the village.

"Now, returning south and to the east of the present Arpin homestead (Mrs. Clarissa Arpin), there was a road running east to a ravine in the hill by which we ascended the hill, and the only way. Going up the hill on the right ascending were two graves; one was Mr. LesLond's, and the other that of a man employed as canoeist by the Rev. Bishop Lavenchey, who was ascending the Wisconsin River from Prairie du Chien on his way to Apostle Island in Lake Superior. The

Bishop also consecrated that piece or point of land where those graves stood, for a future burying ground, and it was used for that purpose for many years; in fact until 1849, when J. J. Cruikshank donated to the town one acre of land for the purpose of a burial ground, which is situated north and joining F. J. Wood's residence. The first person buried in this cemetery was a Mr. Johnson, who fell by the hand of an enemy on February 6, 1850.

"Now, returning to the ravine from which I have wandered, having ascended the hill, about five or six rods east stood a large log house built and occupied by Francis Lemise as a stopping place for the traveling community on their way up the river to Stevens Point, Little and Big Bull. This last described station was the only one that existed on the hill at that time, and stood where Editor Fontaine's residence now stands.

"Now I have described all that then constituted the village of Grand Rapids. In regard to the population, there were 130 males and 17 females. Our communication with the outside world was by receiving mail once a month. Alexander McDonald from Portage had the contract and E. S. Miner was postmaster. All supplies were hauled by wagon from Galena, Ill., a distance of 235 miles. It took an ox team three weeks on an average to make the trip, and a horse team from ten to twelve days; the heaviest load was twenty-five to thirty hundred. The road traveled from Galena was mostly the military road from Galena to Fort Winnebago. Starting from Galena, the places to stop were Hazel Green; next Benton; next Mineral Point; next Blue Mount; Clark's Corner; next Widow Handspringer; next Decora and Portage, 170 miles. Now from Portage, we go north. The next station was Jerry Walworth, 16 miles. Jerry would never forget to say before going to supper, 'Come, boys, take an appetizer, I have some of Goodhue's damnedest,' and on retiring, 'Come, boys, take a night-cap and bid Goodhue goodnight'; and in the morning, would say, 'Come, boys, take an eye opener. I have some of the Devil's eye water mixed with Goodhue's damnedest.' Next was Rocky Erie Station, 30 miles, kept by A. Grignon, a Frenchman and an affable and good man; but he did not keep Goodhue's medicine. If a man told Mr. Grignon he had no money he would treat him as well as if he had a million; but for fun Mr. Grignon would say, 'No money, you cauche in the bush' (sleep in the brush).

"The next station was Robert Weakley's place at Pointe Basse, 30 miles. He also kept the 'Devil's Eye Water,' and a general good time was had. At last came Grand Rapids—10 miles. There was also a new road cut in 1846, east from the old road, which started from Jerry Walworth's. On this road, there was only one station, 30 miles, kept by William Sylvester. The next was Grand Rapids, 40 miles. If you could not get to Grand Rapids in one day, you would have to 'cauche in the bush.' This new road was traveled entirely after the old road was abandoned.

"A new way of getting supplies from Galena was tried when, on the 27th day of August, 1846, Francis Biron went from Grand Rapids to Dubuque, Iowa, and there chartered a wood barge owned and commanded by Capt. F. Sanville, and Mr. Biron engaged ten men to manage the craft, and floated down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Fever River, and ascended this river to Galena, eight miles, and at this place Mr. Biron loaded the barge with groceries and provisions and lumbermen's supplies, and started down Fever River to the Mississippi River, and

up this river by means of poles, oars, and cardells. A cardell is a half-inch line, from 100 to 200 feet long, of which one end is made fast to the barge and the other held by men on shore hauling up the craft. This was done when and wherever the banks of the stream would permit it; and by so doing, on the eighth day after leaving Galena, they arrived at Prairie du Chien, and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, a distance of 75 miles from Galena; and now they proceeded up the Wisconsin in the same manner as above described, passing Sauk Prairie, Portage, and through the Dells, and finally landed at Pointe Basse September 27, it being the twenty-second day of that eventful enterprise. The cargo was equal to 30 wagon loads. From Pointe Basse, Mr. Biron hauled his merchandise to this place in wagons. Thus ended the venture and enterprise of one of Grand Rapids' early pioneers.

"Now, in regard to the vicinity of Grand Rapids. We ascend the river four miles without any improvement, until reaching Widow Fay's saw mill, of one up-and-down saw, which was erected in 1839 by a Mr. Fay, who died in 1840; in 1841 Mrs. Fay sold the mill to Thos. Weston, Jess Helden, and John T. Kingston, and in 1846 Francis Biron bought the mill, which was located on the identical spot where the pulp grinders of the paper mill plant now stand at Biron. There was no road along the river as at present—only an Indian trail. The way to Biron corresponded closely with the line of the present railroad. I am sorry to say that I can recall but few names of the residents of Grand Rapids at that time. These are: Mrs. A. B. Sampson and her son Henry, the latter five years old at the time; Mrs. R. C. Lyons, Mrs. Werden, Mrs. C. Warren, Mrs. A. Eaton, Lemuel Kromer, Joseph Hasbrouck, Orlando and G. W. Baker, four and five years old respectively; Ira Purdy, Moses Verboncoeur, Frank Contara, Joseph L. Cotey, Eusebe LaVigne, Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Mary Laramie, Miss Esther Baker and Charles Kline of Daly, this county.

"Now we have to cross to the west side of the river with our reminiscences. There was no Centralia at that time. Here stood one double up-and-down saw mill, which also contained a lath and picket saw, and one turning lathe. This was run at that time by George Kline. There were also three frame houses, used for the accommodation of the parties running the mill and men employed. Also there were two shingle shanties. This mill was built in 1836 by a Mr. Harris from St. Louis, Mo., and afterward sold to Mr. Daniel Whitney of Green Bay. That is all there was on the west of the river, with the exception of one block house which stood where Mrs. William Jackson's residence now stands, a little south of the Centralia Hardware Store. This block house was built by Mr. David Baker, and he occupied it with his family.

"Next, about one and a half miles down the river, stood Eusebe LaVigne's logging shanty. From this place no kind of improvement could be seen until you reached the Merrill Mill, four miles away. This is now called Port Edwards. This mill was built in 1838 by Mr. Grignon, and afterward sold to Sam Merrill, who was running the same at the time referred to.

"Next, down the river about three quarters of a mile, at the mouth of the slough on which the Merrill mill was built, stood a log house which was the home of Francis Brown, who died in 1845. He was the father of the late Frank Brown, who died at the Soldiers Home one year ago, and whom J. H. Compton had raised.

Next, half a mile farther down the river, stood four board shanties occupied by as many families, which were those of George, J. B., and Abraham Haule, three brothers, and Peter Senee, who were engaged in making shave shingles. This last described was called French Town. Following down the river on the east side, stood the Whitney Mill, having been built in 1832 by Mr. Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, and at the time managed and run by Mr. A. B. Sampson, Next, two miles down the river, stood Mr. Robert Weakley's station, which I have already mentioned. Opposite this place on the west side was to be seen an Indian village of about 100 all told, including papooses, and seven miles below on the same side of the river, another Indian village occupied by the Young Oshkosh band of Menominees. Still further down was A. Grignon's farm of about 40 acres, which has now disappeared by the washing of the river.

"Now, I have given you a flying view on both sides of the Wisconsin River from Biron down to this place, a distance of 20 miles. As to how we obtained supplies for our oxen and horses, such as oats, corn, etc., we would load our wagons with shingles and cranberries, and go down to Sun and Columbus Prairies, and around Madison, and exchange our product for corn, oats, and feed in general. It would take five or six days for a trip. Our currency consisted mostly of gold. It was in the time of the genuine Gold Democrats, and the currency was mostly quarter, half, and full Eagle U. S. gold coins. There were also many sovereigns—British gold pieces worth then $4.90 U. S.; also some few doubloons, Spanish gold pieces valued at $16.00 U. S. gold, and a great circulation of French five-franc silver pieces then worth 95 cents U. S. money. There were no United States dollars. Occasionally one would come across a Mexican dollar, which was worth $1.10. U. S. copper cents were not admitted in Grand Rapids at that time, and if any one offered a cent it was thrown in the river. As regards the paper currency, there were at that time many 'wild cats,' but pinery men and miners accepted none, except one bank in this state, which was the Fire and Marine Insurance Company's bank at Milwaukee; they were also accepted by the Missouri State Bank at St. Louis.

"We had no capital at the start. All business was being carried on 'tick,' either borrowed money or merchandise, and when the obligations of that business became due, it had to be paid either at Galena or in New York; therefore, not one cent of that money ever returned to our baby city. Most all of our other supplies came from below, which also took our money and never returned any. Most all of the working men were paid once a year—sometimes once in two or three years or as soon as an opportunity presented itself to do down on the lumber of their employers to market, receiving their pay there. Eight out of ten of these would return dead broke. If the business men had only paid their men at home, we would have had a full-grown city at this present day. But now the eye-tooth is cut, and our city is thriving slowly but surely. All our commodities can be bought at home. All of the working men are paid at home, which leaves the money at home, and we are thriving." J. L. Cotey.

The first tract of land in Grand Rapids to be platted into business and residential lots was a part of Government lots 7 and 8, Section 8, Town 22 north, Range 6 east, which is located in the First Ward, east of the Swimming Pool. The

survey and plat were made by B. G. Hurlbut in November, 1847, for John J. Cruikshank, owner of the land.

Joseph Wood, for whom the county was named, came to Grand Rapids in 1848 and subsequently held many offices of trust and honor in the county. The city enjoyed prosperous times from 1848 to 1857. In 1853 L. P. Powers made his appearance and established a law office, and until 1858 he was the only lawyer at the county seat. He became one of Grand Rapids most active citizens and from time to time held important county offices. Charles M. Webb, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1858, and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in the previous year in his native state. Grand Rapids then had a population of about 800. Mr. Webb subsequently became state senator and circuit judge, besides holding various other important offices, both here and elsewhere.

The first resident physician in the county was Dr. G. W. Whitney, who arrived in Grand Rapids in 1855, and who followed his profession here for many years. Up to March 29, 1856, all the territory that is now Wood County was the town of Grand Rapids, Portage County, the county seat being at Plover, but on the date mentioned the said town was detached from Portage County and organized as Wood County, with Grand Rapids as the county seat. For a short time, however, Grand Rapids still remained under town government.

One of the most prominent settlers here in 1859 was Dr. G. W. Witter. He was an indefatigable worker in every good cause and was especially active in building up the schools. He was followed in the new town in the same year by his cousin, Jeremiah D. Witter, who was for the rest of his life closely identified with the success and prosperity of the city and county. Another arrival in 1859 was T. C. St. Amour, who after working as clerk for I. L. Mosher for some ten years, opened a clothing store and a few years later launched out into a general mercantile business.

During the period from 1850 to 1861 local enterprise had more or less of a speculative tendency, business enterprises being started somewhat tentatively, though as time went on the lumber industry became more and more important, with other lines of business more or less dependent on it. Immigrants were constantly pouring in, some of whom settled on the west side of the river, which settlement later became the city of Centralia. A brisk rivalry sprang up between the two settlements, and when the county seat was established, with the offices on the east side of the river, the west side felt very much chagrined. By 1869, however, a more sympathetic and co-operative feeling developed and the energy and industry of all classes were united in the common cause of progress.

Wood's Addition to the village of Grand Rapids was surveyed and platted by C. B. Jackson in May, 1856, for Joseph Wood, owner of the land, and was the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 22 north, Range 6 east. It is bounded on the south by Saratoga street, on the north by Irving street, on the west by Eighth street north, and on the east by Twelfth street north. A number of other additions have since been made, which it is needless to specify. In November, 1857, the first newspaper in Wood County, the Wood County Reporter, was published by John N. Brundage. A piece of land for burial purposes was set aside at a very early date. The second cemetery in Wisconsin Rapids was donated to the town of Grand Rapids by John J. Cruikshank in April, 1856. The survey

and plat were made by C. B. Jackson. The piece of land was 264 feet long by 181 feet wide, and was located at the north end of Tenth street north, adjoining the Frank J. Wood homestead. The present Forest Hill cemetery was surveyed and platted by William E. Coats in August, 1874, for Franklin Joseph Wood, owner of the land.

In October, 1856, John Rablin, a native of England who had come to this country with his wife in 1837 and settled in Galena, Ill., and who had twice visited California, came with his family to Grand Rapids and engaged in the lumber business here, becoming a member of the firm of Howe & Rablin. The partners operated a saw mill located where the swimming pool now is and did a considerable business, the mill, after the introduction of modern machinery, turning out about 80,000 feet of lumber a day. Mr. Rablin also built the old hotel known as the Rablin House, platted the north side of the city of Grand Rapids, and for many years was one of the most active and useful citizens of the place, starting or helping to promote a number of important enterprises, including the foundry and machine shop which have since developed into the Grand Rapids Foundry Company's plant.

The Wisconsin Rapids Tribune has recently published the reminiscences of a number of early settlers, both men and women, several of which, as having descriptive and historical interest, will be reproduced in this chapter. One of the employees of the Howe & Rablin mill was Thomas Love, who came to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1864, and who helped to build the first court house, which was located on the Grand Rapids Brewery site. Speaking of the time when he arrived here, Mr. Love said: "The business men were Joseph Homier, a hardware and grocery merchant whose store building stood on the Wood County Bank building site; a little farther north the Belanger Brothers (Henry and Frank) had a grocery store. Next was Horace Sweeney's tailor shop, with a livery stable in the rear, while a little farther up was Ralph Worthington's general store. In the first block north the first building was occupied by a saloon, which still stands on the same location. The next north was the Roche & Scallon meat market and farther up still was the Wisconsin House, the Russell saloon, the post office and the Pierce & White meat market, while still farther up, where the Christian Science Church now stands, was a small bakery owned and operated by John Livernash."

With the breaking out of the Civil War the progress of the community was checked, many of the brave defenders of the Union never returning. Hundreds of the best men gave up their homes, wives and children to respond to the call for troops, and some of their families suffered hardships in the absence of the bread winner of the family. In August, 1861, the county board passed a resolution, to be in force for one year, allowing the wife of each volunteer $3 per month, and to each child of such volunteer, not over 12 years of age, $2 per month, but this order was first modified and then repealed in the following year, the repeal to take effect June 1. In January, 1863, a small amount ($200) was appropriated to assist the families of volunteers. Of the enlisted men accredited to the county less than one half returned. The year 1865 was marked by a big fire which burned a portion of the business district where Wood County Bank now stands.

In 1886 there was a suggestion made by the residents that the village of Grand Rapids be incorporated, that they might receive all the advantages from which they were debarred while under town government. The question was agitated and finally culminated in a final meeting being held and votes cast to decide "whether the present village of Grand Rapids and county seat of Wood County should petition for a charter to incorporate said county seat as a village or appeal for a city charter." The majority were in favor of a city corporation, and the petition was forwarded to the proper authorities for consideration. It being favorably received, the charter incorporating the city of Grand Rapids was granted on Tuesday, April 6, 1869. The first council meeting was held April 13, 1869, Mayor L. P. Powers, presiding; city clerk C. O. Baker, and aldermen Stevenson, Ebert, Norton, Hasbrouck and Neeves.

In the following year, 1870 the population of Grand Rapids was 1,115. The United States mail for Grand Rapids then arrived every evening about six o'clock, barring bad weather and accidents. The mode of transportation was with the four-horse stage coach plying between Grand Rapids and New Lisbon, a distance of about 45 miles, over a very sandy road. New Lisbon was the nearest steam railroad point from 1857 up to November, 1871, when the Wisconsin Central Railway, now the "Soo" line, was built to Stevens Point. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway (now Green Bay & Western) first arrived here from Green Bay in November, 1872. The Wisconsin Valley Railway, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, arrived from Tomah in June, 1873. The Port Edwards, Centralia & Northern, now the "Soo" line, arrived in 1890, and the Chicago & North Western in 1901.

Edward T. Bodette, who came to Grand Rapids in 1869 and engaged in the shoe business with James La Breche where Weisel's store is now situated, thus describes the city as it was at that time:

"I lived at the Rablin Hotel, where the Library now stands, and which was considered at that time to be one of the best hotels in the state outside of Milwaukee. It was destroyed by fire in 1880, just two days previous to the big flood. The Reporter was the only newspaper here at that time. It was edited by James Ingraham, who had his office and printing-room in the upper story of a building which was located where the Gordon building now stands, and which was owned by C. W. White, who had a hardware store on the lower floor. W. S. Miller owned a general store where the Empire saloon stands, a part of which is the original building. Next to that was a row of buildings owned by John and Antoine Arpin. The only one remaining now is occupied by the Weeks Marble Works. Peter Vestefuille had a grocery store in the Huntington building near the Witter hotel. It was later enlarged and remodeled and still stands on the same ground. The little old Spafford frame building just south of the new armory stood on the opposite side of the street where the new Engine House No. 1 is located. A block of frame buildings, called the Red Block, because the buildings were all painted red, owned by George Neeves, extended from where the Mason saloon now is to Reiland's butcher shop. The next block was occupied by the Wisconsin Hotel, built by George Neeves and managed by Henry Clinton. Next to that, on the east side of it was Joseph Homer's general store, while next to that was H. B. Philleo's

drug store on the ground floor, while the rooms on the second floor were used as a photographic gallery by Mr. Hall. J. D. Witter had an Exchange Bank in a small building where Beardsley's grocery now stands. A building where the old Fournier barber shop stands, next to Daly's drug store, was occupied by Steve Snyder for a meat market on the lower floor, while the second floor was occupied by a dress-making shop conducted by Miss M. G. Gordon. Charles Frisby owned a building where F. S. Gill's paint store now is, which he used and occupied as a furniture and undertaking shop. Abner Atwood occupied a building just to the east as a barber shop, and just beyond was a wagon shop run by Lucian Berard, Sr. I. L. Mosher occupied the building in which Brandt now (until recently) has his meat market, where he conducted a general store. The small building next to Loock's grocery store now used as a barber shop, was occupied by Horace Sweeney for a tailor shop, and who also had a livery stable in the rear of the building. Just north of this was Henry Belanger's saloon, while in the building now occupied by the Penny Company was the Worthington Bank on the ground floor, and the Music Hall above."

Mrs. Clarice Arpin, whose maiden name was Clarice Cotey, and who was married to John Baptiste Arpin in 1859, came to Grand Rapids about the time of her marriage. She described it as being in those days "a rough lumbering town, filled with lumberjacks who engaged in many drunken brawls, and Indians, who when they had an over-supply of firewater yelled and danced in the middle of the streets." At one time a band of more than a thousand Indians passed their house on Drake street journeying south. It took them nearly two hours to pass one house. The squaws would come upon the porch and peer into the windows and it was a great relief when the last red man had passed. At that time the land all around where the Howe school is located was a dense forest thickly wooded with poplars, and for two seasons great flocks of pigeons flew here and roosted in the trees. Mrs. Arpin said that many people would go and shake down young squabs by the wagon load and take them home and keep them in barns or sheds and kill them whenever they wished a feast. These pigeons flew in great flocks all over the state. This region was also visited by a curse one season when swarms of locusts flew over the town in such numbers that they formed a dense cloud which entirely shut out the sunlight. They totally destroyed all the season's crops, and prayers were offered in all the churches for relief from the pests. They remained but a short time and the city has never been visited by the locusts since. Mrs. Arpin was the proud possessor of the first baby carriage ever brought here, which was bought at the Peter Vestefuille store in 1852. She also owned the first sewing machine used here, a Wilcox & Gibbs chain-stitch machine which was run by hand.

Frank Wagner, another Grand Rapids pioneer, recalls the Indian scare of 1863, when the inhabitants were greatly frightened by reports that great bands of Indians were coming to massacre the whites. The neighboring women and children took refuge in the Wagner home, located on Eleventh street north, while the men, armed with pitchforks, stood guard outside. Happily these fears were not realized, though it was about this time that the Indian massacres at New Ulm and other towns in Minnesota were perpetrated. In the latter sixties a small frame school house stood on the ground now occupied by the Howe high school. It was subsequently removed to the Fair Ground (now the Lincoln High school grounds) to

make way for the Howe school, and a few years later burned down. One of the early teachers was Mrs. Knapp, who afterwards went to Colorado to teach the Indians, where she was stabbed to death by an Indian pupil. In very early days the Worthington Hall, which occupied the site of the Daly flat buildings, and which burned down, was used for all public amusements, and was the scene of many a merry gathering, as well as some tragedies. One of the latter was the death of Michael Miscoll, who on trying to gain entrance to a dance, was pushed backward by some unknown person and fell down two flights of stairs, the fall resulting in lockjaw, from which he died. In November, 1872, Mr. Wagner, with two other boys walked eight miles to the Half Way House, now Meehan Station to see the first locomotive and train (the first he ever saw) that came here over the Green Bay & Winona (Green Bay & Lake Pepin) Railway; the tracks at that time being laid only as far as that point. A week later the tracks reached Grand Rapids and a great crowd of people gathered at the station to see the train pull in.

When Mrs. Adelia Corriveau (wife of George A. Corriveau) came to Wood County from Canada in 1854 at the age of 11, the school in Grand Rapids, which she attended, was taught by Susan Compton, who afterward married Ralph C. Worthington, then one of the leading merchants here. In those days merchandise was scarce, and the rivermen who piloted the lumber rafts to southern markets always brought back with them the latest feminine wearing apparel, their return being eagerly looked for by the ladies, who on the following Sunday were seen on their way to church decked out in their newly acquired finery. At that time the nearest bank was at Stevens Point. In the summer of 1855 the first circus that ever showed in Grand Rapids—a one-ring affair—arrived from Portage and was a wonder to the people who attended. About that time, or perhaps a little later, there was a ferry across the river opposite the site of the present Commercial House. The boat was propelled by pike poles and was managed by one man. On one occasion when Mrs. Corriveau was a passenger the water was very high and the boat almost unmanageable, the passengers being in great danger. After this occurrence an iron cable was stretched across the river from the Lefebre building to the building which stood on the site of the present Herschlek bakery and pulleys were attached to the ferry to prevent further possibility of accident. In 1854 there was no butcher shop in Grand Rapids and the meat supply was furnished by John Schnibley, who used to kill a beef every week and peddle the meat from door to door.

Mrs. Catherine Townsend, who came to Grand Rapids in the fall of 1857 with her brother Compton, relates that there was then no church edifice in the little town and that all religious services were held in the dance halls, either in the old Magnolia Hall, the Witter's Hall in Grand Rapids, or the Garrison Hall in Centralia. When word was received of the coming of a minister a committee was appointed to solicit donations, this committee being usually composed of the Misses Lou Buck, Grace Land and Elizabeth. As money was often scarce, they accepted anything they could get in the shape of merchandise, which was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds given to the minister. On some of these occasions a supper and dance were held after the meeting, the minister gracefully retiring before the dance, which usually lasted till early morning, the fiddlers being Seth Spafford, M. L. Bensley, R. C. Worthington and Louis

Livernash, with R. W. Lyon on the clarinet. The dance usually opened with "Ike" Mosher leading the Lavander girl. Other graceful dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grace, whose combined weight was more than 700 pounds; Mr. and Mrs. George Neeves, their daughter and son-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, and their granddaughter, Miss Cassie Scott. Dancing was the most popular amusement, though later church socials were often held. A very dangerous pastime often engaged in by many men and a few women was riding over the rapids on rafts.

Centralia, it is said, was named by Henry W. Jackson, who had arrived here (or at Grand Rapids) with his wife and infant daughter in January, 1854, and who was the first postmaster and first surveyor of the settlement. About 1839–40 George Kline, Sr., built a mill here and the first dam was thrown across the river, near the present Green Bay railroad bridge, in 1843, extending to an island in the middle of the river. Thereafter the settlement had a steady development, somewhat slower at first than that of Grand Rapids, but gathering momentum with the progress of time.

Francis Palmatier, who located in Centralia in December, 1855, when in his twenty-ninth year, said that at that time there was one general store, a small wooden structure, located on the site of the present Nash hardware store. Another small wooden building, conducted as a tavern by Louis Meunier, stood on the ground now occupied by the Commercial Hotel. Tallow dips lighted the house, wood fire provided the heat, and the guests all used a tin wash basin for their daily ablutions, and all wiped on a big coarse linen roll towel. Emanuel Dutruit kept boarders. Mr. Palmatier built the fourth lumber dwelling house in Centralia, which was erected on the grounds where the new Consolidated sulphite mill now stands. It was later moved to Third avenue north, just opposite the St. John's Episcopal Church, where it still remains. Other structures which were built on the ground now owned by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company were the Whitney saw mill, which was torn down in 1861 to make way for the Lyon saw mill; the George Weller grist mill and the P. Garrison gang saw mill. The Garrisons, Whitneys, Lyons, Jacksons, Browns, Dutruits, Worthingtons, Corriveaus, Rossiers, Kipps, Hugh Burns, Volney Kromer, Tim Hurley, Charles and John Schanock, and a few French families and Indians comprised most of the population. At the time of the Indian scare in 1863 the Weller grist mill was converted into a fort where women and children were sheltered while the men stood guard outside ready to kill any red man in defense of their loved ones.

The store mentioned as located on the site of the present Nash hardware store was for several years the only one in Centralia. One account attributes its origin to Orestes Garrison, who came to Wood County in 1854; another says it was built by George A. Corriveau, who later moved it one door south, where it may still be seen, being now used as a storehouse by the Nash concern. A third account says that the first store building in Centralia was erected by the mercantile and lumber firm of Jackson, Garrison & Worthington, who also bought and operated the old Marcott mill, one of the first saw mills erected on the site of the city. Mr. Corriveau in 1879 moved his business to a location on Grand Avenue, diagonally across from the present site of the First National Bank. Later he and Frank Garrison (son of

Orestes) were associated together at the same location until Mr. Corriveau's death, when the business was absorbed by the Johnson-Hill Company.

Emil B. Rossier, who came to Wood County in 1858 (see biography of Frank Garrison) was also a pioneer merchant of Centralia, opening a general store soon after his arrival, which he conducted for several years, also serving as postmaster. He was also editor of the Centralia Enterprise from 1880 until his death in 1893.

Orestes Garrison owned several hundred acres of timber land, and operated a small water-mill located on a spot at the east end of the present "Consolidated" mill buildings. It was equipped with a perpendicular saw which cut about 6,000 feet of logs a day. This mill was then considered the best in this section of country, but Mr. Garrison later built a gang-saw mill which must have been still better, for it is said that it "eclipsed any mill on the Wisconsin River." This latter mill would cut 7,500 feet of lumber a day, and soon after he built it he added a rotary saw to its equipment. He also constructed piers, booms and other improvements, and had the boomage of the natural islands from Grand Rapids to within half a mile of the Biron mill. A boarding-house was also erected by him where the electric plant now stands.

Frank Garrison entered into mercantile business in Centralia in 1876, his store being located just north of where August Otto's drug store is now. He sold the business in 1887 to J. D. Witter and was afterwards partner for awhile with Geo. A. Corriveau, as previously mentioned.

Eli W. Taylor, who about 1856 or 1857 settled with his widowed mother on a farm about three miles west of Centralia, says that at that time "Centralia was a small island consisting of about 100 acres of dry land. It was bounded on the east by the Wisconsin River and on the other three sides by swamp lands. A stretch of land from where the L. M. Nash homestead and the B. R. Goggins home now stand to the mainland was almost impassable; the only way of crossing was by walking on logs. Another stretch of land, which was even worse, ran along the west side of Centralia from the site of the homestead lately occupied by the G. W. Paulus family and extended further beyond the present location of the St. Paul station to the marsh. Cows and hogs would often go down into the mire to such a depth that they would have to be pulled out." The business places in the late fifties, as remembered by Mr. Taylor, consisted of the I. L. Mosher general store, the John Compton store, the J. Homer store and the Neeves hotel. There were also several saloons on either side of the river. The residence portion consisted of four log houses; one owned by J. P. Marcotte and located just west of the site of the Northwestern railway station; a log hut owned by Joseph Fortier on the grounds of the present Moore wagon shop; another owned by Joseph Sanville and brother which stood on the site of the present B. R. Goggins' residence, and the fourth owned by Henry Jackson and on the site of the present Normandy Bros.' laundry office. There was also several crude shacks built of waste and refuse lumber. Plyn Dutton was the first blacksmith in the village, and the shop in which he plied his trade is now a barn on the premises of Mrs. Julia Denis. "Billy" Bowman, an early settler, built and managed a hotel on River street on the present L. M. Nash property. Other early settlers were the LeFevres and Fontains, who lived in the little shacks above mentioned. Another shack was built on what is now the Nash premises by Asa Chaney, who ran the first ferry boat across the

Wisconsin River, the ferry being owned by Eusebe Lavigne. The Taylors owned the first horses here, using them for teaming. They often went as far as Janesville with four horses and two wagons loaded with cranberries, which were so plentiful that thousands of bushels rotted on the ground each season, and other trips were made by them to New Lisbon and Gill's Landing.

Dr. Patrick Hurley, the father of Mrs. John Collier, was the first physician who settled here to practice his profession. He made his professional calls on horseback with his surgical instruments and medicines carried in saddlebags. The journeys were tedious and tiresome, there being no roads, and as he had to go through dense forests at times, it took many hours to reach the bedside of his patients. Later on when roads were cut through, and streets made, he bought the first buggy and sulky ever used here. It was made by the late George A. Corriveau. The only way to reach Frenchtown from this city was by a narrow path along the river bank. Dr. Hurley and family lived two years in Hurleytown (South Centralia) and then moved to Centralia. His daughter, Mary Ann (Mrs. John Collier) at one time wished to purchase calico for a dress, and went first to Garrison's dry goods store in Centralia, where she found they had only one piece in stock. She then crossed the river to try Kromer & Lunt's dry goods store in Grand Rapids, and there found the same amount of stock to select from, there being but one piece in each store. She often saw ice jams on the river when the ice would pile up as high as the house tops.

In 1880 the population of Grand Rapids was 1,367, which was an increase of but 252 in ten years.

The "Town of Centralia", then including Port Edwards, Seneca and adjacent territory, was incorporated in 1856 with a population of 800, this action having been taken, it is said, because of the fact that Grand Rapids threatened to annex the community, as provided for under the law at that time.

Centralia was incorporated as a city after the April election of 1874. R. C. Moore was the first mayor and R. J. Huston the first city clerk. The aldermen were E. R. Ostrander, H. Charles Garrison, H. W. Jackson, G. A. Corriveau, Reuben C. Lyon and Erick McKay.

Reuben C. Lyon, who was a prominent figure in Centralia during early days was a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, a son of Jonathan H. Lyon. When 21 years old he took a western trip through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and about a year later went down the Allegheny and Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Galena, Ill. After remaining there a few months, he came in May, 1846, to Grand Rapids and Centralia, worked two years as a carpenter and millwright, and then, with A. B. Sampson, in 1849–50 built a saw mill, which, after operating it for seven years, he sold to T. Hurley. In 1861 he bought the Whitney mill on the Centralia side of the river and erected the first shingle and planing mill here. The latter he sold in 1880. He was one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad and a member of the construction company that built it. After selling his planing mill he lived retired. He was married in January, 1849, to Esther J. Hill of Illinois, and had six children.

In course of time the exhaustion of pine timber in the neighborhood of Grand Rapids caused the saw mills there to be closed up, while new manufacturers developed in Centralia and the largest manufacturing interests are today on the west

side of the river, including the mammoth pulp and paper mills of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company.

The chief manufacturing interests in Centralia about 1880 or 1881 were the machine shops, which had been started on the Grand Rapids side of the river by A. J. Robb in 1869 and moved to Centralia in 1870; the hardwood manufacturing plant of Mackinnon & Griffith started in 1879 and engaged in the manufacture of spokes, hubs and wagon stock; the planing mill of Wharton Bros. (W. G. and J. H. Wharton), manufacturing pine lumber; the chair factory of F. Haertel, started in the late seventies, which was formerly a shingle mill; the machine shop and foundry of F. W. Bremmer; the flouring mill of Coleman, Jackson & Co., having a capacity of 150 to 200 barrels a day; the wagon works of J. F. Moore, and the mill or factory of Lyon Bros., manufacturers of and dealers in pine shingles, and also wood turners. There were two hotels: the Landry House, kept by John Landry, and the New Star House, the proprietor of which was Alf. Noiseux. There were also several mercantile establishments and a restaurant. The physicians then practicing in Centralia were George DeMarr, C. W. Whitney and P. Hurley. E. B. Rossier was practicing law, being a member of the law firm of Rossier & Baker. Judge Henry Hayden had previously been the head of the firm, but was killed Oct. 9, 1879, by W. H. Cochran, cashier of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids. In 1881 there was living in Centralia an old Frenchman named John Mascott (or Mascotte), who claimed to be 105 years old. He spoke but little English and resided in the log house which he had built when he came to this locality among the first settlers. The census of 1880 gave Centralia a population of 800. The principal merchants about that time and later were: Garrison & Whittlesey, general merchandise; Joe Lamadeleine, fancy groceries, tobacco, etc.; G. A. Corriveau, dry goods, clothing and hardware; R. O. Worthington, groceries, drugs, flour and feed, and McCarthy & Daily, meat market.

It was in South Centralia that in 1887 a pulp mill was built that was the first direct step in the development of the paper-making industry on the Wisconsin River. A paper mill was added to it and the concern became the Centralia Pulp & Paper Co. The paper mill burned down some ten years ago, but the pulp mill continued to make pulp until four or five years ago, since which time it has been a power house, furnishing power to the Port Edwards mill and to the street railway.

The Flood of 1880—from an account in the Grand Rapids Tribune, issue of June 19, 1880.—In 1847 and again in 1864 the Wisconsin River rose to an immense height, and in June, 1880, another flood occurred which is still remembered by the older residents of this region who are still surviving. On June 12 the water rose to a height unparalleled for several years previously, but had receded, when on the following Friday it was noticed that it was again on the rise, and on Saturday it had risen to the mark of a week previous. A fire which had occurred on Friday night had caused many of the people of Grand Rapids to lose their rest, and they slept so soundly that they knew nothing of their impending danger. The night watchman, Mr. Bell, was instructed to warn business men when, in his judgment, their property was in danger. Accordingly, about three o'clock in the morning he went to the residences of Brundage & Ferguson, hardware dealers, and gave them warning. They went immediately to their store and immediately began moving from the rear end the tools used in the manufacture of tinware, and a

portion of their general stock which had been stored there out of the way. They had been at work but a few minutes when the building was swept from its foundations with Messrs. Brundage and Ferguson in it. The former escaped but the latter went down with the sinking building. On the lower side of the room were piled a lot of stoves, and with the rush of water against the upper side, it is supposed that the building tipped and that the stoves rolled over on him. Mr. Brundage had an almost miraculous escape. Being near the door opening from the tin shop to the main store, he made a jump for the latter, but jumped in the river. By the merest chance he caught on a large rock and crawled into the store. His cries for help brought a number of men to the scene, who made unavailing efforts to find and rescue his partner, George Ferguson, whose untimely death cast a gloom over the whole city. H. W. Lord had taken the precaution on the previous evening to move his stock and tools away from his place of business to where they would be safe, and in the morning D. P. Morrill followed his example, moving his stock of meats. Similar measures were taken with the stock of J. E. Ingraham & Co., general merchants, and some of the goods of Brundage & Ferguson were also saved before the building gave way and fell to the rocks below. This building, and also others that were in danger of floating away, were secured by ropes.

During the afternoon the rear end of Spafford & Cole's store, which was packed to the ceiling with goods, was swept away and borne down on the raging waters. When this occurred all eyes were turned toward the Wood county bridge, in the expectation of seeing it hoisted from its piers, but these fears were not realized, as the moment the building struck the bridge it was carried under by the current and ground into a thousand fragments. Miss M. A. Gordon's millinery stock was taken to the rooms over Spafford & Cole's store, as were the goods and appurtenances from Cleveland's restaurant to the room next door to John Hamm's. H. H. Compton's stock of general merchandise was moved across the street. Messrs. Powers & Briggs, who had thought the building occupied by them perfectly safe, became frightened at the threatening condition of the water and moved their law library to Jere Klein's saloon. The printing material of the Tribune was taken to Bizaillon & Peterson's blacksmith shop to await the receding of the water. Still the river kept rising and it was seen that more damage must ensue. The buildings of Spafford & Cole and Ingraham & Witter being now threatened, the goods in the former were removed to Odd Fellows' Hall, and those in the latter to Masonic Hall. Warren's furniture was removed to the second floor of Music Hall building.

The water came in from the river at the upper eddy, and coming down through the swamp, washed out 60 to 80 feet of the Green Bay railroad bed and on down near Morrill's tannery and Wagner's old furniture factory swept off two of the city's bridges and washed away the embankment. On its way down it joined the waters coming in from the river near the Rablin House site, rushing down the back slough with all the fury of a mountain torrent, carrying before it barns, outhouses and everything not extremely well secured. It washed the underpining from W. S. Miller's store building for nearly half the distance arcoss the front. The store of Spafford & Cole was undermined until scarcely enough of the stone foundation remained to keep it from falling over. Nearly the whole wall on one side of Jere Klein's saloon building was washed away, and had not the water commenced to

recede just when it did, the earth would have been washed out from under it. Music Hall building was at one time seriously threatened and would also have been undermined had it not been for the timely receding of the water.

The streets and sidewalks were washed away and gullied in a fearful manner, the damage to the city amounting to some $5,000. The heaviest losers among the city's business men, or firms, in damage to goods or buildings, were Spafford & Cole, E. S. Jaffrey & Co., Brundage & Ferguson, Nick Wenkle, J. D. Witter, M. C. Warren, T. C. St. Amour and George A. Neeves. Others who suffered losses ranging from $500 down, were J. E. Ingraham & Co., E. T. Bodett, Jo. Closuit, D. P. Morrill, R. W. Lyon, Henry Martine, John Wagner, F. J. Wood, M. Huntington, Geo. Zenior, Mrs. Grace Fonce, Antoine Arpin, Miss H. A. Gordon, Mrs. Fraser Johnson, M. J. McRaith and William S. Miller. The loss to Centralia was small owing to the bank of the river being higher on that side, and amounted to only about $1,400.

There were considerable losses outside the city. At Mosinee the mill and boomage of Joseph Dessert were carried off, together with a large number of logs, tannery, office and office furniture, Mr. Dessert's loss amounting to not far short of $60,000. Messrs. Scott & Edwards estimated their loss of logs at $1,000,000, a large majority of them being very valuable, they having been offered $12 per 1000 for them at Stevens Point. Daly & Sampson's boom in Garrison's Slough gave way and let their logs down on the piling that formed the G. B. & M. bridge across the slough and threatened to sweep that structure out, but by strenuous exertions it was saved. This flood extended all over the Northwestern States and millions of dollars' worth of property were swept away.

This misfortune, however, was only a temporary setback in the growth of the communities on each side of the river. New enterprises were started from time to time, schools and churches were built and societies organized. Financial panics and hard times were felt here, as elsewhere, but were succeeded by periods of renewed prosperity. The state census of 1895 gave Grand Rapids a population of 1,702 and Centralia of 1,435.

The first bridge across the river at Grand Rapids was built by the Wood County Bridge Company at a date prior to May, 1866. In March, 1873, it was resolved by the county board that the bridge be bought by the county and donated to the cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia. In 1876 the bridge was posted as being dangerous and the question of building a new one was discussed. Instead of doing so, however, the old one was remodeled and strengthened, and was in service subsequently until April, 1888, when it was swept away by a flood. Then, as a temporary expedient Lawrence M. Nash, W. H. Cochran and W. F. Jones built a ferry boat, which was put in operation in less than a week. In 1889 a new iron bridge was erected at a cost of $17,400, and was in use over 30 years, or until the building of the present fine concrete structure, which was started in August, 1921, and completed in the fall of 1922 at a cost of $200,000, of which $140,000 will be paid by the state and county.

For 40 years or more the two communities of Grand Rapids and Centralia had grown up practically side by side, each doing its best in a spirit of rivalry to out strip the other, but with interests essentially the same. At last each had become so big that it was felt by most of the best citizens on each side of the river that

co-operation might well supplant competition, and in the fall of 1899 a proposition for consolidation was presented before the two councils. On March 31, 1900, in spite of some opposition, this question was decided in the affirmative, and the consolidation went into legal effect in the month of April following. The special charters the two cities possessed were then surrendered and a general charter received from the state. The new municipality took the name of Grand Rapids. At that time the population of the east side (the old Grand Rapids) was 1,702, and that of Centralia 1,425, making a combined population (with additional territory taken in) of 4,493. B. R. Goggins was the first mayor elected after the consolidation.

In 1920 the city of Grand Rapids changed its name to Wisconsin Rapids, a petition asking for the change, and signed by 1,008 voters, having been presented to the council There was some slight opposition, but the ordinance providing for the change of name was passed by a unanimous vote of the council August 3, and took effect on the following Wednesday, August 4. This action was taken because of the fact that a considerable quantity of mail matter and quite a number of freight shipments intended for this city had been missent to Grand Rapids, Mich., causing serious delay in delivery and much inconvenience to local residents and business men. The slight opposition to the measure was due to sentimental reasons which gave way before the practical arguments presented on the floor of the council chamber.

The outline sketch of the early history of the community must now be supplemented by a more individual account of its development along certain important lines of progress, such as public utilities, manufacturing and financial enterprise, education, religion and social organizations. To avoid needless repetition, the account of the mercantile interests during the modern period has been placed in the biographical part of this volume, being largely contained in the personal sketches of the merchants who are herein represented.

The Grand Rapids post office was established in 1845, and E. S. Miner, who had arrived here in that year, and had opened a general store, was appointed postmaster, his business partner, John Warner, becoming his assistant or deputy. The latter official seemed hardly necessary, as at that time the mail arrived only once a week, and that did not amount to more than a dozen letters and two or three papers. Among those who are mentioned as among the early postmasters are Joseph Wood, Euzeb La Vigne and Dr. G. F. Witter, the last mentioned serving several terms; while among the later ones J. N. and E. B. Brundage are mentioned. Frederick W. Burt, who had previously served for two periods as assistant, was appointed postmaster in 1890 and served till January, 1894, being succeeded by E. R. Brundage. Then Peter Camley had the office, being appointed Jan. 13, 1886, under Cleveland's first administration. The office at that time was kept in the building now occupied by the Beardsley grocery store, on First street north, near the present Witter hotel. Under President McKinley Albert L. Fontaine was appointed and served in all nearly 12 years, or nominally three terms of four years each, though he held but two commissions, his terms of service lapping over so considerably owing to political wire-pulling by others who desired the office and which, being competitive, delayed Presidential action. Mr. Fontaine was

finally succeeded by R. A. McDonald, a Republican, who served two terms. In July, 1913, under the Wilson administration, Robert L, Nash was appointed, and served nearly two terms, his death occurring Nov. 28, 1921. After that event there was no postmaster until March 1, 1922, the work being done by assistants until Albert L. Fontaine took it again. The office is now one of the second class, but is practically ready to graduate into the first class, as the amount of business done for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was over $40,500. Six city carriers are employed, one parcel post carrier, and six clerks, and there are eight rural free delivery routes. The assistant postmaster is Martin Panter.

The Centralia post office, established at an early day, was operated until the consolidation of the two cities in 1900. In 1880 or 1881 it did a business of about one hundred dollars a month. Pigeon-hole boxes were rented for 25 cents a year and lock boxes for one dollar.

The present city hall, a fine and attractive looking building located on the West Side, was built in 1917, at a cost of $30,000. Previous to the consolidation of the two cities the city hall of Grand Rapids was the building the second floor of which is now occupied by the public library, and in which the library was then allowed four rooms. The Centralia city offices were on the second floor of the building which stands in the rear of the present city hall, the Centralia fire department being on the first floor. For some time before the erection of the present building, however, there being insufficient provision for the offices of the city government, some of them were located in various buildings about the city. The present building, constructed of brick, with two stories and basement, was therefore a much needed addition to the city.

The police and fire departments since 1910 have been under the commissioner system, whereby a commission of five members appointed by the mayor is the controlling body. This commission appoints members of the two departments after examination, and acts as a trial board, under the State Civil Service Law. Police protection, before the consolidation of Centralia and Grand Rapids, was afforded by a marshall and night watchman in each city; the system was the same after the consolidation except that the members were policemen instead of marshalls. There are four members of the present police department, including the chief. The first chief to be appointed under the commissioner system in 1910 was James Gibson, who had been with the department for many years before this system was instituted and had acted as marshall, chief, etc.; he was retired on pension in June, 1917, and the present chief, Roland S. Payne, was appointed.

Both cities had volunteer fire companies from early date; but these were at first very loosely organized. A formal organization, with regularly appointed officers, was effected on the west side of the river in 1887. W. H. Carey being one of its most active promotors. The company then had hand hose-trucks and chemical apparatus. Complete records of this organization are not available. On the east side, formal organization was effected in 1888, the first meeting being held Jan. 18, that year, when the following officers were appointed: E. I. Philleo, president; T. A. Taylor, vice president; E. T. Bodette, foreman; D. Kammeron, assistant foreman, and W. L. Wood, treasurer. This company, besides the hook and ladder and chemical apparatus, had a steam pumping-engine, which the company across the river lacked for many years, and was hence called to fires

of any serious proportions on either side of the river. The present paid fire department, furnishing protection for both sides of the river, was organized in October, 1920, at which time A. C. Miller was made chief and has remained in this capacity to the present time. Besides the chief there are six members. The apparatus consists of one La France 750-gallon combination (carrying a pump, a 40-gallon chemical apparatus, and 1500 feet of hose), 1 Reo truck with a 70-gallon chemical apparatus and 1200 feet of hose, one steam pumping-engine, and one 40-gallon chemical truck.

During the city administration of Chas. E. Briere, 1918-1922, a drain ditch was constructed to relieve the Fifth and Sixth wards from water which filled basements of all buildings each spring, and a number of additional streets were paved.

The first electric service enjoyed by the city of Grand Rapids was in 1890, when a dynamo was installed in the John Arpin residence on the East Side. This dynamo was also used to supply the Pioneer pulp mill operated by George E. Hoskinson and located opposite the Arpin residence, the site being now occupied by the swimming pool. In 1894 Mack & Spencer, who had a pulp mill on the west side of the river, were granted a franchise for an electric light plant designed for public utility, and it was operated by that firm for five or six years. The service not proving satisfactory, however, a company was formed in 1899 under the name of the Electric & Water Company, of which E. P. Arpin was the first president, J. A. Gaynor secretary, and John Schnabel, Sr., treasurer. Mr. Schnabel was later president for a time, and other changes took place in the official board and board of directors. In 1899 the company purchased the essential parts of a steam electric plant in Chicago, which was a unit of the Commonwealth-Edison Company, brought them to Grand Rapids, and installed them on the west side of the river where the present plant is located. Mack & Spencer were paid about $3,000 for their property, and the additional equipment purchased in Chicago brought the total cost of the plant up to $14,559.44. The new company gave the city good service. In 1909 a reorganization took place, the lines of the plant were rebuilt under Engineer Simmons, and bonds were issued to the amount of $24,000. The company's name was later changed to the Grand Rapids Electric Company. The net income reported for the year 1914 was $3,102.00. A 12 per cent dividend to stockholders was paid notwithstanding the fact that a 20 per cent discount was allowed on all bills paid when due. In the meanwhile a sentiment had developed among some of the people in favor of municipal ownership, which, owing to local political changes in 1912 found expression on the board of aldermen, and in 1913 the city voted to take over the plant. The company had been asked to sell at a price quoted previous to remodelling the plant, but had refused. Subsequently appraisers were appointed by the State Railroad Commission to determine the value of the plant, it being expected by the members of the city government that they would name a lower figure. The result, however, proved a surprise to them, as the property was appraised at $80,000, a sum which the city finally paid, taking over the plant. Bonds were issued Jan. 2, 1915, to the amount of about $96,000. The engine was junked and the city now buys its electric power from the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company. Power is furnished at 110 volts pressure, both single and three phase; a maximum load of 700 kilowatts can be carried. There are 1,989 consumers and in 1921, 1,726,789

kilowatt-hours were used. The water plant which is operated in conjunction, has two centrifugal and two triplex pumps, all motor-driven, with a total capacity of 2,500 gallons per minute. Water is furnished to 1,061 services, and in 1921 a total of 14,596,000 gallons was pumped. There are 24.8 miles of pipe in the city, and the plant supplies pressure at 163 fire hydrants. A standpipe located on the East Side and maintained as part of the plant has a capacity of 168,000 gallons. The supply is of an excellent quality, obtained from natural springs.

The Wood County Telephone Company, which provides telephone service for Wisconsin Rapids and surrounding territory, having switch boards at Wisconsin Rapids, Nekoosa and Port Edwards, is an independent, co-operative company, organized on a charter dated May 13, 1895. The Company was founded by John A. Gaynor with the idea of furnishing service at the least possible cost, and its stock is owned by its subscribers. Previous to its organization service was furnished by the Bell Telephone Company, which made a desperate effort to retain control, even offering to give subscribers three years' free service contracts in order to put the new company out of business, but Mr. Gaynor, without hope of pecuniary reward, personally fought out with each telephone patron the question of the ultimate effect of entering into such contracts, and the result was that the old company was eliminated from the local exchange business in this city. A modern brick building to serve as office and station, was built in 1917, on Second street. The company now has 675 miles of lines in the county, with 40 miles of pole line and 14 miles of cable. It has 1695 telephones in Wisconsin Rapids, 100 in Port Edwards, 226 in Nekoosa, and 300 rural. There are 31 employees and 15,000 calls a day are handled.

The picturesque scenery along the river has been taken advantage of in the laying out of two miles of river-bank parks. Lyon Park, located on the southern outskirts of the city, on the west bank of the river, became the property of the city Oct. 16, 1909, half of the territory included having been purchased and the other half donated by the Lyon Land Company, an association of the heirs of R. C. Lyon. The park was opened to tourists as a camping ground in 1921 and has proved a factor in making the city attractive to this rapidly growing class. A smaller but no less attractive piece of ground for rest purposes is the ornamental little park on the West Side planned and laid out by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company, and in which their offices are located.

Another summer attraction is the municipal swimming-pool, which was the first to be built in this section of the country and has been a matter of wide interest. It was built by popular subscription in 1913, the movement having been set on foot by John Arpin. Previous to its construction there had been an average of two deaths by drowning each year in the city and adjacent territory, but these disasters have been practically eliminated by the installation of the pool. Located on the east bank of the river, north of the main section of the city, it is so arranged that the water is kept fresh by supply from the river, and it is frequented by a large number of bathers each season.

The T. B. Scott Library was established in Wisconsin Rapids in 1889 through the benevolence of Thomas B. Scott, a pioneer of the city but at the time of his death a resident of Merrill. His will set aside the sum of five thousand dollars from his estate to be used in establishing a library, and provided that the city must within two years time furnish proper housing for the library in order to

make valid the terms of the bequest. The trustees of the estate approved as temporary quarters the upper floors in the building opposite the Hotel Witter, occupying the space between the old First National Bank building and what was then the Central Hotel. These floors were rented to the city and were furnished and equipped through the proceeds of a "Paper Carnival" held by the young ladies of the city for this purpose. The library was opened to the city March 22, 1890, and continued in those quarters for about two years, at the end of which time it was moved to the then newly completed city hall building, in which four rooms had been set aside for the library in the planning of the building. The entire upper floor in this building was granted to the library when, upon the consolidation of the cities, the headquarters of the city government was moved from the building to the west side quarters, back of the present city hall. In February, 1892, Mr. J. D. Witter made it possible to extend the scope of the library by his gift of five thousand dollars to its finances, accompanied by the following statement: "I deliver this money as a donation to your library fund and ask that the money be accepted and held by you and your successors as a nucleus for a permanent fund for the purchase of reading matter, and that only the interest thereon be used." The library was moved to its present quarters, near the County Court House, in July, 1892. From this time the city began to pay the janitor and furnish light and heat; it also borrowed three thousand dollars at six per cent of the Scott Library money to furnish the present library building, and a short time later acted favorably upon the request of the Board of Trustees for an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purpose of the library. Some years later the city's annual appropriation was increased to one thousand dollars; in each of the years 1919 and 1920, $1800 was granted; in 1921 $3,000, and in 1922 $4,000. In 1902 Mr. J. D. Witter died and left five thousand dollars more to the library, and mention of this sum brings the history of the library's finances up to date. Mrs. John E. Daly was the first librarian and is today secretary of the Board of Trustees; F. J. Wood has served on this board since the library was founded, and is at this writing its president. E. P. Arpin, vice president, has served on the board for 32 years. Other members of the board are: I. P. Witter, who was appointed in the place resigned by his father, J. D. Witter, in 1900, and is still serving as treasurer; Mrs. G. J. Kaudy, a member since 1912; Ben Hanson; and E. G. Doudna. The present librarian is Miss Ruth Rutzen; there are two assistant librarians, Miss Hortense Metzger and Miss Esther Erdmann. A branch library has been established on the west side and is operated by the staff of the main library with the assistance of students of the library course in the high school. A branch was also opened in Nekoosa, and when it had been well established was taken over by the club women of that city; it is now operated under the State Library Commission and the City of Nekoosa makes an annual appropriation for its maintainance. A good collection of books is maintained at Biron by the T. B. Scott library here, and books are provided for the local hospitals, mills, and other institutions. Figures on the circulation for the year 1921 show a total number of 4,153 books issued; of these 1952 were books of fiction and 1639 were juvenile books. The next largest class of books issued comprised those on literature, poetry and drama, and next in order was the Useful Arts classification. The four years from 1918 to 1922 showed an increase in circulation

of 87 per cent, a splendid development. The J. D. Witter Traveling Libraries, governed by the same board of trustees as the T. B. Scott Library, were originated by J. D. Witter during his lifetime and since his death are sponsored by his son, I. P. Witter. There are about 41 of these libraries, each composed of about 42 books. They are placed in rural schools, post offices, country stores or homes, wherever asked for, staying from four to six months in a place. Headquarters for the libraries is in the T. B. Scott library building in Wisconsin Rapids, and they are cared for by the librarian of that institution when they are not in circulation through the rural district. Their value to the community is inestimable.

Riverview Hospital is one of the notable features of Wisconsin Rapids. Until 1904 the only available hospital service was that provided by Dr. J. W. Rockwell, located over the Otto Drug Store; consisting of only four or five beds; this was very inadequate to the needs of the city. Recognizing the need for more extensive facilities, Dr. F. D. Humphrey in 1904 prevailed upon Mr. D. R. Evans, who had come here from Wautoma, Wis., and was preparing to erect a home, to change the plans for his building so as to make it suitable for a hospital but convertible into a residence if the hospital experiment proved unsucessful. When completed, this property was operated by Mr. Evans as a hospital until 1908. On June 24 that year it was sold to Guy Babcock, who sold it in September, 1908, to the Grand Rapids Hospital Association, an organization of the physicians of the city. They operated it until Jan. 16, 1912, when it was turned over to the Riverview Hospital Association, who now conduct it. The building was only a frame structure, and while a great improvement over the previous facilities, was still incommensurate with the needs of the growing city. The bequest of $10,000 by Mrs. Emily Witter for hospital uses was therefore a very welcome one. Fifteen thousand dollars was added to this sum by popular subscription, and in 1916 the present excellent building was erected. It is a brick structure, modern in every respect, located on Third Street, just at the south edge of the city and commanding a beautiful view overlooking the river. It contains thirty beds and has excellent surgical facilities. The institution is an accredited hospital and nurses with the proper prerequisite training become registered nurses after serving a specified time in it. It has an enviable record in its practice and a notably low death rate. The present board of directors of the association is made up of George W. Mead, Father William Reding, Rev. C. A. Meilicke, Otto Siewert, Henry Demitz, and Dr. J. K. Goodrich.

The Wisconsin Rapids Press:—

The Wood County Reporter was established in Grand Rapids Nov. 28, 1857, by J. N. Brundage, who had settled here in about that year. The paper was Republican in politics and thoroughly en rapport with the spirit of progress then existing. The editor in his salutatory said: "I this day publish the first number of the Wood County Reporter. I trust that the citizens will rally around the first paper published in Wood County. This, the initial sheet, will in the course of time be a curiosity as the first paper published in Wood County and the future city of Grand Rapids." The initial number was a well printed, creditable sheet, full of vigor and vigilance for those days. Its contents were well selected and calculated to ensure interest. Brundage continued to edit the Reporter until 1864, when he went into the army. The paper was then published by J. E.

Ingraham, who continued its publication with C. M. Webb as editor. In 1869 Ingraham associated himself with H. B. Philleo, who subsequently had full editorial control. Then Ingraham sold to H. B. Philleo & Son (H. B. and I. E. Philleo), by whom the Reporter was conducted until April, 1880, when it was purchased by Paul and Albert Fontaine, and Fontaine Bros. were the proprietors and editors until 1886, when Paul Fontaine sold out to his brother, Albert L., and went to Minneapolis, since which time Albert L. Fontaine has continued to publish the paper.

In 1903 Albert L. Fontaine started the Daily Reporter and conducted it subsequently for 11 years, at the end of which time he sold the subscription and advertising lists of the daily to John F. Cooley, then owner and publisher of the Daily Leader, of Grand Rapids, who discontinued the issue of the Daily Reporter.

The Centralia Enterprise was established May 22, 1879, by C. H. Clark, and was conducted by him until Sept. 27 the same year, when he disposed of his entire interest in it to Judge Henry Hayden. On Oct. 9, that year, Judge Hayden was killed and the Enterprise was subsequently conducted by his widow, Mrs. Harriet S. Hayden, until Jan. 1, 1880, when it was sold to E. B. Rossier and C. O. Baker. Just one year later Mr. Baker disposed of his interest to Mr. Rossier, but remained with the paper for awhile as associate editor. The Enterprise at that time was conducted as a Greenback paper, issued weekly, and claimed a circulation of 500. In 1888 the proprietors were E. B. Rossier and J. N. Brundage, Jr., after which Mr. Rossier went out of the firm and A. A. Brundage came in. The next change occurred about a year later when A. A. Brundage retired from the concern, his place being taken by W. H. Lueher. Its ownership by this time had become identical with that of the Tribune, and its further history, which was short, may be found under that head.

The Grand Rapids Tribune was founded by J. N. Brundage in April, 1873. He associated himself with L. P. Powers, who acted as political editor. Early in July the office took fire and all was destroyed. In 1879 it was again burned, it was supposed by an incendiary mob. Notwithstanding these severe reverses the plucky editor again started his office, and in April, 1880, gave it in charge of his son, A. A. Brundage. The latter operated it for a year, after which it was taken over by E. B. Rossier and E. B. Brundage, who conducted it until about 1889, when E. B. Rossier sold his interest to his partner and A. A. Brundage came in. About a year or so later the firm became Lueher & Brundage, its members being E. B. Brundage and W. H. Lueher, A. A. Brundage retiring from the firm, and the paper was consolidated with the Centralia Enterprise under the title of the Centralia Enterprise & Tribune. On December 28, 1895, J. N. Brundage, Jr., took Mr. Lueher's place, and Brundage Brothers—J. N. Jr., and E. B.—were again proprietors. The paper was continued under the name of the Centralia Enterprise and Tribune until April 14, 1900, when, the two cities having been consolidated, the Enterprise was dropped and it became the Grand Rapids Tribune. From the beginning it had been published as a Democratic weekly. In May, 1900, the Tribune was sold by E. B. Brundage, who had in the meanwhile become sole proprietor, to W. A. Drumb and A. B. Sutor, who, under the firm name of Drumb & Sutor, conducted it until March 1, 1920, when they sold out to William F. Huffman, the transfer including the building on the West Side which Drumb & Sutor

had erected, and which the Tribune now occupies. Mr. Huffman, who had in October, 1919, bought the daily and weekly Leader from J. F. Cooley, discontinued those papers on buying the Tribune, and now issues a daily and weekly in the form of the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune and the Wood County Weekly Tribune. In 1922 he bought out the Nekoosa Tribune and discontinued it

The Wisconsin Valley Leader was started March 6, 1902, by J. F. Cooley and M. E. Emmons under the firm name of Cooley & Emmons, and was issued as a weekly. From Feb. 12, 1903, owing to private family reasons, it was published under the name of Mrs. N. E. Emmons, Mr. Cooley, however, being the real or chief proprietor. Mrs. Emmons' name appears on the files for the last time in the issue of Dec. 19, 1907. On March 25, 1914, a daily issue of the Leader appeared, with J. F. Cooley as editor, S. V. McElroy city editor and M. E. Cooley society editor. On Oct. 6, 1919, Mr. Cooley sold both the Daily and Weekly Leader to William F. Huffman, together with the plant, who continued to publish both editions until March 1, 1920, when, having bought the Grand Rapids Tribune (then a weekly) and its plant from Drumb & Sutor, he discontinued the Leader, both daily and weekly.

In 1897 there was published in Wisconsin Rapids, by Frank Martina, a German weekly independent paper called the Wisconsin National Zeitung, but it seems to have been short lived, as but one reference to it has been found.

The first meeting of the Grand Rapids Street Railroad Company was held in the city of Grand Rapids, Wis., March 27, 1909, Neal Brown of Wausau, Wis., acting as chairman and E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids as secretary. The articles of organization were filed with the secretary of the state of Wisconsin Feb. 17, 1909. The company capitalized at $125,000. The first duly elected officers were: Neal Brown, president; L. M. Nash, vice president; G. M. Hill, secretary; F. J. Wood, treasurer; B. F. Wilson, M. C. Ewing and G. .D Jones. The company has eight miles of track running from Wisconsin Rapids (formerly Grand Rapids) through South Centralia, Port Edwards and Nekoosa. In 1910 the company built a large pavillion at Moccasin Creek, one and a half miles north of Nekoosa, and it has since been one of the most popular dancing resorts in this section of the state. In February, 1921, the company changed its name to the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railroad Company, because the city of Grand Rapids had changed its name to Wisconsin Rapids. The present officers of the company are: L. M. Nash, president; W. F. Kellogg, vice president; G. M. Hill, secretary; F. J. Wood, treasurer; A. J. Hasbrouch, A. U. Marvin and A. B. Sutor. N. E. Nash is manager. In the summer of 1922 the company extended their line over the new bridge and the cars now start on the east side of the river, whereas before the west end of the bridge was the terminal.

It was in the latter eighties and early nineties that a number of new and important enterprises were started, this growth being especially noticeable in the nineties. Some of these have undergone subsequent changes of ownership, or the plants remodeled for other uses, and some are now defunct. Among those which flourished for a number of years but which is now non-existent was the Grand Rapids Brick Company, the plant of which was located two miles north on the Wisconsin Central Railway. It was established about 1898 and manufactured in large quantities a red sand brick from clay mined a short distance from the yard.

The introduction of vitrified brick and other patented competing material, however, finally caused its abandonment about eight years ago.

Grand Rapids Foundry Co.—This concern was first started by Robb & Rablin in 1872, who operated it until 1876, when it was taken over by Patrick & Mahoney. In 1894 it was sold to King Bros. Two years later, in 1896, Edmund Roenius entered the firm as secretary and treasurer, the other partners being Benjamin and Julian King, of whom the latter was the first president. The first plant of the concern was on the site now occupied by the municipal swimming pool. In 1898 the Kings sold their interests to Mr. Roenius, and the latter's son, Otto R. Roenius, entered the firm, which was then capitalized at $10,000. The business at that time consisted chiefly of repair work for saw mills throughout this section, and the company also did work for the first paper mills on the Wisconsin River. When taken over by Mr. Roenius the plant and business were in a run-down condition, and it was his task to install new machinery, improve the product, enlarge his market, and reconquer prosperity for the concern, all of which, with the assistance of his son, he successfully accomplished. Edmund Roenius was made president in 1898, and in 1899 F. A. Roenius, the younger son, became a member of the firm. On July 26, 1904, the capital stock was increased to $20,000, and Oscar E. Uehling entered the firm, acting in the capacity of treasurer and director. In 1905 the company purchased the present site of their plant on the west side of the river, near the "Soo" tracks, on High street and Seventh avenue north. They erected a new machine shop, 190 by 60 feet in ground dimensions, and two and a half stories in height; and a foundry 120 by 60 feet, with a reenforced concrete roof and floors, it being at that time one of the first buildings of its kind in the state. All the machinery in the plant is operated by electric power. In 1907 a subsidiary company was organized as the Wisconsin Ice Machine Co., for the purpose of marketing what was known as the carbonic safety system of refrigerator machine. The incorporators of this company were Edmund Roenius, Otto R. Roenius, Fred A. Roenius, O. E. Uehling, O. C. Uehling and Frank Felbinger. A contract was entered into at that time by the Grand Rapids Foundry Co. to manufacture the ice machine. The growth of this company has been slow but steady. On June 24, 1912, it was voted to change the name to American Carbonic Machinery Co., at which time the interests of Frank Felbinger and O. C. Uehling were taken over by the renamed company. On the reorganization Edmund Roenius was made president; Fred A. Roenius, vice president; Otto R. Roenius, secretary and manager; and O. E. Uehling, treasurer. In the fall of 1914, Otto A. Labus joined the company as chief and consulting engineer.

The F. MacKinnon Manufacturing Co. had its origin in 1879 when F. MacKinnon and John Schnabel, Sr., established themselves in the hub and spoke business here. In 1892 then began the manufacture of wagons, not with the view of competing directly with the large wagon shops of the country, but to put on the market an entirely different wagon from anything then made. The axles of their wagons are built out of maple timber and steel plate. Their hub is entirely weatherproof. Their many improvements over the common wagon has built up a business for them that is taxing the capacity of their shop to the utmost. Besides their regular wagon business they manufacture and ship from some 60,000 sets of hubs a year and 20,000 sets of spokes. They also manufacture about 1,200 wagons

a year, each of which has plainly printed on it its capacity, and being fully guaranteed. In 1918 the company established a mill at Rice Lake, Barron County, Wis., where they turn out 60,000 sets of hubs and 20,000 of spokes. The officers of the company are: F. MacKinnon, president; John Schnabel, Sr., vice president; J. W. Jenkins, second vice president; and R. M. MacKinnon, secretary.

The Jackson Milling Company, one of the largest and most important manufacturing concerns in Wisconsin Rapids, had its origin in 1873 in the "stone" flour mill of Trow, Coleman & Co., which two years later was converted into a combination of stone and roller mill. Subsequently the interest of Mr. Trow was bought by J. D. Witter and the concern became the Coleman-Jackson Co. Then Mr. Coleman went to Stevens Point and bought the plant there, and Gilbert J. Jackson became manager of the Centralia mill, Mr. Coleman taking charge of the Stevens Point mill. Two or three years later the Amherst mill was purchased, which the company still owns. When the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company in 1901 bought up the various water powers here,—namely those of the George Weller flour mill, the old Garrison saw mill, and the Reuben Lyon shingle mill on the west side, and those of the old Rablin foundry and Rablin saw mill on the east side,—the Jackson Milling Co., by which the name concern was now known, sold their power to the "Consolidated," retaining a certain amount of power, which J. D. Witter and John Horton made use of in organizing the Grand Rapids Milling Co., which continued until July 1, 1921, when the Grand Rapids Milling Co. again became the Jackson Milling Co. Mr. Coleman severed his connection with the concern and went to New York. The present officers of the Jackson Milling Co. are: I. P. Witter, president; D. R. Mead, vice president; George W. Mead, secretary; and Carl Haertel, treasurer.

The history of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company is one of considerable interest. J. D. Witter and Nels Johnson, after some years of effort, succeeded in consolidating all the water powers operating on the river in this vicinity into one company, with the name of The Consolidated Water Power Co. During these operations the idea of a paper mill was not definitely in mind, merely a consolidation of the water powers being contemplated; but in 1902 the paper mill profect was decided upon While this enterprise was struggling to get its start, a small independent company in a strongly competitive industry, both its principals died and the entire responsibility was suddenly thrust upon the shoulders of George W. Mead, who had at that time no experience in or knowledge of the paper-making industry. With his brother he was operating a furniture store in Rockford, Ill., when the untimely death of his father-in-law, Mr. J. D. Witter, called him to Wisconsin Rapids to temporarily assist in the management of the mill, in 1902; while he was so assisting, Nels Johnson, who had been Mr. Witter's partner in the whole operation, also died, leaving Mr. Mead alone to answer for the success or failure of the struggling enterprise. The place held by the mill today among the foremost paper manufacturing plants of the nation tells the results of his efforts. At its inception the mill consisted of two paper machines and 14 grinders, with a water-power installation of 11,000 horse-power and a steam plant of 900 horse-power; 3,000 horse-power of this was available in electrical form. The total output of the mill was 50 tons per day. The output now is 325 tons of paper and 50 tons of sulphite daily, and 2,000 people are employed in the four large mills

owned by the company, at Wisconsin Rapids, Biron, Appleton, and Stevens Point respectively. The company owns several large timber tracts in northern Wisconsin, in Minnesota, and in Canada, and owns the Newaygo Co., Ltd., a timber holding concern in Port Arthur, Ont., together with the Newaygo Tug Line, operating the largest tug on the Great Lakes.

In the Wisconsin Rapids plant there are four paper machines and 24 grinders. Their steam equipment has a capacity of 2,700 horse-power in addition to the water power available from a 1,707 foot dam with an average head of approximately 32 feet. Full utilization of the water power available at this dam would produce about 12,000 horse-power. They produce their own sulphite, a mill for this purpose having been built in 1920. Their business is conducted in one of the most beautifully appointed offices in the country, located apart from the main buildings of the plant, in the midst of a beautiful park maintained by the company for the use of the public. The name of Wisconsin Rapids became known in all parts of the world when, in 1921, the company installed in its Wisconsin Rapids plant one of the fastest paper machines ever built, a machine capable of running 1,200 feet of news-print paper per minute and producing approximately 100 tons daily. Some conception of the importance of this installation in the history of paper-making can be gained by a few figures from that history. Weeks, in his "History of Paper Manufacturing in the United States," quotes in his chapter on "Modern Expansion" an authority who remarks, in 1872, upon the fact that while the ordinary speed of the Fourdrinier was from 60 to 80 feet per minute, there was one machine running 175 feet per minute, producing 25 tons of paper weekly. In 1880 one was built running 200 feet. An English writer in 1897 said, "A modern machine will produce a piece of paper 300 to 400 feet long and 120 inches wide in one minute and will turn out about 55 tons of paper per week." Another writer about the same time doubting the report that machines in the United States were running at 500 feet per minute, said, "It may some day happen that construction of paper machines will be so improved as to enable paper makers to work with advantage at this high speed; but I think I am right in saying that the general consensus of opinion is strongly against such high pressure for profitable work." It took less than 20 years for the Americans to confound these Doubting Thomases across the ocean with machines with a speed of 600 and 650 feet per minute, and early in 1921 a speed of 1,000 feet was attained at the plant of the Wausau Sulpihte Fibre Co., Mosinee, Wis., on a machine built by the Bagley & Sewall Co. Considerable progress along this line had also been made in Germany, and it is doubtful if the machine at Wausau was not preceded in attaining the thousand foot mark by a German machine; but there is no question but that the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.'s machine at Wisconsin Rapids is the pioneer in the field above that figure; and this was the fact that carried the name of Wisconsin Rapids around the globe when the machine was put into successful operation, July 5, 1921. The machine was built by the Beloit Iron Works, of Beloit, Wis., it is 325 feet long and weighs 1,230 tons. It is driven by 61 electric motors, having a total of 1,462 horse-power. Forty-four railroad cars were required for its transportation from Beloit, besides three cars for accessory machinery, and eight cars for the electrical machinery operated in conjunction. In its installation 46 carloads of stone were used; 100 cars of sand; 32 cars of cement; 61 cars of brick; 11 cars of concrete reinforcing;

2 cars of glass; 14 cars of tile; and 3 tons of putty. The "Consolidated" manufactures newsprint, wall paper, heavy wrapping-paper, chip board paper, tissue towels, fruit wrappers, paper napkins, a fine grade of tissue for waxing, and Mitscherlick sulphite. In 1911 it took over and improved the Biron mill, previously owned by the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper. In the fall of 1917 a dam and hydro-electric power plant were started at Stevens Point, and a paper and pulp mill in the summer of 1918, the power plant being built under the name of the Jackson Milling Co., who owned the power at the time, and the paper mill under the name of the Oneida Paper Co. Serious difficulties were encountered but were finally surmounted and the combined plants absorbed by the "Consolidated" company. The power plant has a transmission line to the plants in this city and also to the electric plants of Wausau and Merrill. This enterprise was put through during a strenuous period in the history of the nation when few private enterprises had a chance to get started, and it was expected that if the war continued the power plant might be taken over for government purposes. The paper mill was an after consideration. It was started with two paper machines that had been ordered by the Interlake Paper & Pulp Co., of Appleton, but the delivery of which, owing to the war had been delayed, the Appleton mill of that company being absorbed by the "Consolidated" in the year 1916. Some improvements have since been made in the plant. The present officers of the concern are: George W. Mead, president; George P. Berkey and R. L. Kraus, vice presidents; Isaac P. Witter, treasurer; and E. B. Redford, secretary. The directors are: George W. Mead, Isaac P. Witter, R. L. Kraus, George P. Berkey and Theodore W. Brazeau.

The Prentiss-Wabers Manufacturing Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was started as the Prentiss-Wabers Stove Co. in 1915, with T. A. Taylor as president, G. N. Prentiss, secretary, and C. W. Rood, treasurer. Their products consisted of what was known as the Collapsible Gasoline Camp Stove and kitchenettes, which were a convenient combination of cooking utensils for camp purposes. In 1919 the company was reorganized as the Prentiss-Wabers Manufacturing Co. The manufacture of the kitchenettes was given up and some considerable improvements made in the stove which is now quite different from the original model and 100 per cent more perfect. It is known as the "Auto Kook Kamp Kit," and is sold in several different models and sizes, equipped and unequipped. It is a high grade outing stove burning low grade gasoline outdoors, and will burn in any wind providing a hot blue flame free from soot and smoke. It is so arranged as to be packed up with equipment in suit case form. It has proved very popular and has a large distribution all over the United States and Canada, an export office having also been established in New York. The present officers of the company are: T. A. Taylor, president; A. J. Hasbrouck, vice president; and D. B. Phileo, secretary and treasurer.

In 1891 Henry A. Sampson, John Daly and E. Oberbeck, the last mentioned from Chicago, organized a concern known as the Oberback Bros.' Manufacturing Company, which engaged in the manufacture of bedroom furniture, a large plant being built on the West Side. The product was sold in nearly all parts of the country. Mr. Oberbeck finally severed his connection with the concern and it became the Ahdawagam Furniture Co., with George F. LaBour as manager. Mr.

LaBour later resigned and the plant came under the control of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., which uses it as a paper converting plant.

The Ellis Lumber Company is a later development of the Stange-Ellis Co., which built a large plant in 1907 that has since undergone some changes. Besides doing a general lumber business, the company makes boxes, sashes and doors, etc. R. M. Rogers is now manager of the business, having become so in 1921, Mr. Stange having taken up his residence in Merrill and E. W. Ellis gone to Eagle River, Wis.

The Badger Box & Lumber Co., which for some years had a flourishing existence, had their plant destroyed by fire in 1918 and have not resumed business here.

The firm of Mott & Wood, located on First avenue south, is a reorganization, effected in 1916, of the Mott Produce Co., which owned the building just west of the Chambers Creamery. In 1920 Mott & Wood bought the latter concern out and put the two buildings together. They have three branch houses, one in the town of Sigel, another in the town of Rudolph, and a third in Junction City. They are making about 300,000 pounds of butter and 60,000 pounds of cheese per month.

The Fisher Bros.' Creamery left in 1921, removing to Nekoosa, where the plant burned down in the following year.

The Grand Rapids Brewing Company was incorporated in 1905 and flourished until the national prohibition law went into effect.

The Sampson Canning Company, now occupying the old plant of the Grand Rapids Brewing Co., was started in 1921 as the Grand Rapids Canning Co., and was taken over in 1922 by H. A. Sampson. The concern is engaged in the canning of beans, beets and kraut and for the year 1922 figures on an output of 20,000 cases.

On April 4, 1901, a co-operative pickling station was started in Wisconsin Rapids by a number of the most prominent business men of the city under contract with Alert & McGuire of New York who agreed to pay $3.00 per acre for as many acres as the farmers would put in, as a sinking fund to pay for the outlay. The concern was called the Citizens Factory Co. To start the project the business men interested borrowed on a note which was signed by E. P. Arpin, Daly & Sampson, F. J. Wood, Jacob Lutz, Jr., Spafford, Cole & Co., the Johnson-Hill Co., F. McKinnon, William Scott, Nick Reiland, Charles Briere, E. T. Harmon, John E. Daly, the Centralia Hardware Co., F. L. Steib & Co., J. A. Cohen and John Farrish. The balance on the note was paid in April, 1906, by Alert & McGuire and the property deeded to them by the committee. The pickling station has furnished the farmers in this vicinity a good market for their cucumbers, which product was sent to the bottling works at Green Bay for distribution. Owing to financial reasons no business was done by the station during the season of 1922.

The Blommer Ice Cream Co., operating plants in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Wisconsin Rapids, and Stevens Point, was founded by Conrad Blommer, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and there entered into the wholesale candy business, which he successfully operated until 1905. He then began the manufacture of ice cream on a small scale, gradually extending the sphere of his operations, and in 1910 he built a large factory in Milwaukee, which now turns out about one half million gallons annually. The company which he formed later built a branch factory in Kenosha, Wis., which is also doing a fine business. On May 1, 1919, they purchased the plant of the Chambers Creamery Co. in Wisconsin Rapids, which they have installed with a complete set of modern machinery, including the

Carbonic system of refrigeration, which was invented and developed in this city. This plant, which is managed by A. C. Blommer, is doing a large business. The officers of the company are: President, Conrad Blommer; vice president, A. C. Blommer; secretary, George C. Blommer, who is also manager of the Milwaukee plant; treasurer, William C. Blommer.

The foregoing list of what may be termed manufacturing enterprises, as differentiated from those lines of business that involve mere buying and selling, is not intended to be complete, as during the manifold ups and downs of industrial progression other concerns have from time to time appeared, flourished for awhile, and then disappeared; but those which are here mentioned deserve a place as typical of the progressive spirit and generally successful effort of the business men of this municipality.

The First National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids as it now exists is a consolidation, effected in October, 1921, of the previous First National Bank and the Bank of Grand Rapids, both of which were founded by the late Mr. J. D. Witter.

The earlier of these, the First National Bank, had its inception over 50 years ago, in 1871, when Mr. Witter received by stage coach a shipment of $5,000 in gold from New Lisbon. It flourished as a private bank during its first year, and June 18, 1872, it opened its doors as the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, with a capitalization of $50,000, the first bank in the county. Its first president was George A. Neeves, who served from the time of organization until Jan. 13, 1874, when T. B. Scott was made president; Mr. Scott was succeeded Feb. 7, 1882, by J. D. Witter, who was president until Jan. 13, 1902; from this date until July 5, 1905, E. T. Harmon was its president; on the latter date George W. Mead assumed the presidency and continued in it until the consolidation establishing the present bank was effected. During all these years the bank showed a steady, satisfying growth; the capitalization was increased to $100,000 on Jan. 31, 1913, and to $200,000 on Nov. 15, 1919. While the city of Wisconsin Rapids grew in population from 1,115 in 1871 to 7,243 in 1921, the deposits of the First National Bank increased as follows: June 18, 1876, $34,912.92; June 18, 1881, $110,351.32; June 18, 1886, $139,753.69; June 18, 1891, $222,967.75; June 18, 1901, $243,506.26; June 18, 1906, $282,304.17; June 18, 1911, $819,860.83; June 18, 1916, $1,114,398.60; June 18, 1921, $1,150,749.61. The bank was located at different times in two buildings on the east side of the river.

The Bank of Grand Rapids was organized May 1, 1888, with a capital of $5,000; I. E. Philleo was the first cashier. Jan. 1, 1892, the capital was increased to $15,000; Oct. 19, 1893, to $25,000; and Aug. 29, 1903, to $50,000. Its deposits mounted as follows: May 1, 1893, $141,393.27; May 1, 1898, $174,225.99; May 1, 1903, $399,609.63; May 1, 1903, $343,942.30; May 1, 1913, $469,094.08; May 1, 1918, $777,774.59; May 1, 1921, $788,780.03. This bank was located on Grand avenue. As one institution the merged banks now have a total capitalization of $200,000 and deposits of more than $2,000,000. Isaac P. Witter, son of J. D. Witter, is president of the merged bank, with W. J. Conway and E. B. Redford as vice presidents. W. J. Taylor is cashier, with Henry C. Demitz and M. J. Cepress as assistant cashiers. The directors are as follows: W. J. Conway, P. C. Daly, R. F. Johnson, Dr. J. J. Looze, George W. Mead, E. B. Redford, C. D. Searls, W. J. Taylor, and Isaac P. Witter. The new home of the bank, into which it

moved Oct. 10, 1921, is on the west side of the Wisconsin River, on Grand avenue a finely designed building with a strikingly beautiful interior.

The Wood County National Bank opened its doors for the first time on Nov. 1, 1891, with the following officers: Frank Garrison, president; L. M. Alexander, vice president; F. J. Wood, cashier. The directors were Frank Garrison, L. M. Alexander, T. E. Nash, E. Roenius and F. J. Wood. The paid-in capital was $50,000, and at the end of the first day's business the deposits were $9,952.58. From this beginning the bank, sharing in the prosperity in which it was itself a factor, rapidly came to take its place among the leading financial institutions of the county. The capitalization was increased to $100,000, with an earned surplus of $100,000, and at the close of business June 30, 1922, the deposits were $1,471,-592.34, an imposing figure. The bank's original quarters in the building now owned by the Wood County Realty Co., were supplanted in May, 1911, by the fine modern bank building which is now its home on the corner of Vine and Second streets, on which work was commenced following the annual meeting of the stockholders in January, 1909. It is characteristic of solid, well-founded institutions that their personnel remains, except as death intervenes, little changed by the years. Throughout the growth of the Wood County National Bank during the 30 years and more since it was founded, this condition is well illustrated. The original assistant cashier, D. B. Philleo, appointed a short time after the first opening of the bank, remained until 1911, when he resigned and was replaced by Warren G. Fisher. The latter, after serving some seven or eight years, died in January, 1919, and was succeeded by E. C. Whittig, the present incumbent of the office. The death of Frank Garrison in 1906 was followed by the promotion of F. J. Wood to the presidency and Guy O. Babcock was elected cashier. These few changes, with an increase in the number of directors and the appointment of L. E. Nash as director to succeed T. E. Nash, make the present list of officers and directors as follows: F. J. Wood, president; L. M. Alexander, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, cashier; E. C. Wittig, assistant cashier; directors—L. M. Alexander, E. Roenius, F. J. Wood, A. E. Bennett, Judson G. Rosebush, L. E. Nash, T. E. Mullen, O. R. Roenius and Guy O. Babcock.

The Citizens National Bank, of Wisconsin Rapids, was organized in 1912 with 160 stockholders by Joseph A. Cohen, who has been president of the institution ever since and has had much to do with its success. The bank opened its doors for business March 29, 1913, starting with a capital of $100,000.00 and a surplus of $10,000.00. The other officers, aside from Mr. Cohen, were: G. W. Paulus, vice president, and D. B. Philleo, cashier. The directors were J. A. Cohen, G. W. Paulus, Geo. P. Hambrecht, William H. Peters, Jacob Lutz, Nate Anderson and A. P. Hirzy. On July 17, 1917, the bank completed and occupied the substantial and convenient building that is now its home. The bank's report of condition at the close of business Sept. 15, 1922, showed a capital stock of $100,000.00; surplus, $16,000.00; undivided profits, $9,612.43; deposits, $659,189.21. The present officers and directors are: Officers—J. A. Cohen, president; Chas. E. Briere, vice president; D. B. Philleo, cashier; W. F. Herschleb, assistant cashier; directors—A. P. Hirzy, Nate Anderson, William H. Peters, J. A. Staub, D. W. McKercher and Dr. O. N. Mortensen.

The hotels in Wisconsin Rapids are the Dixon Hotel, Witter House, Julien Hotel, Commercial House and Love House. There are seven department stores, one of which, the Johnson & Hill Co.'s store is one of the largest and best equipped to be found in any town of the size of Wisconsin Rapids in the Northwest.

The City Schools.—A former historian, writing for the "History of Northern Wisconsin," published in 1881 by the Western Historical Company, Chicago, states that the first school in Grand Rapids was established by Rev. J. S. Hurlbut in 1842, or 1843, and was held in a log house in Centralia. At that time, however, Centralia was not a part of Grand Rapids, and did not become so until 1890, when the two communities, which had developed into cities, were consolidated. If the story is true—and there seems no reason to doubt it—this school was the first in the territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin Rapids. The same historian says that, owing to Mr. Hurlbut's arduous labors as a missionary, he was able to teach it but a short time, being succeeded as teacher, in 1844, by John Warner. In the following year Mr. Warner engaged in mercantile business on the east side of the river (Grand Rapids), and the school was turned over to a Mrs. Searles. At that time it was attended by only eight pupils and was maintained by subscriptions from those who had children, being therefore to all intents and purposes a private school. Another school, held in a private house in Grand Rapids, was opened in 1846 by Miss Hannah Davis. The historian above quoted also mentions what he calls "a regular school," and says it was organized in 1850, and was held in the blacksmith's shop of J. B. Hasbrouck, which was purchased and fitted up for the purpose, and that Miss L. Compton was the first teacher therein, being succeeded in 1854 by a Miss Powers; also that this was the only school building in the city until 1861, when a new building was erected and the graded school system adopted with the beginning of the fall term. As this account cannot now be verified, it is here given for what it is worth, the information which follows, relating to the schools of Wisconsin Rapids (including the former Grand Rapids and Centralia) being derived for the most part from the actual school records furnished by the present superintendent, E. G. Doudna.

The first settlers in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), were firm believers in the doctrine of free public schools which Jefferson had written into the Ordinance of 1787, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." One of the first acts of the new settlement here on the banks of the Wisconsin was the organization of a school.

On June 11, 1849, about a year after the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, the School District of Grand Rapids was set off from the town of Plover, Portage County. No immediate steps were taken to organize the new district, as the first annual school meeting was not held until Sept. 29, 1851. At that time Joseph Wood was chosen director; W. B. Naylor, treasurer, and John M. Compton, clerk. The meeting adjourned for two months, meeting again November 29 at the house of the clerk. The assembled citizens voted to fix the treasurer's bond at $300, to hire L. Kromer's house for a school for six months at $3 a month, and instructed the board to engage a teacher for six months on the best terms possible. To pay school expenses a tax of $183 was levied.

The board engaged Richard Compton as teacher for six months at $25 a month. A blackboard was purchased for $3. Evidently not all of the tax assessed could be

collected, as a special meeting was held April 2, 1852, and school ordered discontinued or adjourned as the board might decide. In a fit of extravagance they voted to pay Joseph Wood $3 a year for service as director, and John Compton $5 for services as clerk.

In 1852 the district purchased from Joseph and Matilda Wood its first property, agreeing to give for the house and one-half acre of land $450 in two instalments, June 1, 1853 and June 1, 1854, "payment to be made in lumber and shingles at cash prices."

Late in 1852 the school district was divided and that east of the river in the present city of Wisconsin Rapids was known as District No. 1. The annual meeting of 1853 levied a tax of $487.07. Evidently times were hard, as $176.64 was returned as delinquent. After much discussion it was voted to hire a man to teach the school for three months at a salary of $85.00. The board engaged William McFay, but then as now there were dissatisfied parents. On Jan. 2, 1854, a special meeting was held to hear complaints against the moral character and capabilities of the teacher. The meeting must have been a rather tame affair, as a resolution was adopted by a "clear vote" that there was no just cause of complaint. However, the following year saw Mary Powers teaching a three months' winter term for $60.00 and Sarah Grant three months' summer school for $40.00. This made a total school cost for the year of $100.00.

In 1855 a more expensive school was projected and $400.00 tax was levied, of which $225.00 was to pay a teacher, $50.00 for maps and library, and $125.00 for repairing the schoolhouse. At the meeting this year it was also voted to reimburse Joseph Wood $63.00 for a yoke of oxen which he had purchased at a delinquent tax sale and which it afterward appeared had been illegally sold.

By 1859 the school had outgrown its quarters and the annual meeting voted to purchase no less than a block of land for the erection of a schoolhouse. Several meetings were held to consider propositions from John Rablin and Joseph Wood, who were eager to have the school located in the portion of the village in which they were each interested. Wood hoped to see the town grow up on the hill, and Rablin wanted it to develop in the direction of the present Green Bay station. After much jockeying between these two business rivals, Wood's proposition was accepted and Block 22 of Wood's Addition was purchased.

It was then decided that a building 40 by 45 should be erected and bids were asked for. On March 26 Howe & Rablin offered to construct the schoolhouse for $2,150.00. Several more meetings were held and finally the project fell through. A tax of $1,200 for a building was however levied.

By the next year new developments had taken place. The school population had grown and it seemed best to have a two-department school. It was as difficult then as now to get an agreement of the public as to the best way to build. Meeting after meeting was held at intervals of a week or less and all sorts of proposals were considered. Finally District No. 3, south of what is now Oak street, united with District No. 1 and a tax of $1,200 was levied to furnish the school, build a fence and settle indebtedness.

The Civil War was now at its most critical period, but the school affairs were never allowed to take a minor place. But times had not changed, for there were still complaints against the teacher. A special meeting was called in July and a

motion made that Mr. Martin was not to be retained as principal. The motion was laid on the table and the meeting adjourned for two weeks. At this time a resolution calling upon all having charges to make against the principal to make them in writing and before July 25. No such complaints were received and the meeting adjourned without action. In October, however, a special meeting authorized the re-employment of Mr. Martin. An interesting item in the minutes of 1863 reads that Robert Blow was given a contract to remove stumps in the school yard at two dollars a stump, not to exceed 18.

The number of pupils was now increasing with a corresponding increase in tax levies. In 1864 the school tax was $1,500; in 1865, $1,650; in 1866, $2,050, and in 1867, $2,633.25. In November, 1867, the old school property was sold to Franz Harn for $285 cash. The school tax levied in 1868, when Grand Rapids had three departments, was $2,818.11. At a special meeting in August, 1869, it was voted to exclude non-residents. The school records also contain the entry, "Fixed tuition at one dollar per month in advance."

When the board met July 11, 1870, the tax levy for schools was placed at $3,000, and it was evident that much more would soon be needed, owing to the necessity for further expansion. The board adjourned for six weeks to consider the question of a new school building, and there is an item in the records which seems to show that a normal school building had also been proposed. In May, 1872, a special tax of $1,450 was levied to buy land of Witter & Worden, and in July the same year a high school was authorized, the building to be of stone or brick. The matter was placed in charge of a committee consisting of J. Q. Emery, T. W. Stevenson and Seth Reeves. It was voted that "the Howe fund of $10,000 be used for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse." This fund was a matter that cut a considerable figure in school affairs for some years and was a source of much disappointment and disturbance, involving legal proceedings. It is a closed chapter in the city's history which it is useless now to reopen. Suffice it to say that the expectations of the school board with respect to this bequest were not realized, through no fault of the donor, and plans built upon it had to be recast or the money obtained from other sources.

In 1869 Grand Rapids had been incorporated as a city and received its charter, which, among various things, provided for an educational system. The adoption by the common council, in 1897, of the charter given in the General Charter Law did not include its educational provisions, the system embodied in the old city charter, outlined in Article IX, being retained. The most important parts of this article were as follows:

Section 1 provided that all that part of the county of Wood that was, or should thereafter be, included within the corporate limits of the city of Grand Rapids should constitute a separate school district. Section 2 provided for the election, on the third Monday of the following March, of one commissioner of common schools from each ward in the city who should hold his office for one year, and until his successor was elected and qualified; and also, on the same day, of another commissioner from each ward to serve two years. These commissioners, according to Section 3, were to be elected from their own number, at their first meeting, to be held on the second Saturday of April in each year, a president and treasurer, also a superintendent of schools, who should be ex-officio clerk of the board of

education of said city, each of these officials to hold his term for one year and until his successor should be elected and qualified. Section 4 referred to the taking of the oath of office by the superintendent. Section 5 provided that no person holding any office under the city government should be eligible to the office of commissioner of common schools, and that no commissioner should receive any compensation for his services as such commissioner or as a member of the board of education. According to Section 6, the commissioners, at their annual meeting (on the second Saturday in April) were to fix the salary of superintendent for the ensuing year, and also to fix the amount of the official bond of the treasurer, which bond should be executed with two sureties and approved by said commissioners before he entered upon the duties of his office. Section 7 provided for filling vacancies by the appointment of some suitable person from the ward to which the former occupant belonged, such person to serve until the next annual school election. Section 8 gave the board of education the power to remove from office the superintendent or treasurer for official misconduct or negligence, by a vote of two-thirds of its members exceeding (excluding) the vote of the party on trial; but that no member should be so removed without due notice and a full and impartial hearing. Section 9 reads in full, "The said commissioners of common schools with said superintendent shall be a body corporate by the name of the "Board of Education of the City of Grand Rapids" in relation to all powers and duties conferred upon them by virtue of this act, as well also as those conferred by any law of the state relating to common schools. A majority of the same shall constitute a quorum." Section 10 provided for the keeping of proper records by the clerk, and also that said clerk should cause to be taken, between the first and fifteenth days of July in each year, a census of all children residing in the district, between the ages of four and twenty years, and report the same to the state superintendent of public instruction; also that he should perform such other duties as the board might prescribe. He was to have power and authority to administer oaths and affirmations. Section 11 related to the paying of all school moneys to the treasurer, and his accountability therefor. Section 12 contained practically the same provisions as Section 6, with some additional details. Section 13 gave authority to the superintendent to publicly examine all teachers making application for schools, to grant certificates to such of the number as should be deemed by him and a majority of the board to be suitably qualified; also to carry into effect the ordinances of the common council and the rules and regulations of the board in reference to the common schools. He was specially charged with the care and custody of the several schoolhouses of the city, and, under the direction of the board, was to superintend the building, enlarging, improving, furnishing and repairing of all the schoolhouses ordered to be erected by them; and in addition to the foregoing duties he was to visit the common schools of the city at least three times during each term, and report their condition to the board, with such suggestions for their improvement as he might deem proper. The amount of his compensation was to be determined by the board of education. Section 14 related to a general report of conditions to be made by the superintendent in October each year and transmitted to the clerk of the board. Section 15 warned the board against spending more than the amount of money subject to their order for each current year, while Section 16 prescribed in detail the duties of the clerk with respect to the keeping of records, and that they should

at all times be available for inspection by the city council or any committee thereof. Section 17 prescribed or defined the powers of the city council with respect to raising money for school purposes by taxation, and its duties with respect to the purchase, lease or improvement of school sites and school houses; the providing of school appurtanances such as books, apparatus and furniture; the purchase of fuel and payment of teachers' wages. No pupil was to be provided with free text books whose parents were able to purchase the same. Section 18 defined the powers and obligations of the board of education in regard to the matters mentioned above and a few others. Section 19 provided that the board should have the power to allow the children of persons not residing within the city to attend any of the schools in said city upon such terms as the board should prescribe. Section 20 provided that the board of education should be trustees of the district library in said city, with power to spend money in accordance with law for the purchase of school libraries, which they were to provide for such schools where such an adjunct was deemed necessary, with other powers relating to the same subject. The provisions of the remaining sections (from Section 23 to Section 32) may be briefly referred to without differentiation. They gave the board the power to employ teachers without any certificate of qualification of the county superintendent; defined the powers of the common council in passing such ordinances as the board of education might require; vested the title of schoolhouses and other school property in the board, and provided that such property, while so used, should not be subject to taxation; gave the board in its corporate capacity the power to receive hold and dispose of any real or personal estate transferred to it by gift, grant, bequest of devise for the use of the common schools of the city; provided that moneys received from the sale to school property should be paid to the treasurer and held by him at the disposal of the board; provided for the raising of funds and the appointment of trustees in conncetion with the building of the Howe High School; and also that the superintendent should not have the power to alter the limits of the district. There were also several other matters mentioned which are not pertinent to the present history. This act was approved March 13, 1873 and thereupon went into effect.

The financial panic of 1873, the effects of which were felt for several years, increased the difficulties of the school board, as it was impossible to raise tax levies, notes being given in payment instead of cash. The amount levied was $7,300, of which $5,000 was to be applied on the new schoolhouse. In July, J. Q. Emery resigned as principal. In June, 1874 school orders were selling for 85 cents on the dollar, and in May, 1875 the teachers were notified that the board was unable to pay them their wages. They were then paid (or supposed to be paid) $40 a month wages, while the salary of the principal, then J. A. Gaynor, was $125 a month. As a last straw added to the weight which the school board was already bearing, in August the same year the city treasurer, for some reason, the cause of which is not now clear, refused to pay over a sum of $998.36 due the board and attorneys were thereupon employed to collect it.

Other difficulties occured in the following year, in addition to the ever present one of insufficient funds, due to complaints charging inefficiency against one or more of the teachers, but the accused party or parties were exonerated by a majority of votes. Such details, however, it is unnecessary to further enter into.

Those given belong to a time long since past and have no particular interest for anyone today, except as they serve to fill in a sketch of early conditions when the school system of our city was in its formative period. Such matters however, are not peculiar to that period, for to those who are concerned with school government each year brings its problems and difficulties, to publish all of which, except in official records, would be useless. Therefore only the broader aspects of the subject will be now noticed.

The construction of the high school building was begun in 1875, a loan of $10,000 having been negotiated from the state. It cost $32,000 and was completed and the school organized in 1877, the first school session being held with the beginning of the fall term. It was named the Howe Free High School and I. N. Stewart was the first principal. In the following year, 1878, school closed Feb. 28, owing to lack of funds. The teachers were allowed the use of the building, apparently so they might teach private school therein, receiving such pupils for whose tuition the parents could afford to pay. The tax levied that year was $4,345, of which it seems but $2,627 was collected, $1,718 being returned as (temporarily at least) uncollectable.

These financial embarrassments hampered the board for a number of years, and were only relieved as the passing years brought times of increased prosperity. The expense for education is always a large item in the financial budget of every civilized community and the people of Grand Rapids at times strained their resources for the maintenance of adequate schools. In 1881 Centralia, which nine years later was consolidated with Grand Rapids, had a remarkably fine brick schoolhouse, with good teachers, and the educational interests of the town were well cared for. By 1907 the City of Grand Rapids maintained six school buildings namely; five ward buildings—the Lowell, Emerson Garrison, Howe and Irving schools—and the Lincoln. The last mentioned, which had superseded the Howe as a high school, was erected in 1903 at a cost of $65,000. It provided for all the departments of a modern high school, such as manual training, a full commercial course, physical, chemical and biological laboratories, and had a gymnasium, 40 by 80 feet in floor dimensions, and 18 feet six inches high, with dressing-rooms, shower-bath, running-track and other necessary fittings. There were also four kindergartens being taught in the city, so that training of this kind was available for every young child. Manual training was given in the grades as well as in the high school, and included clay modeling, card-board work, weaving, basketry, wood and iron work and sewing. Music and drawing also formed a part of grade instruction, each being under the supervision of a special teacher.

The department of manual training in the grade and high schools was given up after this year, owing to the building of a special school for that purpose, rendered possible through the philanthropy of Jeremiah D. Witter, further details in regard to which as contained on the school records, are as follows:

At a special meeting of the Board of Education held March 25, 1907 a communication was received from the executors of the Jeremiah D. Witter estate, informing the board that the sum of $50,000 had been deposited to the credit of the board at the Bank of Grand Rapids. It was moved and unanimously carried that the following resolution be adopted:

"Whereas, the public schools of Grand Rapids have received from the estate of the late Jeremiah D. Witter a bequest of $50,000.

Whereas—This bequest makes it possible to provide educational advantages for the children of this city which are provided in but few cities in the country, this cannot fail to lead to a better and more prosperous citizenship.

Be it resolved—The Board of Education express to the executors of Jeremiah D. Witter estate their appreciation of the far-sighted generosity of the donor and their thanks for the prompt payment of the bequest."

It was moved and carried that a manual training school to bear the name of J. D. Witter in some proper form be built the present year and that immediate steps be taken to that end. So also was a motion that a committee of five be appointed to procure plans for the proposed Manual Training and Domestic Science Building, the same to be reported back to the board for final action. The committee appointed consisted of I. P. Witter, T. A. Taylor, W. H. Reeves, W. F. Kellogg and J. W. Natwick. On April 1, 1907 the committee reported recommending that plans submitted by Chandler & Park be adopted by the board, and that the already existing committee should attend to the construction of the building. Mr Witter declined to serve on this committee and moved that the president of the board act as chairman of this special committee, which was authorized to procure plans and receive bids for the construction of the building." It met for the latter purpose on June 17, and the Geo. L. Smith Co., being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contract subject to the approval of the Board of Education. Their bid was $27,571.00. On July 15 it was moved and seconded that the bid of A. F. Billmeyer of $28,230.00 be accepted and that the president be authorized to sign contract in accordance with same. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the committee was instructed to procure bids on the plumbing and heating. The work was carried to a successful conclusion and resulted in the fine school and building in which the people of the county take a justifiable pride. (See county educational records.)

On April 29, 1907, it was recommended by the committee on Teachers and Text that, "Since the grades in this city are generally large in number, are likely to increase in size, and since music, drawing and manual training in some form are taught in each grade in the city, thus making the work of the schools of more than usual complexity, the committee recommends that in order to be eligible for a position with grades of the high school, any woman applicant must have had successful experience elsewhere." This report was adopted.

The enrollment in all departments March 1, 1907, was 1250. That for March 1 in the following year (1908) was 1,424, thus showing an increase of 174. On May 29, 1908, there were 25 graduates from the Lincoln High School. The report of the state inspector, May 13, that year, was very complimentary.

On March 13, 1913 the report by schools showed enrollment and attendance as follows: Howe School - Enrollment; boys 171, girls 176, total 347; attendance; boys 159, girls 167, total 326. Irving School - Enrollment; boys 67, girls 61, total 128; attendance; boys 57, girls 51, total 108. Lowell School - Enrollment; boys 160, girls 125, total 285; attendance; boys 150, girls 119, total 269. Emerson School—Enrollment; boys 113, girls 90, total 203; attendance; boys 108, girls 86, total 194. For the Garrison and Lincoln schools the figures were not obtained

in full. The Lincoln School showed an enrollment as follows: boys 244, girls 245, total 889. On May 29, 1914, there were 13 graduates in the Manual Training Course.

As heretofore exemplified, it is not the purpose of this article to give a detailed record of each year of school history, as to do so would exceed reasonable space limits, but rather to show the educational progress of the city by comparing one period with another. The consolidation of the two cities of Centralia and Grand Rapids in the spring of 1900 placed all the schools on both sides of the river under one jurisdiction, and with the city's change of name in 1920 they became the schools of Wisconsin Rapids. The report of the superintendent of city schools for the school year of 1921-22 contains the following information.

School population–boys 1365; girls 1256; total 2621. Estimated city population (ratio 3½) 9176. Enrollment in public schools–grades 1135; high school 558; Increase over previous year–grades 78; high school 40. Non-resident pupils enrolled in high school 111, which is a decrease of one pupil under the number enrolled the previous year. Resident pupils enrolled in high school 447, being an increase of 39 over the previous year. Number of pupils enrolled in summer school, 98. Average daily attendance, 1920-21, 70 per cent of enrollment. Average daily attendance, 1921-22, 84 per cent of enrollment, "remarkable improvement over the last three years." Number of teachers in grades 35; in high school 23; total 58. Number of janitors and other employees 10. City school tax, $91,300. Tax rate 10 mills. Cost per pupil–high school, $103.55 (about state average); Cost per pupil in grades, $44.27 (slightly below the state average).

Though it goes somewhat beyond the general plan of this history to give a list of present principals and teachers, as subject to early and frequent changes, such information being at hand, it is here given in the hope that it may prove of interest in the future to those whose names are mentioned, or to others.

High School–Julius Windin, principal. Teachers–De Forest Brown, economics and civics; Alice De Bruin, Latin and English; Agnes Eichinger, history and English; Helen Everz and Hazel Foltz, English; Helen Hanan, sewing; Will Harker, physics and science; Parl Heffron, English and public speaking; Kittie Jensen, cooking; Alta Johnson, commercial; Margaret Maxwell, French and history; D. W. Middlecamp, manual training; Marcella Mixa, commercial; Aaron Ritchay, chemistry and general science; Estelle Schiffman, biology and general science; Jessie Talbot, mathematics; Harmon Voskill, history; Grace Wilkes, mathematics; Charles Zeroth, manual training. Eighth Grade–Mabel Rowland, Edna Hatch and Luella Rossman. Lincoln Kindergarten–Belle Quinn and Florence Lynn. Howe School–Eliza Montgomery, principal. Teachers–Emma Albright, Myrtle Hellestadt, Marjorie Kerr, Ella Markee, Laura Martin, Eunice Paul, Anna Pitsch, Selina Rousseau and Caroline Schnabel. Lowell School–Mary Thornton, principal. Teachers–Rachel Cole, Ruth Horton, Leone Johnson, Belva Larson, Lillian Knoll, Naomi Ritchay; Merle D. Hudson, kindergarten. Emerson School–Maude Griffith, principal. Teachers–Thelma Hanks, Lucy Kirtley, Florence Lynn, Pauline Viertel. Edison School–Daisy Dill, principal. Teachers–Beatrice Burns, Merle Hudson, Kathryn Munroe. Irving School–Frances Neuman, principal. Teachers–Eva Erickson and Belle Quinn. Supervisors–Music, Elizabeth Bradford; Drawing, Harriet Millard; Grades, Mary

Thornton. Director of Vocational School–W. A. Sprise. School Nurse–Amelia Schroedel. Superintendent–E. G. Doudna.

The Churches:—

The religious life of Wisconsin Rapids covers a period of 85 years, beginning in the year 1837, when Father Van Den Broeck, then of Green Bay, visited the embryo settlement and conducted Catholic services. Such services continued to be held at intervals, both by Father Van Den Broeck and other priests, his successors, and were the initial steps in the establishment of the Catholic Churches in this city. In 1842 the Rev. J. S. Hurlbut, a Methodist missionary, arrived, and three years later a Methodist Church was organized. These early religious efforts resulted in strong churches, and to them have since been added a number of others, of different denominations, the most recent being St. John's Evangelical, founded in 1915. There are now (Sept. 1922) fourteen church organizations in the city. An account of the two Catholic congregations may be found in the special article on the Catholic Church in Wood County, written by the Rev. William Reding, for this history. The respective histories of the other twelve may be found on the following pages.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Wisconsin Rapids, had its beginning in the Rock River conference in 1845, at which time the Rev. J. S. Hurlbut was appointed to the Wisconsin River Mission, the territory of which included what is now the parish of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wisconsin Rapids. He served this territory for two years, but after his departure it was for ten years without a regular pastor. In 1848 the conference territory was divided and a new conference known as the Wisconsin Annual Conference was instituted. Under its regime a regular minister was assigned to the territory in 1857, the first appointee being Rev. L. D. Tracy; the church was at this time a part of the Stevens Point district. It was during Rev. Tracy's pastorate that the church as it now exists was formally organized, with the following eight charter members: Jane Sampson, T. E. Whitman, Jane Whitman, Samuel Purdy, Mrs. Sherman, Hiram Davis, Mrs. Hiram Davis, and Mrs. Campbell. In 1863 the Rev. A. S. Tomkins became pastor and it was during his stay that work on the first church edifice was begun; the building was dedicated while Rev. W. J. Mitchell was pastor, he being appointed to succeed Rev. Tomkins in 1868 and remaining two years. In 1890 the Rev. James Churm was appointed pastor, and during his pastorate the present church building was erected. In 1894 Rev. John Reynolds became pastor and moved into the newly completed parsonage. The present pastor, Rev. A. A. Bennett, who came in the fall of 1920, is the thirty-third regularly appointed minister to fill the pulpit. The membership has grown steadily and now numbers 346. Auxiliary to the church are the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, a fully organized Sunday School with about 340 members, a thriving Epworth League, and a Ladies' Aid Society having three branches–the East Side Ladies' Aid, the West Side Ladies' Aid, and the Lincoln Circle.

The First Congregational Church of Wisconsin Rapids had its origin in 1856, when a few people of the Congregational faith, seeking pastoral ministrations, secured the services of the Rev. Jesse Edwards. His successor was apparently the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was succeeded in 1860 by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, the latter being followed a year later by the Rev. J. H. Harris. During Mr. Harris's

pastorate a church building was erected on what was then Water Street, services having previously been held in school houses and in Hurley's Hall. The first parsonage was a small building erected just north of the church. Mr. Harris resigned in 1868, and the Rev. John Cameron came but remained only a few months. The church was then without a pastor until the following year, when it secured the services of the Rev. E. G. Carpenter. The latter was followed in 1871 by Rev. R. M. Webster, who remained until 1875. The next pastor was the Rev. J. S. Norris, who served the church from 1875 until 1882. Then, after a brief interim, the Rev. John Rowland came, and he was followed in 1886 by the Rev. A. L. P. Loomis. In the meanwhile Centralia, the town on the west side of the river, had, like Grand Rapids, been enjoying a steady growth and a considerable part of the congregation resided there, they in fact being in numbers and substance the stronger portion, the East Side (or Grand Rapids) members being unable alone to support a church. All, however, worshipped in the building on the East Side, already referred to, until April, 1888, when the bridge across the river was swept away by a flood and for some time there was no means of crossing except by boat. Thus left temporarily without a church home, the West Side members were thrown upon their own resources, and as a way out of the difficulty sought affiliation with the Methodists. Together they erected a building on Fourth Avenue South, which was called Unity Church and was served for several years thereafter by the Methodist and Congregational ministers who lived on the East Side. Then the two branches of Congregationalists, wishing to merge again, brought out the Methodists and continued to use Unity Church until after the completion of the present church edifice, when it was sold, in November, 1911, to the Masons and is now used as a Masonic Temple. The original church and parsonage on the East Side were sold in 1902 to the Christian Scientists. To resume the line of pastors, it should be stated that the Rev. A. L. P. Loomis was succeeded by the Rev. William Kilburne, who took charge in 1890 and remained until 1896, when he was in turn succeeded by Rev. Fred S. Wheeler, the latter serving as pastor until December, 1898. In July, 1899, the Rev. B. H. J. Shaw assumed charge and he remained until 1904, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Fred Staff, who served for nine years, and under whose pastorate the present church was built. The next pastor was the Rev. Robert Locke, and the latter's successor was the present pastor, Rev. Noel J. Breed, who assumed charge in October, 1918.

The present church edifice, located at the corner of First and Birch streets, is a magnificent stone building of stately and imposing architecture, and was erected at a cost of $50,000. It was made possible by large gifts from some of the wealthy members, E. W. Ellis, George W. Mead, F. J. Wood and Mrs. Frank Garrison contributing $5,000 each, while the other members of the congregation, practically without exception, showed a spirit of self-sacrifice in contributing to the utmost limit of their means. One of the hardest workers for the church was the pastor, the Rev. Fred Staff, who became ill from the effects of over exertion of his mental and physical powers. In 1906 the Saul Preston residence on First Avenue South was purchased and has since been used as a parsonage. The membership of the church is now about 402. Its active societies, aside from the Sunday school, are the Womens Association and various Boys and Guild Organizations.

The First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids.—In 1888 the Rev. Christian Madsen came here as a home missionary and on Jan. 20, 1889 organized in what was then Centralia the First Moravian Church, with a membership of eleven. The little society erected a building—now the Trinity Moravian Church—and held services there. Mr. Madsen was succeeded as pastor by Rev. A. Petterson, who built the present edifice on First Avenue South, a fine brick building completed in 1899, and served both Moravian churches for about seven years, being assisted one year by the Rev. Garhard Francke. The Rev. D. C. Helmich became pastor of the First Moravian Church in 1901 and the Rev. Franz Zeller in 1902. After serving a few months the latter had to relinquish the charge on account of illness and his place was supplied by Rev. Mr. Miller, who was in charge from October, 1902 to January, 1903. The society at this time was not in a flourishing condition, so little interest being manifested that it seemed problematical whether it would continue much longer to exist. But with the coming of the Rev. C. A. Meilicke on Jan. 30, 1903, who has since remained pastor, a new era began, marked by greater spirituality, more active work on the part of all, and material prosperity as an organization, so that the church now exerts a strong moral and spiritual influence in the town. Among its notable achievements was the putting over, without any committee or personal solicitation, a drive for $12,000 (over-subscribed $2,000) for the Larger Life Foundation of the general church, the interest to go to missions, schools and old folks' homes, under the trusteeship of the general church. The present membership is about 450, of whom 340 are communicants. In 1904 the present parsonage was bought. The Christian Endeavor Society has been for many years the first Moravian society of the kind in the state in point of numbers. From this church started the Moravian churches at Rudolph, Kellner and Veedum, and two missions, the Saratoga Union Church and the Ten Mile Creek Mission.

Trinity Moravian Church, located at the corner of Third Avenue North and McKinley Street, Wisconsin Rapids, was started in 1897 as the Scandanavian Moravian Church; upon the erection of a new First Moravian Church, in 1899, the older edifice became the Scandanavian Moravian. The Rev. A. Petterson served both churches during his stay, but when he left separate ministers were secured for the two churches and the Rev. J. J. Groenfeldt came to the Scandanavian Moravian Church, now the Trinity Moravian. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, whose successor, the Rev. Theodore Reineke, served three years till 1920, when the present pastor, Rev. H. Shoechert came. He has made great improvements, having raised the church and put in a basement, built an addition and renovated the interior. The pastor of Trinity Moravian also serves the Moravian Church in Rudolph, and the Union Church in Saratoga Township, the latter arrangement having existed for twenty-five years or more. The present total membership is about 331; communicant membership, 140. The Church is a frame structure.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church in Wisconsin Rapids was founded about about 1890 by Mrs. Sarah Harp, a resident of the city who died in 1919. The society held services in the residences of the members (generally at Mrs. Harp's house) until the erection of a church edifice in 1907. Since this building was sold, April 1, 1922, they have met at the home of Henry Horock, 213 Twelfth Street

North. A new building was planned, funds for which were available, but at a recent conference it was decided to postpone such action until after making a drive for new members, the success of which will determine the size and cost of the church. In this drive they will be aided by the Seventh Day Adventists Church at large. At one time this church had about 60 members but its strength has since been reduced to about four families.

Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church situated at the corner of Fourth Avenue North and Roosevelt Street, Wisconsin Rapids, started in 1908 with about 25 members, by the Rev. C. A. Rosander, of Prentiss, Wis. The newly formed congregation bought the site of the present church and for about twelve years used as a chapel two rooms in the house which at that time stood on the property, the remainder of the house being rented for residence purposes. Services were held one Sunday in each month. Mr. Rosander was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rehner, who was the first resident pastor; he served only six months and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Nordling. For most of the time until 1920 the church was in a pastorate of several churches. After Rev. Mr. Nordling left the Rev. A. E. Monell served as vice pastor until, the Rev. Fred G. Olson, took charge Oct. 1, 1919. Mr. Olson at once cleared away the standing debt of $650 and at the annual meeting of 1920 it was decided to build a new church. The work was started that spring, and the new building a fine brick structure was dedicated in Sept. 1920. The parsonage was built in 1921 and the total value of the property is now conservatively estimated at $25,000. In the last three years the society has increased in strength from about 80 souls to 184.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Rapids, was founded in the spring of 1899 by the Rev. G. Baum with about 18 families. The frame church edifice, situated at the corner of Ninth Avenue North and McKinley Street, was dedicated in December, 1899 and in 1901 a parsonage was built. The Rev. Mr. Baum was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. Wm. Nommensen, who served nine years, his successor being the present pastor, the Rev. G. N. Thurow. A fine brick school building was erected adjoining the church in 1910, and 95 pupils, distributed among the eight grades, are taught in this school by Prof. S. J. Bergemann and Miss Adeline Mittelstaedt. In 1921 a pipe organ costing $3,000 was installed in the church. The congregation now numbers 88 members, there is a Young Peoples' Society of about 70 members, a Ladies' Aid Society of 88 members and a Sunday School of about 150 members.

St. John's Evangelical Church.—This congregation held its first religious meeting April 25, 1915, the church being formally organized with a congregation of five families by the Rev. G. E. Pauloweit at a meeting held May 23, 1915. Previous to the construction of the new church edifice at the corner of North Fourth and Oak Streets, which was started in 1920 and dedicated Sept, 25. 1921, services were held in the old G. A. R. Hall. There are now 110 communicant members; there is a Sunday school with 45 members, a Young People's Society with a membership of 21, and a Ladies' Aid Society numbering about 27. The church edifice is a fine brick structure conservatively valued at $15,000. It is provided with the only "direct shower lighting" system in the city, the lights being placed above the ceiling and the light being softened by passing through diamond-cut lenses. The Rev. G. E. Pauloweit is still pastor and also serves St. John's Evangelical Church in Arpin.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Wisconsin Rapids, was started in the late 70's, and on Oct. 1879, Daniel Rezin, Thomas Rezin, John Albee, Emanuel Dutruit, and S. H. W. Lord as a building committee purchased from Ella R. Cochran and J. Wilbur Cochran the site at Third Avenue North and McKinley Street. Until about 1885 a priest came from Wausau, the first resident priest being Father Gardner. There were many changes in the ministry, and in 1916 the present pastor, Rev. Johannes Rockstroh came. A sanctuary, guild hall and rectory were built in 1898, a portion of the expense being met by the congregation and a part by Bishop Grafton personally, the small remaining indebtedness being cleared away three years later. A baptismal font was placed in the church in 1888, in memory of Lauchlau Alexander MacKinnon, child of a family in the church; and in 1902 Mr. J. D. Witter's bequest of $1,000 was used to purchase a pipe organ. In 1912 the church was thoroughly overhauled and redecorated and four years later the vicarage was enlarged and thoroughly overhauled.

The First Baptist Church, located at Second and Maple Streets, Wisconsin Rapids, was organized by the Rev. C. H. Rust at a meeting held in the Chapel Car "Glad Tidings", June 15, 1903. Rev. D. W. Hurlburt of the Wisconsin State Baptist Convention, conducted the work of the chapel car, and he and Rev. E. B. Edmonds, Wisconsin Sunday School Missionary, a member of the chapel cars organization, assisted the Rev. Mr. Rust in the organization of the church. Mr. Rust remained to further organize the work, and was in charge of it for some time. Services were at first held in rooms rented for the purpose in the down-town district, but in 1905, under the pastorage of Rev. A. L. Putnam, the present beautiful church structure was erected, overlooking the river. The first elected minister after Rev. Mr. Putnam was the Rev. William Barstow, who came in 1908, and was succeeded in 1909 by Rev. M. B. Milne, who remained three years. Substitute ministers then filled the pulpit until 1914, when the Rev. J. F. Dew was elected; he was succeeded in 1916 by Rev. T. C. Hanson, who was followed in the spring of 1919 by the present pastor, Rev. John De Vries. The present membership is about 145, twenty of whom were organized in 1916 as a Polish mission and joined the church at that time. The church has a well attended Sunday School, a Ladies' Aid Society, a Baptist Young Peoples Union, and a branch of the World-Wide Guild, a young ladies' missionary society.

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wisconsin Rapids originated about 1873 when it was founded with eight members by Rev. F. Leyhe, of Kellner, Mr. Leyhe served the congregation until 1886, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. F. Bittner, who remained nineteen years. The Rev. H. Maack served the church after this until 1912, when he was followed by Rev. R. F. W. Pautz, who remained until the present pastor, Rev. F. H. Kretzschmar took charge in 1920. The church now has 600 communicant members. The auxiliary societies are the Walther League, both Senior and Junior departments, with approximately 90 active members, a Ladies' Aid Society with about 85 members, and a parochial school whose enrollment last year was 110 pupils. Heretofore the school has been conducted in the basement of the church building, which was equipped for that purpose, but starting with the next school year it will be housed in the building that was formerly the Seventh Day Adventist Church and that has recently been

purchased by the Immanuel congregation. Mr. E. H. Voskamp is principal of the school, in which the full eight grades are taught, and is also superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an enrollment of 80. The present fine brick church building at Prospect and North Eighth streets was built in 1909. The membership of the church has experienced a very gratifying increase during the last five years.

A Christian Science congregation was organized in Wisconsin Rapids in or about 1904 and has since held meetings in the old Congregational church. In 1915 they remodeled the building, which is located on the East Side, north of the public library.

Fraternal and other social organizations have existed in Wisconsin Rapids since an early period of its history and there are now many such in the city, some belonging to well established orders of national scope, and others being merely local clubs formed for purposes of recreation. A few also, formerly established, have died out. It is designed here to give a brief account only of the more important societies.

It is said that the Masons established a Blue Lodge in Grand Rapids in 1848, but their early records were destroyed by fire and authentic information in regard to the lodge is unavailable. The present Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 128, was organized under dispensation in June, 1861, the petitioners being S. J. Carpenter, Jesse H. Lang, A. Pierce, A. Lamb, Henry Glinton, Robert Farrish, Thomas Barbour, S. H. Pearson and J. Stanley Rood. The lodge obtained its charter in July, 1862, and the first officers were: S. J. Carpenter, W. M.; Jesse H. Land, S. W.; S. H. Pearson, J. W.; J. Stanley Rood, S. D.; Thomas Barbour, J. D.; Robert Farrish, Secy; Abijah Pierce, Treas. In 1867 fire destroyed the then existing records.

Wisconsin Rapids Chapter No. 89, Royal Arch Masons, is now about seven years old, its charter being dated Feb. 16, 1916. It had 32 charter members, its present membership being 102.

Rainbow Chapter No. 87, Order of the Eastern Star, was established early in 1897, its charter being the date of February 17 that year.

Grand Rapids Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 11, 1873, and received its charter Dec. 5, 1873, the charter members being C. L. Powers, F. W. Burt, Oscar Taylor, L. Kromer, Seth Reeves and Jos. L. Cotey. The first officers were: Oscar Taylor, N. G.; C. L. Powers, V. G.; F. W. Burt, Sec'y; and Seth Reeves, Treas. The present membership of the lodge is about 100. Meetings are held in a fine two-story brick building, built in 1911 and owned by the lodge, the lower floor being occupied by the W. G. Henke Co.'s general store and the second floor devoted to fraternal uses.

Riverside Rebekah Lodge No. 12, the woman's auxiliary to the Odd Fellows, was organized with a charter dated June 7, 1898, and is still holding regular meetings.

Oak Camp No. 10, Modern Woodmen of the World, was founded in February, 1894, its charter being issued April 4 that year. It has now 138 members who hold occasional meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Oak Grove Circle No. 12, Woodmen Circle (the woman's auxiliary branch of Woodmen of the World), holds a charter dated March 21, 1903.

Wood Camp No. 1358, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized March 24, 1890. The charter members were C. A. Boorman, W. L. Wood, Jasper Crotteau, A. C. Otto, H. H. Voss, N. H. Robinson, G. S. Beardsley, Christ Nelson, H. C. Timm, W. C. Martin, W. H. Reeves, G. H. Jackson, E. T. Bodette, Thomas Kells, Fred Wollmuth, John E. Daly, Geo. M. Huntington, John P. Nash. The lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall and has a present membership of 225.

Maple Leaf Camp No. 1015, Royal Neighbors of America (auxiliary to the M. W. A.), was instituted May 5, 1898, with 22 members and its charter is dated June 6, 1898.

Wisconsin Rapids Lodge No. 693, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted April 21, 1921, as Grand Rapids Lodge No. 693. The original officers were: W. J. Conway, E. I.; A. G. Miller, E. L. K.; O. R. Roenius, L. K.; J. C. Coniff, Lec. K.; J. A. Jaeger, Secy.; I. P. Witter, Treas.; Sam Church, T.; A. L. Ridgman, E.; W. G. Scott, I. G.; L. M. Schatterer, Chap.; trustees, O. T. Hougen, Ernest Oberbeck, W. H. Carey. The charter changing the name to Wisconsin Rapids Lodge No. 693, is dated Dec. 5, 1920. The lodge has a very beautiful building on Second street, which was dedicated April 17, 1915. During the war the building was thrown open to the ladies of the Red Cross, the whole second and third floors being utilized for home war work purposes.

Wisconsin Rapids Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 373, was founded April 30, 1903, with 73 charter members, since which time the membership has increased to 252. The state convention of the order, held at Wisconsin Rapids, June 20-23, 1916, brought about 4,000 visitors to the city.

Grand Rapids Wisconsin Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, No. 1611, was organized in 1921 with 60 charter mambers. There are now 70 members and weekly meetings are held.

The Beavers, Equitable Fraternal Union and Mystic Workers of the World also have local organizations and there is a Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, which has the name of Wisconsin Rapids Review No. 103.

Grand Rapids Branch No. 104, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin was organized March 3, 1890, with 15 charter members; it now has a membership of 50.

Wisconsin Rapids Council No. 1558, Knights of Columbus, was organized in 1911 with 60 charter members. The first officers were: D. D. Conway, G. K.; A. P. Mulroy, D. G. K.; C. E. Boles, Rec. Secy.; J. L. Reinhart, Fin. Secy.; F. S. Brazeau, Treas.; W. H. Carey, Chan.; F. M. Schnabel, W.; John Carrigan, Adv.; R. F. Johnson, I. G.; C. M. Nash, O. G.; and H. E. Fitch, J. J. Looze and J. L. Nash, trustees. J. L. Reinhart is still serving as financial secretary. Since the council was organized D. D. Conway, W. H. Carey, Arthur Mulroy, Charles Boles, John Nash, Louis Larson and M. L. Carey have served as grand knights. The present membership is 229. The council has engaged in many useful civic undertakings and can always be found in the van when important work is to be done. The members have made their strong christian influence felt everywhere, and have engaged earnestly in both religious and social work. They are pledged to fight all expressions of extreme radicalism tending to bolshevism or anarchy, and have

willingly joined the national movement to carry on an offensive warfare against economic disorders by putting into effect a nation-wide educational program. The K. C. state convention was held in Wisconsin Rapids in 1921, starting on May 24.

Federation of Women's Clubs.—On March 17, 1906, the ladies' clubs of Wisconsin Rapids usually classified as study clubs, were organized as a unit of the state federation. Although called study clubs these organizations have extended their sphere of usefulness aside from the primary one of self culture, which is evidenced by the committees through which the Federation works, which are: Civic Improvement, Library, Art, Schools, Entertainment, Relief, Hospital, Child Welfare, Charity, etc. The work is divided and taken in rotation during the year by the different clubs each of which provides the best available speaker conversant with its work. The Civic Improvement Committee creates sentiment for or against such features as tend to beautify or mar the appearance or healthfulness of the city, and through the efforts of the organization a Park Commission was appointed and a park system projected which has accomplished satisfactory results. The Library Committee co-operates with the librarian of the T. B. Scott Public Library in various ways tending to increase the usefulness of the institution. The School Committee visits all school buildings, noting sanitation, lighting, interior decoration and playgrounds. Unfavorable conditions are reported and corrected. The Art Committee provides each year one or more exhibitions of pictures with accompanying lectures and musical program, and with the proceeds pictures are purchased for the schools. It also strives to create an art atmosphere by bringing art not only into the homes and public buildings but into the street and urges a style of architecture suited to locality and in harmony with the neighboring structures. The Entertainment Committee fills the treasury and arranges for high class lectures and musical entertainments, while the other committees function according to their respective names. The clubs or societies composing the Federation are: the Woman's Club, organized in 1898; the Travel Class, 1898; the Entre Nous Club, 1902; the Sunrise Club, 1919; the Beacon Light Club,; the Historical and Literary Club, and the Needlework Guild of America. The presidents of the Federation from the beginning have been as follows: Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, 1906-1907; Mrs. Earl M. Pease, 1907-1908; Mrs. William F. Kellogg, 1908-1909; Mrs. John H. Rockwell, 1909-1910; Mrs. George M. Hill, 1910-1911; Mrs. William J. Conway, 1911-1912; Mrs. Edward N. Brundage, 1912-1913; Mrs. Guy O. Babcock, 1913-1914; Mrs. Guy Nash, 1914-1915; Mrs. Burton L. Brown, 1915-1916; Mrs. John Roberts, 1916-1917; Mrs. Charles E. Boles, 1917-1918; Mrs. Louis Reichel, 1918-1919; Mrs. George W. Mead, 1919-1920; Mrs. Lee Schlatterer, 1920-1921; Mrs. Rogers J. Mott, 1921-1922.

The Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was authorized and organized April 17, 1909, and was granted a charter Oct. 15 that year. There were 14 charter members and the first officers were: Mrs. Emily Phelps Witter, Regent; Mrs. Caroline K. Hoskinson, V. Reg.; Mrs. Kate Barrows Hambrecht, Rec. Secy.; Mrs. Mae Vaughan, Registrar; Mrs. Louise K. MacKinnon, Treas.; and Mrs. Cecelia K. Gibson, Historian. The chapter now has 37 members and meets once a month during the period from September to June.

Wood County Post No. 22, Dept. of Wis., G. A. R., was formed under a charter dated Dec. 9, 1881, There were 27 charter members, while the present member-

ship is 15. The first officers were: G. J. Jackson, Com.; D. D. Dumaris, S. V. C.; E. H. Luckner, J. V. C.; A. M. Atwood, P. S.; W. E. Simons, Chap.; W. H. Cochran, Q. M.; W. J. Cochran, O. D.; C. S. Warren, O. G.; R. P. Bronson, Adj.; W. H. Brown, Q. N. S.; C. J. Carman, S. M. The other charter members were W. F. King, T. B. Huey, F. W. Burt, G. W. Baker, M. S. Pratt, D. E. Carey, E. A. Tenant, Capt. Jos. L. Cotey, Thomas W. Pitts, Geo. R. Gardner, J. Q. Reverins, M. J. McRaith, J. L. Miller, W. A. Keyes, F. B. Case and T. T. Burr. M. H. Lynn is now commander, and W. H. Getts, Adj.

The Woman's Relief Corps No. 55 was organized soon after the G. A. R. Post. It has now about 60 members. Mrs. W. H. Getts was the first president.

Post No. 9, Wisconsin Department of the American Legion, was established July 9, 1919, with 30 charter members. The Post was named after Corporal Charles Hagerstrom, who was the first man killed in action in France from Wisconsin Rapids. His record in brief is as follows: Enlisted as a private at Wisconsin Rapids, June 28, 1917; left with Troop G contingent of National Guards that summer and was mustered into the National service in Texas. He subsequently went overseas; was engaged on the Haute-Alsace Sector, June 9-22, 1918, and was in the Aisne-Marne offensive between Aug. 1 and Aug. 6, 1918, where he received injuries from which he died Aug. 9, 1918. The first commander of Post No. 9 was R. M. Gibson, who served one year. He was succeeded by Frank Noel, who served a few months—from July, 1920, to Oct. 27, 1920; Dr. Frank N. Pomainville serving out the remainder of the term. The next commander was James Jenkins, July 27, 1921, to March 22, 1922, since which time H. W. Goggins has been commander. The Post, which now has 175 members, meets in the National Guard Armory twice a month.

Post No. 4, World War Veterans, was formed under a charter dated Oct. 20, 1921, and is in active existence.

In honor of the men from Wisconsin Rapids and vicinity who died in the service during the late war, there has been set apart a piece of ground known as Legion Park, which was dedicated May 30, 1922. The land is city property and was parked partly at Legion expense, although the main expense was borne by the Wisconsin Rapids Park Commission. It was then named by Charles Hagerstrom Post No. 9, American Legion, and dedicated. The park contains a concrete swimming-pool with bath (dressing) houses for men and women. Forty trees have been respectively and permanently marked with the names of the honored dead. These names are as follows: Fred Bruderli, Charles Bulgrin, Frederick Case, Gustav Closuit, John A. Fosch, Charles R. Hagerstrom, Archie Hamel, Carl H. Lindstrom, Henry Lipsitz, Paul Manz, Harry Palmer, Corp. Paul Pazourck, Ole Petersen, Edward Semenski, Eugene C. Timlin, Marvin Weingarden, Lawrence J. Akey, Ignace G. Brostowitz, George Babcock, Lieut. John Buckley, Julius A. Budde, Lucius Boltwood, Robert Coates, Max Gewanski, Alex Grundkowski, Robert Huggins, Lucius Jakan, William Kallman, Edward Langer, Harold K. Larson, Alvil E. Miller, Lieut. Francis Potts, (Lieut.) Valentine Weber, Edw. Preston, Henry Podawiltz, George Stocking, Kenneth Stocking, Will Metzger, Curtis Barber, and Anthony Minta.

Of the above, those killed in action were: Paul Pazourek, Gustav Closuit, Charles R. Hagerstrom, Henry Lipsitz, Charles Bulgrin, Edward Semenski, Fred Bruderli, Paul Manz, Archie Hamel, Ole Petersen, Eugene C. Timlin, Carl H. Lindstrom, Frederick Case, Harry Palmer, John A. Fosch and Marvin Weingarden. Lieut. John Buckley met death by accident.

Battery E of the 120th Field Artillery, located at Wisconsin Rapids, was recognized April 18, 1921, and takes the place of the previous organization, which was mustered out to enter the federal service in 1917. William Kraske is captain, C. J. Severance, first lieutenant, and H. H. Stark, second lieutenant. The battery has its headquarters in their armory on First street north.

Wisconsin Rapids Council of Boy Scouts of America—The first effort to establish a Boy Scout organization in Wisconsin Rapids took place in 1917 under the leadership of L. F. Kinnister. This resulted in the establishment of a Boy Scout camp that summer, B. R. Goggins being president of the temporary organization, and enough interest was developed among the boys to make possible the founding of the present council, which was organized in the spring of 1920 by a representative of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, and the membership of which (including the members at Nekoosa, Port Edwards and Biron), is 215 (June, 1922). In 1920 a joint camp was held with the Stevens Point Council at Sunset Lake, Portage County, lasting six weeks or more in the months of July and August and plans were made to hold camp every year. The Council has permanent offices in the Public Library building, Wisconsin Rapids. The officers for 1922, all representative business or professional men, are: C. D. Searls, president; G. F. LaBour vice president; F. H. Eberhardt, vice-president, Biron; J. E. Rohr, vice president, Nekoosa; G. M. Hafenbrack, vice president, Port Edwards; F. H. Muehlstein, treasurer; Guy Nash, scout Com.; E. H. Justice, executive. Chairmen of Committees: W. F. Kellogg, Camp; T. W. Brazeau, Finance; T. M. Mills, Activity; E. G. Doudna, Education; W. H. Reeves, Auditing; R. J. Mott, Program; M. H. Jackson, Vocational-guidance; Guy Nash, Court of Honor. The boys have shown much interest in the organization and have profited by its training. One life was saved at the swimming pool in June, 1922, by a member of the Council, Rogers Garrison, aged 13, whose prompt and successful action was due to his scout training.

The Wisconsin Rapids Rotary Club, No. 501, was organized in May, 1919, with 25 members. There are now 52 members and the club meets every Wednesday in the Masonic Hall. Edgar C. Doudner is president and Earl B. Smart secretary. The first president was Charles Kellogg, and the first secretary L. Horton.

The Bullseye Country Club of Wisconsin Rapids was organized in the summer of 1922. The club's existence was brought about largely through the public spirit of George W. Mead, who bought a tract of over 100 acres on the Wisconsin River two miles below the city, turned it into an excellent golf course, and offered to lease it to a country club, if one should be organized, for $1 per year, this sum being merely for the purpose of maintaining intact his title to the land. The club was formed as a result of this offer, and built a $5,000 club house which was formally opened Aug. 26, 1922. There are now about 100 members; Roy Rogers is president and W. J. Taylor secretary and treasurer. The club took its name from

the old time rivermen's name for the tract of land which now forms the club grounds Bullseye Bluff. The fine golf course built by Mr. Mead is equipped with pipes and pumping engines so arranged that all the greens and even the fairways can be watered and so kept in perfect condition. The course has nine holes and has a total length of 2,664 yards.

The Retailers Association of Wisconsin Rapids was organized in December of 1921 and has at present 60 members; its membership is not restricted to retailers but is open to all who care to join, and includes professional men and others. It is a very active organization; besides the ordinary functions of a Retailers Association it carries on the work ordinarily cared for by a municipal Chamber of Commerce, the local body formed for that purpose not being operative at present. The list of officers of the Retailers Association has remained unchanged since its organization and is as follows: president, C. E. Kruger; secretary and treasurer, T. P. Peerenboom; directors, Ray Johnson, F. E. Kruger, Meyer Fridstein, Ferdinand Link, William F. Glueue, August Gottschalk, and F. J. Benkowski, the last named director having been particularly active in promoting the work of the association.

The Old Settlers Association, formed of the pioneer residents of Wisconsin Rapids, was organized in 1882. On account of depletion of its ranks by death, its surviving members have not held regular meetings for some years past, but during the years of its active existence it performed a most useful function in the life of the community. Among the active workers of the early years of the association may be mentioned the families of J. D. Witter, E. B. Rossier, I. L. Mosher, R. E. McFarland, J. Jackson, R. C. Worthington, L. P. Powers, and F. J. Wood.

The United States census of 1920 gives the population of Wisconsin Rapids as 7,243.

CHAPTER XVI

MARSHFIELD

The city of Marshfield, having a population in 1920 of 7,394, is situated in the northwestern part of Wood County, near the boundary line of Marathon. It is the trade center of a vast sweep of rich agricultural territory, and is a noted cheese-shipping point. Here several railroads form a junction, namely: the Eland Junction to Merrillan and the Fond du Lac to Marshfield branches of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis division (or main line) of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (or "Soo") railway system, together with the Greenwood and Nekoosa branches of the same road.

These railroads give the city substantial commercial advantages, evidenced by the steadily increasing number of wholesale houses seeking Marshfield as a distributing point for central and northern Wisconsin. Within the city limits are many excellent industrial sites with abundant side-track facilities, besides a number of important manufacturing industries, some of which were established many years ago and have justified the most optimistic expectations of their founders. Among other satisfactory developments are the public utility plants and city departments, the commercial houses, theatres, banks, schools, churches, societies and philanthropic institutions, all of which except some of the stores, and perhaps one or two of the smaller or more private societies, will be individually mentioned in the course of this history. In addition to the railroads mentioned, a daily stage is run to Rozellville in Marathon County. Marshfield has never experienced a "boom," but has had a gradual and steady growth. It was named for John J. Marshfield, of Haverhill, Mass., one of the original proprietors of the town site, which, in the forties was embraced in a grant of land to the territory of Wisconsin by the United States Government for the purpose of improving the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was the purpose of the government to make possible steamboat navigation between Green Bay and the Mississippi. Soon after the grant was awarded a company known as the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co. was organized, the moving spirits in the undertaking being Horatio Seymour, Erastus Corning, John Magee, Samuel Marsh, William Butler (all of New York), and B. J. Stevens.

These men entered into a contract with the state to complete the waterways within the purpose of the grant upon condition that lands amounting to 700,000 acres be awarded them and be exempt from taxes for ten years. It was stipulated that improvements be completed within ten years, or by 1866. About the time that the life of the contract ceased a new company was formed, known as the Green Bay & Mississippi Improvement Co., and the land was transferred to the new organization and subsequently divided among the incorporators. In the transfer this immediate locality became the property of John Magee and Samuel Marsh. The land was well timbered and fertile and offered inducements for location.

In 1868 two brothers, Louis and Frank Rivers, the former married and the latter single, settled here, having come from Necedah, Juneau County, this state. They purchased from Marsh a tract of land which included the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Town 25, Range 3, on which in April, 1871, they built a log house which was used as a dwelling, store and tavern, and a little later as a post office also. Its location was on Chestnut Street, corner of North Depot Street, about where the present "Soo" line water tank now stands, and projected somewhat into the street.

In June, 1871, Peter McGuigan arrived and opened a small store and saloon. A number of other settlers came the same year. The Wisconsin Central Railroad (now included in the "Soo" system) was then in course of construction through this region, which did much to stimulate settlement, the first train coming through July 4, 1872. The railroad company bought land along their right of way, and in Marshfield owned every other lot. Later the Fox River Company bought the railroad out, and the lots were put on sale for $25 each, but only a few were sold. A. L. Smith of Appleton, a well known figure in those days, was agent for the owners of the town site and made all sales of land; and J. P. Buck, also from Appleton, acted as field man, estimator of timber, and in similar capacities.

With the advent of the railroad there came more settlers, among them Jerry Couture, G. Hodgdon and Peter Bell, each of whom built a house and started in business. The Hodgdon place was located on the site of the present Marshfield Grocery Store. In the same year (1872) Samuel Marsh died and his property fell to his heirs, among whom was J. J. Marsh, his nephew.

The Rivers brothers and David Vaughan in the meanwhile had started the lumbering industry here. The work was hard for a time, as there was no saw mill in the town, and the logs had to be hauled to the railroad and shipped to Stevens Point and De Pere. David Vaughan logged just east of the Rivers brothers, in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 5. The lumber ran one and three-quarter logs per 1,000 feet and sold for $7 per 1,000.

The embryo village was located in the midst of a tract of hardwood timber and had to be approached through the woods. A road had been cut to Manville, three and a half miles northwest of Marshfield, where there was a shingle mill and a saw mill; also a hotel built by a man named Chandler. In 1876, when E. E. Winch arrived, no streets had been laid out except North Depot Street, which had been cut out for one block. The cut timber was lying all around.

In 1872 the post office was established and Louis Rivers was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he acted until June, 1877, when he was succeeded by E. S. Renne, proprietor of the first drug store here.

There is a difference of opinion among several of the surviving pioneers of Marshfield as to when the first school was started and who was the first teacher. The "History of Northern Wisconsin," published in 1881, says that a school was started in the summer of 1873 with Miss Clara Davis as teacher, and Miss Fanny Baker has also been mentioned as one of the earliest teachers, probably the second; while another authority says that Miss Ella Kelly (a sister of the first Mrs. W. H. Upham) was the first. There is no question, however, but that all three of these ladies taught school in the village at a very early date, though for several years there was no regular school building and the sessions were held at any convenient

place. The firm of Stillman, Brunson & Pettingill, who in the early seventies built a stave and spoke factory here, also put up a little building for a store and office, and for some time let the village use the front room for a school, which was taught by Ella Kelly. The same room was also used occasionally for entertainments. Miss Kelly later kept school on the site of the present residence of Dr. J. C. Hayward. The next school was on the site of Dr. Budge's house and in fact the doctor's house is the same building with some additions and improvements.

The Stillman, Brunson & Pettingill stave and spoke factory, previously mentioned, was the first manufacturing industry in the village. It was located where Miller's cold storage warehouse now is. The concern bought white oak timber, from which they made their staves, and they also found the best spoke timber in this locality. Later, embarrassed for want of means, they sold out to Webster & Lawson, who sent E. E. Winch to Marshfield to look after their timber interests here. Within three or four years he was shipping from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of logs, and some lumber, yearly from this point to Menasha, where the firm had a sawmill and spoke factory.

In 1874 Jerry Couture built the first frame house in the village, on South Depot Street, and his example seems to have been largely followed, as in 1875 Marshfield could boast of 22 frame buildings.

While J. P. Buck, previously mentioned as an agent for the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company, was engaged in locating lands, he met J. J. Marsh at Neillsville, and together they concerted plans for the development of Marshfield. Accordingly, the plat was surveyed in December, 1874, and April, 1875, by N. M Edwards, the record in the register of deed's office showing that the site was owned by six persons, namely: John J. Marsh, unmarried, New York; Adeline M. Merriam, widow, of Topsfield, Mass.; Mary M. Kelly, of Haverhill, Mass., wife of George W. Kelly; George W. Kelly, her husband; Elizabeth C. Marsh, unmarried, and Mary F. Ames, of Haverhill, Mass. The directions to survey dedicate to the public "the streets as highways, Block No. O for public parks, and Lots 13, 14 and 15 of Block L, and Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block A for sites of public school buildings." The plat was described as the northwest quarter of Section 8, Town 25 north, Range 3 east, and was recorded Sept. 9, 1875.

For some years Marshfield was a very unattractive looking place. The houses were small and of cheap construction, and the surrounding country, where the timber had been cut, was covered with stumps, presenting a rather desolate appearance. But the work of improvement was slowly going on, and the establishment of the Upham saw mill in 1879 marked the beginning of a more rapid progress. The community was rough, and as it, like all frontier towns at that time, was well supplied with saloons, which were patronized liberally by a large percentage of the male inhabitants, drunken brawls were not infrequent, though the statement contained in a former historical sketch of the city, (written by high school students in 1914), that before 1880 seven murders had been committeed here, is disputed by several of the pioneer settlers of the town now living. L. Wollesen says that the only killing in early days that he can remember was that of a drunken Indian who had threatened a white man. The Indians owned some land near Marshfield, a part of which they had cleared. A party of German settlers persuaded them to sell some of the cleared land to them and paid them cash for it, whereupon the

Indians came to town and proceeded to get drunk. One big Indian, who was already intoxicated entered a saloon to get more liquor. The proprietor was out, but a man named John Baer was sitting in the saloon and the Indian approached him and demanded liquor. Baer told him that he could not sell him any, and the Indian became angry and abusive. Baer then put him out of the saloon, but the Indian, drawing a knife, ran back to force his way in again, when Baer struck him with a billiard cue, killing him.

The first physician in town was Dr. W. T. Saw, who died in 1880. Frank Kirkland was the first laywer to settle here and A. E. Deming the second. The establishment of law offices, going hand in hand with the stricter enforcement of the laws, had a quieting effect upon the rougher inhabitant and Marshfield became a fairly tranquil and orderly community. The good effect of this was seen in the promotion of various public interests. A statement formerly made (in the school history previously alluded to) that in the summer of 1877 there was only one child of school age in the village (Louis Rivers' daughter being probably referred to) and that she "did not go to school because there was none," seems rather improbable, for, as already noted, school had been taught as early as 1873, and since the population had undoubtedly increased in the meanwhile, some provision must have been made for education. But however that may be, a summer school of two months was held in 1877 in an old frame house on South Depot Street, with Madge Mahoney as teacher. It was soon after that a schoolhouse was built, previously mentioned as having stood on the site of the present Dr. Hayward residence.

The first Sunday School met in this schoolhouse in November, 1878, and on November 27 the same year, the Rev. Jacob Patch, familiarly known as "Father Patch," organized the First Presbyterian Church. After its founding many socials, waxworks, and other entertainments were held. Father Patch, who was from Stevens Point, was a man of strong individuality, a hard worker, and in his way quite a "character." W. G. Hinman remembers him on one occasion getting into his buggy and trying to drive away without untying his horse. His favorite expression, uttered in slow, measured tones, was: "Apples of gold in pictures of silver." (See Prov. 25:11).

In those days total prohibition of the liquor traffic had not been thought of, save perhaps by a few of the most imaginative enthusiasts, but temperance societies, the members of which pledged themselves to personal abstinence, were not uncommon throughout the country, and one was organized in Marshfield in the winter of 1878. It began holding meetings in the schoolhouse, but was soon forbidden the use of that building by the school board, the three members of which—it was the first school board in the village—were all saloon-keepers. The society maintained its organization, however, and helped to lay the foundation of two or more protestant churches.

Previous to 1878 Catholic meetings had been held in the Rivers House; later they were held in the schoolhouse until the building of the Catholic Church in 1880. The Methodist Church was built in 1883. But the individual history of the churches in Marshfield may be found elsewhere in this chapter, except that of the Catholic, which is contained in the separate chapter on The Catholic Church in Wood County, by Rev. William Reding.

In 1880 Louis Rivers built a two-story frame hotel on the west side of Central Avenue and on the north side of North Depot Street, and which burned down on Jan. 23, 1883, catching fire from a defective chimney. While it was in existence its second story was used as a hall for social gatherings, including dances, the music being furnished by the Campbell Settlement (now Rozellville)Band.

About 1880, or 1881, E. S. Renne, Marshfield's first druggist and second postmaster, built a hotel where the Blodgett Hotel is now located. He later sold it to John Gill, and it was burned in 1887, while he was the proprietor. Mr. Gill rebuilt it and later sold out to Foster Bros.

A serious accident occurred on May 20, 1880. About 9:15 in the morning there was a tremendous boom, then a trembling of buildings. Crowds rushed into the streets and with pale faces made their way toward the stave factory. It was found that the boiler had blown up, the cause for which was unknown. J. Renne, a fireman, was blown across the engine-room through the window. He was fatally scalded and died at midnight. Three other men were badly hurt. For some length of time until repairs could be made 60 men were out of work.

Within 15 years of the settlement here of the Rivers brothers and eight years from the laying out of the plat, the village had grown so in size, population and material wealth that its citizens felt the time had come for it to assume municipal rights and privileges. The necessary steps were accordingly taken, and by Chapter 280 of the Laws of 1883 the legislature of Wisconsin organized and created the city of Marshfield, comprising the present territory with what now constitutes the town of Cameron added. The first city election was held the third Thursday in April, L. A. Arnold being elected mayor, J. R. Reily clerk, A. Thomas treasurer, and C. A. Coon police justice. The first meeting of the common council was held at John Girk's residence in the Third Ward. The members were: Mayor Arnold, president; aldermen Ingalls, W. H. Upham, Fornance, Bein, Couture, Cliver, Steinmetz, Girk and Strong.

On Nov. 18, 1903, Cameron was detached and established as a separate township, leaving Marshfield with its present boundaries (see Marshfield in chapter on County and Town Organization).

To give an idea of the business life of the place at this time, the following list is presented as containing mention of the principal business places established here before the close of the year 1882. Dorschel & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries, came in 1880 and their business was managed by Fred Vollmar. Shaurer & Law were conducting a general store and tailor's shop, having come to the village in its infancy. Jos. Rumenoff, a dealer in hardware, located corner of Second Street and Central Avenue, where E. M. Deming's brick building is now had come in 1877, and P. Held, who was in the same business, in 1880. John Gill was conducting the hotel he had bought from E. S. Renne; the Central Hotel was conducted by H. J. Pankow, the Travelers House by Mike Steinmetz, and the Eagle Hotel by John Luis. There were 15 saloons, two meat markets, two furniture stores and a drug store with a line of books kept by Dr. F. L. Hinman (from Rhinelander) and A. E. Miner. The building occupied by this drug store was owned by W. G. Hinman and T. E. Vannedon and is the present location of the Laemle clothing store and Sexton's drug store.

To supplement the above it may be said that W. A. Sexton and his brother bought out Miner, who had previously (about 1881) bought Renne's drug store and had moved it into the building just south of the present Blodgett Hotel. When the Hinman block was built, in the fall of 1882, Miner moved into that, paying $16 1–3 per month rent to Hinman & Vannedon. Dr. F. L. Hinman then went into partnership with him. Sexton was first located where the Winterburn drug store is now.

W. G. Hinman and W. H. Upham conducted a furniture store located on the site of the present Adler block. What is now the First National Bank was then known as the Marshfield Bank, or sometimes colloquially as "Arnold's" Bank, and was conducted by L. A. and C. B. Arnold, their father, G. M. Arnold, also having an interest in the concern. The Marshfield Times was then conducted by C. A. Coon, who in the same year (1883) bought out the Gazette. Within the three previous years, from 1880 to 1883, two German papers had been started, it is said—the Herald and the Wochenblatt—but had failed, and it was not until the following year, 1884, that H. J. Pankow established a successful German paper, the Demokrat, which is the present Wochenblatt.

The advertisements in the Times in 1883 show that there were quite a number of other business and professional men, besides several women, established in Marshfield at this time, and as these advertisers were probably the most energetic and successful representatives of their class, their names and respective lines of business, in spite of some repetitions, are here given. They were as follows:

W. A. Sexton, druggist; Ludolph Wallesen, bricklayer; T. F. Vannedon, contractor; John Luis, proprietor of Eagle Hotel; Marshfield Bank, conducted by Arnold Bros.; Mrs. M. J. Platt, pianos; P. H. Held & Co., hardware; A. Hoerl, meat market; Syme Bros. & Maurer, stave and heading factory; W. H. Budge, drugs and chemicals; Miner & Hinman, druggists; C. M. Upham & Bros., lumber; B. Elvis, jeweler; W. G. Hinman & Co., furniture; J. R. Reilly, insurance; Merkel Bros., meat market; Miss E. M. Rowan, milliner; S. G. McMillin, law office; C. Bulman, boarding-house; Peter Bogrand, photographer; C. B. Warfield & Bros., grocers; J. H. Morel, liquor dealer; Weber & McGraw, house movers; G. W. Keyes, restaurant; J. R. Lawsha, proprietor of the New Cash Store; Carpenter & Felter, carpenters and builders; Dr. Lathrop, physician and surgeon.

Marshfield in 1882 paid one-fifth of the state and county taxes raised in Wood County. It cast one-sixth of the total votes. A tax of $3523 was paid for school houses and the support of schools. The furniture factory turned out fifty bedsteads a day. During one week of that year there were six buildings erected. The Upham Company turned out 15,000 shingles per day and the stave factory made 25,000 staves each day. The following item from the Times in 1882 shows the pride the town took in its booming conditions: "The Spencer House at Spencer stands vacant. Nothing like it can be found here."

After the city was incorporated the first public action taken was to secure fire protection. The carts, hose and pump were procured. The waterworks system was very limited at that time. It was also at a disadvantage, for there was no way of telling the ward when an alarm was given. But, notwithstanding, this new fire department was the talk of the town for a time. An advertisement for the Fourth of July, 1883, is somewhat amusing to us now: "To outsiders

the exhibition of the waterworks will be attractive and interesting." To quote further from the Times:

"On April 30, 1883, Frenchtown, a portion of the city extending along South Depot Street, burned. The fire broke out in Jos. Morel's saloon and spread from house to house very rapidly. All of the buildings on that street, and also three on Main were destroyed. The entire damage was estimated to be $6050, while the insurance was $2600. "In the following year there was another great fire, which destroyed one of our industries. April 9 the Upham saw mill caught fire from the smoke stack and burned so rapidly that all efforts to quench it were in vain. But by fierce fighting and favorable winds the yards about were saved. The mill had a capacity of 70,000 feet per day. Its value was $22,000 and it carried an insurance of $13,000. At this time 150 men were out of employment. But before the roof fell in Mr. Upham had made arrangements to get out timbers for a new mill.

Even in 1884, when Marshfield had reached the age of ten years we find that there did not seem to exist the peaceful, quiet condition that now marks the daily life. We draw this conclusion from an article in the Times of that year: "Sunday evening our city enjoyed its regular drunken row. These things are an established portion of the regular routine of business of our city, and some point on Central Avenue is always selected as the place of show. If an admittance could be charged quite a sum should be realized." But after a struggle of many additional years these occurrences have been overcome and the city has long enjoyed the reign of law and order.

"With the breaking of dawn of the year 1885 over the town of Marshfield came also its 'eve of prosperity.' For many years prior to this the inhabitants had worked side by side in the chafing harness of labor and at last they had their town through the critical stage of its life and were just about to settle down and enjoy the fruit of their labors. The Upham furniture factory had been rebuilt as was the Presbyterian Church, which had been burned. The voluntary fire department was well organized and the hose-house and city lock-up were situated where the Demokrat printing office now stands. Business in every line was prosperous and at the close of each week it was nothing unusual to have a dance or some other public amusement in which almost all of the people took part. There was no distinct social line, and every one worked for the interest of the town in general. They had their amusement and so the town prospered. Old settlers said "Such good times can never last," and finally the fatal day came.

"June 27 is the anniversary of the big fire of 1887—that most eventful of all days in our local history, when Marshfield was nearly wiped off the map, 250 buildings being destroyed, causing a loss to property owners of over a million. The terrible and exciting scenes of the conflagration are as vividly pictured on the minds of those who lived here then as if it had occured the present year. The fire seems to stand out so strongly in the minds of the people that the several years immediately preceding it are blank to them and everything is dated from the fire. Every citizen was more or less affected, some losing everything and others the means of livlihood." The following account of the disaster is given mainly as printed in the Marshfield Times on the following day.

"At 11:49 a. m., Monday, fire was discovered in the lumber yards of the Upham Manufacturing Co. The fire started about the center of the yard and when the fire department arrived the flames had covered three large piles of lumber. Soon the Banner mills and elevator, the furniture factory, planing-mill, veneer works, dry houses, warehouses and paint shops, westward to the saw mill, and the whole Upham Co.'s immense plant were in ashes. Eastward the flames swept to the Cramner & Sons' livery barn and the Travelers' Home, with barn, having in the meanwhile crept northward to the Wisconsin Central water tank and depot, the beer warehouses and lumber piles of Adam Haffer, S. L. Nason and M. J. Powers, and to the First Ward, sweeping everything before them. Efforts were made to keep the flames from crossing the street, which was the key to the main business portion of the city. This, too, proved unavailing, the engineer being driven from the pump, several hundred feet of city hose and the hook and ladder cart being burned and several of the yard hydrants opened. Quickly the flames leapt across the street to the Central House and barn of G. I. Follett, crept down South Depot Street, taking J. Kohl's blacksmith and wagon shop, Henry Moldenhauer's saloon, the Demokrat office, Lizzie Kreb's millinery store and dwelling, A. Hoerl's meat market, J. Cannivet's saloon and Schmidt's store on the corner of Central Avenue and South Depot Street. Thence south the flames backed against the wind, sweeping Fassbender's tailor shop, Thomas Mersen's saloon and residence, F. Gotch's barber shop, Sim Courniou's saloon, Berg's blacksmith's shop, N. Lahr's saloon, Kohl's market and bakery, Pflum's harness shop, Merton's Hotel and saloon. Here another attempt was made to stay the backward-marching element by covering the Upham store. For a time the prospects were flattering, several buildings having been blown up with dynamite. But fate was against every effort and soon the building was in flames, which spread from there to Hartl's Hotel and saloon, and city hall and the Tremont House. The Clark House, E. Lindsley's building, Miss Powers' millinery store and the Ingalls building fell in their turn. In the meanwhile the Thomas House, two blocks off, took fire and down Central Avenue came the all-devouring element. Doll's residence and furniture store, Noll Sons hardware store, A. Thomas shoe shop, N. Berg's residence, B. Elvis jewelry store, F. Thiessen's harness shop, E. Derby's store, the Stilp building, Bogrand's photograph gallery and residence, Froelich's cigar factory and residence P. Beaver's pop factory, with three residences on Maple Street. Simultaneously the flames had jumped to the Vannedom block, wiping out Vedder & Co., Kautsky's and Sexton's, the Masonic hall, Farrow & Company's restaurant, Headstream & Headstream, notions and jewelry, Budge's drug store, Mrs. Smith's millinery and residence, J. Morel's saloon and residence, W. L. Briggs' clothing store and residence, the Marshfield House, Thorps residence, Springborn's residence, Norton's residence and two tennement buildings belonging to Anton Hersch, the post office building, Lathrop's office, Cole & Pors office, J. Seimetz hotel and saloon, Mess Union Market, the American House and barn, Hubl's furniture shop, Gerwing's store, Seubert saloon and residence, J. Meidl's meat market, Schmerler's shoe shop, M. Rapp's residence, Erion's residence and barn, Marzahl & Hoelz cigar factory and P. Weber's residence. Here the progress of the flames was stayed.

On the North Side in the First Ward, besides the beer houses and lumber, burned the warehouses of the Upham Co., J. Couture's and C. Guckenberger's

saloons. The residences of Dr. H. A. Lathrop, O. W. Saunders, James Johnson, S. Evans, E. S. Renne, F. A. Cady, James Tallant and some thirty others were in ashes. "At 12:00 o'clock assistance was asked from Stevens Point, which was sent at 1:30), too late to be of much service with the engine but in time to do good service in saving property." Aid was also rendered by the fire department of Chippewa Falls. The people of Nasonville, Spencer, Colby, Auburndale and Hewett were also out in force and rendered valuable service in saving goods. The total loss amounted to about $1,000,000, the loss of the Upham Manufacturing Co. being about $300,000 alone, a large part of the lumber burned belonging to Sanger, Rockwell & Co. of Milwaukee. The insurance in general was light and in many instances there was none at all."

As soon as the news of the disaster was received by the neighboring cities they vied with other in sending assistance, and supplies of all kinds were soon pouring in. With a resolute spirit the people of Marshfield set to work at once to repair the disaster, Maj. William H. Upham setting the example. The city was cleaned of the thieves who had flocked in intent on loot, and building operations were begun as soon as the debris of the fire could be removed. The work of reconstruction progressed rapidly and in a few months a new city of substantial brick blocks had risen phoenix-like from the ashes of the old. These new and solid brick blocks numbered about sixty, and are practically standing today. Real estate in business localities commanded from $40 to $80 per front foot. A newspaper review of the situation in December, 1887, six months after the fire, showed that the city practically recovered from the disaster and was enjoying a high degree of prosperity. There were eight religious organizations, with as many church edifices, and three schools, one public and two private. There were two fine hotels, the Tremont and Thomas Houses, each a three-story brick building. Two newspapers were published—the Times, edited by Thomas S. Norton, and the Demokrat, a German paper, whose proprietor was H. J. Pankow. The largest manufacturing plant was that of the Upham Manufacturing Co., and in addition there were a number of others, including stave mills, hub and spoke factories chemical works, foundry and machine shops, artificial stone work, etc. There were also many handsome and costly residences. The population of the city was about 3,500. William H. Upham was then mayor.

During the next two or three years the city was steadily growing and every thing was booming. At the banquets of the societies and clubs those giving toasts and speeches always mentioned the thriving condition of Marshfield, the center of a great farming community.

"The electric light and waterworks were established in June, 1889. The Marshfield Light Infantry was organized and mustered into service with C. W. Allen as captain and E. E. Ames as first lieutenant. During this year the First Ward School was completed and the Central Avenue frame school was also in course of construction. A movement for a fair was started at a meeting of the council and business men. A soap factory came here and it was rumored that a box factory would come if enough capital could be raised. The city was putting itself to the front in hopes of getting the state's prison located here. The Omaha road began the line which connects Marshfield with Neillsville and this virtually started the Marshfield railroad boom. The Marshfield News was established by

Adam Paulus and John P. Hume in 1889. The Korth Opera House was built in 1890 and was destroyed by fire in 1894. It was a very large building situated on the lots where the Episcopal Church and post office are now. The material used in the construction was all of the very best, and in consequence of the fact the building surpassed the present opera house, and indeed it would have been the pride of any city twice the size of this."

Having thus given an outline sketch of Marshfield's life and growth up to comparatively recent years, with an account of the great catastrophe which gave it a temporary setback, but from which it soon fully recovered, it is now necessary to fill in the outline by a more circumstantial mention of those things which have been the largest factors in that growth, or have been developed out of it, as the business enterprises, public utilities, schools, churches and societies. Between them all there has been more or less reciprocal action, as in the human body, where every organ in performing its proper functions helps to perfect and preserve the vitality of the whole. As the general advancement of a community depends chiefly upon its material resources, the more important business enterprises will be first glanced at, excepting only those mercantile enterprises an account of which is contained in the biographical part of this volume, and perhaps a few others for which data was not available. As already mentioned, the stave and spoke factory of Stillman, Brunson & Pettingill was the first manufacturing industry in the village and a sketch of its fortunes may be found in the biography of E. E. Winch.

Among the important industries of Marshfield which have been developed from very modest beginnings, and enjoyed a long and healthy growth is the Upham Manufacturing Company, which has been with us for more than forty years, and is as vigorous today as at any previous period of its existence. Moreover: its stability under varying conditions, due to the guiding hand of its founder, William H. Upham, who acts as its pilot, has had a beneficial effect upon the business life of the community generally. To eliminate the Upham Manufacturing Company in a review of Marshfield history would be equivalent to cutting out a large part of that history; for in many of the larger things pertaining thereto the history of the company has been an inseparable portion of the history of the city. The business was started in 1879 by Major William H. Upham in co-partnership with his brother, C. M. Upham, the former being the resident partner. A saw mill with a capacity of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 feet per year, in conjunction with a small supply store, represented the industry in its initial stage. In 1881 a furniture factory and veneer works were added and operated under two distinct company names—the Marshfield Furniture Co. and the Marshfield Veneer Works. In 1883 the present corporation was formed, and in course of time, as the business throve, new departments were added and additional buildings erected. In 1884 the saw mill was destroyed by fire, and in 1887 the entire plant was burned to the ground. It was immediately rebuilt on a larger and more expensive scale, and its prosperity continued to increase. In 1890, ten years after its founding, this business included the following departments: (1), the lumber interests, the saw mill having a capacity of 22,000,000 feet per annum, both hardwood and pine lumber being manufactured; (2), the furniture department, the shipments amounting to 30 cars a month; (3), the flour mill, with a capacity of 225 barrels a day; (4), the grain elevator, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels; (5), the general store,

occupying one of the finest and most expensive buildings in the city; (6), the Marshfield and Southern Railway, ten miles long, built by the company for the purpose of reaching their timber land; (7), the land and timber interests, the company owning 40,000 acres of timber land tributary to Marshfield, supplying various sorts of timber; (8), the water works; and (9), the electric light plant. The two latter are now owned and operated by the city, and some other changes have been made, but in most respects the plant is conducted along the same lines today as it was a number of years ago, with H. Upham still at its head. (See biographies of William H. and Frank R. Upham).

The Marshfield Stave Company was started about 1879 by Alexander Syme and brother, of Menasha, who had a factory at Clear Lake, Wis. Henry N. Maurer was engaged by them to come to Marshfield and take charge of the plant, they giving him an interest in the business, and after awhile the concern was known as Syme Bros. & Maurer. They had a good-sized factory, with one set of stave machinery and one set of heading machinery, the plant covering about two blocks in Ward six, near the "Soo" depot. Later the Syme interests were purchased by Mr. Maurer, and about June, 1894, E. E. Winch bought a half interest in the business. When suitable stave and heading timber was beginning to get scarce, Mr. Winch in 1898 built an excelsior factory, thus turning the original plant into a combination mill. In 1899 he bought out Mr. Maurer and for the next 14 years was the sole owner of the plant. He then took in E. A. Upham and Frank Martle as partners, and they both remained in the firm for four years, when Mr. Winch bought Mr. Upham's stock. Mr. Martle continuing to hold his. The hard times following the World War caused the plant to be closed down and at present it is not operating. It consists of a number of buildings and its water supply is derived from a well 180 feet deep that was drilled into the solid rock many years ago. The water in this deep well of the factory raises to a level of 40 feet from the surface, at which it always remains.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, one of the largest and most important concerns in the city, was established by William Henry Roddis, who in 1894 came to Marshfield and bought out the Hatteberg veneer factory located in the east end of town. Within the next 25 years he developed the business into one of the largest industries of its kind in the country. It is now included in the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, of which he was president, and addition to the plant in Marshfield the company has a large saw mill at Park Falls, Wis.

Felker Bros.' Manufacturing Co. was organized at Kendall, Wis., in 1903. In 1906 the concern moved to Sparta and in December, 1908, to Marshfield. The first building erected here was a wooden structure, steel sheeted, and was finished for occupancy March 30, 1909. It measured 60 by 88 feet and stood on the site of the present building. Later on, in the fall of 1911, more factory space was added, including two floors 36 by 72 feet, and a second story for the original building. On the night of December 4, 1915, the plant was destroyed by fire, being totally wiped out in two and a half hours. By good fortune, however, or rather by good judgment, it had been insured, and by Dec. 10, 1916, a new building of of brick and steel mill construction arose on the same site, and this was the first unit of the present plant to be erected. Further units were added in 1920, maintaining the total plant area all on one floor, the building being strictly fire-proof,

with modern heating, lighting and plumbing, making it one of the finest daylight plants in the state. The lines of business include the well known Perfection galvanized steel stock and storage tanks, welded steel hauling-tanks, gasoline and oil storage tanks, pneumatic pressure tanks, stock tank heaters, feed cookers, Perfection Keystone galvanized steel well casing and other related lines. An adequate force of salesmen is regularly maintained on the road, besides which a rapidly growing business with jobbers is conducted, the distribution covering practically the entire Mississippi Valley. The present officers are: A. G. Felker, president; D. L. Miller, vice president; L. H. Felker, secretary, and R. T. Finucane, treasurer.

Blum Brothers Box Co. was incorporated Jan. 10, 1921, with Paul L. Blum as president and treasurer, Peter Blum vice president, and John A. Blum secretary. The business had been started by Paul L. and John A. Blum in 1911 and conducted up to 1921 as a partnership concern. The factory turns out annually about 1,500,000 cheese boxes (in seven sizes) and about 400,000 butter tubs, which are handled direct from the factory to the consumer, a large part being delivered by auto truck and by team, and the balance by rail. The business done amounts annually to about $550,000. The company employs about 100 people and to secure its material does its own logging. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and is electrically lighted. It consists of a boiler, engine, and machine shop, 30 by 60 feet; filing-room, 15 by 28; fuel room, 16 by 22; manufacturing room and dry kiln (two stories), 62 by 176; vat room, 16 by 18; office and warehouse, 50 by 100; garage 20 by 40; stable 24 by 40; and cut-off saw shed, 12 by 30. The location is on West Ninth Street.

The Sparr Cereal Co., now one of the leading industries of Marshfield, was built by the W. H. Upham Co. in 1884, as a part of their manufacturing interests. Its plant and buildings were completely destroyed in the great fire which visited Marshfield in May, 1887, but the Upham people immediately rebuilt these, and operated it until November 1909, when it was sold to the C. J. Sparr Co. It continued under the management of Mr. Sparr until February, 1921, when he retired and a re-organization was effected, the new company being incorporated under the same name, but with Louis A. Salter as general manager. In the spring of 1922 Mr. Salter traded his interests in the company to H. C. Koenig, who is now at the head of the concern, Mr. Salter having subsequently removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. The equipment consists of the milling plant, elevators, and storehouses; it has a daily capacity of 200 bbls. wheat flour, 100 bbls. rye flour, 100 bbls. corn products, and 75 tons of feed. Grains, all Western grown, are milled into wheat flour, sold mostly in Chicago; rye flour, the bulk of which moves to New York for export; and hominy and dairy rations, which find their chief market in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They manufacture a total of 48 different items, chief of which is "Gold Bond" wheat flour, a product of high quality and widely known.

The Lang & Scharmann Machine Works originated in 1891. George J. Lang in 1886 started to learn the trade of machinist in the shop of R. H. Howarth, and remained there three and a half years, when the shop burned down. Mr. Howarth rebuilt it on a small scale and soon after Mr. Lang with Louis Christenson bought the business. A year later Mr. Christenson's interest was purchased by Otto

Scharmann of Marshfield, and the present firm of Lang & Scharmann was formed. The original plant, on South Cedar Street, was operated for about four years, at the end of which time the firm bought lots on West South Depot Street and erected a brick shop 30 by 90 feet in dimensions, and later added foundry equipment, erecting an addition to the plant 40 by 50 feet to accommodate that department; a brick garage 60 by 90 feet was also built, and these with the ground and equipment, comprise the present plant. They do a very large and successful business.

The Johnson Manufacturing Co. had its origin in 1910, when Alexander Johnson, then a postal employee at Marshfield, began making gloves as an experiment, using a barn to house these activities. The experiment was a success, and from this humble beginning an industry of no small proportions has arisen. In 1911 a plant was erected at 809 South Central Avenue, machinery representing an investment of $3,000 was installed, and the manufacture of gloves, cheese bandages, cloth circles, and butter cloths was begun. Two stories have been added to the original one story plant, which measures 42 by 70 feet, and the machinery investment has been increased to $18,000; as many as sixty people are employed at one time, and the distribution of the product extends from the Carolinas to Portland, Ore. Alexander Johnson is president of the company; the other officers are Grant and Wayne Johnson, his sons, and Marcus A. Hansen.

The Stewart Storage Battery Co. was founded at Chicago in February of 1921 and was moved to Marshfield in July of the same year; here they moved into the building formerly occupied by the Franklin Automobile Company on Central Avenue. E. J. Stewart was the founder of the company, which is a stock corporation; its officers, all of whom reside in Marshfield, are E. J. Stewart, president; E. V. Galvin, vice president; and R. A. Sleeper, secretary and treasurer. It is one of the largest of Marshfield's manufacturing industries; it manufactures approximately 150 storage batteries per day, and has a distribution covering Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and reaching as far east as Massachusetts; it has a branch distributing house located in Kansas City.

The New Marshfield Bedding Co. was incorporated Jan. 17, 1915, and built its plant the same year; E. H. Furstenburg is president and William A. Martin secretary and treasurer. Mattresses, springs, and porch swing hammocks are manufactured and distributed over about two-thirds of the state, and the product is becoming widely known. Additions to the plant were made in 1919 and in 1920.

The Marshfield Manufacturing Company, on North Depot Street, has been operated by Henry Kalsched and Adam Hafer since 1896. A large mail-order business in bee keepers' supplies, covering the entire United States and parts of Canada, is carried on; in the manufacture of these goods all the wood work is done at the plant here, the necessary metal parts being bought from manufacturers in the East. The active operation of the plant is now carried on by Mr. Kalsched. though Mr. Hafer, now living in Milwaukee, still retains an interest in the concern.

The Marshfield Brick Co. was organized by Louis A. Hartl in 1917. The plant, having a capacity of 36,000 per day, is located one mile north of the city limits of Marshfield. The company has specialized in the production of a high-grade face brick which has come to have a wide distribution.

The Libby, McNeil & Libby pickling station was acquired by its present owners about 1912, having previously been owned by the F. H. Witters Co. of Marshfield, who built it about 1905. It is one of the eighteen plants of this nature owned by the Libby Company in this state and under the supervision of John Ballam, state manager for the company.

The Reichert Chemical Manufacturing Co. was incorporated in May, 1919, with Carl C. Reichert as president and manager; F. G. Lundy, vice president; H. G. Hambright, treasurer; and F. W. Fornefelt, secretary. The company's factory and plant are located at 1306 South Central Avenue, and the concern is doing a large and increasing business in the manufacturing of polishes, oil cleaners and similar compounds, their goods being known as the "Everite Products." It is likely that the plant will be enlarged in the near future.

The Elgentone Manufacturing Co., producing phonographs, all kinds of cabinets, bakers' baskets, bath tubs, kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, etc., was established about 1918 by Adolph Paulsten, now removed from Marshfield. The plant was purchased in 1920 by William Hoffman, who is now operating it with Fred Mitsch as manager. The product has a wide distribution; at the present time the company is specializing in the manufacture of refrigerators, and plans to make this its most important line.

Brickheimer & Thorn, operating a feed mill at 210 East Sixth Street, bought their plant from Dodge Hooker of Wausau, and it was opened for business under their ownership May 1, 1921. Previously they were dealing in coal, hay, and potatoes in an adjoining building. The present plant was built by Dodge Hooker about 1916, but he had been operating a similar plant in Marshfield for some years previously. The present owners do wholesale grinding and in addition carry on a business in coal, flour, feed, grain, hay, potatoes, and live poultry.

The S. Miller Fruit Co., operating a cold storage plant and doing a large wholesale fruit business, had its beginning in 1901 when S. Miller entered the produce business in Marshfield on a small scale. In 1915 the fruit company was incorporated for $20,000, and the cold storage company in 1919 for $200,000. Mr. Miller is president and manager. A large modern plant, four stories high and 44 by 230 feet in dimensions, was erected at 101 North Central Avenue in 1920.

The Ripon Produce Co., H. A. Bumby president, and A. E. Wells, secretary and treasurer, operate two manufacturing plants—one in Ripon and the other in Marshfield—their products being butter and cheese. The original business was established in 1870 and the concern incorporated in 1900; thus it has an existence of more than half a century. They have sales houses at Negaunee, Mich., Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., and at Chicago and Rockford, Ill. The Marshfield branch handles about 13,000,000 pounds of milk annually and have an output of 1,000,000 pounds of butter, and this, with about a similar quantity from the Ripon plant, is shipped to the sales houses above mentioned. The Marshfield plant draws its milk supply from a radius of about 60 miles.

The Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Company, operating a modern department store in Marshfield, had its beginning in a small board shack erected just after the fire of 1887 had wiped out the business district of Marshfield. This building, located on the site now occupied by the Marshfield State Bank, was put up by P. J. Kraus and I. P. Tiffault to temporarily house their newly formed mercantile

business, the firm then being known as Tiffault & Kraus. This building was occupied until October of the same year, when the business was moved into a brick building that had been erected on the site of the present Penney Store. In 1891 Mr. W. H. Kamps bought out Mr. Kraus, and the firm was known as Tiffault & Kamps until 1897, when it was incorporated as the Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Company, with I. P. Tiffault as president and W. H. Kamps as secretary and treasurer, and under this arrangement it still continues. At the time of incorporation a building was purchased at 211-213 South Central Avenue, and this building, with the addition of a second story and other enlargements and improvements, is the store now occupied. It is a typical metropolitan department store, of which the city can well be proud, its white Glazed Tile front and beautiful display windows beautify the down-town section of the city, and the variety and quality of goods handled places at the doors of the citizens shopping facilities to be equalled only in the large centers of population.

The Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. was founded in 1912 by a group of farmers who subscribed for its stock. A mill was purchased at that time from Peter Rasmussen, and an elevator to be operated in conjunction was built later. The mill does wholesale grinding, running about 35 carloads per year in this department.

Other manufacturing industries, adding importance to Marshfield's industrial life, include the Whitehouse Cigar Co., owned by the firm of Kohl & Hermann; the Marshfield Candy Co.; the John G. Hoelz cigar factory; the Hub Bottling Works; the ice cream manufacturing plant of Ralph J. Baker; the Marshfield Bottling Works, and a number of creameries, cheese factories and dairies.

The C. E. Blodgett and the R. Connor interests are also among the most important in Marshfield, as contributing to the modern business developments of the city, but the editors were unable to obtain detailed information in regard to them.

The First National Bank of Marshfield came into existence in December, 1880, as a branch of the Clark County Bank of Neillsville and was under the supervision of Llewellyn A. Arnold. A few months later, early in 1881, connections were severed with the Neillsville bank and thereafter it was known as the Marshfield Bank and was conducted by C. M. and L. A. Arnold. In 1882 C. B. Arnold became a member of the concern and took part in the management. G. M. Arnold, father of L. A. and C. B. Arnold, was president of the bank, but took no part in the management. The bank was located on the 26-foot frontage one door south of the Blodgett Hotel, then named the Tremont Hotel. It was a frame building erected by C. H. Clark as the first home of the Marshfield Times, the first paper printed in Marshfield. In order to make room for the bank the printing-office was moved into a woodshed in the rear of the building. In 1887, when fire destroyed the greater portion of the city, the building in which the bank was located was destroyed. The safe and the greater part of the bank's records and books were taken from the building before it burned and moved to the center of Central Avenue and covered with carpets taken from the Tremont Hotel. These were saturated with water and after the fire was subsided the safe and records were found in good condition. The remains of the bank, as it were, were then moved into the front room of the L. A. Arnold home, now the F. R. Upham residence,

where the banking business was conducted during the rebuilding period. In 1888 the bank completed and moved into a new building, located where Mechler & Sons jewelry store is now, and which they occupied until 1921. After becoming domiciled in its new quarters its resources increased very rapidly, due largely to deposits made by those receiving payment from insurance companies for fire losses, until they nearly reached the two million mark. In April, 1891, the bank was sold by the Arnold Company to a company of Marshfield citizens and reorganized as the First National Bank, with a capital of $50,000, which has since been increased to $150,000. The first officers of the new First National were: W. H. Upham, president; Adam Hafer, vice president; W. D. Harshaw, cashier; E. L. Reese, assistant cashier. Mr. Harshaw resigned as cashier April 2, 1894, and Mr. Upham as director Jan. 8, 1895. The following named were elected officers, Jan. 14, 1895: Adam Hafer, president; William Uthmeier, vice president; E. L. Reese cashier; E. S. Schmidt, assistant cashier. E. S. Schmidt resigned Sept. 6, 1897, and was succeeded by John Seubert, who was elected the following January and continued in office four years. E. L. Reese resigned as cashier May 22, 1906, and was succeeded by H. C. Hambright the following July, who still occupies the position. Adam Hafer resigned as president May 4, 1907, and was succeeded by B. F. McMillan. Mr. McMillan died Nov. 12, 1918, and J. C. Marsh was elected in his place. William Uthmeier died May 27, 1917, and was succeeded as vice president by P. J. Schaefer. The present officers are: J. C. Marsh, president; P. J. Schaefer, vice president; H. G. Hambright, vice president and cashier; Adolph Kleinheniz, assistant cashier, and A. J. Rasmussen, assistant cashier. The directors are: J. C. Marsh, P. J. Schaefer, F. A. Noll, W. G. Sexton, William Hipke and H. C. Koenig. On April 1, 1922, a consolidation was effected with the Marshfield State Bank. The construction of the magnificent building now occupied by the institution was started in April, 1920 and the bank moved into it and opened business November 21, 1921. This building, the exterior dimensions of which are 52 by 105 feet, was designed and its construction superintended by Arthur Guilbert, architect, of Racine, Wis. It is said to be the finest bank building in the state, and its luxurious magnificence must be seen to be rightly appreciated. Neither pains nor expense were spared to make it unique as a model home of finance, and the result more than met the highest expectations. Its substantial and modern construction, combined with Grecian elegance of design; its artistic interior decorations and luxurious fittings, in which not a single thing has been omitted that could contribute to the convenience and comfort of officers, employees and patrons alike leaving nothing unthought of or to be desired even by the most fastidious, taken altogether form a work of art both complete and perfect which would of itself be sufficient to put Marshfield on the map if there were nothing else in the town.

The Marshfield State Bank, now consolidated with the First National, was organized in November, 1907, and was chartered Feb. 2, 1908, by C. E. Blodgett, of Marshfield, Richard Roll, Sr., of Hustisford, and Amos Roll of Hustisford. It was capitalized for $50,000, and began business at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street West, in a humble building 18 by 35 feet in ground dimensions. This building continued to be the home of the institution until 1918, when a modern two-story brick building, 37 by 84 feet, was erected on the old site. The bank was

on the ground floor and the upper story consisted of offices for rental. The interior of the bank was beautifully finished and had a complete modern equipment. The capitalization of the bank remained at $50,000, and its statement dated Dec. 31, 1921, showed the surplus and undivided profits to be $23,649.51, with deposits of $738,206.83. The banking house, furniture and fixtures were valued at $35,438.04. The surplus and assets were placed at $1,100,000. The board of directors consisted of William Hipke, H. C. Koenig, Amos Roll, J. W. Salter, Hugo Wegener, William Welter and C. J. Sparr. The officers were: William Hipke, president; H. C. Koenig and Richard Roll, Jr., vice presidents, Amos Roll, cashier, and J. C. Cundy, assistant cashier. On Jan. 24, 1922, the bank suffered a heavy loss by fire which ruined practically the entire interior of the building upstairs and down, and on April 1, 1922, it surrendered its charter and was consolidated with the First National Bank of Marshfield.

The American National Bank, Marshfield, was incorporated Dec. 28, 1891, as the German American Bank, with a capital of $25,700.00, the original stockholders being R. Dewhurst, H. W. Mauer, R. L. Kraus, John Brinkman, M. Steinmetz, Frank Cramer, W. D. Connor, P. N. Christensen, F. A. Noll, E. M. Deming, C. S. Vedder, John Rausch and B. F. McMillan. R. Dewhurst was president, R. L. Kraus vice president, and O. G. Lindeman cashier. Business was begun in June, 1892, on the present site at 205 South Central Avenue. On June 18, 1900, the institution was re-organized and became a national bank under the name of the American National Bank, of Marshfield, with a capital of $50,000.00, a surplus of $10,000.00 and assets of $150,000.00. In 1912 the building was remodeled and is now fireproof, with a brown sandstone front and a full modern equipment inside. In October, 1919, the capital of the bank was increased to $150,000.00, surplus $35,000.00, and the assets at the present writing, Sept. 1, 1922, total over $1,600,000.00. The bank is one of the strong financial institutions of the county and an important factor in its business life. The present officers are: W. D. Connor, president; P. N. Christensen, vice president; T. D. Spalding, vice president and cashier; J. Leinwander, assistant cashier; and J. L. Stauber, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of W. D. Connor, P. N. Christensen, E. M. Deming, Ben Lang, Louis Hartl, L. E. Gilson, R. Connor, Frank Cramer and Henry Kalsched.

The latest addition to Marshfield's financial institutions is the Cloverland State Bank, which was incorporated Oct. 16, 1922, with a capital of $50,000.00, for the purpose of doing a general banking business. The old State Bank building, injured by fire in January, 1922, has been taken over, repaired and remodeled. The officers and directors—all Marshfield men—are: Officers—L. E. Gilson, president; Otto Peterson, vice president; J. H. Cundy, cashier. Directors—L. E. Gilson, Otto Peterson, J. H. Cundy, Louis Heil, Joseph Whittington, W. W. McCulloch and Wayne Deming.

The Marshfield Chamber of Commerce was organized March 1, 1918, under the auspices of the American City Bureau, and has about 175 members. Its building, at 105 West Third Street, was originally occupied by Dr. K. W. Doege, but was then located on the site where the present W. J. Purdy Junior High and Vocational school now stands. After being taken over by the Chamber of Commerce in 1919 it was moved to its present site on ground leased by the Marshfield State

Bank interests; the necessary office space was set aside and the balance was turned into a public rest room, with all facilities for the accommodation of the general public, which was opened in October of 1919, and at which the registrations have amounted to about 1,000 per month. Previous to the acquisition of these quarters the Chamber was located in the City Hall building. It was very active in all war work, being headquarters for all liberty bond drives and philanthropic organizations; through its efforts the People's Gas Co. and the Marshfield Building and Loan Association were brought into being; and it has assisted in enlarging the industrial life of the city. During recent months it has specialized in protecting the general public from the activities of business and other enterprises which were not bona fide.

The Marshfield Rotary Club, No. 522, was granted a charter Aug. 1, 1919, and now includes most of the leading business and professional men of the city. Among the more notable of its accomplishments was its work in connection with the establishment of the soldiers' memorial at Marshfield, a work which was started by the president of the club and in the raising of funds for which a committee of the club rendered valuable assistance.

The first newspaper in Marshfield was the Marshfield Times, a Republican weekly, which was started in the latter part of the year, 1879 by Charles H. Clark, who about that time came to this city from Centralia (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids), where he had started and conducted for a few months the Centralia Enterprise. It is also said that Clark, in 1880, started a German paper, which he called the Wood County Herald, but which he discontinued after a year. According to another account, he printed one side of the Times in German. The paper, as printed in English had a long existence and passed through a number of hands. In 1882 Clark sold it to Charles A. Coon, who in June, 1883, bought out the Gazette and united the two papers under the title of the Times and Gazette. The Gazette had been started on June 17, 1882, by A. E. Deming and Dr. Isaac W. Hanna in opposition to the candidacy for Congress of Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, as it was generally believed at the time that Mr. Stephenson was making a too free and unfair use of money in his political campaign. As Messrs. Deming and Hanna were not practical newspaper men, they employed Charles Herr as managing editor. In May, 1885, Charles A. Coon sold the Times and Gazette to Thomas S. Norton of Spencer, who dropped the "Gazette" part of the title and conducted the paper for a number of years as the Marshfield Times, as he was still its proprietor in 1890 or 1891. The Times then passed into the hands of John De Groff, who conducted it for five or six years. Williams & White had it in 1897, or perhaps in the previous year. In 1903 it was published by Williams & Bailey, who remained its owners for a number of years thereafter. In 1911, or perhaps 1910, the Marshfield Times Company was organized, consisting of P. A. and R. R. Williams, the latter being its editor until 1915 or 1916, when he leased the business to Michael and Leo Berg, he and his son, however, remaining its owners. After the entry of the United States into the World War, Leo Berg entered military service and the paper went back to Williams & Son, who engaged M. C. Hoerl to manage it. On Mr. Berg's return from the war he resumed his former position as editor and the Williamses remained proprietors of the Times until January, 1920, when they sold out to G. V. Kraus, who changed the name of the paper to the

Wisconsin Hub, continuing it for one year as a weekly. In the spring of 1921, the Hub was consolidated with the Marshfield News, previously owned and conducted by E. S. Bailey. In March of the same year Kraus & Bailey started a daily known as the Marshfield Daily News, which is now published by them in connection with a weekly known as the Marshfield Weekly News and Wisconsin Hub, the daily being an eight-page, six-column paper, and the weekly being made up of six pages of eight columns each. Both papers are well patronized.

The Marshfield News was founded Sept. 12, 1887, and was owned and edited as a Democratic weekly by J. P. Hume and Adam Paulus under the firm name of Hume & Paulus. In 1897 the publisher was Adam Paulus, and he remained so until 1906, when the control passed to the Marshfield News Co., a corporation who made the News a Republican sheet. They later leased the paper to Thomas Lyons and J. H. White. In 1909 the corporation was sold to E. S. Bailey, who published the News alone until the spring of 1921. Then Mr. Bailey merged the Times (then called the Wisconsin Hub) with the News and a new corporation, named the Marshfield Publishing Co., was organized, which on March 7, 1921, began the publication of the Daily News, the first daily paper in Marshfield. They also continue to publish the weekly under the name of the Marshfield News and Wisconsin Hub.

The Marshfield Herald, a progressive Republican weekly, was established by the White Printing Co., which was formed for the purpose May 6, 1911, and was composed of John H., W. G. and Dan White. In 1914 Dan White retired from the firm, since which time the paper has been published by John H. and W. C. White. The Herald has the largest circulation ever enjoyed by a weekly paper in Wood County.

The Wochenblatt.—In 1884 H. J. Pankow established in Marshfield a German weekly paper called the Demokrat. In 1885 the publishers were Pankow & Kohl. Then H. J. Pankow had it alone until 1892 or 1893, when the firm of A. G. and H. J. Pankow was formed, by whom the Demokrat was published for some 19 or 20 years. About 1912-13 the Demokrat Publishing Co. was organized, the members of which were A. G. Pankow and wife Ida, and John Witt and wife Ella, and this company continued the publication of the paper until 1915. After that for several years John Witt was the publisher and the Demokrat, previously Democratic, had become independent in politics. In 1919 Mr. Witt became associated in partnership with Jacob J. Rebsteck, and in February, 1920, the name of the paper was changed to the Wochenblatt, which name it still retains. In April, 1922, Mr. Rebsteck bought out Mr. Witt and is now the sole owner.

It has been already mentioned that when the site of Marshfield was surveyed in December, 1874 and April, 1875, the directions for the survey specified that Lots 13, 14 and 15 of Block L, and Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block A should be reserved for sites of public school buildings. But previous to this it seems a school had been taught, in the summer of 1873, some assigning to Miss Clara Davis the credit of being the teacher. As this is disputed by one, if not more of the old residents of the city, it may be proper to state that opinion seems unanimous that the first three teachers were undoubtedly Miss Clara Davis, Miss Fannie Baker and Miss Ella Kelly, and that one of these taught the first school, the name of Clara Davis

being mentioned in that connection in the "History of Northern Wisconsin," published in 1881, only eight years after the event spoken of. Miss Kelly's work has been more specifically alluded to in sketching the early history of the city.

A story printed some years ago to the effect that in 1875 there was "only one child in Marshfield of school age and that she did not go to school because there was none," is here given for what it is worth. If it is true it is not easy to guess what became of the children who attended the summer school said to have been kept in 1873. However that may be, a record previously quoted shows that "a summer school of two months was held in 1877 in an old frame house on South Depot Street, with Madge Mahoney as teacher," and that it was soon after that that a schoolhouse was built which stood on the site of the present residence of Dr. Hayward. The History of Northern Wisconsin (1881) in its mention of Marshfield, says: "There are two district schools, with still another in process of building, which will cost the sum of $3,500, the last one, built in 1877, costing $1,400." From this it would seem that a regular schoolhouse had been built before 1877, the one built in that year being the second. In any case it is plain that by 1881 education in Marshfield had been placed upon a substantial footing and the people were building schools to keep pace with the increasing child population. In 1882 the citizens paid a tax of $3,523 for schoolhouses and the support of schools. Since then the system has expanded at an increasing rate, and with greatly increased efficiency.

In the spring of 1888 the "Central School" being too small to accommodate the pupils, two new departments were organized, one in a building on the north side and another in the Band of Hope Hall on Third Street. In 1889 the school district sold the Central Avenue frame building to the city and proceeded to erect a large brick high school on its site costing $15,446.99. In 1895 what was known as the Fourth Ward School was built, and in 1903 the First Ward building was finished. It was not long before the high school on Central Avenue was far too small and the present commodious structure was built in 1899, costing about $20,000. In 1903 the First Ward building was finished.

A review of the schools, published in the Marshfield City Times, April 19, 1916, said:

"From rather insignificant beginnings the schools of the city have grown to such an extent that a force of 36 teachers is now required to handle them. Four ward buildings, namely, the Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant schools are required to house the grade schools of the city. Only normal school graduates are employed as teachers in the grades, which insures a high standard of instruction. During the present year instruction in manual training, cooking and sewing has been added to the curriculum of the seventh and eighth grades, so that the instruction is up to date in every respect. Music and drawing is also taught in all grades. Next year a special supervisor, who will spend all of her time in grade supervision, will be employed, and with this addition the grades in the city will be conducted so as to make the work practically the equal of anything in the state. Boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 who have been forced to drop out of school before finishing the grades are taken care of by the Continuation School, which has its headquarters in the Washington building. These working boys and girls are instructed in reading, writing, domestic science, English, arithmetic,

civics and hygiene. The Continuation School is fostered by the Board of Education, which also maintains a day and evening commercial school. This school is free to all residents of the city and has proven popular during the year in which it has been operated. All told, the Continuation Schools of the city are accommodating about 150 young people this year. The expense for maintaining the schools fostered by the Industrial Board is equally divided between the city and the state. The McKinley building is the home of the High School. During the last year this building has been improved by an addition costing over $20,000, so that it is now up to date in every respect. The High School curriculum provides a general course for those who wish to go to college, and a commercial course for pupils who wish to fit themselves for the business world. A domestic science course is also offered, and the advisability of adding a four-year course in agriculture is now being considered. That the instruction in the High School is of high grade is indicated by the fact that a state inspector recently rated the school as up to the very highest standard in the state. Public speaking is emphasized and the school has been very successful in this line of work. Twice since 1909 the representatives of the local school have won the state championship in oratory; last year they carried off the state championship in debate and this year in the same line of work the school has just won second place in the state in competition with 27 of the best high schools. Ten teachers administer the work of the High School, which now has an enrollment of 200."

The above review, printed six years ago, may be fitly supplemented by the following facts, furnished by Prof. Chester Newlun, the present superintendent:

"Since 1916 the Marshfield schools have made rapid progress. In 1917, because of the over-crowded conditions, both in the grades and in the high school, the district voted to build a new Junior High School. The building was delayed because of the war and was not completed until September, 1920. In the meanwhile the schools prepared for the new organization. They adopted a course of study which provided six years of high school work, instead of four. The schools are now organized on the 6–3–3 plan, which means that the first six grades are in the elementary schools, the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the Junior High School, and the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades in the Senior High School. In the course of study for the high schools are six years of Home Economics, three years of Manual Training, including both metal and wood working, four years of Commercial work, and four years of Agriculture, in addition to the regular Academic course offered in high schools. The special course in the study of Vocations and Occupations is given throughout the six years of high school. The present enrollment in the grades is about 800 and in the high schools—about 350 in the Junior High School and about 300 in the Senior High School, with 60 teachers employed. In April, 1922, the Marshfield Board of Education and the Marshfield Industrial School Board mutually agreed to combine the Vocational School with the public schools for administrative purposes, so that now the two school systems in Marshfield are consolidated and are running as one unit. The Junior High School was named the William D. Purdy School in honor of William D. Purdy, who lost his life July 4, 1918, in Alsace, in order to save the lives of several of his comrades in the army. The episode of his throwing himself upon the several exploding bombs to save the lives of his comrades is quite generally known.

The building was named in his honor and dedicated to the ex-service men of the great war. The total cost of the building and equipment was approximately $105,000. It houses both the Junior High School and the Continuation School. Its equipment is new and modern throughout. That in the wood-working shop and in the metal-working shop cost approximately $10,000. The growing conditions in the school, however, are going to make it necessary to build an addition very soon to the Willard D. Purdy School. Not only this, but additions will have to be built to some of the grade buildings to take care of the additional enrollment. Already in the fall of 1922 a Kindergarten was added to the Grant School at a cost of $7,000. The Marshfield Junior High School is one of the first nine genuine junior high schools in the state of Wisconsin. The Marshfield High School also was one of the first four to introduce directed or supervised study organization in the high school. The fundamental principle which is the guiding policy of the schools is to emphasize the value of the individual boy and girl. The Marshfield school system has attracted wide attention because of its instruction in Vocational Guidance, its plan of supervised study, its 6–3–3 organization, and its consolidation of the Vocational and public school systems. On Feb. 5, 1922, the superintendent was on the program of the annual convention of the National Association for Vocational Guidance held in Chicago. On Nov. 9, 1922, he was on the program of the annual convention of the State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin held in Milwaukee on the subject of the functioning of a Junior High School. The Marshfield schools are also making a special effort to develop the physical well being of the children, as well as their mental well-being. They employ two physical education instructors for the children in all the schools and a school nurse and a nutrition expert. All children below standard weight are provided with hot lunches and milk twice a day." The schools, with their respective locations, are: The Senior (McKinley) High, West Fifth and Oak Streets; Junior High (Willard D. Purdy School), which houses also the Continuation School, 110 West Third Street; Washington School, South Central Avenue and Sixth Street; Grant School North Oak Street and Central Avenue; Jefferson School, East Eleventh and South Cedar Streets, and Lincoln School, East Fourth and South Vine Streets. The superintendent is Chester Newlun.

The cause of religion in Marshfield has kept pace with that of education.

The First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield was organized Nov. 27, 1878, by Rev. Jacob Patch, and started with 15 members, namely: Mrs. Hulda Bronson, Mrs. Elizabeth Curler, L. D. Wood, Mrs. Matilda Wood, William H. Upham, Mrs. Mary C. Upham, Mrs. C. E. Kellogg, G. N. Stanley, Mrs. Matilda J. Stanley, Mrs. Rachel Grout, H. H. Curler, David Arnoldson, Dr. W. T. Saw, Mrs. E. F. Saw and James Johnson. For awhile services were held in the schoolhouse, which was a small building containing only 12 chairs, so that those who came late were obliged to stand. Owing to this cause late arrivals were rare. In 1882 a church building was erected on the present site, corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. This was burned in 1885, after which the present building, minus certain improvements since made, was erected. The improvements referred to were put in in the fall of 1907, the church building being raised and a basement put underneath, the main building enlarged and new seating put in, all at a cost of about $9,000. The present property, including the lot is worth over $30,000. The Rev.

Jacob Patch, the first pastor, served the church until October, 1879, the succeeding pastors having been as follows: Rev. L. F. Brickles, November, 1879 to April, 1882; Rev. L. H. Jenkins, from June to November, 1882, when he was stricken with paralysis; Rev. Frederick P. Baker, December, 1882 to August, 1887; Rev. W. V. Chapin, September, 1887 to September, 1888; Rev. J. M. Smith, December, 1888 to November, 1889; Rev. O. J. Scovell, April, 1890 to December, 1892; Rev. Rollo Branch, January, 1893 to December, 1896; Rev. J. Frank Young, January, 1897 to February, 1906; Rev. H. C. Postlethwaite, June, 1906 to March, 1911; Rev. Melvin R. Laird, May. 1911 to February, 1913; Rev. F. Halsey Ambrose, August, 1913 to September, 1918; Rev. Joseph R. Warwick, December, 1918 to April, 1920; Rev. Frank Zimmerman, July, 1920 to the present time. Under the pastorate of the Rev. O. J. Scovell the church secured a pipe organ. The elders since the beginning have been as follows: James Johnson, 1878-1882; L. D. Wood, 1878-1884; W. H. Upham, 1878-1879; Dr. W. T. Saw, 1879-1880 (died while serving); Warren E. Wheeler, 1882-1883; Frank R. Upham, February, 1882 to the present time; Peter Le Mayhew, 1884-1891; Jason Payne, 1883-1884; Adam Long, 1884-1905; Benjamin Elvis, 1889-1911; Henry L. Brooks, 1886-1889 and 1891 to the present time; Herman S. Buchmiller, February, 1905 to March, 1908; C. I. Morrison, April, 1908 to March, 1910; E. A. Severson, March, 1910 to March, 1913; Herbert Burt, March, 1910 to the present; G. N. Loughead, March, 1913 to date; Hans Henry William Rossman, March, 1917 to date; F. W. Fornefelt, March, 1917, to date. The church has now about 400 members, the Sunday school enrollment being about 300. The societies connected with the church are the Ladies' Aid, Ladies' Missionary and Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor.

Immanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Marshfield was founded in October of 1880 by the Rev. M. Denninger, of the Town of Mozelle, in Sheboygan County. The first congregation included about a dozen families and had its officers the following: H. Scharmann, president; H. A. Pankow, secretary; and Fred Zirbel, treasurer. A church building was immediately erected, located near the site of the present edifice, which supplanted it in 1892, the original building now being in use as a garage. The first minister to serve the congregation was Rev. B. Ungrodt, who came from Medford every fourth Sunday to hold services; he was followed in 1885 by the Rev. L. Thom, who still resides in Marshfield and whose ministry to this congregation extended over a period of 36 years. He was followed in 1921 by the present pastor, Rev. O. Hensel. A parochial school building was erected just back of the church in 1905, and an excellent brick parsonage was built in 1915. There are now almost 800 communicant members of the congregation, which numbers a total of 1,100 souls. About 100 children attend the parochial school, which employs two teachers. There are nine teachers for the Sunday School classes, and about 100 pupils attend. There is also a Luther League with about 65 members, and there are two organizations of the ladies of the church, a Sewing Circle having a membership of 35 and a Ladies' Aid Society of about 225 active workers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshfield was organized in 1881 by the Rev. O. A. Britton as an out-appointment of Spencer. The parsonage was at Spencer, and at that time Spencer was considered the principal town on the Wisconsin Central Railway. The first service was held in the public school house.

In 1883, during the pastorate of Rev. C. C. Swartz, action was taken toward building a church. In the Conference Minutes for 1884 was the record, "At Marshfield a new and beautiful church is about ready for dedication." On the tenth of May in the following year the church was dedicated. It was located on the corner of Central Avenue and Sixth Street, where the Winona oil station is now located. These lots were given by the Fox River Valley Co. and the church was built according to plans provided by the Church Extension Society. The record of the first board of trustees contains the name of C. B. Wharfield, who still remains on the Board. In 1886, during the pastorate of Rev. G. A. Fulcher, the church was moved to the corner of East Third and Maple Streets; the Conference Minutes record the event as follows, in the report of Presiding Elder W. R. Irish: "Our church at Marshfield and Spencer charge has been removed from the suburbs to a central location at an expense of $150.00". The church had to be moved over ground covered with logs, brush, and green stumps. In 1892 the Rev. W. J. Speers had the interior changed by building an alcove for the pulpit on the east side, increasing the seating capacity and making the interior more pleasing. Chairs were used for seating until 1895, when the Rev. A. L. Tull secured pews and art glass windows for the church. During his pastorate in 1901 Rev. E. A. McKinney led people in an enlargement of the property nearly doubling its seating capacity. The last improvement to the old building was made in 1912, when a basement was added to the church and furnaces installed. In the fall of 1920 the old building was inadequate and beyond economical repair. The official board, with a vision of the needs of tomorrow, made plans for the erection of the beautiful new building which was dedicated June 11, 1922. W. L. Alban, of St. Paul, an experienced architect in church work, was engaged to draw the plan, and W. Townsend of Reedsburg, Wis., was selected to superintend the construction. The result is one of the finest church buildings in Wisconsin, incorporating all the modern principles of church construction. The design is Gothic, with central tower; the dimensions are 88 by 83 feet; the outside construction is of brick and stone, and the interior of the auditorium is finished in panelled oak, with ceiling beams to match. The auditorium floor is sloped, so that the occupant of every seat may have an uninterrupted view of the pulpit, and there is a choir loft with seating capacity for a choir of thirty. The organ is a masterpiece of the famous organ builder, M. P. Moller, or Hagerstown, Maryland, whose factory is the largest in the world. Separate from the auditorium by folding partitions is the Sunday School section, which is arranged on the most up to date plan with separate rooms for each department and yet so planned that all rooms can be opened into the main auditorium when so desired, making the seating capacity of the church about 750. There is a fine gymnasium about 60 feet long by 35 feet wide, with a stage for concerts at the north end. This room can be used as a dining hall where large numbers can be served. Space for bowling alleys has been provided, with shower baths and lockers. There is a pastor's study, with built-in bookcases and fireplace. Every feature, in fact, which could add to the convenience, utility, or beauty of the edifice has been incorporated. Beginning in 1881 with eight members the church now has nearly 300 enrolled. A strong, well graded Sunday School meets each week. Senior and Junior Epworth Leagues cater to the needs of the young people. A Men's Club furnishes social entertain-

ment and inspiration to the men of the congregation. The women of the church render untiring service through the Ladies' Aid. Also there are Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies. Today the interest is growing and large audiences attend all services. Rev. Fred J. Jordan, who has been in charge of the congregation since 1917, is a man of exceptional ability and commands deep respect throughout the community.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association was established in Marshfield about 1888. Its first establishment in central Wisconsin was in 1879, in Grant Township, Clark County. In 1882 a branch was started in the village of Dorchester in the same county, and in 1883 one in the Township of Fremont in that county. The Marshfield congregation was the next to be established. The present building was erected at that time, and services were held by the pastor of the Dorchester congregation, Rev. Ellen Siebert being the first to serve in this way. At a later date a resident minister was secured, and there are now 96 members of the church here. The Sunday School is taught by eleven teachers and is attended by 140 pupils; there is a good Ladies' Aid Society with 26 members. The present pastor, Rev. W. F. Schuelke, has served the congregation for the past six years and also holds services at four outlaying points, including Cary Bluff, in Wood County; the congregation there was organized in the fall of 1921; it now has 50 members and plans for the erection of a suitable edifice are under way.

"Saint Alban's Mission (Episcopal), Marshfield, is an organic part of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Bishop Weller being the ecclesiastical head. Bishop Weller, then rector of Stevens Point, in the year 1891 came to Marshfield to look up communicants of the church and the possibilities of starting a mission. After making a house to house canvass he found two communicants, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. E. C. Pors. Of the two oldest communicants Mrs. E. C. Pors is still connected with the mission and is a hard and faithful worker in the Guild. In the year 1891 the Right Reverend Bishop Grafton visited and confirmed a class for confirmation consisting of Mrs. John Gill, Miss Jessie Gill, Miss Viola Hayter and Miss Anna Bayless, now Mrs. Anna Bouldrie. Mrs. Bouldrie is the one of the four still living in Marshfield and she is an active member of the Guild and Mission. The first service held in Marshfield was held in the M. E. Church building in April, 1893. The Sunday School was started and the list contains the names of Jean Cracraft, the Eiche children and Matt Wright. The Bishop rented a small building which stood next to the Elks Club house, and a lay reader was sent into the city to conduct the services, Bishop Weller, or, as he was then known, Father Weller, coming into Marshfield to say Mass. It might be of interest to state that the first missionary was Mr. Percy Silver, who is now Father Silver, Chaplain of West Point. About 22 years ago William Henry Roddis and family moved to Marshfield, and with the advent of that family the church took on new life. The present piece of property was purchased and the church building erected. Mr. W. H. Roddis was senior warden for 25 years and his death was a blow to the work. During his life Mr. Roddis was a very liberal supporter, and it was through his donations that the church was able to continue its life in the community. In 1921 a Guild Hall was erected costing $35,000. The Mission owns property valued at $65,000 and has an endowment. Saint Alban's Mission is actively engaged in social service work. The present vicar, Henry A. Link, is a native of New

York. He received his education at Morris High School, Columbia University, and the University of Wisconsin. His theological work was done at Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis. During his vicarship the Mission has advanced spiritually and materially." Rev. H. A. Link.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church congregation held its first meeting Sept. 11, 1893, and was first served by the Rev. Conrad Hartenstein; it originally numbered 20 members. The present church edifice was erected immediately after the congregation was formed, and was dedicated Nov. 18, 1894. Rev. Hartenstein was followed by Rev. Ludwig, who served from 1897 to 1899 and was succeeded by Rev. Koch, who remained one year. After him Rev. Lauxman served from 1900 to 1902 and was followed in order by Rev. Ringle, Rev. Ludwig Streich, Rev. Bitzer, Rev. A. G. Fleer, Rev. Elmer Fleer, Rev. Beier, Rev. Link, Rev. Rosenfeld, and Rev. G. A. Schmeisser. The last named resigned in August of 1922, since which time, up to the present writing, the church has been served by the Rev. Grauer of Wausau. There are about 100 members now; there is a good Sunday School and a Ladies' Aid Society of 57 members. A good frame parsonage was erected in 1900.

The Marshfield congregation of the Seventh Day Adventists had its origin in a meeting held June 8, 1901; the church was formally organized with sixteen charter members at a meeting held the following day, when officers were appointed as follows: C. E. Hamel, elder; A. P. Guptill, deacon; Della Cady, clerk; W. H. Budge, treasurer and librarian. A church building was purchased in 1904. There are now 42 members of the congregation; the Sunday School is attended by 38 pupils, and there is an active organization of the ladies of the congregation known as the Busy Bee Society. A parochial school equipped to teach the full eight grades is maintained, of which the present teacher is Walter Nelson.

The Marshfield congregation of Christian Scientists was organized in the fall of 1913. Services were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall for about one year, and then for about four years in the Deming Hall, after which the present church property at the corner of Second and Maple Streets was purchased. The organization now has a good membership.

First English Lutheran Church of Marshfield, Wis. "It was at a convention of the Oshkosh Conference of the Joint Synod of Ohio and other states, held at Oconto Falls, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1919 that the first thoughts were entertained and the first steps taken to open an English Lutheran Church at Marshfield. After some brief investigation the project was put aside for the time being. During the summer of 1921 the need of an English Lutheran Church became more apparent; a church in which the faith of our fathers might be taught, especially to the younger American generation, as also to those of Scandanavian descent, of which there were a goodly number in and about Marshfield who were eagerly waiting to have the Lutheran faith spoken and taught to them and their children in a language other than the German. After some preliminary work by Rev. George Beckmann, of Wausau, Wis., and the finding that the people interested were sufficient in number to warrant the practicability of starting this new church, a meeting was called for the evening of Aug. 26, 1921, to publicly consider the matter and if possible effect an organization. The project was explained from various angles and thoroughly discussed, whereupon the formation of such an organization was

unanimously agreed upon. The name for this new enterprise was then acted upon, and "The First English Lutheran Church of Marshfield" adopted as the official name. Mr. R. J. Anderson was elected as first president of this new organization and Mr. Robert Schroeder secretary and treasurer. On Sunday, Sept. 4, 1921, the first divine service was conducted by the undersigned, in the church of the Adventists, the use of which had been secured by leasing. From the very beginning the attendance and interest manifested was encouraging. Services were then held every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Rev. George Beckmann served the church, coming over from Wausau until snow became too deep to go the "Ford-way", and, there being no Sunday train service, neighboring pastors willingly and energetically assisted in the rendering of Sunday services until the present permanent pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnson, was installed March 12, 1922, who since spent his time and energy for the upbuilding and welfare of the First English Lutheran Church at Marshfield; under his able leadership, the interest which was shown from the beginning is being fostered and not permitted to decrease."

Rev. George Beckmann.

The Marshfield City Library had its beginning in the early eighties in 500 volumes donated to the city by John J. Marsh, then of New York, through Mrs. W. H. Upham. They were standard works selected in Boston by a careful librarian. For quite a number of years the ladies of the city took turns in caring for the little library, which in 1885 occupied a part of Dr. Budge's drug store. It was subsequently moved several times, however. At the time of the great fire in the summer of 1887 it escaped destruction owing to the fact that it was then located at the home of Mrs. U. P. Upham. In the rebuilding period that followed after that disaster, Mr. Upham erected a building known as the Rose Block, into the upper part of which B. Elvis, the jeweller, moved his store, and the library was placed there, being under the care of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the members of which took turns in acting as librarian. Books were given out every Saturday afternoon. The next year Mr. Elvis moved to the building subsequently occupied by the Marshfield State Bank, and the library was also moved there, remaining at that location until the fall of 1891. During the first winter it was under the charge of Mrs. E. M. Deming. After that it was moved to the "Boy's Hall," a little building on the corner of Third Street, across from the Upham residence, where the Band of Hope, a boys' temperance society, organized by Mrs. W. H. Upham, held their meetings. It was still under the nominal care of the Woman's Christian Union, but in reality was governed by a library committee composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Upham, Mrs. M. B. Cracraft and B. Elvis. About 1899 the books were transferred to the book store and bazaar of Mrs. I. P. Tiffault, the city paying her a small sum for acting as librarian. From time to time the city council was petitioned for a library building and regular financial support, but the council was then unable, or was not yet ready to extend any material aid. It was also proposed to make application to the Carnegie Library Fund, but as the necessary per centage for the yearly income could not be guaranteed, that plan had to be abandoned. In 1900, when the present city hall was built, the matter was again taken up in the council, and it was then decided to build one wing for the use of the city library, which was accordingly done, and on Oct. 21, 1901, the institution was opened to the public in new and com-

modious quarters, which are still occupied. A library board had been appointed May 29, that year, by Mayor Vollmar, composed of nine prominent citizens Mr. W. D. Connor being appointed president. Mr. Connor proved a great benefactor. of the library, contributing liberally to its support. The city council also now acted liberally, paying for the furniture and fixtures, as well as levying a tax to assist in the maintenance of the library and reading-room. Miss H. Della Ellinwood was appointed librarian and did splendid work in building up the popularity of the institution. On March 15, 1909, she resigned to accept an eastern position, and Miss Esther Johnston, of Indiana, was appointed to succeed her. Through Miss Johnston's influence a men's reading and smoking room was opened in the basement, the Woman's Club assisting to furnish the room, and gifts were presented to embellish it by interested board members, sums of money being received also from time to time from Marshfield residents. After serving for about a year, Miss Johnston left in May, 1910, and was succeeded as librarian by Miss Rose Schavet, who had been assistant, and who acted as librarian for about two months, when Miss Blanche Unterkircher became librarian. Miss Unterkircher left in the spring of 1913 and was succeeded by Miss Mary Egan, who served one year. Her successor was Miss Louise Grace, who also served a year, after which, in August, 1915, Miss Carol Shaw took charge. Miss Shaw remained librarian until November, 1919, at which time she was succeeded by the present librarian, Miss Alice J. Millerd, who has two assistants, Miss Selma Bartman and Miss Dorothy Drollinger. Until quite recently there was a library board of nine members, elected every three years on the rotation plan, but owing to a notification received by the board from the secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to the effect that a city of the fourth class is only entitled to six elective members, with the superintendent of schools as an ex-officio member, the necessary change has been made and the library board is now composed of seven members, including the superintendent of schools, (Chester Newlun). E. M. Deming is president, Mrs. F. A. Noll secretary, and R. P. Kraus treasurer, the other members being W. D. Connor, W. H. Kamps and Mrs. W. D. Wheeler. The number of books now in the library (Sept. 28, 1922) is 10,262 and it is constantly increasing. About 2,000 of the books now in the library are works of adult fiction. The reference books number 1538; other non-fiction 3614; children's books (total number) 3113, of which 1261 are fiction and 1852 non-fiction. The circulation for the year ending June 30, 1922, was 65,750. The library is an institution of which Marshfield citizens may well be proud, the more so as it was built up without outside assistance, except in the original donation from Mr. Marsh. Though its early supporters at times had hard work to maintain it, they never allowed it to suspend its functions, and its growth has been based on the solid ground of personal service and public spirit. As the policy of the library has ever been to reach as many people as possible, in October 1917, a station was started on the south side in the grocery store owned by L. J. Smith, for the convenience of those living in that part of the city. Another station, a small collection of books was placed in St. Joseph's Hospital for the accommodation of the patients there. The library is open daily except on Sunday, and all residents of the city and the surrounding

country are entitled to draw books. Transients are allowed the same privileges as residents on furnishing satisfactory references or guarantees.

The Fire Department.—No local organization has a more interesting history than the Marshfield Fire Department, which has enjoyed an uninterrupted growth of 40 years. It is only a few of the oldest residents who can appreciate the difference between the crude fire-fighting apparatus of early days and the up-to-date equipment to which the city can now point with pride. Among the original organizers of the department were T. F. Vennedom, E. C. Derby and C. B. Wharfield, the two latter drafting the original by-laws. Mr. Vennedom was chosen to preside at the first meeting which was held on the evening of May 2, 1883, in what was called the Hinman Hall, over Vennedom's general store, now Laemle's corner. R. H. Howarth was elected captain, T. F. Vennedom, assistant, and E. C. Derby, secretary and treasurer, of what was then termed the Pioneer Hose Company. The others who attended the meeting that night, according to the secretary's minutes, were: John McGivern, James Beattie, Ed. Payne, F. L. Hinman, A. Goetschius, Ed. Maurer, W. Morse, S. Reily, Frank Payne, Z. A. Canfield, J. Phillips and W. Mallaley. Charles B. Wharfield and Frank Lueckenbach joined the company April 17, 1884, and were included among the charter members. Frank Lueckenbach resigned in 1904 after serving 20 years, but Mr. Wharfield is still an active member, the only one of the original company, with the exception of Ed. Payne, who is still responding to fires. The organization will be 40 years old in May, 1923, and up to the time of this writing (Oct. 1, 1922) it has had six secretaries; E. C. Derby served from 1883 to 1886; C. B. Wharfield from 1886 to 1899; Mr. Wharfield's successor was Lacy Gwin, and after him have served O. Dorschel, Louis Carl, W. H. Kemps and the present secretary, T. S. Spaulding. The fire chiefs have been, in the order given, R. H. Howarth, L. A. Arnold, J. H. Matthes, E. E. Ames, E. A. Upham, J. A. Hoffman and E. E. Finney, the last mentioned now serving. W. A. Sexton joined the department in March, 1886, and in 1892 became treasurer, succeeding James Beattie. He was succeeded by the present treasurer, L. Hartt. In the early days the hose-cart was kept in a small frame building on Chestnut Street, where Dr. Hayward's residence now stands. It was later moved to a building on the corner of Third and Maple, opposite the Methodist Church. The next move was to the old city hall, and the third to the present commodious quarters in the new hall, which stands on the same site. The great fire of 1887 was thus mentioned in the minutes of the company: "June 27, 1887—A general alarm sounded at 11:45 a. m., the company responding, fire having been discovered in the lumber yard of the Upham Manufacturing Company. After a gallant fight of seven hours the fire was gotten under control, leaving a large tract (extending over nine blocks and the mill yard) a mass of smouldering ruins." This was not the company's first experience with large fires, as one had occurred in 1883, when a row of buildings on South Depot Street (the subsequent site of the Marshfield Iron Works) went up in smoke. The next important fire was the Rivers House. In the year following the great fire, on March 23, 1888, the handsome residence owned by Fred Vollmar was burned. The company's minutes state that "owing to delay in alarm the company arrived too late to save anything more than adjacent buildings." The Marshfield Fire Department is unique in the fact that its members during the greater part of its existence,

or indeed for the entire period, have been composed of some of the foremost citizens of the town, all of whom took a pride in belonging to the organization. Among them may be mentioned the following: Fred Vollmar, J. F. Cole, Geo. W. Upham, P. J. Kraus, E. C. Pors, F. R. Upham, Michael Griffin, M. J. Kraus, C. B. Arnold, J. J. Williams, Henry Horn, A. Goetschius, John L. Voelker, H. C. Headstream, Rudolph Wolleson, H. E. Hinman, John McGivern, F. L. Hinman, J. D. Lindsley, Frank A. Cady, John Penning, Frank Strong, D. F. Clarke, M. G. Fleckenstein, Chas. E. Smith, Louis LaBelle, John H. Felter, A. C. Sutor, Thos. S. Norton, J. E. Payne, Harry Heywood, Will Barnum, F. H. Ward, Henry Giese, A. S. Ledger, Philip Jacobus, Anton Wright, Anton Lueckenbach, Frank Goekey, William Springborn, Fred Wendt, William Erion, John Schneeweis, Peter Hanson, George Seubert, William Hirth, A. C. Miner, Andrew Weber, John Girk, Henry Kreisch, Aug. Furstenberg, John Clapper, J. H. Morel. Each fireman is allowed 25 cents for attending meetings and is fined 25 cents for failure to attend, the only excuses accepted being sickness of himself or some member of his family, or absence from the city. For attending fires each member receives $1.50 from the company's treasury and 50 cents from the city. A fine of 50 cents is imposed for being absent from a fire without a good excuse, Any fireman receiving injuries while on duty is allowed $10.00 a week for a period not to exceed three months; but in all the years of its existence no member of the company has received a serious injury, and only two firemen—E. C. Derby and W. A. Sexton—have died while members. The fire department receives from the insurance companies doing business in Marshfield two per cent of the gross premiums, which amounts to about $1,000 a year. Each year for the last ten years the Marshfield Fire Department has given a dance on Easter Monday, which is universally recognized as "the dance of the season," being largely attended by a high class of patrons.

The old city hall was originally a frame school building which stood on the school site on Central Avenue near the Northwestern depot, and was sold by the school district in 1889 to the city, which moved it to a location on the west side of Maple Street between Second and Third. It was then used for some ten years or more as a city hall and fire department headquarters, a tower being built in which to dry the hose pertaining to the department, which occupied the ground floor. The upper room was used for a council chamber. The building was in poor condition and was torn down to make room for the present city hall building constructed in the year 1900.

Marshfield's police force consists of four police officers, including the chief, and one motor officer employed during the summer months. The force was placed on its present basis July 1, 1910, being governed under the commissioner system similar to that in Wisconsin Rapids, wherein a commission of five persons appointed by the mayor appoints members of the two departments and acts as a trial board under the state civil service law. The present police chief, Michael Griffin, went on the force in 1892 as a marshal, when there were but two men employed, one for day and the other for night duties. He succeeded A. F. Gerwing as chief about six years ago.

The original light and power plant in Marshfield was established by William H. Upham, the plant being operated for some time under the name of the Marshfield Electric Co., the organization of which was effected in November, 1887. In

1890 the power was furnished by two dynamos, and there were 12 arc lights in use on the streets and about 200 incandescent lights in the stores and residences. The Upham Manufacturing Co. in 1893, also furnished the water supply, three pumps being used to supply the 20 hydrants then installed. The Upham control of the light and power service lasted until 1900, when the system, as it then stood, was purchased by the city. In the meanwhile the community had grown and improvements were needed, but it was still some years before a practical method of control was established, several plans being tried without satisfactory results. At last a plan of control previously in use but abandoned, was resumed under better auspices. The governing body was to consist of a committee of three citizens, the mayor and one alderman, the citizens being elected by the council. One was elected for one year, another for two years, and the third for three, so that their terms would overlap. With this plan under way some much needed improvements were at once started. The three 150-horse-power boilers previously in use, but which had deteriorated to a considerable extent, were taken out and replaced with two 300-horse-power boilers, the power house being enlarged for the purpose. This work was completed by 1921, and by Sept. 1, 1922, another boiler, of 557 horse-power, was put in. The principal improvements made two years ago consisted of the enlargement and remodeling of the plant, the building of a high draught chimney, elevated tracks and coal bunkers, all the coal being handled by machinery. The water is drawn from surface wells, in the near vicinity, there being 21 now in operation, besides a large well 78 feet deep, the pumping system being identical with that used in pumping oil wells. As this system, however, is open to the objection that fine sand is occasionally drawn into the pumps and injures the suction buckets, a more economical method of pumping is being considered and will probably be installed in the near future. As it is the plant is now established on a good basis the water works having a capacity of 550,000 gallons per day if needed, the usual average being about 500 000 gallons. This is an increase in a little more than three years from 200,000 gallons, but the demand is still growing. The electric light system now has a capacity of 650 kilowatts, which will be increased before long, as a new generator has been proposed. That the system is economical is proved by the fact that Marshfield has a ten and one half cent rate per kilowatt for light, which is a lower rate than can be found in any other city of Marshfield's size in the state. This rate, however, applies to a sliding scale, the price depending upon the amount used, and the power company has a minimum charge for both light and water, every service in both departments being now metred. The metre system, while long in use, has only been made universal within a comparatively recent date—in the light department about a year ago and in the water department within the last two months, or about the latter part of July, 1922. Previously many persons and business firms were using much more light and water than they paid for. The city now has 94 arc lights; 84 ornamental lights in the business district, and seven red traffic lights for the purpose of directing car drivers, the last mentioned having been added quite recently.

Gas is also used by the citizens of Marshfield for cooking, lighting, and heating. It is supplied by the People's Gas. Co., which was organized in 1920, with substantial encouragement from the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce, and started service Dec. 23, of that year, having built the plant during the summer. The

company is a local corporation of which A. G. Felker is president, and Henry Kalsched vice president. J. H. Vierig is superintendent and manager. The most modern machinery is in use and the plant supplies 500 consumers through 11 miles of main.

The Marshfield telephone system was started by Theodore Springborn; a few years later A. Goetschius bought a half interest in the concern, and subsequently purchased the remainder of Mr. Springborn's interest and operated the system as sole proprietor until 1898, when a local stock company of professional and business men was formed to buy the plant and equipment. This company, known as the Marshfield Telephone Co., was dissolved in 1901 when J. C. Marsh of Marshfield bought all the stock. Mr. Marsh operated the system as individual owner until Feb. 1, 1912, when a new company was formed, which company, known as the Marshfield Telephone Exchange, has since been in control, with J. C. Marsh as president and principal stockholder. Amy E. Marsh is vice president and H. E. Hoerl secretary. The Marshfield Telephone Exchange serves the city and surrounding territory; it has 52 miles of pole line with 262 miles of aerial wires, and 11½ miles of cable carrying 1,254 miles of wire. Jan. 1, 1922, there were 797 miles of working lines and 1,404 telephones. The average number of exchange messages handled per month is 166,740, and of toll messages 5,400.

The Marshfield post office is of the first class and has seven rural routes serving approximately 1,100 families. There are six city letter carriers and seven clerks. The city, being a junction of several roads, is a very important transfer point for mail and the office has for years enjoyed a steady increase in its receipts. On Jan. 1, 1923, it will occupy new quarters, now being prepared, which will be almost twice as large as those occupied at present. Among the postmasters of Marshfield, in addition to Louis Rivers and E. S. Renne, elsewhere mentioned, have been A. G. Pankow, now of Milwaukee, E. A. Upham, now with the Marshfield Lumber Co., and John F. Cole, attorney, of Marshfield. On July 1, 1920, Fred B. Rhyner was appointed acting postmaster and on Nov. 9, 1922, was commissioned postmaster for a term of four years.

On the north side of the city there is a wooded piece of land called Columbia Park and which is used as an occasional pleasure ground, though its scenic advantages are somewhat marred by the large standpipe erected here. Away out on the south side is another strip of woods, also used for park purposes, and where some bears are kept. It was formerly known as White City Park, though the name seems to have fallen somewhat out of general use. Near it is a small pond and close by are the waterworks, beyond which is another fine strip of woods wherein one may walk on the brightest summer day in a subdued and softened light, as through cathedral aisles, the numerous trunks, branches and dense foliage cutting off the direct rays of the sun, There is yet another piece of property owned by the city, on Park Avenue, which is eventually to be developed into a park.

St. Joseph's Hospital, one of the most important institutions in Wood County, was established in 1890 and was incorporated in the year 1891, under the laws of Wisconsin, by the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother. The original building was erected during the year 1891, located on the northwest city limits and overlooking a beautiful section of Wisconsin. The hospital was formerly opened as a hydrotherapy sanitarium in 1892. At that time there were four sisters in charge and

during the first year four patients were admitted. In 1895 the institution was changed from a sanitarium to a general hospital and in 1896 the number of sisters was increased to 16, and 69 patients were cared for. During the year 1901 the chapel and six rooms were added and 163 patients were admitted to the hospital. St. Mary's Convent was erected in 1907. Three hundred and twenty-six patients were admitted to the hospital during the year 1909 and it was during that year that the northwest wing was added. This addition increased the number of rooms available for patients and added a new operating-room, two surgical dressing-rooms, and recovery-rooms. Nearly all the of private rooms in this addition were furnished by friends of the sisters. During the year 1913 the hospital admitted 795 patients. That year the third story was added to the original building, which provided a good-sized class room and a large outdoor sleeping porch and a number of private rooms. The new Nurses' Home, which was built in 1922, situated on St. Joseph's Street, is the best and, it is said, the most beautiful in the state of Wisconsin. It is a plain but stately three-story brick building, 42 by 132 feet in ground dimensions, and is so located that the sun has free access to all rooms. In the year 1917 1,281 patients were cared for in this institution. It was during that year that the last and beautiful addition to the hospital was started, it being completed in 1918. This addition is the main building at present and is modern in every detail. It added to the hospital many comfortable rooms, sun parlors, and up to date maternity department, X-ray, chemical, pathological, bacteriological, electro-cardiographic and metobolic laboratories, photographic, hydrotherapeutic and electrotherapeutic rooms, a laundry and power house. An isolation department was also erected in which, during the year 1920, 136 patients afflicted with communicable, or so-called contagious diseases, were cared for.

At present the institution has a capacity of 130 beds. During the past year, 1921, the hospital cared for 2,520 patients, classified as follows: Surgical cases, 1,231; medical cases, 881; obstetrical cases, 122; babies, 115; communicable diseases, 51; out-patients, 120.

The growth of the institution may be seen from the number of patients admitted since it was established in 1891; In 1892—4; 1893—122; 1894—159; 1895—98; 1896—69; 1897—67; 1898—84; 1899—53; 1900—122; 1901—163; 1902—169; 1903—178; 1904—179; 1905—226; 1906—276; 1907—335; 1908—353; 1909—326; 1910—368; 1911—479; 1912—672; 1913—795; 1914—766; 1915—905; 1916—1,050; 1917—1,281; 1918—1,633; 1919—1,777; 1920—2,128; 1921—2,520.

The following figures apply to the year 1921. In those pertaining to the ages of patients, those from 60 to 70 have not been ascertained. Those concerning the religion and nationality of patients do not include out-patients.

Ages of patients—Under ten years, 405; 10 to 20, 395; 20 to 30, 607; 30 to 40, 367; 40 to 50, 244; 50 to 60, 176; 60 to 70, 139; over 80, 11.

Nationality of patients—American, 2,265; Austrian, 2; Bohemian, 7; Danish, 1; English, 1; French, 1; German, 78; Dutch (Holland), 2; Hungarian, 2; Indian, 2; Irish, 1; Norwegian, 7; Polish, 7; Russian, 10; Swedish, 10; Swiss, 2.

Religion of patients—Baptist, 48; Catholic, 875; Congregational, 30; Christian Science, 2; Church of Christ, 9; Episcopalian, 33; Evangelican, 26; Hebrew, 5; Lutheran, 589; Methodist, 199; Moravian, 3; None, 354; Presbyterian, 203; Reformed, 14; Salvation Army, 1; Seventh Day Adventists, 6; United Brethren, 3.

Out of a total of 2,403 of the patients admitted, 2,373 were from Wisconsin, the others coming from 12 different states ranging from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

The number of deaths was 110; autopsies, 33. Of the in-patients 1,136 were male and 1,264 female.

Another important institution of Marshfield is the Marshfield Clinic, which was organized in October, 1916, with Drs. K. W. Doege, H. H. Milbee, V. A. Mason, R. P. Potter, William Hipke and W. G. Sexton as members. It was incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin and started business on Jan. 1, 1917. Since the date of organization Drs. K. H. Doege, H. A. Vedder and J. B. Vedder have become members of the corporation. Drs. F. E. Turgasen and Lyman A. Copps have been with the Clinic for three years but are not members of the corporation. The general plan of organization was to furnish a means of accurate diagnosis and by having the doctors in one group allowing each man to specialize in separate fields, thus becoming more efficient in his special line, and all, occupying the same offices, being able to have frequent consultations on any case that demanded it. The arrangement is as follows: Drs. K. W. Doege, V. A. Mason and H. A. Vedder, doing general surgery; Dr. K. W. Doege doing mainly stomach and goitre work, Dr. V. A. Mason mainly brain and bone surgery, and Dr. H. A. Vedder mainly gynecological work; Dr. Wm. Hipke and Dr. Lyman A. Copps doing eye, ear, nose and throat work; Drs. H. H. Milbee and F. E. Turgasen specializing in internal medicine and Dr. J. B. Vedder in pediatrics and obstetrics; Dr. R. P. Potter in X-Ray and Dr. K. H. Doege in internal medicine and radium, and Dr. W. G. Sexton in urology. The office is equipped with an operating room for minor surgical operations and accident work, no patients being treated therein for any but minor ailments, none in fact who cannot return immediately to their homes. The office of the Clinic comprises the second floor of two buildings, one being 150 by 44 feet and the other 60 by 22 feet, the two buildings being connected by a corridor. There are 35 rooms in all, divided into individual offices and examining rooms, X-Ray laboratory, dressing room, chemical laboratory, electrotheropeutic room, library, general offices, and reception room. The space was rented and entirely remodeled at the expence of the Clinic to suit its needs. During the year 1921, 20,566 patients were examined and treated in the office. There are a manager and five girls employed to handle the general office work, three graduate nurses are in constant attendance, one laboratory technician and one X-Ray technician. The Clinic is equipped with every sort of apparatus and appliance for making an accurate diagnosis so that any type of case may be handled expeditiously. The bookkeeping is handled with a Burroughs posting machine. The Marshfield Clinic was the first organization of its type to be formed in this section, but since its organization clinics have been formed all over the United States. Through the close co-operation of the doctors, and with the extensive equipment, patients are able to receive accurate diagnosis and practically never have to go out of the city for medical advice. The present officers of the institution are: Dr. K. W. Doege, F. A. C. S., president; Dr. H. H. Milbee, vice president; Dr. V. A. Mason, secretary, and Dr. J. B. Vedder, treasurer.

War Work.—During the participation of the United States in the World War, the great majority of the people of Marshfield and the towns and villages in the northern part of the county vied in patriotism, self-sacrifice and personal service

with those elsewhere. W. D. Cononr of Marshfield was chairman of the County Council of Defense, and E. C. Pors, also of Marshfield, was food administrator for the entire county. For the Northern District of the county, E. C. Pors was chairman for the Second and Third Liberty Loan Drives, R. P. Kraus for the Fourth drive, and Albert G. Felker for the Fifth. Dr. William Hipke, of Marshfield, was chairman of the Red Cross for the Northern District.

During the Second Loan drive a number of business men of Marshfield and the vicinity formed an association called the Business Men's Patriotic Club, which averaged about 60 regular members. This club rendered good service in various ways. All war drives were discussed and the most practical measures to secure success were adopted. Among them, it was arranged to give a series of lunches, one every Thursday noon, a price of 50 cents a head being charged. During the Red Cross drive that society had charge of the dining-room and all profits were turned over to it.

This plan of raising money proved so successful that it was adopted by other communities, including Wisconsin Rapids.

At one of these lunches, which was held at the Eagle's Hall, during the Second Liberty Loan drive, over $66,000 worth of Liberty Bonds were sold in ten minutes. On this occasion Leo Rose, one of the club members, offered to raise his subscription $5,000 if R. J. Spaulding, another member, would jump into a swimming tank on the premises with his clothes on, and the latter immediately took the plunge with the financial benefit to the cause above mentioned. During the same drive the club got out a "Liberty Loan Chaser," which was a four-page paper containing information and interesting incidents connected with the drive, and that week a daily lunch was held to help the drive.

On June 8, 1917, a meeting of all interested in organizing a Marshfield chapter of the American Red Cross was called, and was held at the Eagle's Hall, with Dr. William Hipke as chairman, Mrs. W. D. Connor vice chairman, C. B. Edwards treasurer, and Mary Sexton secretary. The citizens so assembled acted in the affirmative on the question, and it was resolved to take the necessary steps to bring the chapter into being. After the organization was complete the main hall of the City Hall building was adopted as headquarters and served as such until 1920, when a suite of offices on the second floor of this building was rented. Great good has been accomplished by this organization. March 1, 1920, a public health nurse was elected, and Jan. 1, 1921, a free child welfare clinic was organized, which met Tuesdays and Saturdays each week until Oct. 1, 1922, when the Saturday meeting was discontinued. This clinic, which has been from the first under the supervision of Dr. James Vetter, has done work patterned after that carried on by similar institutions in the larger cities, and has rendered a very great service. The work of the Home Service section, of which Miss Elizabeth Dunham as secretary has been the active head, has also been very valuable, but is now practically suspended, its functions having been taken over by the Americam Legion. The present officers of the chapter are: Rev. Fred J. Jordan, president; C. B. Edwards, treasurer; and committee members as follows: E. C. Pors, Dr. James Vetter, Dr. W. G. Sexton, Mrs. W. D. Connor, Mrs. R. C. Hastings, Mrs. Frank Noll, Mrs. Anna Lathrop, Mrs. V. A. Mason, Father H. J. Stehling, Dr. J. C. Hayward, Prof. Chester Newlun, Mrs. T. Tuschner, and Mrs. Oscar Lange.

The following facts relating to the history of Company A, 127th Infantry, 64th Brigade, 32d Division, are taken from a pamphlet that was printed by the Marshfield Herald press:

"After the Spanish-American War the company was re-formed at Marshfield under state militia regulations. In June, 1916, as Company A, 2d Regiment, W. N. G., it entrained for Mexican border service, at that time consisting of three officers and 89 enlisted men. The company went into camp at San Antonio, where it remained until February, 1917. It was mustered out Feb. 17, 1917.

"Company A was called together for World War service July 15, 1917, at Marshfield, and went to Camp Douglas to respond to the order for mobilization of the Wisconsin National Guard. From there with Company L, as a part of the 2d Battalion, it was sent to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, the regiment being drafted into the Federal service as the 127th U. S. Infantry, and receiving a large number of men from the 6th Wisconsin, who had enlisted at Marshfield. On Jan. 21, 1918, the company left camp with the 32d Division en route for Camp Merritt, N. J. On Feb. 15 it embarked at New York on the U. S. S. George Washington, leaving behind 87 men because of an epidemic of mumps. The ship sailed at 10:30 p. m., Feb. 18, and arrived at Brest 3:30 p. m., March 4. After spending some time in a rest camp, the members of Company A were attached in March to a labor battalion at St. Sulpice, and worked there until April 5 building warehouses, etc. The company then went to Courselles to train. On May 14 left Courcelles and went to the Schonholz Sector, going in June 9, coming out June 21, having had one member killed and five wounded. On July 23, entrained at Novillars, detrained at Chauteau Thierry, marched to Blemes, arriving July 28. Here the 127th Infantry bivouaced in near-by woods. On July 29, at 4:45 p. m. were ordered into lines; 5:00 a. m. July 30 were in line at Roncheres, the 32d taking over the work of the 3d. Company A made its first attack at daybreak July 31. Plowed through a heavy fire; reached Cierges Aug. 1, Cohen Aug. 2, then Dravegny Aug. 4. Was on the important engagement resulting in the capture of Fismes on the river Vesle. The 127th was relieved August 5 and went into "pup" tents at Vezilly Woods, spending several days there. From Roncheres to Fismes Company A had one officer killed and 118 enlisted men killed or wounded. It was next on the Juvigny front where the fighting was very hot. The company was held in reserve while the rest of the 127th went into line August 28. On Sept. 1 Company A went in, and went on through Juvigny; stayed in line until Sept. 4 and was then drawn back to Bruizzy. Left there Sept. 7; camped in pup tents in large woods about five kilos northeast of the village of Pierrefonds. Left the woods Sept. 9; entrained at Ourrouy same night; detrained Sept. 10 at Curel. In the Juvigny engagement the company had one man killed and 23 wounded. Rested. The Meuse-Argonne offensive was launched Sept. 26. The Division moved up. Company A left Curel Sept. 22, went to Fleury, arriving Sept. 23. The 32d was held in reserve. On Oct. 3 Company A went into line near Gesnes; Oct. 5 went into support. Oct. 9 to Oct. 24 was in line 16 days of attacking; short rations, lying in mud and chasing the Boche. On the 24th reserve. Nov. 8 to Brulles; went into line west of Brehville. Hard fighting. Had orders to attack at 7:00 a. m. Nov. 11, but at 6:45 a. m. a message came that the armistice was signed. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the company had three officers killed in action and one wounded, and

108 enlisted men killed and wounded. The company then served with the Army of Occupation in Germany, being most of the time at Herschbach, the "hike" to the Rhine taking from Nov. 17 to Dec. 11. April 18, 1919, started for home. Embarked April 24 on the U. S. S. Cape Finisterre, a German vessel that had been taken by the United States as spoils of war. Arrived in New York harbor May 5, then to Camp Merritt, N. J. On May 14 started for Camp Grant, Illinois. Sixty-three men were ready, but typhoid epidemic put 28 in quarantine, leaving 35. Arrived at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., May 16; discharged May 17; arrived in Marshfield May 18, 1918."

Company A was in Germany five months. The total number of its members who were killed in action or died of wounds included 4 officers and 45 men; total wounded in action, 5 officers and 219 men.

Sergeant William D. Purdy had charge of a patrol which just returned from No Man's Land, and had lined up the men for inspection as to disposing of their hand grenades. After the inspection he took grenades from his own pocket and in so doing accidentally pulled the pin of one of the three, and as the cap that discharges the grenades exploded Sergt. Purdy looked hastily in all directions to see whether he could throw them away without injury to some of his comrades. Seeing that this could not be done without loss of life he warned them and holding the three grenades in his hands, bent over them. The explosion which followed a few seconds later killed Sergt. Purdy instantly and wounded Corporal Sweating of the Scout Platoon and Privates Kennedy and Hill of Company A. For this heroic deed Sergt. Purdy was awarded the distinguished service cross, which was sent to his mother at Marshfield.

Cook Leo Kick, while in action on the Soissons front, received a severe shrapnel wound in the arm while cooking for the company, which was then in reserve. The dinner which Cook Kick was preparing was ready to be taken from the field oven when the accident occurred, and although the wound inflicted was very painful, he stayed at the kitchen, kept the beans from burning and thus saved the dinner for the men. Cook Kick was recommended for his gallantry and received the Croix de Guerre from the French government while with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Marshfield furnished Company A and Company K and the regimental band. Company K was formed from the overflow of Company A, but was broken up at Waco, Texas, the men being assigned to different units. Some Marshfield men were on the Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.

The William J. Lesselyong Post No. 54, American Legion, was started at Marshfield in May, 1919, and now has about 200 members. Meetings are held the first Friday in each month in the club rooms of the Knights of Columbus. The post was named in honor of William J. Lesselyong, who, born and brought up in Marshfield, was the first to lose his life among the gallant soldiers this city sent to take their part in the World War.

In 1920 the city of Marshfield donated to the American Legion a lot 56 by 112 feet in size as a burial ground for soldiers of the late war. A granite memorial tablet has been erected there which bears this inscription:

"DEDICATED BY THE PEOPLE OF MARSHFIELD TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR AMERICA'S CAUSE DURING THE WORLD WAR."

This is accompanied by the Honor Roll of men from Marshfield and the vicinity who died in the service during the war. They are as follows:

George Arnett, William Arnett, Louis Binder, Frank Boyer, Frederick W. Breseman, Ray Firnstahl, John A. Fischer, Louis Fleisner, Fred H. Hintz, Harold E. Jaeckel, Louis Kelnhofer, Otto H. Kops, Floyd M. Laird, William Lee, William J. Lesselyong, Leo Lutz, Louis A. Mangold, Jos. C. Marsh, Jr., Harold Mattson, Mike J. Miller, Ernest G. Miller, Frank J. Mueller, Emil Oertel, Harry M. Palmer, Edward J. Parks, W. Simon Petri, Joseph Ponczoch, Willard D. Purdy, William J. Riethus, Henry Schielz, George A. Schiesl, Edward Schultz, Paul H. Schultz, Louis A. Seidl, Barney Skaya, Walter H. Soles, Joseph Stangl, Cecil G. Tormey, Nick Trierweiler, Wesley C. Van Voorheis, Everett L. Varney, Henry Wallis, Nick A. Weigel, Louis Wellner, Cooper D. Wells, Geo. W. Whitney, Ray Winch, Franklin Wood, Ivo E. Wright and Herbert Yaeger.

The movement for a Soldiers' Memorial in Marshfield was started by A. G. Felker of the Rotary Club, and a committee was appointed composed of members of the Club and of the American Legion to raise the necessary amount of money. This committee collected about $1,400, after which the matter was turned over to Dr. W. G. Sexton, who brought the total up to $2,200.

The monument, which is three-sided, stands on a double base in the center of the "field," and measures 6 feet, 4 inches from the bottom of the base to the base of the flagstaff by which it is surmounted, the flagstaff being 75 feet from the base to the top. The lower part of the base is circular in form, the upper part triangular with beveled corners. The rectangular field coincides closely with the four principal points of the compass and is crossed by two paths, one running north and south and the other east and west, by which the monument can be approached from any side, there being a path around the base or pedestal, and outside that a circle of rose beds. On the west half of the field are rose beds, one in each quarter section, with a flower bed extending across the west end, while in the east half there are now the graves of seven soldiers who died after returning from the war. The entire field is surrounded by a chain fence, with posts of Bedford stone, supplied by Louis Schmidt of Marshfield, while the monument is the work of the Flower City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis. The following account of the ceremonies connected with the dedication of this memorial, which took place on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1922, is taken from a local newspaper:

"At Flander's Field at the Hillside Cemetery, members of the American Legion, city band, local guards and the Gold Star mothers and fathers assembled within the marked space of that field, set off from the remainder of the grounds by chains fastened to concrete posts. The program, presided over by Commander Fred B. Rhyner of the American Legion, began with the raising of the colors by a marine, sailor and an infantryman. Rev. H. J. Stehling read a prayer, after which heads were bowed in silence for 30 seconds in honor and memory of the heroic dead. With an appropriate address befitting the occasion, Atty. E. C. Pors presented to the citizens of Marshfield the new monument, disclosed its beauty to the citizens for the first time. The monument is an artistic piece of work, and with its

bronze inlaid decorations forms a pleasing sight. Set in the granite base, a flagstaff towers upward a distance of about 76 feet, at the top of which waves the flag. The base is triangular shape, and has a bronze tablet erected on one side bearing the Marshfield Honor Roll. Dr. W. G. Sexton for the Legion responded to the presentation. Conrade F. Ryan Duffy, State Commander of the American Legion, Wisconsin District, delivered the principal address of the occasion, dedicating the new monument. Comrade Duffy is a forceful speaker and has a deep significance of things patriotic and military, gathered from his wide experience of the World War, as was evidenced from his appreciated talk to a large sized audience, in which he cited some of the things for which the American Legion is working, including aid for the crippled and sick buddies who took part in the world conflict. His talk was concluded with a few words of appreciation extended to Marshfield people. The program was concluded with the rendition of the National Anthem and benediction of Rev. H. J. Stehling."

The present National Guard organization at Marshfield is Company C of the 128th Infantry, W. N. G. It was organized in the fall of 1919 as the 15th Separate Company, and on returning from camp in 1920 was attached to the 128th Infantry and given its present designation. The present officers are: Captain, John Kohl; first lieutenant, Martin Wirkus; and second lieutenant, George Goodin. The armory, situated on West Second Street, is rented by the state, and is excellently adapted to the use of the organization.

James G. Blaine Post, No. 110, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was established by a charter dated Oct. 23, 1883, and had as charter members the following: William H. Upham, O. R. Olin, Daniel Shahan, L. D. Wood, S. H. Phillips, David Walterbach, J. C. Davis, William Bartel, H. G. Harrower, C. B. Wood, O. F. Harkinss, R. W. Franklin, George Schmall, John Clous, Abe Kantz, Jacob Becker, Christian Gukenberger, Charles Schue, George Seibert, Christian Jacobs, David Twiggs, Frank Gotschus, Willis Graves, and E. G. Schmidt. William H. Upham was the first commander. The Post holds regular meetings in the Upham Hall, above Mr. Upham's office; James H. Sinclair is the present commander, and W. G. Hinman the adjutant and quartermaster. The present membership is as follows: William Blocksage, James H. Sinclair, Christian Guckenberger, Ed. Dumas, Frank Miller, W. G. Hinman, H. L. Brooks, W. H. Upham, George K. Redmond, George W. Trogner, and Mathias M. Wells.

Camp No. 39, Spanish-American War Veterans, was established Aug. 26, 1917, with 22 members, which number remains unchanged. C. H. Bulgrin was the first Commander and was succeeded in 1919 by the present commander, Marcus A. Hensen.

The organization of Boy Scouts at Marshfield, after some years of active life, is now temporarily suspended. Plans are on foot, however, to reorganize the company in the near future.

The Masonic Order is represented in Marshfield by a Blue Lodge, a Masonic Chapter, and an Eastern Star Chapter, all of which have been very successful. Beautifully appointed lodge rooms are maintained on the third floor of the post office building.

Marshfield Lodge No. 224, A. F. & A. M., was established in November, 1882, its original officers and members being: H. A. Lathrop, W. M.; Eli E. Winch,

S. W.; Charles H. Clark, J. W.; John Dent, Sec.; W. G. Hinman, Treas.; Freland Marshall, S. D.; Emil Kaudy, Jr. Dea.; Benjamin Buck, Tyler; and Jerome Kingsbury. The lodge now has about 180 members. It is interesting to note that of its charter mambers only three are living today, these being Freeland Marshall, now of British Columbia, W. G. Hinman, and E. E. Winch, of Marshfield.

Marshfield Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M., was established by a letter of dispensation dated May 26, 1902, and was granted a warrant of constitution Feb. 18, 1903. Its first officers were: H. A. Lathrop, M. E.; E. E. Winch, E. King; and E. T. Ellsworth, E. S. Its first membership included a number who previously were members of Neilsville Chapter No. 66. The Marshfield Chapter now has 79 members.

Everett Chapter No. 95, Order of the Eastern Star, at Marshfield, was issued a dispensation Dec. 23, 1896, and a charter Feb. 17, 1897. Alice Ferguson was the first Worthy Matron, H. G. Andress Worthy Patron, and Anna Bayless Worthy Assistant Matron. The last named is now Mrs. Anna Bouldrie and with her husband occupies rooms at the W. G. Hinman residence, 108 South Vine Street, Marshfield.

Marshfield Lodge No. 110, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was established on a charter granted June 6, 1889, listing the following charter members: Thomas J. Norton, John F. Cole, Thomas Thompson, C. S. Vedder, T. R. Reily, C. B. Arnold, K. Thompson, and George Ingalls. There are now 124 members and meetings are held regularly in the lodge rooms known as the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Marshfield Encampment No. 66, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was established with charter dated Oct. 11, 1905, and listing 15 charter members; there are now about 48 members of this encampment.

Canton Centropolis No. 21 of the I. O. O. F. Canton of Patriarchs Militant was mustered in at Marshfield Dec. 15, 1911, by Col. William Crowhurst. Eighteen members are listed on its warrant, which is dated Jan. 6, 1912.

Hub Rebekah Lodge No. 158 was instituted June 2, 1897, with six charter members.

Lodge No. 665 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was founded in 1901 and a charter was issued to it on July 25 of that year; the petitioners were: H. A. Lathrop, John P. Hume, I. P. Tiffault, John F. Cole, T. E. Lyons, C. L. Reese, A. L. Bouldrie, W. H. Lind, O. G. Lindemann, E. Rosenbaum, and C. H. Grundy. Besides these, 25 other charter members are listed. There are now about 308 members. A fine brick building for use as a meeting place and recreation rooms, located at 115 East Second Street, was purchased about the year 1913.

Badger Aerie No. 624, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was started in 1904, its charter being dated May 1, 1904. There were 50 charter members. In 1916 a beautifully arranged two-story brick building was erected at 111 East Second Street, and was equipped with billiard tables and other suitable appointments, making a fine club house. The Aerie now has 342 members.

Nest No. 1076 of the Owls was formed at Marshfield with a charter dated May 16, 1915. Starting with 12 charter members, remarkable progress has been made in building up the membership and it is now approaching the 500 mark. A Degree of Distinguished Service was granted the Marshfield branch by the head-

quarters of the lodge, Nov. 8, 1920. Regular meetings are held in the Hartl Building, on West Second Street.

Pine Tree Camp No. 1342 of the Modern Woodmen of America was granted a charter Jan. 20, 1896, the charter bearing the names of ten original members. The lodge has had a very successful career and now has 220 members.

Mayflower Camp of the Royal Neighbors of America was started in 1898 with 32 charter members, and is still in active existence.

John Eisen Council No. 1799 of the Knights of Columbus held its first initiation May 16, 1915, and a charter was granted on the same date. Starting with 39 charter members, the lodge now has a membership of about 200. In 1920 the brick building on South Central Avenue formerly operated as a store by G. R. Gustafson was purchased and turned into a very satisfactory club-house.

The Catholic Order of Foresters is represented by St. John Court No. 506, which was instituted May 18, 1895, and St. Mary Court No. 194 of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, instituted Nov. 4, 1897. The St. John Court now has about 200 members; its charter lists eight original members.

The Knights of Wisconsin have two branches at Marshfield; Branch No. 74 was formed on a dispensation dated June 20, 1887 and listing twelve charter members, this branch now has about 225 members. Branch No. 290 started in November of 1921 with about 102 charter members and has since added about six new members.

The Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity established Marshfield Colony No. 252 on Dec. 28, 1903; there were nine charter members.

Railway City Council No. 189 of the Order of United Commercial Travelers, started June 14, 1902 with eighteen charter members, has had a very flourishing career. With it is affiliated by associate membership a branch of the Gideons, otherwise known as the Christian Commercial Travelers Association of America, which established this associate membership in 1921.

Snowflake Lodge No. 415 of the Mystic Workers of the World was established at Marshfield with charter dated April 13, 1914, and is still in active existence.

The Equitable Fraternal Union formed Marshfield Assembly No. 34 on June 15, 1898, with six charter members; the assembly has had a successful career.

The Fraternal Reserve Association Lodge No. 66, is in active existence, as are a number of other organizations not named above, including St. Joseph Society, Maennerchoir, etc.; and a number of other lodges and societies have flourished in the past but are not at present holding regular meetings, this group including the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

The Marshfield Country Club was organized and incorporated in August, 1922, the membership being limited to one hundred. The club has beautiful grounds covering 45 acres, and lying two miles west of the city on the Bakerville road. The club will open its first season in 1923, by which time the club house will be completed. The present officers are: Alfred Neumann, president; E. C. Pors, vice president; and Adolph Kleinheinz, secretary and treasurer. The directors are C. E. Blodgett, G. D. Booth, Hugo Wegener, Ernest Zeidler, Louis Hartl and J. P. Deming.

The Marshfield Woman's Club, an organization now including about 115 of the best known ladies in the city, was organized as the Ladies' Travel Class in

1893. According to the recollection of some of the early members who are still residing here, those who took an active part in the organization were Mrs. E. T. Ellsworth, Mrs. E. B. Pulling, Mrs. H. A. Lathrop, Miss Ella Kelley, Mrs. Fred Vollmar, Mrs. I. P. Tiffault, Miss Margaret Livingston, Mrs. J. C. Hayward, Mrs. W. H. Roddis, Mrs. B. Elvis and Mrs. W. A. Sexton. Courses of study were planned and systematically pursued by the members along various educational lines, including geography, history, political economy, literature, the drama, art and music; and this self culture has since been continued, in addition to which, for the last ten years or so, the club has devoted a part of its time and collective energy to civic work, including the establishment and supervision of parks, playgrounds, garbage disposal, etc. For the better understanding of these matters, and to stimulate action thereon, the members, or specially appointed committees, attend council meetings. The club assumed its present name in 1910. The officers in 1922 are: Mrs. Robert Connor, president; Mrs. V. A. Mason, vice president; Mrs. J. H. Cundy, secretary, and Mrs. H. H. McCain, treasurer.

The Helping Hand Society was founded many years ago, the chief promoter being Mrs. E. T. Ellsworth. As indicated by its name, it is a charitable society, and is also non-sectarian, numbering among its members women of various religious creeds who work harmoniously together in relieving suffering and helping the needy. The society gives a charity ball every year, and from time to time other entertainments, the money thus raised being devoted entirely to charitable purposes.

The Fortnightly Musical Club, of Marshfield, was organized Feb. 8, 1904, the first meeting being held at the residence of Mrs. George Reynolds. Mrs. Samuels, who was the first president, after serving about two months, moved away from the city, and was succeeded as president by Mrs. Reynolds. At the first meeting ten ladies became members, namely: Mrs. George Reynolds, Mrs. Samuels, Mrs. E. B. Pulling, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Mrs. James Vaughan, Mrs. Ed. Hahn, Miss Gertrude Winch, Miss Carola Forest, Miss Ethel Dunlap and Mrs. Arlie Hinman. It was decided to limit the charter membership to twenty and the complete number was made up at the next meeting, the other ten members being: Miss Birdine Brown, Miss Vera Vollmar, Miss Olivia Hehn, Mrs. H. B. Dale, Miss Jessica McFarland, Mrs. Robert Connor, Mrs. W. D. Wheeler, Mrs. Hiram Below, Miss Beatrice Kraus and Miss Bessie Hutchinson. The club gives two public musicals each year, the regular meetings being held at the homes of the members.

Marshfield Chapter No. 843 of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. Julia Cracroft Hume. It held its first meeting Feb. 22, 1908, at which time Mrs. Hume was appointed regent, Mrs. Elsie Upham Finney vice regent, Mrs. Ella M. Deming secretary, Mrs. Georgia Whitman Hinman treasurer, Mrs. Mell Elsworth Pollard registrar, Miss Clara Morse Mason historian, Mrs. Mary Morse Elvis chaplain, and Mrs. Hattie E. Pors chairman of the program committee. The organization had twelve charter members, as follows: Mrs. Julia Cracroft Hume, Mrs. Ella M. Deming, Mrs. Georgia Whitman Hinman, Mrs. Elsie Upham Finney, Mrs. Mell Elsworth Pollard, Miss Clara Morse Mason, Mrs. Mary Morse Elvis, Mrs. Hattie E. Pors, Miss Carrie Morrison, Mrs. Mary Witter Connor, Miss Helen Connor, and Mrs.

Arletta Poad. There are now 43 members, 26 of whom reside in Marshfield, and regular meetings are held at the homes of the members.

The Wisconsin Blue Book gives the population of Marshfield in 1920 as 7394, divided by wards as follows: Ward 1–1480; Ward 2–593; Ward 3–1261; Ward 4–2009; Ward 5–1053, and Ward 6–998. By the never tiring efforts of the citizens to grow shade trees and improve the looks of their premises the city has greatly improved in appearance. The streets and avenues in general are wide, Central Avenue, the main business thorofare being particularly so, equalling in that respect some of the best thorofares in the great cities, and the blocks are all laid out at right angles. An account of the annual fair held in Marshfield by the Wisconsin Central State Fair Association may be found in the chapter on the Agricultural Interests.

CHAPTER XVII

PITTSVILLE

Pittsville, an incorporated city, with three wards, is located on Yellow River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Sections 25 and 34, Wood Township. It is 18 miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids and has a population of about six hundred. The city lies in the heart of the clover belt and of the corn silo, and is in the exact center of the state as designated by Wisconsin University. The soil in the vicinity is a variety of clay loam and is especially adapted to the raising of small grains, corn, potatoes and clover seed, and crop failures are practically unknown. Improved farm land in the vicinity are worth from $90 to $150 an acre and unimproved land may be obtained at from $20 to $25 an acre.

Pittsville has three churches of different denominations, a well organized bank, two lumber yards, a farmers' co-operative cheese factory, a creamery, a grist mill, a Heintz salting station and a potato and cabbage warehouse; also three general stores, two grocery stores, a millinery, two hardware and implement companies, three garages, three hotels, an eight thousand dollar theatre, a good drug store which also keeps a stock of the most popular magazines, three restaurants, a shoe shop and other business houses some of which will be more specifically mentioned.

There is a good high school and two parochial schools, one Catholic and the other Evangelical Lutheran, the Catholic School being a large building which cost $35,000. A weekly newspaper, the Pittsville Record, is published here, and four or five fraternal societies have lodges or camps in the city. The city can also boast of a brass and reed band of 45 pieces, for which a large band stand has been provided. The roads passing through are well constructed and cement sidewalks are the rule. The water supply is obtained from wells. The principal shipments are farm products, lumber and wood.

Pittsville was named after the Pitts family, who were the first settlers in the locality. A letter from Mrs. Susie E. Niles, of Friendship, Wis., to the editor of the Pittsville Record, dated Oct. 24, 1921, contains this information in the following words: "My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wright Pitts, were the first of that name to settle in that part of the wilderness which is now your thriving burg. J. Wright Robinson, World War soldier, well known in your vicinity, is his grandson and namesake. Following him, in the fall of 1858, came my grandfather, Luke Noble Pitts, bringing his family, among them, Luke William Pitts, who recently died in Buckley, Wash. The two families lived together in a huge barn-like structure which stood on the bank of the river in the southern part of your town not very far from your printing office. This big comfortable house it boasted two fireplaces—was used as a stopping - place for the pinery men coming up from as far below as the mouth of Yellow River, and before the War of the Rebellion the place was known to them all as "Pitts' Mill." (See biog. of Joseph Robinson). The transition from "Pitts' Mill" to "Pittsville" was an easy one, and probably oecurred as soon as the place assumed the appearance of a village.

Oliver W. Pitts and family arrived here in 1856, and for two years Oliver ran a saw mill. The father, Luke Noble Pitts, soon afterwards bought the mill property and also considerable land in the vicinity. When he, with his wife Louisa and family arrived on the site of Pittsville in 1858 the only people then here were Oliver W. Pitts and wife, Wallace Potter, William Baker and Elijah Vroom. J. Q. Severn had resided here for several years but had gone away and had not yet returned, and L. A. Houston lived some three miles south.

Another member of the Pitts family was Thomas Woolcott Pitts, born in Springfield, Bradford County, Penn., Feb. 17, 1844, son of Oliver Wright Pitts. He accompanied his parents to this place and subsequently became a lumber manufacturer in Pittsville. In 1859 he taught the first school ever taught in the town of Wood. In 1867 he married Susie M. Edic, previously of Waukegan, Ill. He owned a large farm, also timber lands, mill property and village lots in Pittsville, and served in various public offices, such as town clerk and justice of the peace. He was also postmaster of Pittsville for some years, taking that office in 1877.

Luke W. Pitts, with his brother Oliver W. (born in 1831) built a shingle mill which, after having conducted it for several years, he sold to A. J. Webster & Co. of Menasha. He also in 1876, built a hotel, which he conducted for a number of years, and was engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1874 he married Mary E. Reed of Necedah, Wis. After the breaking out of the Cival War Thomas, John and Oliver Pitts enlisted in the army, and John, who was in the "Iron Brigade," died of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville. Thomas and Oliver served in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, being members of Company G.

The real life of the community began about forty years ago, at which time some mills were erected for the manufacture of hardwood lumber. The hardwood manufactured being cut into barrel, wagon and beer keg stock. There was never much pine in the vicinity, though some was cut and floated down the Yellow River to Kilbourn, Germantown, and Necedah, where for the most part it was manufactured. There were one or two small mills near Pittsville, however, which for a while turned out a little pine lumber.

L. A. Houston built a steam saw mill a mile or more south of Pittsville for a man named Hurlburt, and soon after that he bought a saw mill three miles south of Pittsville and operated it by water power. The hub and spoke factory of A. J. Webster & Co., was operated by Mr. Webster for about ten years, at the end of which time he sold out to his employes, among them his brother, also R. H. Boynton, Joseph Kraus, L. W. Pitts, Jr., and a son of Mr. Boynton. They failed, however, to make a success of the mill and soon went out of business. About that time there were two firms engaged in the manufacture of barrel stock, one being the firm of Doud, Son & Co., and the other Harmon & Son. Both operated for a number of years or until the timber was exhausted, when they moved away.

The first store in Pittsville was kept by a man named Goodsell, who sold out to Thomas W. Pitts. A store was started in 1878 by A. B. Cotey, in partnership with George A. Coniveau, and was carried on by them together until 1881, when Mr. Cotey bought out his partner. After that he conducted the store alone until 1902, when he sold out. He was again in mercantile business in Pittsville from 1908 to 1912

Charles Houston, son of L. A. Houston, entered mercantile business here in 1879, his general stock including drugs and medicines, so that he was the first druggist in town. His brother Thomas was associated with him. They met with ill success, however, and in March, 1885, their stock of merchandise was sold at sheriff's sale, and was bought in by P. N. Christensen, who rented the building of Charles Houston, the latter still holding possession of it until Mr. Christensen could put his own. The latter was a two-story double store on the corner of Second and Main Streets, which was a better location, in fact, the best for that business in town. Mr. Christensen remained in Mr. Houston's building until about July 4, 1886, holding a great Fourth of July celebration in his building that year, free for all the surrounding country, and gaining a big trade by it. Mr. Christensen remained in business in Pittsville until 1888, when he quit, selling his stock to Frank Hiles, and later selling the building to Leslie L. Doud. Hiles became partner with a man named Armstrong who conducted the business for him. The railroad, constructed about 1883, gave an impetus to the growth of the village.

In 1880 Charles Heuer came to Pittsville from Milwaukee and opened a general store, the stock of which included drugs, and which he conducted for ten years, or until 1890. He then bought out the hardware store of L. L. Doud, and established the Pittsville Hardware Company, Inc., with which he is still connected.

The R. B. Salter & Sons' general store was established by Richard B. Salter in 1908, he having previously, in 1904, been one of the organizers of the Pittsville State Bank. The first harness shop in Pittsville was established in March, 1888, by Carl A. Ludewig, who came here from Juneau County. It was he who erected the Ludewig Hardware Building, which he had for his shop 33 years, subsequently enlarging the building by establishing a department of hardware and farm implements, and later building a garage. In 1899 Charles J. Schrinner opened the shoe shop he is still conducting. The flour and feed mill operated since 1910 by Joseph Tyjeski was previously owned and conducted by George Schlagel, who built it about 1890.

The site of Pittsville was surveyed March 31, 1883, by H. W. Remington, under the direction of George Hiles, of Dexterville, and Lawrence Ward, of Pittsville, and it was recorded July 12, 1883. The site was described as the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, and the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Town 23 N, Range 3 E. In 1886 Pittsville was incorporated as a village, and in 1887 as a city. Mound Cemetery was laid out by order of the city, the survey being recorded Jan. 28, 1896. It lies in Section 27.

The Pittsville Independent, a Democratic weekly newspaper, was started in 1883 by C. H. Clark. Having made himself unpopular at the end of a few months Mr. Clark disposed of the paper to F. S. Woodworth and M. P. Pomeroy, who published it for several years under the firm name of Woodworth & Pomeroy. The available records show that in 1887 the publishers were the Western Wood County Association, with A. E. Germer as editor, and under this title and management the paper was continued until 1891 or 1892. After that no paper seems to have been published in Pittsville for four or five years until the Yellow River Pilot appeared about 1898-99, with James R. Howe as proprietor. This was a Democratic weekly like the Independent. A year or two afterwards the Pilot

came under control of H. H. Dunn, who made it Republican in politics. In 1901 it was published by Pitt Bros., being still a Republican weekly, and its home remained in Pittsville until 1904, when it was merged with the Wood County Times and moved to Nekoosa, where it was published as the Wood County Times and Yellow River Pilot by P. O. Winther. Then in 1909 C. E. McKee bought the subscription lists of the Yellow River Pilot and established the Pittsville Record, a weekly, eight-page, six-column paper, which is still flourishing under Mr. McKee's management and editorship, its circulation extending throughout the west end of the county, in which field it has no rivals. Politically it belongs in the Independent Republican class, and a good job printing-office is run in connection with it.

Some copies of the Pittsville Independent as it was 35 years ago are still in existence. One bearing the date of Oct. 5, 1887, carried advertisements of the the following mentioned business firms: P. N. Christenson & Bro., general store; Doud, Son & Co., general store, C. V. Doud & Son, general store (C. V. Doud being a cousin of Roscoe Doud of the firm of Doud, Son & Co.); McConnell Sisters, millinery; A. B. Cotey, general merchandise with dry goods emphasized; M. J. McRaith, merchant tailor; City Drug Store, conducted by Dr. M. B. Wood and E. W. Ring; W. E. Little, watch and clock dealer and repairer; William A. Dawes, boots and shoes; Pittsville market conducted by C. E. Compton, which stated that he kept fish every Friday; Chet Doud, livery; Warren Johnson, flour, butter and eggs and William Smith and S. T. Young, saloons. The same issue advertised Catholic services for the second Sunday in each month, conducted by Father Beyerle and Congregational Church services by the Rev. Mr. Campbell. There was also a notice of J. S. Alban Post, No. 73, G. A. R., which post has since died out. Hiles & Ward advertised 10,000 acres of land for sale at $2.50 to $6.00 an acre, on a small payment down and the balance in yearly installments of wood delivered on the W. P. & S. Railway. Dr. W. H. Packard, dentist, had a brief notice, as also had the Johnson House, Henry Johnson, proprietor. The issue of the Independent for Oct. 17, 1889 showed in addition to some of the business men previously mentioned, that C. A. Ludewig had a harness shop, Dr. A. B. Crawford was practicing dentistry, and that the City Drug Store was being conducted by Dr. M. B. Wood, Mr. Ring's name not being mentioned. This store subsequently burned down.

When L. A. Houston was conducting his mill south of the village, he also ran a blacksmith shop in connection with it, but the first blacksmith in the village was John Landford, who set up his shop about 1881 or 1882. When the mills were in operation Pittsville had no less than seven stores and there were some large lumber yards and barns here.

At an early day one post office sufficed for both Dexterville and Pittsville, and it was kept at the home of L. A. Houston, which was between the two places. Later the Pittsville Post Office was established. Among the early postmasters were Thomas W. Pitts and J. P. Horton. In 1885 F. S. Woodworth succeeded Mr. Horton and served for about ten years. He was succeeded by Sara Baum, whose successor, L. J. Palmer, served until the present postmaster, Thomas J. Crowley, took over the office in August, 1920, having been appointed in March, that year. The Pittsville office is now one of the third class, and there are two rural routes.

In 1904 Sam N. Baum built a creamery, which he operated until April 15, 1912, when he sold it to John Maxwell. When he first started he made only three tubs of butter a week, but before he sold out he was making 250 tubs. He had five teams with which he hauled cream from the farmers in Clark, Jackson and Wood counties. His factory was located in the north end of town near the schoolhouse. Mr. Maxwell did not operate the factory but sold it to Trossen Bros., who sold out Aug. 1, 1910 to Fred G. and E. W. Speich, who established the Pittsville Creamery which is still in operation. The two brothers conducted it until November, 1918, when it burned down. Fred G. Speich then took over the business and rented a small building, which he enlarged by an addition of 20 feet. In 1921 he made it 14 feet wider and added one story to the building, and is now planning a further addition of one story, which will increase the length of the lower story by 40 feet in the fall of 1922. During the past year the business has doubled and he has now about 250 patrons among the farmers, to whom he sells separators.

The Farmers' Co-operative Society established a cheese factory in Pittsville in August, 1919, with Harry Huebner as cheese maker. In March, 1920, Mr. Huebner was succeeded by the present operator, Joseph Sternot. The present secretary is Anton Kliefgan, of Pittsville.

The Pittsville Telephone was started in 1902 by the Telephone Toll Line Co. of Wood County, of which J. H. Gaynor was superintendent. Lines were built from Grand Rapids to Marshfield and Pittsville, and from the latter place to Babcock and Bethel. After conducting the enterprise for four or five years and not being able to make it pay, the company sold the toll line between Grand Rapids and Marshfield, the service being suspended for a week during negotiations. What remained was purchased by George J. Favell, the present owner, who has extended the lines through several districts including Dexterville and Veedum. He operates 72 or 73 miles of pole wires, and has about 65 local phones and 150 rural.

The Pittsville State Bank was founded in January, 1904 with the following officers; president, John F. Sims; vice president, W. B. Jansen; cashier, T. S. Saby; the capital was $10,000. At the time of organization they located in the frame structure now occupied by Thomas M. Cleary; the present quarters consist of a one story brick structure which they erected in 1910, located just north of the Salter Mercantile Store. The officers now are: president, John F. Sims; vice president, G. H. Salter; cashier, J. F. Seidl; Asst. Cashier, Grace McNeal. In 1917 the capitalization was increased to $15,000 and a surplus of $5500 was established. One of the principal aims of the institution is to make available sound investments for farmers.

Catholic services were held in Pittsville as early as 1879, since which time a parish has grown up known as St. Joachim's, including a fine church edifice and school, (see Chapter on the Catholic Church in Wood County).

The Congregational Church of Pittsville was organized June 26, 1881. The Rev. J. S. Norris of Grand Rapids first visited Pittsville in the fall of 1880 and held meetings occassionally until the following spring, when a series of revival meetings were held, and after these he held meetings regularly until the time of organization of the church, when Stowe Sawyer was engaged to occupy the pulpit for three months under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. The first officers were: D. B. Lowell and J. C. Dawes, Deacons; Mrs. S. O. Boynton, treasurer;

J. Ralph Boynton, clerk. The fourteen charter members held meetings at the Hammel School House, Cotey's Hall, and Webster's Hall, until the erection of a church building about 1888; this was a frame building 30x50x16 facing First Avenue and cost about one thousand dollars to erect. Nov. 8, 1914 at 2 A. M. this building was burned to the ground. It was the morning of the day that a Temperance program was to have been given by the Sunday School. No certain cause for the fire could be assigned. The present church, a structure about 50x50 made of concrete blocks and facing Second Avenue was built in 1915 at an approximate expense of $3,500. The following have served as pastors, subsequent to the Rev. Sawyer's service: Nov. 1881, Dr. J. A. Brown; Aug. 1885, Rev. J. F. Guyton Aug. 1886, Rev. D. A. Campbell; Jan. 1890, Rev. D. H. Richie; Dec. 1891, Rev. Chevis; April 1893, Rev. Thomas Barker; Sept. 1896, Rev. A. A. Martin; June, 1899, Rev. W. D. Stevenson; June, 1902, Miss Brown and Miss Harlow; Dec. 1908, Rev. Thomas Hoffman; Jan. 1911, Rev. Klein; April, 1912, Rev. Wm. Vater; Aug. 1914, Rev. Samuel Bullough; Aug. 1918, Rev. Vaughn; Sept. 1920, Rev. F. H. Splies, the present pastor. There were periods of months when the church was without a pastor, but for no length of time were services discontinued. The membership at one time reached the hundred mark, but gradually decreased as the families began moving away from the Pittsville vicinity in search of other employment after the shutting down of the saw mills here. The membership at present is twenty-five, although the average attendance for the year past was 85. The Sunday School has an enrollment of eighty. The Ladies' Aid Society numbers twenty-six.

Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, Missouri Synod, of Pittsville. This society was organized with 24 members, Oct. 14, 1888, under direction of Rev. W. Knuf, a missionary pastor. Services were held here every three or four weeks. Mr. Knuf having other congregations to attend to. In 1892 the society was incorporated, the articles being dated June 6, and signed by Freidrich Lipke, William Schiller and Christ Runo. The first elders (1888 to 1891) were Gortfried Sowatzki, Friedrich Bunge and Andreas Protz; the trustees, William Schiller, Christoff Runo and Fred Keip. On Aug. 26, 1892 bought a lot for a building, the latter being erected soon after. It was a small frame structure and was used for church services, and also as a school, until 1908, when the present brick church edifice was built. Since that time the frame building has been used for parochial school purposes. It is situated about 200 yards north of the church. The brick edifice, which cost about $9,000, has a seating capacity of between 300 and 400. The parish now contains 365 souls, including 50 voting members. There is a well organized Ladies' Aid Society. The school has an enrollment of 25. The church services are held in the German language, the school being taught in German and English. The first regular pastor was the Rev. H. Maack. The present pastor, Rev. G. Dobratz, assumed charge in 1914.

The Pittsville High School, including the eight grades, in the school year of 1921-22, had an average enrollment of 184. There were six teachers, with J. R. Kalhoun principal. The school officers were G. W. Severns, Verne McCoy and C. A. Salter. The school is under county jurisdiction.

The fraternal societies having lodges or meeting places in Pittsville, are the

Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Beavers, and the American Legion.

Pittsville Lodge, No. 232, F. & A. M., has been domiciled here for 36 years, its charter being dated June 9, 1886. It started with nine charter members, namely: Myron F. Hubbard, Simon W. Bailey, Peter N. Christensen, Virgil B. Webster, Irwin H. Germond, Samuel T. Young, Frank W. Cotanch, Byron R. Tarbox and D. Lakeman Gill. The first officers were: Myron F. Hubbard, W. M.; Simon W. Bailey, S. W.; Peter N. Christensen, J. W. The lodge now has 61 members and is in a flourishing condition. It owns its own buildings and holds meetings the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., was established in 1888. It also owns its own building, which was erected in 1904. It has now 36 members. Louisa Lodge of Rebeckahs, No. 86, was organized June 7, 1893.

Rock Run Camp, No. 1924, M. W. A., was organized March 1, 1893 with 14 charter members. Its membership has since increased to 49. There was also a camp of Royal Neighbors here, which was transferred to Veedum.

Colony No. 688 of Beavers was established April 2, 1915, with 42 charter members. Its membership has since diminished, as it now has but 17.

Palmer Post of the American Legion, District of Wisconsin, No. 276, was organized with 15 charter members June 14, 1920. The post was named after Harry Palmer, who was killed in France.

CHAPTER XVIII

VESPER

Vesper is an unincorporated village situated in sections 12 and 18, Hansen Township, and has a population of about 300. It is traversed by three railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, more commonly known as the "Soo." A small stream, Hemlock Creek, runs through the village from northeast to southwest, ultimately joining the Yellow River in Remington Township. The village is ten miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids, the county seat.

The first settler on the site of Vesper, or in its immediate vicinity, was, so far as is now remembered, a man named Sam Boynton, who for some years led a bachelor existence. He later married and resided in Vesper until his death. The real business life of the village began, however, in the early seventies, when Girard & Drake established a saw mill on the bank of Hemlock Creek, close to where the Treutel Bros.' garage is now located. Their foreman for some time was Joseph White, who had arrived here with his family in 1874, about the time the mill was established. Other arrivals at about the same time were: Era Girard and wife; Henry Rozelle, who lived on a farm in the vicinity for a few years and then left, and Charles Warren, Bruce Kelly and Len Murphy, who were mill men. After operating the saw mill for a year or two Girard & Drake sold their interests to Whorton Brothers (John and William Whorton of Appleton), who engaged in the manufacture of pine lumber. Their foreman was James W. Cameron, who had come with them from Appleton, and he operated the mill for a number of years. Then Mr. Cameron, in association with Henry Sherry and George Gerry, bought out the Whorton interests and continued the operation of the mill until 1894, when a great fire, which started in the woods and burned most of the remaining timber, as well as 23 houses in that part of the village situated on the west bank of the creek, deprived them of material. They accordingly closed out their business, selling their holdings to Benson & Anderton, a Milwaukee real estate firm, whose purchase included about 11,000 acres, for which they paid $2.50 an acre. It also included the site of the village, consisting of 100 acres, which they later traded to C. R. Goldsworthy for some Racine County property. Mr. Goldsworthy helped Benson & Anderton to sell their lands, which were covered with large stumps, and other agents were also employed. These lands sold fast, two or three farms being disposed of a day, and the sales went on for a year and a half, at the end of which time Benson & Anderton bought 13,000 acres from Henry Sherry and dropped Mr. Goldsworthy, who had a large amount of land left on his hands.

The plat of the village was surveyed from Sept. 14 to Oct. 1, 1897, by Edward I. Philleo, civil engineer, and was subdivided by him into blocks and lots. It was described in part as "the south half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 23 north, range 4 east, or what is known politically as Hansen township. The survey,

map and plat were made by order and direction of Edward A. Benson and Charles E. Anderton, owners of said lands.

After Benson & Anderton had departed Mr. Goldsworthy set to work to dispose of the land left on his hands, constituting the town site. The stumps were not only very large but very numerous, as the land had been heavily timbered, and accordingly he employed Charles Hull to clear the site, beginning the sale of the land as soon as a sufficient tract had been cleared. Since then he has disposed of the greater part of it but still has some in his possession. From time to time he has donated lots for church or other purposes.

One of the early industries of the village was a saw mill built about twenty years ago in the southwest part of the village, near the creek, by Mr. Goldsworthy. After conducting it for awhile alone he took as partner Colin McNicol, and under the partnership arrangement it was conducted for seven or eight months subsequently, when it burned down. The two partners then settled all accounts between them and Mr. McNicol built a small mill, but did not operate it on account of his death, which took place soon after. The mill was then sold to Dave C. Woodruff and moved away. Another small saw mill was started in the village by Lewis Johnson and Benjamin Gardalen and is still standing but for the last year or more has not been operated.

A number of years ago a manufacturing industry was started in Vesper under the name of the Vesper Safety Clevis & Malleable Iron Company. This company was organized July 13, 1909, by C. R. Goldsworthy of Vesper, John N. Hayes of Oshkosh, L. H. Bartholomew of Milwaukee and F. W. Darling of Wautoma, Wis., and a good plant was built in the village near the railway station. The company engaged in the manufacture of a patented clevis and all kinds of malleable iron castings. After being in operation for about eleven months, owing to insufficient success the plant was closed down. The buildings are now being used temporarily as a machine shop and auto garage.

The Vesper Brick & Tile Factory, a more successful industry, was established about 1902 by John Murgatroyd & Sons, the plant being located in the southwest part of town. The product was of fine quality and the business was continued successfully until the beginning of the late war, when the shortage of coal caused a suspension of operations and they have not yet been resumed. The property is still owned by the original proprietors.

The year 1909 saw the organization of the Vesper Wood Manufacturing Company, who built a large wood-working plant in the village. The company manufactured stave silos, stock watering tanks and other articles of wood, and continued operations along those lines until 1917, when the interests of Dea. McVicar and William Ludwig were sold to D. E. Woodruff and G. H. Horn, and the name of the corporation was changed to the Vesper Tank and Silo Company. C. H. Horn and D. E. Woodruff are now carrying on the business and an excellent line of watering tanks for stock, and stave silos, are being turned out.

Since the original plat was made there have been two additions to Vesper. The first of these is known as the Fairview Addition to Vesper, the plat of which was surveyed and subdivided into blocks and lots by Edward I. Philleo, March 1-3, 1910, for D. McVicar, owner. This addition is the strip lying between Wisconsin and Michigan Streets and extending from Cameron Avenue to Fourth

street. It contains four blocks of 14 lots each, and a fractional block facing on Cameron Avenue. The other addition is known as Fairview Second Addition, and was surveyed and platted by G. W. Severns, county surveyor of Wood County, June 21, 1921, by request and direction of Howard Lee Fleming. It lies in section 18.

The first store in Vesper was opened by Girard & Drake, and was continued by their successors, the Whortons, and later by the lumber company of Sherry, Cameron and Gerry. Era Girard is now retired and living in Stoughton. He owned a farm near Vesper, which, when he left here, was purchased by Patrick Flanagan. The latter is now a resident of Wisconsin Rapids.

Carsten Otto, who was for some years one of the active business men of the village, built a creamery in July, 1898, which he operated for some time, and afterwards went into the mercantile business with Herman Dassow. The first blacksmith's shop was started by the lumber company, and Treutel Brothers also conducted a shop for a number of years.

James W. Cameron was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by his nephew, Bruce Kelly, who held the office for some years. After him it was taken over by Patrick Flanagan who was appointed under President Cleveland. The next incumbent was Carsten Otto. He was succeeded by John Q. Rote, who bought the lumber company's store. Mr. Rote's successor was C. R. Goldsworthy, who held the office about nine years, resigning in the fall of 1906. After him the mails were handled by Mrs. Emma Carlin, now a resident of Arpin, who served eleven years, being succeeded by Mrs. Mabel Van Matre. The present postmaster, Elmer O. Trickey, succeeded Mrs. Van Matre Feb. 16, 1922, at which time the Vesper post office was raised to the third class. It has one rural route.

The Pioneer, an eight-page weekly newspaper, was started in Vesper in 1910 by Kate C. Hoeneveldt, (now Mrs. Chester Camlin) its first issue being dated July 14. Miss Hoeneveldt was associated in the management of the paper with her brother John, and they conducted it together until April, 1918, when she went to Washington, D. C., to engage in war work. John Hoeneveldt continued to issue the Pioneer until September, 1918, when he was drafted and was obliged to give it up. Its political complexion was Republican, and a job printing office was conducted in connection with it, and continued by the brother after his discharge from the army until his death August 1, 1920. Miss Hoeneveldt, who did a great deal of nursing during the war, married Chester Camlin, a disabled soldier, and is now living in Vesper.

In 1911 Elmer O. Trickey established the second newspaper in Vesper, the State Center, which is still flourishing, being issued weekly.

The creamery started in 1898 by Carsten Otto, as previously mentioned, was sold by him two or three years later to the F. Albert Dairy Co. of Maryville, consisting of Ferdinand and Theodore Albert, by whom it was conducted for seven or eight years, when it burned down.

On Nov. 20, 1907, the Equitable Creamery Co. was organized as a farmers' cooperative concern and was conducted as a creamery and cheese factory, with the exception of one or two years, until October, 1921, when it was bought by its present proprietor, Fred Hadler. The ground on which it stands, consisting of

one acre, was granted to the company by C. R. Goldsworthy on consideration of $1.00.

The State Bank of Vesper was organized and received its charter in December, 1911. It was capitalized at $10,000.00, the surplus being $2,500.00, and the first officers were: George Martin, president; Owen Oliver, vice president; and Burton Jones, cashier. In those early days the bank made slow progress and in 1913 there was a change made in the management, G. H. Horn being made president, A. P. Bean vice president and F. W. Ellsworth cashier and active manager. Under the new management the bank had a slow but sturdy growth and on Aug. 1, 1919, had deposits of $55,000.00, the capital being $10,000.00 and the surplus $2,500.00. On the same date Mr. Ellsworth, on account of his health, sold the controlling interest in the bank to F. J. Wood (president) and Guy O. Babcock (cashier) of the Wood County National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, and E. M. Witzig, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids. The following officers were then elected: G. H. Horn, president; A. P. Bean, vice president; and E. M. Witzig, cashier. The directors were G. H. Horn, A. P. Bean, E. M. Witzig, F. J. Wood, William H. Peters and Watson Turner. Under the new management the deposits were increased from $55,000.00 to $140,000.00, and the resources to over $200,000.00; the capital stock was $10,000.00 and the surplus $8,600.00, and the institution is now considered one of the strongest country banks in this vicinity. The bank has a fine modern home and the directors' room is used by all the farmers for holding their meetings; it is also used as a convenient place for collecting taxes and insurance.

The first school in Vesper was located in the eastern part of the village, near the line separating Hansen Township from that of Sigel, and on the county road. This was in the early days when the first saw mill was in operation. After the fire of 1894, which destroyed nearly all of the village together with the lumbering interests, the school building, which had been saved, was moved out on Section 11, to a more central point of the district, where it was used until the present two-room, brick school building was erected in 1906; then the old schoolhouse was sold. The present building is a well constructed, two-story structure with basement and belfry. The school is known as a graded school of the second class, but in addition to this the ninth and tenth grades are being taught in another building. Three teachers are employed.

Cameron Park, a piece of land measuring 300 x 300 feet, was platted by Bensen & Anderton, and, subsequently coming into possession of C. R. Goldsworthy, was deeded by him to the town of Hansen and is now public property. Mr. Goldsworthy planted the trees, and some other improvements have been made, so that this piece of land makes a nice little park for the village, suitable for recreation and band concerts.

About 1888 a Sunday school was established in the village of Vesper by the Rev. Mr. Freeze, who had been sent there by the Methodist Conference to establish religious services. The school was held in the schoolhouse every Sunday, and Mr. Freeze also held regular church services every other Sunday, alternating them with services at Rudolph. The church services were held one Sunday in the morning and on the next occasion in the afternoon. These services were continued for eight or nine years, other ministers conducting them after Mr. Freeze.

There are now four churches in Vesper, the Catholic, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and Evangelical Lutheran. A historical sketch of the Catholic church and parish, known as St. James's, may be found in a special chapter devoted to the Catholic parishes of the county, which was written by the Rev. William Reding of Wisconsin Rapids.

Congregational Church.—The first Congregational services were held in Vesper, according to the earliest record, on July 24, 1898, in a frame building that had been erected for a public hall, and which stood on what is now the south central part of Cameron Park. They were presided over by Rev. A. A. Martin of Pittsville, it is said, however, that the Rev. Victor F. Brown of Union Grove, had previously held services here. The building above mentioned was in use for church services for two or three years. After that the congregation worshipped in a hall built by John Q. Rote on the east side of Cameron Park, services being held only occasionally, as there was no regular pastor, the people depending on supplies from Grand Rapids, and later from Pittsville. The next building in use was a lodge hall on the west side of Cameron Park, belonging to Mr. Goldsworthy, and that was used until the present substantial church edifice of red brick was erected in 1912. A more circumstantial account of this organization, taken from the church records, is as follows: "During the spring of 1898 ministers of different denominations in towns adjacent to Vesper, were asked by some of the people of Vesper to take up a regular appointment in the town, but met with poor success. However, in June, District Missionary F. N. Dexter, of the Home Missionary Society, visited Vesper with a view to conducting religious services in the village. At his suggestion Superintendent George C. Haun came and organized the Sunday school June 17, 1898, and the Rev. Albert A. Martin was asked to preach in Vesper Hall on Sunday afternoons. The use of the hall was donated by C. R. Goldsworthy. Rev. F. N. Dexter, Rev. George C. Haun and Rev. A. A. Martin conducted meetings from Oct. 16 to Oct. 23, 1898. At the close of the sermon on the date last mentioned District Missionary Dexter read the covenant and creed commission of 1883, which was assented to by Mrs. Fanny Murgatroyd, Fred Shultz, Miss Bertha Rozelle, Oscar Dingledyne, Mrs. Ermina E. Merrill and Miss Maud Murgatroyd (now Mrs. Will Cole). Of these the only two now living in the village are Mrs. Fanny Murgatroyd and Mrs. Will Cole. A committee was appointed to secure other members and to arrange for the calling of a council at such time as the church should direct. Mrs. E. E. Merrill was chosen clerk. A further meeting was called Nov. 29, 1898, Rev. A. A. Martin presiding. Those signing the report in favor of organization were Mrs. Fanny Murgatroyd, Miss Maude Murgatroyd, Mrs. Ermina E. Merrill, Fred Shultz, P. E. Bean, Mrs. Mary Bean, Oscar Dingledyne, Mrs. C. Rozelle and Miss Bertha Rozelle. The Congregational churches at Grand Rapids, Necedah and Pittsville, together with Rev. H. W. Carter, D. D. (superintendent Wisconsin Home Missionary Society), Rev. George C. Haun (superintendent of Congregational Sunday schools and Publishing Society), Rev. John Willan of Neillsville and Rev. George W. Longenecker of Neilsville, were united to sit in council, but Rev. Mr. Longenecker declined. Officers were chosen and the advisability of starting a Congregational church was discussed. It was recognized that the lumber industry was passing away and that the settlers then coming into the village were likely to be permanent. Some of

the German Lutherans were then working in the Congregational Sunday school, and within 15 months 150 families had moved to within seven or eight miles of Vesper. They would be likely to do their trading in the village and so make the life of the town assured. One third of these new settlers were American and Protestant. There were about 50 people in the village and the Rev. A. A. Martin said that from 25 to 35 attended the Sunday school. Seventy-five dollars had been collected as an initial church fund, and it was unanimously decided that a Congregational church should be organized in Vesper. This was accordingly done and the church received through the council into the fellowship of Congregational churches, Dec. 15, 1898. At this council meeting the advisability of uniting with the church at Pittsville was considered. A meeting for organization and the election of officers was held Jan. 2, 1899, at the home of John Murgatroyd, and the name Unity Congregational Church was decided upon by unanimous vote—a name that has since been changed to Vesper Congregational Church. The first officers were: Clerk, Mrs. Ermina E. Merrill; deacon for one year, P. F. Bean; deacon two years, Fred Shultz; treasurer, Miss Bertha Rozelle. The trustees were C. R. Goldsworthy, one year; Mrs. Fanny Murgatroyd, two years; and Fred Shultz, three years. The organist chosen was Bertha Rozelle, and the chorister Mrs. E. E. Merrill. It was decided to make an effort to raise $125.00 for the minister's salary. Financial difficulties troubled the church during its early years and special meetings had sometimes to be called to devise means of raising funds to pay the minister. In March, 1899, the Rev. B. E. Ray of Nekoosa having written to offer his services to preach in Vesper one evening each week, it was voted to ask him to preach Tuesday evenings. On June 11, 1899, a call was extended to Rev. W. J. D. Stevenson of Friendship, which was accepted and he became pastor. The church was then associated with that at Pittsville, the Vesper church paying $100 of the minister's salary. By 1902, through changes, removals and deaths, the congregation had diminished in numbers to such an extent that services practically ceased, and were not revived until 1910, when a meeting was held, May 22, under Rev. Homer W. Carter, and it was voted that the remnant of the congregation unite with Pittsville and Pleasant Hill in regard to a pastor and a committee was appointed for the purpose. Rev. Aug. Klein of Sherry, who was open to a call, was secured to preach Sunday, May 29, and give a Memorial Day address, and to preach at the three places June 5. He became pastor of the three churches and so remained from June 5, 1910, to June 5, 1911. At this time the Vesper services were held in the schoolhouse and so continued for about a year and a half. Then Pittsville withdrew from the triple arrangement and the Vesper church united with Pleasant Hill and the Presbyterian church at Arpin to pay a minister. The Rev. F. H. Brown, from Illinois, was secured and was pastor from Oct. 1, 1911 to Oct. 1, 1913. The Vesper congregation was increased in November by the accession of about 20 new members, and the erection of a church edifice was discussed. In May plans for the same submitted by Mr. Fred Rockwood of Vesper were accepted, and the cornerstone was laid June 25, 1912. It was dedicated Dec. 12, the Rev. Mr. Dexter presiding. C. R. Goldsworthy donated the lots, worth $400; the cost of the building was $3,259.81, and that of the interior furnishing $285.26. From Oct. 1, 1913, to Nov. 1, 1915, the pastor was Rev. James Deans. Rev. A. H. Anderson assumed the charge Feb. 13, 1916, and remained until Feb. 13, 1918.

He was immediately succeeded by Rev. Howard Vaughan, who was pastor until April 1, 1920. After that the pulpit was supplied for about a year, for six months by Rev. George Allbright and for three months by Rev. Even Thomas. The present pastor, Rev. Thomas A. Williams, took charge June 19, 1921. The Sunday school has been maintained from the beginning, and for the last 12 years there has been an active Ladies' Aid Society. There is also a Christian Endeavor Society, and a Missionary Society. When Rev. Mr. Deans was pastor he conducted a Bible and Literary Club, the first meeting of which was held Nov. 5, 1914. Since Rev. Williams took charge the church has been independent of Pittsville and Pleasant Hill.

The Dutch Reformed Church, of Vesper.—The original members of this congregation, of Holland Dutch birth and antecedents first belonged to the Christian Reformed Church in the southwest corner of Sherry Township, two and a half miles northeast of Vesper. (See Chapter XXXI). The Vesper Church was organized Sept. 11, 1916, beginning with 29 members from the Christian Reformed Church, who were received by letter, and six others received by confession of faith. Those received by letter were Mrs. Lena DePuyt, Carl Dommisse and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Dorst, Miss S. Faber, Gerrit Grevink, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hooman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huibregtse, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham P. Louwerse, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Scholten, Mr. and Mrs. John Herman Scholten, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ten Pas, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Ter Maat, Mr. and Mrs. John Ter Maat, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Ter Maat, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Verhulst, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vruwink. Those received by confession were Anthony De Puyt, John De Puyt, Miss Jennie De Puyt, Sipke Faber, John Herman Scholten, Jr., and Maria Ter Maat. At first the pulpit was supplied, the first regular pastor being the Rev. J. P. J. Cruisburger, who remained for three years and a half, or until Sept. 1, 1921. After that there was no pastor until March, 1922, when the present pastor, Rev. Cornelius Lepeltak, assumed the charge. The erection of the church edifice was begun in the fall of 1916 and the building was finished in the summer of 1917. It is a good frame building located in the west end of town across the creek, and will accommodate from 400 to 500 people. Soon after the erection of the church a good parsonage was built. The congregation now contains 30 families, or 61 members. Sunday school has been held from the beginning, the present enrollment being 60; and there is also a Ladies' Aid Society, a Missionary Society and a Christian Endeavor Society. The morning services are held in the Dutch language; those in the evening are in English.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Vesper is located on Lots 5 and 6, in Block 12, which were donated by C. R. Goldsworthy. The congregation was organized at an early date in the history of the village and its building, which is an old one, is now being improved and enlarged by an extension. The church is served by the pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Arpin.

In addition to the churches, there are two acitve lodges in Vesper, which meet the demand for social recreation and most of the things that fraternal society membership stands for.

Vesper Camp, No. 5760, M. W. A., was established here in 1898, the charter being dated Oct. 13. Tne charter members were Peter S. Castner, Harvey Dunken, Ed. Flanagan, John J. Flanagan, Ernest Gilmaster, Henry Hackbearth, Charles

P. Hull, Peter Larson, Lewis Letwon, Fred Mess, Edgar Nelson, Geo. W. Rote, Winfred Yeschte and William Zabel.

Vesper Camp, Royal Neighbors, No. 32186, was instituted Dec. 5, 1902, the charter members being Maud Cole, Nellie Flanagan, Susan Flanagan, Augusta Katz, Emma Friedrichs, Vincent E. White, Lena Otto, Kate Hoenweld, Ella Goedecke, Ermina E. Merrill, Mable M. White, Helena Hills, Nellie M. Victory, Lisette Moody, Estella Saunders, Ottilie Otto, Harry V. Cole, Edward Flanagan, Albert Rasmussen, Albert W. Friedricks, Frank W. Merrill, John Flanagan and William A. Cole.

The Woodmen of the World formerly had a lodge in Vesper, which has disbanded, the members being taken into the lodge in Wisconsin Rapids.

Vesper has a good hotel, the Monogram, owned by C. R. Goldsworthy, which has been conducted by H. H. Smith since Oct. 1, 1919. There are a number of good stores, supplying all the necessities and most of the comforts of life, and which in general do a good business.

CHAPTER XIX

ARPIN

The village of Arpin, with a population of 350, is located in Section 21, Town 24 north, Range 4 east, or in the congressional township of Arpin. It is on three railroads: the Chicago & Northwestern, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, commonly known as the "Soo," and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The village, like the township, was named after the twin brothers, John B. and Antoine Arpin, who came to Wisconsin from the Province of Quebec, Canada, and in the early sixties were interested in logging on Yellow River. In 1879 John B. Arpin began logging on the upper Wisconsin River, he and P. B. Champaigne, of Merrill, Wis., purchasing a large tract of land from the Francis X. Biron estate. He also operated in other parts of Wood County.

In 1890 he, with his sons Daniel J. and Edmund P., organized the John Arpin Lumber Company. At that time the Sherry-Cameron Company owned a two-thirds interest in a large tract of timber land at Arpin, which the John Arpin Company bought. They built a sawmill at Arpin, which they operated until 1904, in which year they quit business there, selling their interests to Bert Gaffney.

It was John B. and Antoine Arpin who created the village, which was first located about a mile east of the present site. They made a pond as a reservoir for logs and built their mill on the east side of it. Byron Whittingham operated a store and built some houses on the road north of the pond, while W. H. Damerow established a creamery between the road and the pond and soon had 50 patrons, making daily about 250 pounds of choice butter, which he sold to the Puerner Creamery Company of Marshfield. After two years, however, he gave it up.

When the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo") penetrated Wood County in 1890 they missed the village by three-fourths of a mile, but built a little depot at the crossing of the highway leading to it. Later, in 1901, the Chicago & Northwestern built their road, parallel to that of the "Soo" and close to it.

In the meanwhile Martin Pfyle had laid out another Arpin farther down the line, about a mile or more south, and just east of the tracks. There he put up a store and cheese factory. Then a saloon was built and opened in "Martin's Town," and more people moved in. For a while it looked as though the location selected by Mr. Pfyle might prove to be the permanent site of the village, but the people near the depots were not idle. Another town was platted, west of the railroad, and a store, saloon and blacksmith's shop built. The fertility of the soil had attracted a number of people to the vicinity, and they favored the third site as being near the depots, which caused those who had settled in the other locations to move in closer and has resulted in the development of the present village.

There has been no plat recorded of the original site of the village. The first plat recorded is that of Moffatt's Addition, which was surveyed by G. W. Severns, county surveyor, and was certified June 1, 1917. The addition is described as "all that part of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Town 24 north, Range 4 east,

as shown on map." It consists of ten blocks in the west part of town (modern village) and was surveyed by John Moffatt.

A smaller addition to the village, known as the East Side Addition, as it lies east of the railroad, was surveyed and platted by Warren Severns by direction of Albert M. Stondall, owner, and was subscribed and sworn to Feb. 27, 1918. One or two other additions have since been made, though not recorded. The village has now a population of about 350.

Martin Pfyle, who has been mentioned as having conducted a cheese factory a mile south of the modern Arpin, subsequently sold it to the farmers, by whom it was conducted for awhile on the co-operative plan, or until the summer of 1920, when it was sold to August Busse, its present proprietor.

On the original site of Arpin, east of the railroad, a post office has been established in 1890, and J. Z. Arpin was postmaster for four years, when the office was taken by Bert Gaffney, now a resident of Biron, who conducted it for about ten years. Byron Whittingham, who moved his store to the new village, took the post office in or about the year 1905 and was postmaster for ten years. He was succeeded by John Loschky, who handled the mails until November, 1921, when the present postmaster, H. F. Roehrig, took charge.

On May 6, 1914, the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin was established, the first officers being: C. E. Blodgett, president; J. T. Holland, vice president, and Charles R. Setzkorn, cashier. The original stockholders numbered about a dozen. The bank was capitalized at $10,000, and started with a surplus of $2,500, which has since grown to $9,000. The deposits on July 1, 1922, were over $125,000. For about a year and a half after starting, the bank occupied temporary quarters in a small frame building, at the end of which time the neat and substantial building now occupied was erected. The original officers are still serving.

In 1902 a Presbyterian congregation was gathered together and erected a frame church building in the old or original village of Arpin, among the first members being Robert Morris and C. E. Edwards. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Agnew. By 1917 the congregation had become strong enough to erect a substantial brick building in the modern village, it costing between $6,000 and $8,000. This was accomplished under the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Anderson. Since he left, the church has been supplied by several pastors, chiefly theological students. The present pastor, the Rev. Paul Wright, took charge May 12, 1922, and also serves the church at Sherry. The congregation now has about 75 members, and the Sunday school, which has been maintained from the beginning, has an enrollment of about 50. There are also an active Ladies' Aid Society and a Christian Endeavor Society. Church services are held once a week, and during the last three summers a daily vacation bible school has been held and proved a great success, having an average attendance of 30.

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church of Arpin.—This congregation, belonging to the Missouri Synod, held its first meeting Aug. 27, 1899. After the religious service a meeting was held to plan for the building of a church edifice. William Doring was appointed treasurer, August Passer secretary and Christian Daevel trustee. The building committee was composed of William Thiemke, Henry Stahl, August Passer and Christ Daevel. The site selected for the church was two acres on the farm of George Hahn, two miles south of Arpin, and was donated

by Mr. Hahn and the frame building was erected which is still in use. At the second meeting of the congregation there were 12 voting members and it was moved and seconded that the congregation be incorporated. The church has maintained its organization from the beginning and now has 32 voting members and about 60 communicants. Four services a month are held, two in German and two in English. In October, 1919, the Rev. Walter Wurl became pastor and is still serving. He also serves the churches of the same denomination at Vesper and Seneca Corners. The Sunday school in the Arpin church is conducted in the English language and also the instructions for confirmation, this custom having been inaugurated by Mr. Wurl. A Ladies' Aid Society is now about to be organized.

St. John's Evangelical Church, Arpin, was organized in 1913 by Rev. Ajanke. He left in 1915 and the church has been served by Rev. G. E. Pauloweit of St. John's Evangelical Church of Wisconsin Rapids. The church edifice, a nice frame building, was erected in 1913. The congregation numbers about 20 families. Both church and Sunday school services are held every two weeks, the sermon being in German and the Sunday school services in English.

The Swedish Evangelical Free Church of Arpin.—This congregation was formed July 4, 1912, and by December the same year had a frame building erected two miles north of the village and one-quarter mile east. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Lilyquist. The congregation now numbers 32 members. In addition to the church services Sunday school is held every Sunday and there is a Ladies' Aid Society which meets once every two weeks. Among those who have been most active are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wernberg, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wernberg, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wernberg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Swemberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blomquist, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fredlund, Axel Renberg and H. G. Renberg.

The Modern Woodmen of America established a camp in Arpin in or about the year 1908, which is numbered 8979 and today has 16 members. There is also a lodge of Royal Neighbors.

The water supply of the village is derived from wells. There are a number of good stores and hotel accommodations are not lacking.

The children of Arpin have the advantage of an excellent schoolhouse, a well constructed brick building of two stories and basement, which was dedicated Feb. 26, 1915. It is well lighted and furnished, and provides for two teachers under the state graded school system. Additional space is provided for manual training.

The roads in and out of Arpin are very good and some important improvements have recently been made. They include a state road that was constructed about 1914. The village derives considerable trade from Bethel, two miles distant, which is the seat of Bethel Academy, a Seventh-Day Adventist institution; also from Powers' Bluff, where some of the last survivors of the Potawatomie Indians have a settlement, their Indian dances, given several times a year, attracting many visitors. Both general farming and dairying are carried on in the territory surrounding Arpin, especially dairying, and many of the farmers have taken up pure-bred cattle. The soil is good and well adapted to the raising of forage crops, and the natural pasturage is excellent. As a cow and milk country, therefore, it stands high. Frequently the hay is so thick that it cannot be run into windrows, but the hayloader is driven right into the swath and loaded up. There are several

cheese companies in or near the village, including the Arpin Cheese Co., the East Arpin Cheese Co., the Hillside Cheese Co., and the Fairview Cheese Co. John Loschky, John Moffatt and B. Whittingham & Son conduct stores devoted to general merchandise, and L. Loken a hardware store, while there is in addition a meat market, boot and shoe store, lumber yard, blacksmith's shop, garage, restaurant, hotel and livery and taxicab stable, in addition to the business interests already particularly mentioned.

Near Arpin there is a Jewish agricultural settlement that has an interesting history. It was planned and carried to a successful issue by A. W. Rich of Milwaukee, and was known as the Milwaukee Agricultural Association, Mr. Rich being its president. The enterprise at its inception derived financial support from the fund established for philanthropic purposes by the Baron De Hirsh of New York. In 1904 H. F. Roehrig, as manager of the Agricultural Association, bought a large tract of land north of Arpin village and brought from Milwaukee 12 Jewish families whom he settled on the tract. To each family was allowed 40 acres of land, for which each was to pay $1,000. The Association cleared two acres on each tract and built a small but comfortable dwelling. During the first year each family received $5.00 a week cash to help meet living expenses, and the Association also purchased for each family from three to five cows. From the land allotted them the settlers cut and marketed their wood and received the proceeds from the sales. Gradually financial help was withdrawn and the people were left to their own resources. Of the 12 original families so settled five succeeded and remain on their land. The others failed to make a success of farming and moved away, but others came to take their places, until now there are 15 families in the community, all doing well. This colony built a small but comfortable synagogue about one mile north of Arpin village and engaged Rabbi Rokita to minister to them, and he is still with them and holding regular services. All the families have increased their holdings to 80 acres each, which they have cleared and developed into good farms with good sets of buildings. Mr. Rich, the promoter, who died in Milwaukee in 1918, deserves much credit for the enterprise, for besides starting it, he gave it much personal service and also considerable financial assistance from his own pocket.

CHAPTER XX

BABCOCK

The village of Babcock is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Section 14 (east), Remington Township. It is 17 miles southwest of Wisconsin Rapids and 11 miles south of Pittsville, which is the nearest banking point. The Yellow River flows in a southerly direction just west of the village, and a little farther to the east of the village is Hemlock Creek, also flowing southward, which joins the Yellow River about half a mile below Babcock. A daily stage is run to Dexterville, which is a railroad junction point five miles north.

The village of Babcock has never been incorporated and is therefore under town government. A good quality of water is obtained from driven wells, every house having its pump. There are no open wells in the village. As yet there is no electric light system but several of the stores have individual light plants. For domestic illumination the kerosene lamp is still in general use.

At an early date, probably in the latter sixties, a settlement called Remington was started on the west side of Yellow River, opposite the site of the present village of Babcock, and a little store was conducted there by W. J. Shea whose widow now lives in Wisconsin Rapids (see biography of Andrew Law). At the same time J. W. Babcock, after whom the present village was named, owned and operated a large sawmill at Nekoosa, and was also closely acquainted with certain officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Having ascertained that they had decided to build a branch of the St. Paul road through Remington, he, having an understanding with them, sent for P. N. Christensen and arranged with him to buy up privately the village site. This the latter tried to do but was unsuccessful, as some owners refused to sell. Then Mr. Christensen was told to go across the river and buy enough land for a village site on that side, saying nothing to anybody, of course, about the proposed railroad. There was then nothing on the site of Babcock, or east of the river, except a hotel a quarter of a mile to the south, a saloon kept by a man named Durfy, that stood by the side of the old Hiles logging railway, and a little stone house which some settler had erected. P. N. Christensen, who was familiar from long usage with land abstracts and titles, secured all the land he wanted without letting anybody know what was coming, and this having been accomplished and all papers legally executed, the site of the village was surveyed by E. D. Rogers for the Babcock Land Company, the certificate being signed by H. C. Payne, president, and J. W. Babcock, secretary. Mr. Payne was from Milwaukee. Others interested in the company were A. J. Earling and Mr. McKenny, both of whom later served as presidents of the St. Paul road. Trains began running in June, 1873, and the railway company made Babcock a division point, built a roundhouse, and started trains from this place. Quite a number of railroad men made it their home, and for awhile it flourished.

The company built a large hotel, and so arranged their time schedules that all trains stopped here to give crews and passengers an opportunity to obtain meals.

Several hotels and a boarding-house were erected. There were also places—and these were not the least popular—where thirsty travelers, and residents also, could quench their thirst with beverages not now to be openly obtained. A small sawmill of the type commonly known as a "pocket-mill" was set up to cut the lumber for the buildings erecred in the village.

The prosperity of Babcock lasted, however, only as long as the village remained a railroad division point. When, after a few years, it ceased to be so, and the railroad men left, a period of depression and stagnation immediately set in from which the place has not yet fully recovered.

The first general store in Babcock was conducted by George Lyons. The first postmaster was W. J. Shea, who was succeeded by Charles Guerin, the office being subsequently managed for a few months by the latter's assistant, Geo. L. Ward. Then Glen Morse had it for awhile, and after him Dr. A. H. Morse was postmaster for a year, then W. F. Nolter for several years. The next postmaster, Nelson R. Carr, conducted the office for many years until 1915, when the present postmistress, Miss Amanda M. Grube, took charge. It is an office of the fourth class.

The earliest blacksmith's shop now remembered was that of Julius Miller.

In 1916 the Babcock Creamery Company was established, with Charles Randecker as treasurer. August J. Koehn vice president, and E. L. Long butter maker and manager. The company buys hand-separated cream from the farmers. The output, 25,000 pounds of butter the first year, has largely increased, and in 1921 amounted to 100,000 pounds. The product is marketed in Chicago.

There are two churches in Babcock, All Saints' Catholic Church and a Protestant church. The history of the former may be found in the article on the Catholic Church in Wood County by Father Reding. In the days when Babcock was a railroad division point the Catholic congregation was large, but it has since been reduced to about 50 adult members.

The Protestant church in Babcock was started as a Methodist Episcopal church and the building is still owned by the Methodists. The first services were conducted by the presiding elder from La Crosse, but were held only occasionally, and for some years the preachers were mainly theological students. There were, however, not many Methodists in the congregation, but various other Protestant denominations. From time to time services were suspended. Mrs. Ingraham and others started a Sunday school, which was practically an independent organization, though the school was held in the Methodist building until the presiding elder objected. The church is at present served by Rev. C. A. O'Neil, a Congregational pastor who has preached here every two weeks for two years.

There is also a Lutheran congregation, served by Rev. G. M. Thurow of Wisconsin Rapids, which uses the same building.

Babcock can boast of a very good brick schoolhouse, which was built about four years ago.

In addition to the business interests which have already been mentioned Babcock has two general stores, two hotels, a garage, a restaurant and a drug store.

CHAPTER XXI

BETHEL

Bethel is a small community settlement in the eastern part of Richfield Township, two and a half miles west of the village of Arpin. It is chiefly remarkable as the home of Bethel Academy, a Seventh Day Adventist educational institution, which had a small beginning some 20 years ago or more, but has had a healthy growth until today it is a recognized educational institution, not only in this section but throughout the entire state. Its history is as follows:

In 1899 when Elder William Covert was president of the Wisconsin conference, the Lyman Lumber Company proposed a gift of 200 acres to the conference provided they would sell 800 acres. The conference accepted the offer, each member of its committee purchased some of the company's land, and the land donated by the company under the above mentioned condition constitutes the site of the academy and also of the farm connected with it.

Elder T. B. Snow, then a member of the conference committee, was the first man to settle on the site, and it was he who felled the first tree and began the first clearing on the land. He first erected a tent in which he lived, and that tent afterward became the first church and Sabbath school held. In Elder Snow's first letter to his wife from this place he headed it "Camp Solitude," but in the second letter, written a week later, he changed the name to "Camp Lookout," as he had made a small clearing.

The work of clearing went steadily forward and permanent building operations were soon begun. The first school at "Bethel" was taught by Miss Jennie Snow, a daughter of Elder Snow. Her classes assembled in the tent which her father had erected.

The first frame building erected was the old school barn, in which Kenneth Haughey (son of Prof. Joseph Haughey of Emanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich.), instructed the boys the first summer. Up to this time no permanent houses had been built. Students, teachers and others were housed in rudely constructed shacks, which were so small that the minister's wife, writing to friends, said, "We have to go out doors to turn around."

Elder William Covert, the then president of the conference, was deeply interested in the progress of this enterprise, and moved his family to Bethel that he might better help in the planning and building of the institution. He shared with the teachers and pupils in the privations and hardships incident to the work. To reach the school from Arpin, one must pass over a logging road, which at most seasons of the year was well nigh impassable. Building progressed so rapidly that by May 5, 1900, a new frame building had been erected. This building served as a dormitory for both the boys and girls, a main building, a church, church schoolhouse, store and post office. The post office was established by the government late in 1899, and the first money order was issued in January, 1900. In the above mentioned building a hundred students were crowded, but all were happy and deeply interested in their work.

The first name adopted by the school was "Woodland Industrial School," but

it was soon changed to "Bethel," since there was already a Woodland post office in the state. The first school faculty consisted of Prof. J. E. Tenny, principal; R. T. Dowsett, business manager; Parker Smith (son of Uriah Smith, of Battle Creek, Mich.), preceptor; Miss Meilche (who later became the wife of John Mass), matron; Mrs. Charles Mickelson, preceptress. The first school continued throughout the year. For the school year of 1901-02, Prof. H. A. Washburn was employed as principal.

By this time 40 acres of the school farm had been brought under cultivation, several acres of berries had been planted and 80 colonies of bees were owned. By the spring of 1903 a commodious frame church building, with a seating capacity of 450, had been erected, and was dedicated May 21 that year. In 1904 Arthur Hallock became principal. Dr. Cora Richards became connected with the school as its physician and she also established a general practice in the surrounding community.

On Jan. 1, 1907, the school suffered a heavy loss by fire, the largest building being destroyed. The fire broke out at 3:30 a. m., but there were no fatalities, though a few suffered slight injuries. Its origin has never become known. Undaunted by this calamity, teachers, students and friends rallied together in the effort to recover from this great loss. In 1907 a large and commodious building was constructed, and on Jan. 12, 1908, it was dedicated as the girls' dormitory. It has a capacity for 40 students. For some time the boys had been quartered in the old dormitory, which was the old barn remodeled. By January, 1908, the buildings of the school consisted of the girls' dormitory, the boys' old dormitory, a store carrying a $3,000 stock of goods, two barns (one 24 by 24 and the other 40 by 80 feet), a carpenter shop, with equipment and room for six students at a time, and a bee house.

In 1909 C. L. Stone became principal of the institution, and during his administration a concrete block structure was erected and dedicated as the administration building, with offices, class-rooms and laboratory. Owing to the agricultural pursuits connected with the school, the school year began in April and continued up to Christmas. In 1910 a change was made so that the school year should begin with September and close the latter part of May each year.

Under Mr. Stone's administration from Bethel's first senior class 17 were graduated of the Tenth grade. The class of 1912 numbered 22. Prof. E. E. Gardner succeeded Mr. Stone as principal for the school year 1912-13. The school graduated a class of 22 again. Following Mr. Gardner came W. E. Straw as principal for the school year 1913-14. He graduated 16 from the senior class. For the school year of 1914-15 H. T. Elliot was made the principal. He remained in that position for six years. During Mr. Elliot's administration a new chapel with a modern manual training room in its basement was built as an addition to the main building. An electric lighting system was installed, so that all the buildings on the campus are electrically lighted.

In 1919 a new dormitory for the boys, to accommodate 85, was erected. This was made possible through the hearty co-operation of the teachers and students of the school, aided by their parents and friends. Through the efforts of the teachers and students the necessary equipment incidental to the adding of the Eleventh and Twelfth grades was purchased. In the school year of 1917-18 six

were graduated from the Twelfth grade and another class of four in the next school year.

In June, 1920, Burton H. Phipps, of Michigan, succeeded Mr. Elliot and is at this time at the head of the academy as its principal and business manager. He is ably supported by the following corps: E. P. Weaver, preceptor and superintendent of repairs; A. J. Skeels, instructor in science; Otto Johnson, assistant business manager; Mrs. Otto Johnson, matron; W. L. Avery, instructor in Bible and history; L. K. Hendrick, farm manager and instructor in Hebrew and American history; Miss Bernice Webber, instructor in normal subjects; Miss Aimee Du Bois, preceptress and instructor in English; Miss Grace Fairchild, music; Miss Flora McChesney, Seventh and Eighth grades; Miss Thelma O'Connor and Mr. Ludwig Lutz, instructors in hydrotherapy.

On the academy farm there are 100 acres under cultivation, and connected with the largest barn there are two stave silos, with a capacity of 140 tons. There is also a large herd of high grade Holstein cattle, which is rapidly being developed into a pure-bred registered herd. All work in both school and on the farm is performed by the students and teachers. Opportunities are afforded many students by which they may pay a part or the whole of their expense for education by labor. A thorough course in farm mechanics and automobile repairing is included in the course of study. The wood-working department is well equipped with modern machinery and tools, and is kept busy with the repairing of the school, the manufacture of screen doors, and other useful or necessary work, and the surplus output of this department finds a ready market in Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids. Because of the opportunities afforded by the academy for the education of their children, a strong community of Seventh-Day Adventists has been built up adjacent to the institution. Many new improvements have been added, such as two new wells, a new boiler-house, new wood-working machinery, new fire apparatus, and necessary equipment in the department of science.

The purpose of the academy from its foundation has been to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness, and to lay a solid foundation for any work they may do in a more advanced school. The academy was located in a rural section removed from the contaminating influence of city life, where the teachers and students might devote a part of their time to agriculture and other industries. The academy buildings stand on an elevation overlooking a broad expanse of country. The founders of this school are firm believers in training for character rather than for worldly success. Therefore the systematic teaching of the Bible has an important place and is followed throughout all the courses of study. The average attendance of the school is 130. Ever since the organization of the church at Bethel, a school has been maintained in which the children from the primary up to and including the sixth grade are taught along the same lines as followed in the academy. The school is and has always been maintained by the church independent of the conference. A comfortable building has been erected by the church for this school, and the academy makes use of the school as a field of training for practice teaching in connection with its normal course.

Bethel Cemetery, in Section 25, town of Richfield, was surveyed Oct. 23, 1911, and recorded Oct. 25, 1913.

CHAPTER XXII

PORT EDWARDS AND NEKOOSA

Port Edwards is a village on the Wisconsin River in Port Edwards Township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railways; also on the electric railway connecting Wisconsin Rapids and Nekoosa. It is four miles southwest of Wisconsin Rapids, which is the nearest banking point. It has telegraph, express and telephone connections, two general mercantile stores, a restaurant, and a good hotel, and it is here that the offices and a part of the plant of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. are located. The village has a state graded school, teaching ten grades, and a large auditorium which is used as a gymnasium by the school. The population, according to the U. S. census of 1920, is 755.

The history of Port Edwards began as early as 1840, when John Edwards, Sr., in partnership with Henry Clinton, built a sawmill here for the manufacture of white pine lumber. The place was then and for a number of years afterward known as Frenchtown, and the mill property subsequently passed through various stages of development, the main facts of which are contained in the article on the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, included in this chapter.

The mill established by John Edwards, Sr., and his partner, Mr. Clinton, was the nucleus around which the village grew. Mrs. Frances J. Edwards, now deceased, who came to the place in 1858, and who in January, 1861, married John Edwards, having in the meanwhile taught school in Centralia, some time before her death described the appearance of the village as it was at the time of her marriage, from which description the following facts are taken, related for the most part in her own language:

"Our town was small, having one dry goods and mercantile store, a large boarding-house, sleeping-house, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse, and a sufficient number of homes for its inhabitants. Edwards & Clinton's sawmill was the principal engine that moved the place, and it was a marvelous thing, one with its saws whose teeth of iron with wonderful power converted logs into boards; and I can see the everlasting fires burning day and night to remove the refuse, which was transported over a relay track by car. With the passing of the logging and lumber business and the opening up of the farm and new industries, the migratory lumberjack either followed the call of the camp to other parts of the country, or took unto himself a wife and settled down to adapt himself to the new industries. The Indians, who were then numerous, and who, among various ways of getting a living, used to pick and sell blueberries to the settlers, belonged to the real nomadic tribes, moving from place to place and existing mostly by hunting and fishing."

The development of the present village of Port Edwards, a fine and in many respects model community, is due to the establishment and expansion of the paper industry as embodied in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.'s mills. The name of the village was changed from Frenchtown to Port Edwards in 1869. Its site was

surveyed by R. O. Riard, by the direction of the John Edwards Manufacturing Co., and was recorded Jan. 14, 1897. This survey included Government Lots 2 and 3, Section 36, Town 22 north, Range 5 east. It contained the right of way of the Marshfield and Southeastern Railway. In 1902 the village was incorporated. The post office was established in the middle forties and is now an office of the third class, the present postmaster being Frank S. Brazeau. The electric light, waterworks and sewerage system are operated by the Nekoosa-Edwards Light & Power Co. There is a public library, which is a branch of the Wisconsin Rapids library. All the residences in the village save one or two are painted white. The Methodist Episcopal denomination has a church here, of which the present pastor is Rev. James Churn, and there is a Social and Recreation Club with a good membership.

Nekoosa is an incorporated village on the Wisconsin River in Port Edwards Township. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railways, and has a population of about 1,700, many of whom are in the employ of the large pulp and paper mills for which the place is noted. This location was known in poineer days as Pointe Basse.

The village is eight and a half miles southwest of Wisconsin Rapids, with which it is connected by interurban electric railway. It began its real history with the establishment of the paper mills in 1893 and was incorporated as a village in 1907. It has Catholic, Congregational and Lutheran churches, a bank, theatre, lumber yard, seven general stores, two hardware stores, a drug store, two farm machinery salesrooms, a large Ford service and parts station, two garages, a shoe store, a bakery, three hotels, two restaurants, two confectionery stores, three barber shops, an electrical supply shop, two shoe repair shops, two meat markets, a clothing store, three billiard and pool rooms, a bowling alley, a Heinz pickling station, a Standard oil station, a coal and wood yard and a flour and feed store, besides a flour mill, iron works and motor and machine company, and the great mills of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. There are also two physicians and two attorneys practicing in the village. The U. S. census of 1920 assigned Nekoosa a population of 1,639, but this was taken during labor troubles which took a great many out of the village. The population today is probably nearer 2,000.

The first village plat bearing the name of Nekoosa was laid out by S. J. Carpenter, the location being at Swallow Rock, across the river from the present village of the name. There were nine streets running north and south and eight running east and west, and a public square was laid out somewhat west of the center of the plat. This location, however, was never settled, and though a map is preserved in the register of deeds' office, there is no surveyor's certificate or acknowledgment on the record.

The original plat of the present village of Nekoosa was recorded May 23, 1893. It was surveyed and platted by B. C. Gowen, civil engineer, and described as "a piece of land located on Section 10, Town 21 north, Range 5 east of the fourth principal meridian," and as owned by the Nekoosa Paper Co., and made by order of T. E. Nash, president, and L. M. Alexander, secretary, of the said company, on behalf of the directors of the said company. In 1899 an extensive addition was made to the north and west of the original plat (recorded Aug. 8) by E. I.

Philleo, the certificate being signed by the surveyor and by T. E. Nash and L. M. Alexander for the company.

Probably no one knows the history of Nekoosa better than George N. Wood, who for many years has made careful and extensive researches into the general history of the county, and has preserved the history thus obtained in note book, manuscript or printed form. Some six years ago he was requested by J. E. Brazeau of Nekoosa to furnish the data for a history of Nekoosa that the students of the Nekoosa High School were about to prepare, and in response thereto he supplied the following information, which, to enhance the interest of the account, is given substantially in his own words, omitting only a few preliminary remarks relating to the county generally as they are elsewhere given in this volume. The letter is dated at Grand Rapids, March 13, 1916.

"In 1829 Mr. and Mrs. Amable Grignon of Green Bay, Wis., came up the Fox River to Portage City, and then up the Wisconsin River by boat, and located at Grignon Bend just below the bayou, now in Adams County, on the left bank of the river. Several years later high water in the river washed the Grignon home away and the family located farther up the river, on the right bank near the mouth of the McLean slough. They had two sons: Enoch, born in 1830, who died in Necedah in 1914, and John, born in 1837, who died in Grand Rapids in 1910.

"I have been unable to learn just when Daniel Whitney of Green Bay built the first sawmill that was built on the Wisconsin River. It was about 1831. In a history of Brown County, Wisconsin, I find that Daniel Whitney was born in Gilham, N. H., in 1795 and settled in Green Bay, Wis., in 1819. From 1825 to 1830 Whitney was up and down the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, where he built sawmills at various points.

"Ira Purdy, the millwright of this city, who will be 97 years of age May 6, 1916, came to Grand Rapids on April 1, 1846, informs me that when he first came here he stopped at the Wakeley Tavern at Pointe Basse. Mr. Wakeley informed him that the Whitney mill had been abandoned for many years and that the mill looked to him (Purdy) as if it was at least 15 years old, and it was his impression that it had been built about 1830 or 1831. This mill was on Government Lot 1, Section 10, Town 21, Range 5, at the foot of the nine-acre island on the left bank of the river, just about where the upper ferry landed on the east side. Whitney built a dam diagonally across the river from the north end of the nine-acre island to the right or west side. This nine-acre island is now mostly covered with back water from the 20-foot dam of the Nekoosa Paper Co. I have a map drawn by William L. DeWitt, civil engineer employed by the state of Wisconsin in 1851 to make a survey of the upper Wisconsin River which has marked 'Whitney's Old Mill' at the foot of the nine-acre island, and there are two wing dams 400 to 800 feet above the head of the nine-acre island marked 'old dam.'

"The contract for the first survey of lands in this territory was let by the United States Government to Joshua Hathaway in February, 1839, and the maps and field notes of the survey were returned to the Government Land office in May, 1840, the same month in which the survey was made. This survey only included a strip of land six miles wide, three miles on either side of the river, extending from Pointe Basse up to Wausau. The first survey was only township lines, and the

sub-divisions were made in 1851. The Government Lots 2 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section 10, Town 21, Range 5 of 233 85–100 acres were entered by Levi Sterling and Chas. F. Legade on Nov. 30, 1852, and Government Lot 7, Section 10 was entered by Hugh McFarland and Caleb Croswell, Nov. 24, 1852. Government Lot 1, Section 10, where the old Whitney mill was, was entered by Caleb Croswell on Nov. 28, 1852. The Nekoosa Paper Mill is on Government Lot 5, Section 10, and Market Street is on Government Lot 6 and in the southeast of the northwest quarter of Section 10.

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wakeley came to Pointe Basse in June, 1837, from the state of New York. They came down the Susquehanna River on a raft of lumber. Wakeley sold his lumber at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which place they went by steam to Prairie du Chien and then to Portage, Wis., by boat. They poled up the Wisconsin from Portage to Pointe Basse in a keel boat owned by Daniel Whitney. Mr. Wakeley told me that the Whitney mill at Pointe Basse was built four or five years before he arrived. In the winter of 1839 he went to Wausau with George Kline and a Mr. Draper and he moved back to Pointe Basse in 1840 or '41 and had lived there ever since. Robert Wakeley was born April 15, 1808 and died Feb. 18, 1893. His wife Mary was born April 4, 1812, and died Dec. 24, 1887.

"The Government plat by Hathaway, the surveyor, shows the Wakeley Tavern near the center of Section 15, just above where the lower ferry lands on the left bank or east side. The plat also shows the town marked Pointe Basse. The only means of crossing the river at Pointe Basse by team was on the ice or by fording the river at low water.

"I presume that many residents of Nekoosa are not aware that Pointe Basse was at a very early date the rendezvous of many Indians. In those early days deer were very plentiful. There were many fur bearing animals such as mink, martin, beaver, skunk, racoon and wolves. Fish were very plentiful, especially on the rapids. Bass, pike, pickerel, sturgeon and 'muskies' were in abundance. Along the banks grew large quantities of blueberries, wintergreen and cranberries.

"In 1870 during my stay at Whitney Rapids picking cranberries in what is now the village of Nekoosa, I first inspected the Indian line of earth breastworks, extending from the Wood road as far as the Mans farm. At that time the works were from two to three feet high of earth and were about a mile in length and back from the river from 70 to 80 rods.

"Moses M. Strong, now deceased, was a well known lawyer of Mineral Point, Wis., and in an early day was interested in numerous water powers along the Wisconsn River. Mr. Strong became interested in the Whitney Rapids water power in Section 10, just above Pointe Basse, about 1853. In December, 1854, he purchased a one-half interest in the Whitney Rapids power from Daniel Whitney, and in August, 1857, he bought the other half from Whitney. On Jan. 25, 1858, Strong sold the power for $40,000 to the Nekoosa Lumbering Company, a corporation created by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin and approved March 28, 1858. This lumber company was capitalized at $500,000. The company built a dam across the river a short distance above where the present dam is located. Shortly after the dam was built and before the mill was erected high water took out a part of the dam. This was about 1860 or '61 and soon thereafter the company became bankrupt and nothing more was done with this valuable water power

until March, 1893. After the company failed Strong secured control of the property and at that time refused to sell the power for $10,000 and held it for 30 years, and only received a few barrels of cranberries as dividends from the marshes that were in what is now the village of Nekoosa.

"On June 28, 1887, Strong gave me a six months' option on the power and the 1,000 acres of land for $5,500. On Dec. 31, 1887, I bought the whole property for $4,500 in the name of my brother Frank and myself. On Nov. 17, 1888, we sold the property to the Hon. Thomas E. Nash for $8,000, and on March 3, 1893, Nash transferred the property to the $350,000 Nekoosa Paper Co. for $50,000 worth of capital stock of said company.

"An exceptionally good map or plat of a town site marked Nekoosa is on file in the office of the register of deeds of Wood County. The plat covers the land on the east side from Swallow Rock south and east in Government Lot 2, Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15. (See 'Old Plat of Nekoosa the First,') Saratoga Township, Standard Atlas of Wood County, Wis., by Geo. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, 1909." Note.—This first plat was not settled.

"The Pointe Basse Cemetery was located on the bluff just east of the upper ferry landing. The lumbermen of the Wisconsin River organized a company known as the Wisconsin River Improvement Company for the purpose of building wing dams in the river to facilitate the running of lumber through the rapids with more safety for the lumber and the lives of the raftsmen. The Improvement Company collected toll; the fee was on a graduated scale and was by the 1,000 feet according to the distance. There were a number of these wing dams on the Whitney Rapids, one near the mouth of Moccasin Creek, one near the east end of Market Street, one opposite Swallow Rock, one near where the mill now is and one near the foot of the island below the dam. The most of these wing dams were constructed about 1870. There is about a 23-foot fall in the Whitney Rapids. John Rablin, now deceased, who came to Grand Rapids in 1856, built a steam shingle mill on the east side, near the first island below the ferry landing in Section 15, and also a line of piers in the river extending up the river from the mill to the west bank near Mrs. Lytle's home. This mill was only operated two or three summers.

"About 1871 my father (Joseph Wood) and an attorney, Levi P. Powers of this city, now deceased, commenced to cultivate the wild cranberry marshes running from the Wood road and west of the Lutheran church northwest to Lynn Creek. They built a house and dug a ditch from the river where the paper mill now is up to Lynn Creek and built a dam across the creek to turn the water down the ditch. Powers and Wood leased a part of the marsh of Mr. Strong. This cranberry venture was not a success, as fire destroyed the marsh and buildings and the venture was finally given up.

"I do not know the year that the two steamboats operated on the Wisconsin between Pointe Basse and Prairie du Chien. Beavers made their homes in the vicinity. In 1871 when we began operations to build the cranberry marsh we found a very substantial beaver dam 60 to 70 rods long near the west end of where the railroad loop in the village now is. Nearly all the land in the extensive wood yard of the Paper company and west of the Lutheran church was where we picked our cranberries. Most of the freight for Grand Rapids and vicinity from 1857 to

1872 was hauled from New Lisbon 44 miles through the sand by four-horse teams on two-inch tire wagons, one of the Lisbon roads passing through what is now Nekoosa. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin, now Green Bay and Western, was completed to Grand Rapids in November, 1872, and the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was built in June, 1873. William C. Trahern, now deceased, hauled lumber from his sawmill at Elm Lake on sleighs across country to the Wisconsin River and piled it on the right bank just below the tail race of the paper mill. This was about 1870. After the failure of the Nekoosa Lumber Company the town was dead and the leading store building at Pointe Basse was torn down and made into a raft and run down the river to Lone Rock, Wis., and made into a hotel.

"The plat of the first survey shows that Amable Grignon had a sawmill on Ten Mile Creek near Lyman Hammond's on SW-SE, Section 26, 21, 5. Ten Mile Creek is marked on the plat as 'Iron Creek.' The first lumber sawed at Port Edwards was in 1837. The Barnum sawmill on the Wisconsin in Adams County sawed its last lumber in 1876 and was burned in November the same year.

"When the Nekoosa Paper Company began to build its paper mill, the dam and a town, in March, 1893, there was not an acre of ground improved, or a building on the west side of the river between Moccasin Creek and the Manz farm at the lower ferry, a distance of two and a half miles. Mr. Strong told me the Indians called the Whitney Rapids Nekoosa, meaning 'Swift Running Water.' To show you the price of lands in that territory before the mill was built the following are some of the prices: On Nov. 21 I bought part of Lot 7, and the SW-NW and the NW-SW all in Section 15-21-5 for $500. On Nov. 1, 1890 I bought the NW-SE and the S half of the SE Section 9 for $200, and on Jan. 3, 1893 I bought the whole of the SW half of Section 9 for $250. and on April 10, 1897 the whole of the NE half of Section ? for $600. On Oct. 7, 1897, my brother Frank and I bought 50 forties of land at $1.25 an acre. Thirty-three of these forties were near Nekoosa (Nekoosa is in Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15 and 16). Two of these forties were in Section 3, three of them in Section 4, four of them in Section 8, three of them in Section 9, 13 of them in Section 16 and eight of them in Section 17, all in 21-5. On May 20, 1886, I took a tax deed on NE-SE 9-21-5 for $25. On May 12, 1897, the SE-NW 9-21-5 sold for $100.

"In March, 1893, I built the first dwelling house in Nekoosa, on the Wood road about 100 rods west of the paper mill, and it was occupied by my nephew, Joseph Balderstone, and in the spring of 1894 I let a contract to Mike and Pat McDonald to clear and break a strip of land nearly one mile long of 60 acres at $8 per acre on what is known as the Wood farm, which they did in a short time, using a 22-inch plow with eight horses, four of them abreast, and the same summer Louis Wakeley and Frank Ross built a fence for me around the whole tract, which was the south half of Section 9, 320 acres. The same summer I sowed the whole 60 acres to rutabagas, and I had some "beggies' too. I shipped most of them to Minneapolis and they netted me 25 cents per bushel on board cars at Nekoosa.

"The only wagon roads into Nekoosa at that time from the west were, by the Lynn road or around Moccasin Creek. The winter of 1894-5 I opened up the road through the swamp and the hill now known as Wood Hill at my own expense and the town of Port Edwards was very liberal (?) with me in giving me $250 for a

mile and a quarter of right of way through my farm and all the work I had done in filling the swamp and grading the hill. On May 6, 1893, I sold to the Nekoosa Paper Company the SE of the NW of 10-21-5 for $1,500. The Loop District and the depots are on this 40."

Mr. Wood's letter contained a few lines more, referring, however, chiefly to errors he had discovered in some previously published statements.

The first editor of the newspaper here was P. O. Winther, who about 1904 became proprietor of the Yellow River Pilot and Wood County Times, which had been previously published in Pittsville. Mr. Winther merged the two papers into one and after publishing it in Nekoosa under the double title until 1906, or thereabouts, sold out to L. A. Good & Son, from Rosedale, Ind. They in turn about two years later sold to L. G. Schaar, at which time the name of the paper was changed to the Nekoosa Tribune. On July 1, 1922, Mr. Schaar sold out to William F. Huffman of Wisconsin Rapids, publisher of the Wisconsin Rapids Tribune.

The Nekoosa State Bank was organized Dec. 13, 1913, by F. J. Wood, Guy O. Babcock and Henry E. Fitch, with a capital of $20,000.00 and a surplus of $5,000.00. Guy O. Babcock was president, L. M. Alexander vice president, and H. H. Helke cashier. The two first mentioned are still serving in their respective offices, Mr. Babcock having also been chairman of the board of directors since the organization. Mr. Helke held the office of cashier until Jan. 18, 1919, when W. A. Radke was appointed and is still serving as such. The bank owns its own building, a red brick structure, hot water heated, and provided with safe deposit boxes, which was erected at or before the time of organization, having been started in May, 1913. The capitalization of the institution has remained at $20,000.00, but the surplus has been increased to $10,000.00. A general banking business is done and the deposits amount to about $250.000.00. The present board of directors (August, 1922) consists of Guy O. Babcock, L. M. Alexander, F. J. McGarigle, J. P. Nash, F. J. Wood and J. E. Brazeau. H. E. Fitch, now deceased, was formerly a member of the board.

The Nekoosa post office was started about 1893, with William H. Hooper as postmaster, and was in the building still owned by his widow, the lower floor being rented to Abel & Mullen, clothiers. Mr. Hooper's successor as postmaster was A. E. Lapham, who conducted the office in what is now the drug store of S. A. Denis. Miss Caroline Fitch succeeded Mr. Lapham, and during her management of the office it was raised from fourth to third class. After Miss Fitch left, S. A. Denis was acting postmaster, and was followed by Miss Mildred Nash, who also was an "acting," not an appointed official. Then Leon G. Schaar was appointed, who conducted it in the building that was the home of the Nekoosa Tribune. He resigned Feb. 18, 1921, when Mrs. Mary G. Helke took charge as acting postmistress until she was regularly appointed, Nov. 24, 1921, and she still continues to serve. On May 1, 1922, the office was moved to its present location on Market Street, in a building devoted exclusively to its uses.

A library was opened in Nekoosa as a branch of the T. B. Scott Public Library of Wisconsin Rapids, and when it had been well established, it was taken over by the club women of the village. It is now operated under the State Library Commission and the village makes an annual appropriation for its maintenance.

The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church in Nekoosa was organized in

1893 by the Rev. Julius Bittner of Wisconsin Rapids, with about 15 members; Rev. Bittner served the congregation in addition to his regular Wisconsin Rapids church until 1901, when the first resident pastor, Rev. F. Selle, was called. He was succeeded in 1904 by Rev. Carl Krotke; in 1907 Rev. George Fierke came, and was followed in 1915 by Rev. Max Schliebe, who remained until his death in 1919. For about one year after this the congregation was served by the pastor from the Wisconsin Rapids church, and in 1920 the present pastor, Rev. Walter C. Meyer, was called.

The present church edifice was erected about 25 years ago, services before that time having been conducted in the residences of the members of the congregation. The building housing the parochial school, which is taught by the pastor and has about 20 pupils, was erected in 1902, and the parsonage in 1908.

The congregation now numbers 285 souls, with 190 communicant members. The Sunday school is flourishing, having about 50 members, with three teachers. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society, with 25 members.

The first Congregational services were held in Nekoosa by the Rev. William Kilburne of Wisconsin Rapids, and a church was erected which was dedicated Dec. 17, 1893. There were 19 charter members. The succession of pastors has been as follows: William Kilburne, May 21, 1893 to June 3, 1894; Abraham L. McClelland, June 9, 1894 to Sept. 4, 1898; Benjamin E. Ray, Sept. 4, 1898 to April 12, 1903; C. W. Pinckney, June 7, 1903 to March, 1906; William Short, June, 1906 to Sept., 1907; Arthur Cook, Dec. 1, 1907 to 1909; S. S. Forest, June 25, 1909 to Sept., 1910; G. A. Hood, May 24, 1911 to May 19, 1912; Edward S. Guilbert, July 7, 1912 to Sept. 2, 1914; Charles A. O'Neill, April 5, 1915 to the present time (Sept., 1922). In 1901, under the pastorate of Rev. Benjamin E. Ray, the parsonage was erected. In 1918 a basement was put under the church, and in 1922 one was put under the parsonage. The present membership of the church is 116. There is a Ladies' Aid Society of two circles numbering 75 members and the church school enrollment is 125.

The school in Nekoosa, known as the Alexander High School, with a thoroughly modern two story, 18 room, brick school building and employing 17 teachers, provides the village with exceptional school facilities. The eight common-school grades, kindergarten, and the four years of high school are taught. The building was erected in 1913 at a cost of $52,000, the previous frame building, which was operated as a state graded school, being totally inadequate. An athletic field was added in 1920, the school board buying the three houses on the site and the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company donating an amount of land equal to that purchased by the board. Playground apparatus has been installed, and, with the excellent gymnasium in the school building, the athletic facilities leave little to be desired. There are about 260 pupils in the grades and 120 in the high school. Manual training and commercial courses are offered in addition to the regular academic work.

The Nekoosa Chamber of Commerce was formed in May, 1921, the first regular meeting being held in June of that year. There are now 70 members, and the Chamber is active in everything pertaining to the welfare of the village. The present officers are: F. X. Grode, president; Frank McGarigle, vice president; Elbert C. Kellogg, secretary; and C. E. Treleven, treasurer.

In the center of the village is a beautiful park, which adds considerably to its attractiveness. In the park is a swimming pool, municipally owned, and which was constructed in 1921 through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce. An automobile park, started in 1921 and opened to tourists in 1922, is adjacent to this park, and is said to be one of the finest in the state.

Nekoosa Camp No. 2376 of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized under a charter dated May 13, 1902. There were eleven charter members as follows: James A. Brooks, Thomas Brooker, John Buchanan, William H. Cook, Jacob Kuter, George McGregor, John Niscol, Louis Peno, George Preston, Albert E. Ray, and Walter Vannatter. The camp now has 84 members.

Nekoosa Lodge No. 295 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was started with six charter members, under charter dated June 5, 1895. The charter members were: H. E. Davis, Ross Lovelace, George Pratt, W. H. Cook, E. Casper, and Irvin Dunaven. The lodge now has 72 members.

Swallow Rock Lodge No. 39 of the Rebekah Lodge of the Odd Fellows was organized under charter dated June 7, 1900, with six charter members, as follows: William H. Cook, John Buchanan, S. L. Stevens, M. H. Lynn, Ada Buchanan, and Mary E. Cook.

The Beaver Reserve Fund Fraternity, Nekoosa Colony No. 444, was organized May 16, 1905, with 11 charter members, as follows: W. H. Mogg, F. A. Fischer, O. F. Law, O. L. Berger, W. E. Beadle, Percy George, E. C. Marshall, S. L. Stevens, M. Mollen, F. A. Richmond, and W. C. Hicks. They now have about 260 members. There is also a Junior Beavers branch with 96 members.

Nekoosa Homestead No. 3690 of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen was established with 23 charter members, May 12, 1912. There are now 60 members.

Court No. 1458 of the Catholic Order of Foresters, at Nekoosa, was organized Dec. 19, 1903, with 24 charter members; they now have 70 members.

There are two camps of the Royal Neighbors of America at Nekoosa; the older, Riverside Camp No. 1977, was instituted Nov. 23, 1905, and was granted a charter Dec. 7 of the same year. They had 22 charter members. Loyalty Camp No. 8868 was instituted Feb. 27, 1921, with charter dated March 16, 1921; their charter membership numbered 75.

Moccasin Park Lodge No. 296 of the Mystic Workers of the World was organized with charter dated June 11, 1900. The first master of the lodge was John M. Georges, vice master Fred G. Gahl, and secretary H. E. Reed.

There are also lodges of the Woodmen of the World and of the Equitable Fraternal Union, but meetings of these have been suspended for the time.

The bridge over the Wisconsin River at Nekoosa, carrying State Highway No. 13, is a steel and concrete structure 900 feet in length, and was built in 1915 and 1916. Previous to its construction transportation across the river was by ferry only. There are now three miles of concrete pavement in the village, all 15 feet wide except on the main street, where the width is 56 feet. The water supply is excellent; it is furnished by leased springs located at some distance from the village and is pumped to a large reservoir within the village limits by electric pumps with "remote control" apparatus operated from the village. Electric current is furnished by the Nekoosa-Edwards Light and Power Co., a branch of the Nekoosa-

Edwards Paper Co., with power house, electrically connected, located at Nekoosa, Port Edwards, and at the dam just south of Wisconsin Rapids.

Nekoosa has a volunteer fire department of 20 members, with a remarkable record for efficiency in extinguishing fires. It was organized Sept. 14, 1900, the first regular meeting being held Sept. 17 of the same year. The present officers are: Louis Koehn, chief; Martin Brandt, assistant chief; E. C. Kellogg, secretary; and J. J. Mlsna.

The Beppler Roller Mill, a 50-barrel flour mill, was established by Robert Beppler in 1919 as a stock corporation. Mr. Beppler is still associated with the mill. F. J. McGarigle is now president.

The Nekoosa Iron Works was organized as a stock corporation in 1918 by Henry E. Fitch, now deceased, and M. J. Power, to manufacture paper-mill machinery. Their product is gaining an international reputation and is marketed in Europe as well as in all parts of the United States. M. J. Power is now president and treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Power vice president, and Miss Ursel Power secretary.

The Nekoosa Motor and Machine Co. was also organized by Power and Fitch, but as a partnership, and not a stock organization. It does machine work, largely in connection with the Nekoosa Iron Works.

The company of Grode and Nash, a paper-converting company, was organized in 1918.

The Beppler Roller Mills.—This concern, with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour daily, originated in 1909 when Robert Beppler started a small ten horse-power mill, operated by a gas engine, in an old barn. A year later he moved his plant to the vicinity of the St. Paul tracks and made some improvements in the grinding machinery. In 1919 the concern was incorporated as the Beppler Roller Mills, with a capital of $25,000, and the mills have since continued in operation, grinding all kinds of flour and feed. Electric power is now used and there are four sets of rollers. The incorporators of the concern were Henry E. Fitch, Frank McGarigle and Robert Beppler. Mr. Beppler is still connected with it, and Frank McGarigle is now president.

The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, one of the largest producers of pulp and paper in the Middle West, had its origin about 32 years ago. The production of pulp and paper, now the most important one in central Wisconsin, and especially in Wood County, is one of which the pioneer lumberman never dreamed. In early days great quantities of pulpwood were burned or destroyed because of no apparent use, and the work of destruction went on for many years. At last a few men familiar with the paper-making industry saw the neglected opportunity, and in 1887, at a point now known as South Centralia, was established the first mill on the Wisconsin River for grinding pulp, the company being known as the Centralia Pulp & Water Power Co. A part of the old mill is still standing, and standing beside it is a magnificent and highly modern hydro-electric power plant —an instructive contrast between the old and the new. To the left of this splendid power-plant lie the ruins of the first paper mill erected on the Wisconsin River. This paper mill was a very important factor in the paper industry, but was burned in 1912. Modern methods have supplanted the old pulp mill, which still stands, seemingly conscious of its good coat of paint, content to rest because of its record

of having produced its thousands upon thousands of tons of ground wood pulp.

In 1840, when there was nothing to speak of at Grand Rapids or Centralia, John Edwards, Sr., with his associate, Henry Clinton, put up a sawmill at Frenchtown and began to make a record as its operators. This was the second sawmill for sawing white pine lumber to be erected on the Wisconsin River, and the third in the state, the first having been located at Whitney Rapids between Port Edwards and Nekoosa. The second sawmill for sawing lumber that was erected in the state of Wisconsin was located on the Black River, and was built by Jefferson Davis, later president of the Southern Confederacy. John Edwards, Sr., owing to the untimely death of his associate, turned the management of the property over to his son, John Edwards, Jr., in 1859, who continued in active control of operations in Port Edwards until his death in March, 1891.

In 1849 John Edwards joined the rush of gold seekers to California, where he spent nine years. In 1885, accompanied by his family, he revisited some of the old scenes of his mining-camp days. On this trip he met Lewis M. Alexander, a California banker, and through this meeting the only daughter of Mr. Edwards became the wife of Mr. Alexander. Mr. Edwards was much impressed with the ability of the young Mr. Alexander, which had been demonstrated in the organization of a successful bank, and a few years later he urged the young banker to join him in his operations in Wisconsin, which the latter did in 1890.

On Oct. 15, 1890, a corporation was organized known as the John Edwards Manufacturing Company, of which John Edwards was elected president and Lewis M. Alexander secretary. That fall Mr. Edwards was elected to the legislature of the state of Wisconsin and died in Madison, March 11, 1891. Mr. Alexander took immediate charge of the business. During that year he became associated with Franklin J. Wood, Frank Garrison and Thomas E. Nash, and others, in the organization of the Wood County National Bank at Grand Rapids. Mr. Alexander was elected its first vice president and has continued in that office to this day. The result of that organization was the association of the men above mentioned in the erection of paper mills in connection with the pulp mill at South Centralia; and in 1893 a complete paper mill was erected at Nekoosa. This was under the very able management of Thomas E. Nash, who was its president and general manager from that date until 1908.

In the meanwhile two very strong men from the Fox River Valley were taken into the organization, A. W. Patten and John McNaughton, and another, Col. William F. Vilas of Madison, former Postmaster General and later U. S. senator. In 1896 practically this same group of men built what is known as the John Edwards Paper Mill. All these plants continued in successful operation until 1908, when a new corporation was formed and all the properties of these three plants, together with the Nash Lumber Company's timber holdings, located in Ashland and Sawyer Counties, Wisconsin, were bought outright, and Thomas E. Nash was its first president and L. M. Alexander the first vice president. Owing to Mr. Nash's declining health, L. M. Alexander was elected to the presidency and general management in 1911. It is hard to tell which of these plants was the most successful.

The business ability and acumen of the Hon. Thomas E. Nash in connection with that of his son, James B. Nash, now connected with the Nekoosa-Edwards

Paper Company in its active management, has not been excelled by anyone in connection with the paper industry and stands out strongly in the splendid village of Nekoosa, which was Mr. Nash's pet and pride, and to which he contributed practically the sum of a human life to establish. What is true of Thomas E. Nash is also true of Frank Garrison, of the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Company.

Sound business principles and a high regard for discharging their obligations promptly, with a record of over 50 years of discounting their bills for merchandise or other material from the John Edwards end to the present, has made the growth of the industry seem like a fairy tale. From a payment of a few hundred dollars a year to a payroll of two millions of dollars for the year 1920, and from a force of 25 men to an industry working 1,200 people, has made the industry now controlled by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company historical.

Since the first operations were started in 1842 by John Edwards, Sr., a period of 80 years, there has been a record of nearly unbroken progress. Never has an honest debt been repudiated, and today the word of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company is as good as its bond.

In 1900 more of the Nash ability, and strength from another family, was introduced into the affairs of this industry. Probably Lawrence E. Nash is without a peer as a distributor among jobbers of paper. His reputation has reached every part of this country, and he has charge of the sales department of the product. The character of his dealings has been such that the integrity of the selling end is on a par with the financial end. His word is as good as a contract, and the Nekoosa-Edwards Company have never disregarded a pledge made by the sales department. In this work he has been ably seconded by his brother, William E. Nash, both of whom will soon round out their 25 years in the selling of the products.

For length of service and trustworthiness, the secretary of the copmany, Clarence A. Jasperson, has grown into the accounting and cost work, and is general manager of all the details of that part of the work. His steadfastness and ability have caused the utmost confidence to be reposed in him, not only by the management but also by the employees. He has been many times elected to positions of trust, such as president of the village, and is one of the most valuable aids in the conduct of the Company's affairs in the official family.

Judson C. Rosebush, of Appleton, Wis., widely known as a lecturer on political economy, and a man of affairs throughout the state, was the worthy successor of John McNaughton. He is vice president of the Company and is held in high regard by the entire official family.

In 1920 a radical departure was made in connection with the official operating force to better the economies and efficiencies of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. There had been a chemical laboratory indifferently operated for several years. During this year John E. Alexander, son of L. M. Alexander, had just graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology, having become proficient in electrical, mechanical and especially chemical engineering. He immediately organized a force for going thoroughly into the subject of the values of various woods suitable for pulp, and especially with reference to the use of hemlock which was more or less decayed. The result of this has been to reduce loss and wastes to a minimum to the corresponding benefit of the paper industry, and he is not only a member of, but a valuable contributor to the economies through the Technical Association of

the pulp and paper manufacturers of the country, through exchanges of valuable features developed by him. He is an inventor of considerable ability and has developed a revolutionary system of drying of paper by electricity in place of steam, as well as economies for recovering the heat in paper-machine rooms, and also the drying of paper by a vacuum process. He is a director of the company and takes an active interest in all its affairs.

The main offices of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company are located at Port Edwards, and include L. M. Alexander's office, the Accounting Department, Sales Department, Wood Department, Purchasing Department and Traffic Department. In 1920 a new building was erected known as the Mill Office, in which are established the Department of Industrial Relations, the Time Keeper's Office and the First Aid Room, occupying the first floor, and the second floor being occupied by the Engineering Department and the Chemical Laboratory. Mr. E. P. Gleason, at the head of the Engineering Department, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has acquired great ability in electrical and mechanical construction, and while having complete charge of the power department, has been of great assistance in developing the hydraulic and hydro-electric power of the Wisconsin River.

At Nekoosa are located the Nekoosa Paper Mill and the Nekoosa Sulphite and Sulphate mills, the main office being situated in a beautiful park, which is available to the public during the summer. Located between the paper mill and the sulphite mill are the wet machine rooms, the sulphate wet machine on the sulphate side, and the sulphite wet machine on the sulphite side. The office of the superintendent of the paper mill adjoins the Hydro-Electric Power Plant, and next to the latter is the wood room. The pulp mill, through which the visitor is next shown, produced enough ground wood to operate the Nekoosa Paper Mill. Next comes the beater room, into which nearly 100 tons of stock go every day, a considerable share of which requires handling by hand. Leaving the beater room, the visitor enters the paper machine room, which is the great production part of the mill, after which comes the finishing room. A large part of the products of the Nekoosa Paper Mills is shipped out in cut sheets, and the cutting, counting, folding and wrapping operations keep the crew in this room exceedingly busy. No matter how well the paper is made, good stock is used, and no matter how skillfully the machine crews put the paper over the machines, if it does not receive the proper attention in this department the Company suffers when the paper reaches the consumer. Such complaints, however, are rare, and when received, the wrong methods are corrected at once. On leaving the finishing room the paper goes to the shipping room, where it is labeled and prepared for shipment in accordance with the orders received.

At Nekoosa there are, as there are at Port Edwards, certain departments that play an important part in the production of paper, and yet do not handle the paper themselves, nor the product, nor the raw material of finishing. Among them is the Chain Gang and the Engineering Department. The task of the Chain Gang is to move any material that is needed from one part of the paper mill to another. The Engineering Department is responsible for the power used in the various mills. It has supervision over the hydro-electric power plants, the dams, and the steam power plants. In addition to this there is a large construction crew which looks

after the installation of large machines, the construction of new buildings, and large alteration operations. Like all other departments of the mills, it is thoroughly systematized, being divided into smaller crews, such as the mason crews, safety crew, pipe fitters' crew, carpenter crew and electrical crew.

Among the adjuncts of the Port Edwards mills are the Blacksmith's Shop and the Warehouse, the latter being called the Port Edwards Warehouse to distinguish it from the store at Nekoosa. It often handles over $50,000 worth of material in a month.

The incoming and outgoing freight of an institution the size of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company is a very large item, and the expeditious handling of these commodities, the raw materials coming in and the finished product going out are handled mainly by the Yard Departments, each of which requires a crew under a capable superintendent.

At Port Edwards are operated two dining-rooms, at one of which alone are served nearly 700 meals every day of the month. The outside crew, under charge of foreman, Mr. Ernest Eichsteadt, has a wide variety of duties; among other things the farm operations that are a part of the community work, and which includes sowing and planting in the spring, cultivating during the summer, and the harvesting operations. As a phase of the farming operations is the work done in the community gardens each year, all the land in Port Edwards, Nekoosa and the South Side that is not otherwise used being set aside for the gardens of the employees, much of the vegetable products raised being taken by the hotels. The outside crew also has to look after and keep in repair the houses, of which the Company owns about 80 in Port Edwards and Wisconsin Rapids.

The Department of Industrial Relations, under Franz H. Rosebush and G. M. Hafenbrack, is primarily an employment bureau, but it is also more than that. It not only hires the men to fill vacancies, but keeps full records of their subsequent progress, their physical condition, transfers from one department to another, changes in rates of pay, and even such matters as accidents. If a man does not like the work he is doing, the head of the department takes the matter up with the man's foreman and superintendent, and if, after consultation, a transfer can be made to another department where he will find the work more agreeable, or where he can do better, the transfer is made.

The foregoing facts have been taken from the "Nepco Bulletin," a paper published in the interests of the employees of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., the account being condensed from the Souvenir Edition, published December, 1920.

CHAPTER XXIII

RUDOLPH

Rudolph is an unincorporated village with a population of 250 on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Section 4, Rudolph Township, eight miles northeast of Wisconsin Rapids. The business section consists of three general stores, a hotel, blacksmith shop, hardware store, feed mill, garage, lumber yard, amusement hall, creamery, and bank.

Reed's sawmill, built in the sixties, and later bought by the firm of Clark & Scott, was the nucleus about which the village grew up. The location being six miles from that friend of the pioneer, the river, and in a region of swamps, the early days were particularly arduous ones; provisions had to be brought from Grand Rapids or New Lisbon, sometimes in packs carried by the settler himself, and sometimes by dog team, along Indian trails and through dense forests and swamps. D. Ratelle was one of these pioneers, arriving in the region in 1862, before the sawmill was built and when timber that would be priceless today—great white pine logs sometimes four feet and more in diameter—was placed in great piles and burned, to clear the land for agriculture. In the spring of the year the majority of those in the region emigrated to Merrill, 14 miles away, to participate in the log drives, carrying their own provisions through an almost impassable country, sleeping on piles of brush, and and awaking in the mornings to find, quite often, that they were beneath a six-inch blanket of snow.

The site of the sawmill was one mile west and half a mile north of the present location of the village. (Charles Fileottreau started a little store in 1872, in the region of the present village, and this was the first business place.)

The railway came in 1874, though the first train was not run until the following year, 1875. The post office was established in that year, in Fileottreau's store, he being the first postmaster. The present postmaster, A. J. Kujawa, has held the office since 1906; previous to his incumbency it was held for four years by F. M. Logan, and before him by Oscar Rosine, who was also railway agent and maintained the post office in the depot.

The village has an excellent state graded school, teaching ten grades, and housed in a modern brick building east of the main part of the village, which was constructed in 1915 when two schools, one a mile west and the other a mile and a half east, were consolidated. This is the only consolidated school in the county. There were 102 pupils in 1921, with four teachers.

Rudolph has two churches, one Catholic, the other Moravian. The Catholic congregation holds its services in St. Phillip's School, a beautiful brick building built in 1920 just north of the village as a combined church and parochial school. Before its erection services were held one and a half miles southwest of the village, where the Catholic cemetery is located (see article on the Catholic Church in Wood County, by Rev. Wm. Reding).

The Moravian Church was founded by the Rev. Christian Madsen, a home mis-

sionary who in 1889 had organized what is now the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids and for awhile was pastor there, and the church in Rudolph is still served by the pastor of the First Moravian Church in Wisconsin Rapids. The building, a neat brick edifice, near the schoolhouse, was erected in 1903 by the Methodists and was bought by the Moravian congregation. There is a flourishing Sunday school and an active Ladies' Aid Society, and the services are attended by members of other Protestant denominations besides the Moravian. About five miles southeast of Rudolph there is a Lutheran Church known as St. John's.

The principal lodges in Rudolph are the Catholic Foresters, founded in 1919, and Rudolph Assembly No. 42, Equitable Fraternal Union, founded June 4, 1898, with ten charter members and now having 91 members.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in February, 1918, with a capital of $15,000.00 and a surplus of $1,500.00. Its first officers were: John Joosten, president; F. J. Wood, vice president; Fred Haertel, cashier. The capitalization has remained the same and the surplus has been increased to $4,000. The officers are the same as in the beginning except that Louis Joosten is now cashier instead of Fred Haertel. The building is a 24 x 36, one-story, brick structure located on the north side of Main Street, east of the C., M. & St. P. depot.

The Creamery is operated by the Rudolph Central Co-operative Creamery Company, which was organized in 1915 with about 50 stockholders; this number has since been increased to 75. At the time of organization the company bought out the Rudolph Creamery Co. and operated this property until, in the fall of 1921, they moved into their new creamery, which was completed August 17, 1921. The plant, which is operated by steam, is housed in a brick and tile structure, one story, 36 x 56 feet, located in the extreme west portion of the village. The output for 1921, in which year cheese was manufactured exclusively, amounted to 289,024 pounds. The Rudolph Motor Co. has a good plastered tile building, erected in 1919, and is a prosperous concern. Akey's dance-hall and confectionery, built in 1922, is one of the show places of the town. The building is 40 x 100 feet, of plastered tile. The village has good cement sidewalks, and in 1922 the main street was paved with cement, this paving running to and connecting with that on State Highway No. 73, just west of the village.

A good deal of prospecting for minerals has been done in the locality of the village, but while some gold, silver, iron, and asbestos has been found, it has not so far been in paying quantities, though a newspaper article, published in the nineties and signed Andrew C. Merritt, stated that a trial shaft, which he sunk on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Rudolph Township, yielded ore assaying silver, $6.82, and gold, $83.34, making a total of $90.16 to a ton.

The Rudolph Central Co-operative Creamery Company was organized in 1915 with about 50 stockholders; this number has since been increased to 75. At the time of organization the company bought out the Rudolph Creamery Co. and operated this property until, in the fall of 1921, they moved into their new creamery, which was completed August 17, 1921. The company manufactures both butter and cheese, their output for 1921 being 289,024 pounds. The cheese is marketed with the C. E. Blodgett Cheese Co. of Marshfield; the butter in various markets. The plant, which is operated by steam, is housed in a brick and tile structure, one story, 36 x 56 feet, located in the extreme west portion of the village.

CHAPTER XXIV

BIRON

Biron is an incorporated village located in Section 34, Town 23 north, Range 6 east, or on the east bank of the Wisconsin River in Grand Rapids Township. It is a Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. town, because practically if not all the residents there or heads of the families are employed by the Consolidated Company in their Biron division. The village has all the modern conveniences of any metropolitan city, including good water, electric lights and sewers. There are some 50 fine dwellings in Biron, most of which were built by the Consolidated Company. The town is laid out largely along one street which is approached from Wisconsin Rapids by a concrete road. There is no passenger communication to Biron outside of the motor-bus line which the company maintains with good service between Wisconsin Rapids and Biron. The population is 286.

Among the many features at Biron is a fine community club house which was built by the village in 1919. It is of tasteful architecture, attractive in every detail, and is the actual community center of the people of the village. It was built by the village superintending and managing the erection of the building. This club house is the scene of many fine entertainments and community gatherings, Lyceum and concert programs, and offers splendid opportunity for recreation of the residents. Biron has a fine graded school of four departments, a Boy Scout troup, and fine parking about the buildings and grounds. The houses are all painted white and it has the appearance of and is a model village, in which its inhabitants take considerable pride.

As early as 1839 Faye & Draper put up a sawmill here and sawed the first lumber in this vicinity. Francis Biron, after whom the town was named, came here in 1840 and bought the mill in 1846. The site of Biron was surveyed in June, 1895, by E. I. Philleo, by direction of the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper Co., the plat being recorded Nov. 13, 1896. In 1910 the village was incorporated.

The Biron Paper Mill was originally started July 8, 1895, on the site of the old Biron sawmill purchased from Severe Biron. The mill was built and operated by the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper Company until October, 1911, when it was absorbed by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company. It is equipped with two machines and ten grinders, with operating head (on dam) of about 20 feet. The capacity is 58 tons daily, a large amount of the product being wall-paper. The electrical power available amounts to 4,000 horse-power, and in addition there is 900 horse-power in steam and 10,000 furnished by the water-wheels. The "Consolidated" has improved the plant greatly. There was originally only a 13-foot head of water on the dam, but in 1912 the head was raised to 16 feet. This necessitated extensive dyking of the banks, as the land adjoining the river for several miles back from the dam was lower than the new water level, being especially low on the west side of the river. Drainage had also to be provided for the land back of the dyke, roads had to be re-located and bridges built. During the

same year, 1912, the entire beater-room was rebuilt, all wooden construction being replaced with steel and concrete. All the vertical wheel equipment, except in one flume was removed and replaced by horizontal wheels, directly connected to pulp grinders. A new system for handling decker or slush ground wood was installed, being the first of the kind in the country, so far as is known. In 1914 additional grinder equipment was put in, and also a 400 KW vertical generator, which involved further building and remodeling. In 1916 a new concrete dam in the east channel of the river was built, increasing the head of water and necessitating some additions to dykes and walls along the river front. In 1917 an addition was built to the woodroom and one more Bachewig barking drum was installed, and in 1918 a pulp storage warehouse was built to be used for the storage of surplus ground wood during periods of high water.

CHAPTER XXV

HEWITT

Hewitt is a small village of about 289 population in Marshfield Township. It is on the "Soo" railroad (formerly the Wisconsin Central) and is 28 miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids and four and a half miles from Marshfield, which is the nearest banking point. It has Catholic and Lutheran churches, express and telephone connections; a combined creamery and cheese factory, a blacksmith shop, and several stores and business places dealing collectively in general merchandise, lumber, lime, coal and cement, hardware, agricultural implements, etc. There is also a garage, and the Farmers Co-operative Association, handling live-stock, is represented here.

Hewitt was first settled in the latter seventies. Frank Cramer, who located on the site in 1877, and who is still a resident of the village, found nothing here when he arrived. In the following year he put up a blacksmith shop, and a year later Robert Braasch started a general store. These two places formed a nucleus around which the village grew. About 1881 Bernard Esroger, of Chicago, came here and put up a sawmill, which he conducted for two years, at the end of which time it came into possession of Zettler & Co., who ran it one year. Then it was bought by Sherry & Willard, the two Willard brothers, Norman and Charles, both being members of the firm. Later the firm of Sherry & Willard was succeeded by that of Sherry & Paddock, the Willards having got out, and by the new firm it was operared three or four years, when, the timber in the vicinity having been all cut, the mill was torn down, the lumber being sold to Sherry & Arpin. Another industry which flourished for awhile was a stave and heading factory, built by Ruplinger & Co., aho also put up a small sawmill. In 1883 Frank Cramer put up a hardware store which he conducted for ten years. He then turned it into a general store, of which he was proprietor until 1913. The Braasch store was burned down about 1882 and was rebuilt by Fred Korth, who finally sold it to Ruplinger & Co., who later sold to Michael Ley, the present proprietor. About 1883 the Fond du Lac Iron Co. put up in Hewitt a bartery of ten charcoal kilns, which they operated for about ten years.

Besides rebuilding the Braasch store, Fred Korth also erected a building in which he started and kept a saloon, Later he disposed of this latter property to Henry Schortner, who after running it for two years, sold out to John Gonnering. The business was also operated by several lessees and is now conducted as a soft drink saloon in connection with the sale of cigars, candies, etc. Several other saloons have also been started in the village and since the prohibition law went into effect have been conducted as soft drink emporiums. One of these was started in 1883 by John Zettler. It subsequently passed through several hands, and is now owned and conducted by Gregor Durst. In 1885 Joseph Anderson built a saloon, which later passed through other hands and is now operated by Frank Rau & Sons. Some distance north of the village a saloon was built by

Barthel Kopf. Soft drinks are now sold in it, and it also houses a watch-repairing establishment. In 1882 Joseph Seidl established a wagon shop in Hewitt, which he conducted for about 15 years. In addition to the two general stores now in the village, there is a hardware store, that was built five or six years ago by its present proprietors, Joseph and Fred Heintz.

In 1881 the first schoolhouse in the village was erected. It was a frame building and Miss Belle Brundage was the first teacher. It was in use for some 12 or 15 years, at the end of which time the present frame building was put up, which has two large rooms. The second blacksmith in the village was William Rapp, who is still conducting a shop. John Reinert, who now conducts a general store, operated a blacksmith shop for a short time.

The Hewitt post office was established in 1883, Fred Korth being the first postmaster. The post office was at first called Kreuser, which name was changed in a few years to correspond with that of the railway station, which was named after Henry Hewitt, Sr., of Menasha, who in association with others, did considerable lumbering in this neighborhood and had a side-track built here. The logging camps established in the vicinity before the village was settled, remained with various changes of base until 1893 or later.

One mile north of the village, at a locality called North Hewitt there is a cheese factory and a soft drink saloon. The largest influx of settlers into Hewitt occurred in 1877, when a number of people came here from Dodge, Marathon, Calumet and Sheboygan counties.

Telephone service is furnished Hewitt by the Marshfield Rural Telephone Co., which was established as a stock company in May, 1913, with John Kestel, of Marshfield president, and H. G. Hambright, also of Marshfield, secretary. Lines were constructed to Rozellville (Marathon County), and in various directions within a five mile radius of Hewitt. There are now 220 phones, mostly located in the rural districts. The present officers are: P. A. Eberhard, president; Joseph Vogel, vice president; P. P. Cramer (of Hewitt), secretary; and J. H. Brinkman, treasurer. These officers have served for the last six or seven years.

The village water supply is derived from wells, and there are several private electric plants. One of the most up to date things in Hewitt is a private radio station, which was established within the last few months by Ernest Wendt, one of the bright young men of the village.

CHAPTER XXVI

AUBURNDALE

Auburndale is an incorporated village on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway, in Auburndale Township, 23 miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids, and eight miles southeast of Marshfield. It has Catholic and Lutheran churches, a high and graded and public school, a bank, telegraph, express and telephone connections, and a number of stores and shops sufficient for the wants of a rural community, including two good-sized general stores, a hardware store, meat market, lumber yard, garage, auto repair shop, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, etc. There are also two hotels, the Auburndale House and the Baierl House. The village has a considerable length east and west, the business houses being placed mostly on the main thoroughfare, known as Highway No. 18. Its population is given as 334. The Wisconsin State Gazatteer for 1921 gives a list of the cheese and butter factories in Auburndale or the immediate vicinity as follows:

Auburndale Cheese Factory, J. A. Boehnlein, proprietor; Auburndale Co-operative Cheese Factory, Geo. Kindinger, sec.; Auburn Co-operative Creamery Co.; Brookside Cheese Factory, R. H. Gruenke, proprietor; Central Wisconsin Cheese and Butter Makers and Dairymen's Association, Roy E. Hastings (Marshfield), president; Mrs. Lina C. Dix, secretary; Cloverleaf Cheese Co., Jacob Bank, secretary; Farmers' Cheese & Butter Co., Gilman Kolstad, secretary; Green Valley Cheese Co., Aug. Pelise, secretary; Hub Co-operative Dairy Co., Joseph Peter, secretary; North Central Wisconsin Brown Swiss Breeders Association, Frank Stefle (of Tilleda, Wis.), president; Oscar Schulz (Merrill, Wis.), vice president; Willmar Drollinger, secretary-treasurer; Pleasant View Cheese Factory, R. E. Johns, proprietor; Poplar Grove Cheese Factory, Grosskopf Bros.; Rock Cheese & Butter Co.

The first settler on the site of the village of Auburndale was William St. Thomas, who in April, 1871, built a claim shanty here and began to clear some land for cultivation. For some time he also kept a tavern. In May the same year John and Robert Connor arrived and began improvements of a permanent and progressive character, John in the following month erecting a house of square logs. Robert soon after put up a log building which served for a store and residence combined. The two brothers worked independently for a while, but later formed a partnership which lasted four or five years, at the end of which time Robert bought John out. Together they purchased a considerable amount of property in this section and laid out a plan of the village. They also opened a general store.

In 1872 a shingle mill was erected at what is now the east end of the village by F. W. Kingsbury & Brother, and this mill was in active operation until its destruction by fire in December 1880. A sawmill was erected in the summer of 1874, at the west end of the village, by Hoskins & Roe from Mineral Point, who ran it until the winter of 1876, when it was bought by Robert Connor, who operated it until the

early eighties, after which O. W. Sanders bought it and continued its operation until the timber in the vicinity was all cut.

In 1878 R. Connor built a planing-mill to run in connection with the sawmill, but which burned down about two years later. The line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, built through this region in September, 1871, made it a good point for the lumbering business. The road erected a station and established a telegraph and express office.

A post office was petitioned for by the Connor Brothers soon after their arrival here and was established in June, 1873, John Connor being the first postmaster. He was succeeded in June, 1874, by his brother Robert, who remained postmaster for about 30 years, also conducting a store until he went to Indianapolis some 17 or 18 years ago. Then Joseph N. Gates, a clerk in the employ of the Connors, had the office for four years. He was succeeded in it by R. A. Connor, who served for a longer period—from eight to twelve years—after which Geo. E. Grob, took it some nine years ago and is still serving, having also been appointed recently for another four year term. The office has been one of the third grade since July, 1920, and has three rural routes.

One of the earliest settlers in Auburndale was Delos R. Coon, who is still living in the village. Mr. Coon came in the fall of 1878, moving into the house in which he now lives. About two years later he opened a general store, which he conducted for six years and then sold to Robert Connor, who was at that time and for a number of years the most prominent man in the settlement.

The first store on the site of the village, however, was kept by a man named Prigger, who had a little place in which he did only a cash business. It was located in the west end of the village and was conducted by him for eight or ten years, at the end of which time he sold to Otto Frederick. The latter subsequently sold to Joseph Berdan, who conducted his store until about four years ago. The Connor store was the second one established and that of Mr. Coon the third. While Mr. Coon was operating his store a man named Sorenson arrived, who set up a blacksmith shop, Mr. Coon selling him a building for the purpose.

The first child born in Auburndale was Elizabeth, daughter of John Connor, in April, 1873. The first death was that of John Wilson, killed by the falling of a tree. The first couple married in the village were J. D. Vomb and Miss Mollie Johnson, on March 20, 1875, Justice Phelps officiating.

The site of Auburndale was surveyed and platted for the Phillips Construction Company, a Wisconsin corporation, with E. B. Phillips president. The surveyor was Charles H. Pratt, and it was recorded March 16, 1877. The plat was described in general terms as "a subdivision of a part of ten acres on the west side of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Town 25 north, Range 4 east," the town and range giving corresponding to Auburndale Township. A more exact and detailed description of the site reads as follows: "Commencing at quarter post and running west on quarter line on Section 21; thence south on quarter line one mile to center of Section 28; thence east on quarter line two miles to center of Section 26; thence north on quarter line one mile to center of Section 23; thence west on quarter line one-half mile to quarter post of the place of beginning; containing an area of two miles, and sub-divisions southwest Section 23,

south one-half Section 22, southeast one-quarter Section 21, northeast one-quarter Section 28, north one-half Section 27, and northwest one-quarter Section 26."

On April 11, 1881, the village by that time having made considerable progress in size and importance, a preliminary meeting was held by the citizens to consider the question of incorporation, of which John Connor was chairman and J. Lusk secretary. At this meeting it was voted that a charter be applied for from the circuit court. A draft of application was made out, accompanied by a map of the village plat. The application being favorably considered by the court, the village was duly incorporated on May 24, 1881. The first election for village officers, held June 24, the same year, resulted as follows: J. Connor, president; S. L. Smith, Joseph Austin, H. A. Bean, M. Cavenaugh, Louis Reynolds and Joseph St. Thomas, trustees; J. Lusk, clerk; R. Connor, treasurer; John R. Armeah, marshal; L. Reynolds, justice of the peace; and J. Lusk, police justice. Soon after the incorporation a saloon was established to accommodate the thirsty citizens of the village and vicinity.

In the latter eighties—the exact date is not now remembered—the village suffered great damage from a cyclone, which destroyed the James Connor barn and several other buildings, scattering the debris for miles around. A forest of trees south of the railway track was leveled by the wind as though it had been a field of grain. A pony was caught up by the wind, carried through the air for some rods and killed by being dashed against a fence or stack of wood, which tore open its side.

A still more serious disaster occurred on May 18, 1906, when a fire started in the village, caused, as it was thought, by a spark from a passing locomotive setting fire to some cord wood belonging to the Connors. A strong wind was blowing and the fire destroyed all the business part of the village besides some dwellings.

In 1873 the first school was established, with Miss Waters as teacher, the building, which was small, being erected for the purpose. By 1876 the number of pupils had so increased that it could not accommodate them and in the following year a frame school building was put up, which was in use until about 1907 or 1908, when the present schoolhouse, a neat and substantial brick building of three and a half stories, was erected. With the grades it combines a four-year high school course, there being about 40 pupils in the high school. There are four class-rooms, two for the high school and two for the grades. The present principal is H. C. Stewart.

In 1875 a Presbyterian society was organized in the village, the first services being held in the schoolhouse. In the following year the society erected a small church edifice. The first pastor in charge was the Rev. R. Fuller, who was succeeded by the Rev. L. F. Brickless. After existing for a number of years the society gradually died out and about 15 or 16 years ago the building was sold to the Norwegian Lutherans. Two years later it was badly damaged by a wind storm, but was remodeled and moved into the country about three miles north of the village.

The history of St. Mary's Catholic congregation, started in 1878, may be found elsewhere in this volume, in the special article on the Catholic parishes in Wood County written by Rev. William Reding of Wisconsin Rapids.

The Lutheran Church in Auburndale was established many years ago and by 1880 had some 70 members, who held services in the schoolhouse, which was pre-

sided over by the Rev. John Schutte. The society now has a good frame building and the services are presided over by the Rev. Mr. Radke.

The Auburndale Telephone Company was established by N. M. Berg, J. C. Kieffer and R. A. Connor in 1906, and started with 12 phones placed within a radius of two miles from the village. In 1908 the concern was incorporated under the same name, stock being sold and efforts made to extend the lines and the number of patrons, which were successful. The company has now about 100 miles of poles extending in all directions from Auburndale, and there are 355 phones. They have trunk lines between Auburndale and Vesper, with switchboards in both places; also between Auburndale, Sherry and Milladore, and between Vesper and Rudolph, with long distance connections through the Wisconsin Central Telephone Company. The present officers are: J. T. Holland, president; J. F. Roehrig, vice president; J. O. Berdan, secretary and treasurer; and N. O. Berg, manager.

The Auburndale State Bank was organized in the fall of 1909, and incorporated and opened for business Jan. 1, 1910, with a capital stock of $13,000.00. There were 78 original stockholders, of whom 50 are still stockholders in the institution. The first officers were: R. A. Connor, president; Fred Schmitz, vice president; and George H. Bauer, cashier. With the officers the following were directors: Wolfgang Kolbeck, George Schmidt, John Baltus, A. J. Freidrich, W. D. Connor, J. C. Kieffer and N. M. Berg. The capital stock remains the same as at the beginning. The surplus Jan. 1, 1922, was $8,000.00, undivided profits of $2,400.00, and deposits of $172,000.00. The present officers are: J. C. Kieffer, president; Fred Schmitz, vice president; and R. A. Connor, cashier. With the officers the directors are: N. M. Berg, George Schmidt, J. O. Berdan, W. Treml, Michael Brandl, John Markee and Fred Brayback. The bank owns a good brick building, well furnished and equipped.

In the matter of fraternal organizations, Auburndale has Camp No. 8801 of the Modern Woodmen of America, which was organized in 1905 and has a good membership, and Royal Neighbors of America Camp No. 4361, formed in October of 1908 with 23 charter members and now having about the same number; both of these societies meet regularly in Baierl's Opera House. The Fred Gruve Post of the American Legion is also in active existence, and there is the Auburndale Society of Equity, the present secretary of which is Frank Marke.

CHAPTER XXVII

SHERRY AND SHERRY STATION

Sherry.—The village of Sherry is situated in Sections 4 and 9, Town 24 north, Range 5 east, the town and range corresponding to Milladore Township. It is 16 miles north (and slightly west) of Wisconsin Rapids, and five miles from Milladore, which is the nearest banking point. Though not directly on a railroad, it is but two miles south of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie tracks, where there is a station named Sherry, and another village, the post office of which is called Blenker. A stage is run between the two villages, making two trips daily. The village contains two general stores, a hotel, an auto repair shop and garage, the real estate office of Benson & Anderton, a firm that has cut a considerable figure in the development of the northeastern part of Wood County, a cheese factory, and two churches, one Presbyterian and the other Lutheran. The village has express, telegraph and telephone communication with the outside world.

The village was named for Henry Sherry, in early days one of the most prominent lumbermen in this region, who with a partner operated here under the firm name of Briggs & Sherry. In 1880 the firm erected a good-sized sawmill here and engaged Herbert Cady to keep a store for them, which he did in his own house for awhile, or until Briggs & Sherry put up a store building near the mill.

After conducting business for awhile Mr. Briggs sold out his interest and Mr. Sherry formed a partnership with Norman and Charles Willard. Later he bought out the Willard brothers for a sum amounting to $10,000 more than they had paid into the firm, and in association with James W. Cameron and Walter Paddock formed the Sherry Lumber Company, with a capital of $200,000, the new company continuing to operate the mill at Sherry. In this company Mr. Sherry owned three-quarters of the stock and drew seven per cent whether the other members got anything or not. A large house had been erected in the village by the Willard brothers for their mother, whom they brought here from Neenah, and it was occupied by her until they sold out and left the village.

The Sherry Lumber Company after awhile failed and was dissolved. Mr. Sherry also started the Sutton Manufacturing Company, composed of several members, including Messrs. Sutton, Donaldson and Venustram. This company operated a stave factory, but after several years it also failed and the stave mill was sold to W. D. Connor and taken to Stratford, where it is now. This failure occurred shortly before that of the Sherry Lumber Company.

In the meanwhile the large Willard house was bought by Mr. Sherry, who exchanged it with Mr. Sutton for a residence in Neenah. It was subsequently bought from Mrs. Sutton by Mrs. Anderton, who now owns it. The Sherry interests were finally bought by the real estate firm of Benson & Anderton.

When the Sherry Lumber Company failed, Walter Paddock was placed in charge of the concern to wind up the business, but after awhile he went to Milwaukee, leaving George Smith in his place and Mr. Smith put up the store build-

ing now occupied by Anton Wiken. The Briggs & Sherry store in time became a horse stable kept by George Whitney. The first blacksmith's shop in the village was operated as an adjunct to the Sherry mill by a man named Fisher. At present there is no blacksmith's shop in the village. In connection with the Sherry & Briggs mill there was also a planing-mill which later burned down.

Another sawmill must be mentioned, which was built by Tom Hoseley and Freidlein Becker near the site of the first one. The latter was torn down and its frame moved three miles away to a location in Arpin Township about two miles from the village of that name. The Hoseley & Becker sawmill was subsequently given up and the machinery moved to Stevens Point.

The first postmaster at Sherry was Mr. Briggs, who, about 1885, had Herbert Cady handle the mails for him. Ed. Ramsdell was the next to keep the office, and he was succeeded by R. O. Evans & Son. After that Mrs. William (Cecilia S.) Jones was postmistress for a year, she being succeeded about a year ago by the present incumbent, Miss Ethel Spice.

The first schoolhouse in Sherry was a small building constructed of scrap lumber and battened. It was in use until 1889, when the present commodious frame building was erected.

In the year 1900 the Presbyterian congregation was organized with 11 members, by "Father" Jacob Patch, and he served for awhile as its pastor. Meetings were held in the town hall and schoolhouse until 1903, when the present brick edifice was erected. The congregation now includes about 45 members and the present pastor is the Rev. Paul H. Wright, who also serves the Presbyterian church at Arpin, and who has preached here since May, 1922. The most active member of the church during its early growth was the Rev. W. J. Agnew, who founded in Sherry what was known as the Northwestern Collegiate Institute, the site of which was on the old Sherry Lumber Company's farm, owned by Benson & Anderton (Edward A. Benson and Charles E. Anderton); but as the college was never able to pay for the land, it was given up some two years ago. The first elders of the church were Grif Humphrey, Ed. Jones and Thomas Williams. The only original member now living here is Mrs. George Weatherly. In connection with the church there is a Sunday school, Missionary Society and Christian Endeavor Society. Services are held every Sunday.

The German Lutheran Church in Sherry was built about 12 years ago, or one year after the Presbyterian. It is served at present by the Rev. W. List of Sigel Township.

Sherry Station.—When the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo") was constructed through Wood County it passed about two miles north of the site of Sherry village, but a side-track and loading platform from which shipments could be made were constructed at the nearest point on the road, in 1883; this point was then called Briggs' Switch; later a station was built and named Sherry, which name it still retains. A new settlement grew up, however, in the vicinity of the station, chiefly on the north side of the tracks, which today constitutes a small village in Milladore Township, the post office being named Blenker, after John Blenker, an early settler here who was the first postmaster.

The beginning of this settlement was in 1881, when Louis Kelnhafer built a store; Kelnhafer, coming about 1880, was one of the first settlers in the locality,

and carried on farming on land he had homesteaded, in addition to operating his store. In 1896 he also started a cheese factory in the frame building, located just north of the tracks and near the east end of the village, now used as a storehouse. Subsequently he sold his store to John Blenker, disposed of his other interests, and removed to Oregon. Charles Augustine, who homesteaded about half a mile south of the present settlement, was another early settler, having arrived about 1881. Charles Lynchmair came in 1882 and built a house just north of the tracks, but three-quarters of a mile east of the present village. John Schafhauser, still a resident, was another early settler, and built a log house on the present site of the post office. A public school was started in 1884, the first teacher being Mary Brennan; a log building served as a schoolhouse for about ten years, after which the present frame building was erected. The post office was also started in the spring of 1884, previous to which time the mail was obtained from Milladore. Henry Blenker, son of John, succeeded his father as postmaster and served for about four years; he was succeeded March 14, 1917, by the present incumbent, William Letwon.

On November 20, 1898, a severe disaster visited the village; fire, starting in the Blenker hotel at the east end of town, consumed this building and rapidly spread to others; the destruction of Lawrence Seidl's frame store building followed that of the hotel; next the hotel barn burned, and then the saloon, dwelling, and dance hall of the estate of Jacob Seidl; Seidl's barn was next in order to fall before the devouring element, and following that the cheese factory of Lawrence Seidl, and the Catholic Church. Eight buildings were laid low within a space of two hours.

A new village soon rose on the ashes of the former one, however; Lawrence Seidl's cheese factory was the first structure to be rebuilt, many willing hands being lent to this work. This place Mr. Seidl operated as a cheese factory until about 1913, since which time he has used it as a feed mill and repair shop. The settlement now has three general stores, three soft drink saloons, a creamery operated by Willaim J. Dehn, feed mill, school, and Catholic church; a record of the latter will be found in the chapter devoted to the history of the Catholic Church in the county. The number of inhabitants in about 150.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MILLADORE

The unincorporated village of Milladore is situated in Milladore Township on the "Soo" railway, and is 18 miles north of Wisconsin Rapids. It has Catholic and Methodist churches, a bank, telegraph, express and telephone communications, three hotels, two general stores, two blacksmith's shops, a shoe and harness shop, garage, and other business houses dealing respectively in lumber, implements meat, and other commodities. The village is surrounded by a fine dairy country in which cheese making is an important industry. Its population is about 340.

The history of Milladore covers half a century. When George Hooper, who is still a local resident, came here in October, 1872, and homesteaded a piece of land, he found here a building by the railroad track which was divided into several rooms, of which two were living rooms, the others being used for passenger and freight offices. No permanent settlers on the site of the village, aside from himself, had yet arrived, but a man named James Brennan, who worked on the section, had located about a mile and a half west.

Mr. Hooper settled on his place in the following spring (1873), but soon after he first arrived another settler, Martin Bretel, a Bohemian, made his appearance and put up a blacksmith shop, the section boss Peterson, donating an acre of land for the purpose. Mr. Bretel, like Mr. Hooper, is still residing in the village. Probably the next settler in Milladore was Barber Smith, who arrived by or before the spring of 1873 and located 20 rods south of the depot. Other early settlers here were the Hutton and Hazeltine families. A store was started two or three years later by Deloss R. Coon (now a resident of Auburndale), and the agent Peterson put up the building, which was also used for a dwelling.

In February, 1877, the site of the village was surveyed by Charles H. Pratt, under the direction of the Phillips & Colby Construction Co., the plat being recorded March 16, 1877. It was described as "in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, Town 25 north, Range 5 east." Two or three years after the survey was made the second general store in the village was opened by Dan Rice. The building, which has since been remodeled, is now occupied by the general store of Frank Malik. George Hooper built the first hotel in the early eighties. Most of the first settlers in the village were Bohemians, and that race is still strongly represented here.

The first schoolhouse, a log building, was put up near the railroad track, about a mile west of the Hooper place, and Barber Smith and D. R. Coon constituted the first school board. For some time, however, there were but few scholars, though the original district included both Milladore and Sherry. After the population had sufficiently increased the district was divided and a frame schoolhouse put up in Milladore. A few years later it was enlarged by an addition and in the spring of 1907 the present schoolhouse—a two-story, brick building, of four rooms

—was erected. It is attended by somewhat more than 100 pupils. A Catholic church was started in Milladore at an early date, more detailed mention of which may be found in the chapter on the Catholic Church in Wood County elsewhere contained in this volume. There is also a Methodist church, served by the Rev. H. E. Cotton of Marshfield.

About 1880 George Hooper built a sawmill here for Phil Heinrich of Watertown, Wis. Then Mr. Sutton from Neenah put up a stave mill. Both of these industries were operated until the nearby timber had all been cut. Among the manufacturing industries of the place, if they may be so called, were one or two little feed or grist mills. One feed mill, started by William Clark in 1914, is still operated by him.

The first postmaster in Milladore was Orlow Everetts, who was also depot agent and had a store in partnership with D. R. Coon. Previous to the establishment of the office all the mail for what is now Milladore was addressed to Mill Creek, that being the original name of the village. It happened, however, that there was another Mill Creek in the state, and so, when the citizens made application for a post office they were asked to choose another name bearing some resemblance to the old one, and Orlow Everetts and the section foreman thereupon made up the name of Milladore, which was accepted by the postal authorities.

In the lumbering days, when there was still much timber in the immediate vicinity of the village, there was always danger from fire, and on one or two occasions, when such fires broke out, the danger was so threatening that the women were sent to Stevens Point for safety while the men remained to fight the fire, in which they were helped by having a good well of water in the mill. On one occasion, if not more, the heat from the blazing woods was so intense that the sawdust in the village street took fire.

The Milladore post office is of the fourth class and has one rural route. The postmasters in the order of their succession, have been as follows: Orlow Everetts, C. L. Peterson, Sr. (served 20 years), John Greisenger, H (?) Heinrichs, Rudolph Kuhn, C. L. Peterson, Sr. (second time), Jacob Verhulst, Charles L. Peterson, Jr., George Schmidt, and Frank A. Malik, the last mentioned of whom took the office in September, 1920, and is still serving.

The Milladore State Bank was organized in July, 1914, and opened for business in January, 1915. Its first officers were: president, Jacob Verhulst; vice president, George Hooper; cashier, William O. Dyer. It was capitalized at $10,000, and the present stock and surplus is $17,000. Its officers now are: president, Jacob Verhulst; vice president, W. G. Berdan. The institution is located in a one story brick building 24 x 36 feet fronting on Main Street.

The local telephone company was organized in 1912 by Messrs. Silkworth and Stewart, who came to the village for that purpose and formed a stock company which was formally organized Aug, 12. 1912, the first exchange being located in the residence of William Welk. The exchange was later moved to the James Konopa residence, and from there to its present location on the second floor of the building owned by Peter Anderson. Frank Dichtel is the present manager; the company serves the village and surrounding community and furnishes free service to Arpin, Vesper, Auburndale, Rudolph, and Sherry.

The fraternal societies are well represented in the village. Camp No. 4122 of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized about 1895 and now has 37 members. Snowflake Camp No. 3501 of the Royal Neighbors of America was formed with charter dated Nov. 27, 1903, and its meetings are well attended; there are 25 names on its charter. Holy Trinity Court No. 1702 of the Catholic Order of Foresters was granted a charter May 9, 1911, and is still in active existence; it had 12 charter members. Mill Creek Lodge No. 909 of the Mystic Workers of the World was organized with charter dated Feb. 4, 1914, and has met with good success. The Bohemian Society Zapadni Cesko Bratrske Jednoty started Branch No. 145 in Milladore in 1904, and this also has a good membership.

Dr. A. J. Gerend, who practices the profession of physician and surgeon in Milladore, is also a well-known archeologist, and a member of the Wisconsin State Archeological Society. He has made a close study of Indian life and customs and his collection of Indian pottery, weapons, photographs of chiefs and other aborigines, is one of the attractions at the rooms of the State Historical Society at Madison. He has some specimens also at his home at Milladore. It is to him that the publishers of this volume are indebted for the data relating to the Indians of Wood County.

CHAPTER XXIX

SMALL VILLAGES AND COMMUNITY CENTERS

Lindsey is a small hamlet in Sections 19-20, Rock Township. It is on the Babcock-Romadka branch of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, originally built as a logging road by George Hiles, and later known as the Milwaukee, Dexterville & Northern Railway. It is 33 miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids and seven miles from Chile, in Clark County, which is the nearest banking point. The settlement was started soon after the construction of the road above mentioned. Mr. Hiles, it is said, obtained the land gratis from Solomon L. Nason and started the village by settling a blacksmith there. Then Mr. Nason started a store, hiring a man to operate it, and soon a few residences were built. On July 7, 1891, the village site was surveyed by Edward Sargent, by direction of Messrs. Hiles and Nason, and it was recorded September 23, that year. The plat was described as the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 24 N, Range 2 E, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Town 24 N, Range 2 E. Lindsey has never attained any marked size as a village, but is a quiet and pleasant rural community of 55 inhabitants, the business interests of which, aside from farming, are represented by two general stores, a blacksmith's shop, hardware store, and cheese factory. Henry Johnson was the first postmaster, the present incumbent of that office being W. C. Washburn. Fraternal society interests are represented by Lindsey Camp No. 2543, M. W. A.

Veedum is a flag station on the Babcock-Romadka branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Section 5, Dexter Township. It is 22 miles west of Wisconsin Rapids and four and a half southwest of Pittsville, from which latter place it enjoys postal facilities by rural route. It has also telephone connections. About 35 people reside here. The place was started as a shipping station for lumber and farm products and after awhile a small store was established here. The site was surveyed on May 4, 5 and 6, 1899, by E. I. Philleo, by direction of the "Central Trading Co." of Milwaukee, and was recorded July 30, 1906. The description was: "All that part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Town 22 N, Range 3 E., which lies south of the C. M. & St. P. Ry."

The First Moravian Church of Veedum was organized about 1916 by the pastor of the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids, the Rev. C. A. Meilicke, starting with about 50 members. After organization the work was taken up by Rev. Henry Kuehl, who was succeeded by Rev. Frank Splies of Pittsville. A good church building was erected and the church has a present membership of about 75.

The store in Veedum is now conducted by Peter Holst and in the building is a hall in which are held the meetings of the Royal Neighbors lodge that was transferred from Pittsville.

Nasonville.—In 1867 there was a small settlement commencing about three or four miles southwest of the site of Marshfield, and stretching over towards Mapleworks and Neillsville (Clark County), which at the time was all included under the common name of Nasonville, on account of the early settlement, about 11 miles southwest of Marshfield, of a tract of land by the brothers, Solomon L. and William G. Nason, who first came to this locality in the spring of 1855, and of whom William G. is still living. The Nasons settled here permanently in September, 1856, buying land in Section 5, Town 24 N, Range 2 E (Rock Township). They also took up several sections adjoining.

Soon after the Nasons came Andrew Rausch and wife, with their sons John and Nicholis, and three daughters, whose later names according to their respective marriages, were Mrs. Isaac Williams, Mrs. Diedrich, and Mrs. Gust Steinitzky. A post office called Nasonville was established here, the mail coming and going by way of Neillsville. This post office has been since discontinued, the neighborhood now having rural delivery from Marshfield.

Solomon L. Nason, who established and kept a store in Nasonville, was appointed postmaster in 1859 and served as such until 1878. He took a leading part in the organization of the town of Lincoln, served as chairman of the town board, was county commissioner under the old county commissioner system, which was in force from January, 1862 to March, 1870, and was a member of the state legislature for the session of 1877-78, having been nominated by the Greenbackers and elected without opposition.

It was in Nasonville that in August, 1885, Herman F. Thiel established the first cheese factory in Wood County.

The Nasonville Presbyterian Church was founded at a very early day, the first pastor of the congregation being the Rev. T. W. Hendron of Neillsville, who rode in on horseback, a distance of 18 miles through the woods, which entailed on him a 36 mile ride for each service conducted. The early meetings were held in the Nasonville schoolhouse. When Mr. Hendron was obliged to give up the work, the Rev. Joseph Brown, a missionary preacher from Marshfield, took it up and for a long time continued it. Some of the charter members of the organization were Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKercher, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McTavish and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cantanach, all of Scotch birth or ancestry. For some years when regular pastors were not obtainable, the congregation was ministered to by young theological students, in their vacation months, but for a time a resident pastor was supported and was paid a yearly salary of $1,200. During later years the Presbyterian pastors located in Marshfield have cared for the church to some extent. Over 40 years ago a substantial frame edifice, with a seating capacity of 100 or more, was constructed, and which now stands as a monument to Presbyterianism in this section. For some time no services have been held and many of the members of this church have affiliated with the Methodist congregation at Lindsey.

Bakerville is a small hamlet with about 50 inhabitants, in the eastern part of Lincoln Township, lying mostly on the road running east and west which separates Section 24 from Section 25. It is about three miles from Marshfield, which is the nearest banking point, and formerly a post office was located here, but there is now free rural delivery from Marshfield. The settlement contains a cheese fac-

tory, general store, garage, and two places for the sale of soft drinks. In former days there were three saloons in the place. Corpus Christi Catholic Church, school and sisters' residence are located here; also a public school. A historical sketch of the Catholic institutions may be found in another chapter of this volume.

Kellner is a village lying on the line between Portage and Wood Counties, the portion included in Wood County being in the southeast quarter and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 22, Range 6. The plat was surveyed in June of 1901 by E. I. Philleo, by direction of John D. and Sarah B. Haggard, and was recorded Oct. 22, of the same year. The village includes a sawmill, pickling station, general store, hardware, two drink p , confectionery, restaurant, blacksmith shop, and two churches. It is serve the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, from whose coming, in 1901, the histo the village as it now exists dates. Previous to that time there was nothing except one church and a co-operative cheese factory. The first store was owned by a Mr. Cleberg, who sold it to Monroe and Billings; it is now owned by C. H. Monroe. Among the early settlers in the community were Charles Witt, Joseph Timm, and the three Hanaman brothers, Christian, Fred and William.

The earliest church was the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's, which was founded Dec. 6, 1865; Rev. Mr. Estel was the first minister. A parsonage was built at that time, but services were conducted in the residences of the members of the congregation and in schoolhouses until 1873, when the church was built, being dedicated November 23 that year under the ministry of Rev. Fred Leyhe. There are now 65 families in the congregation, and it has a Ladies' Aid Society of 18 members. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Rathke.

The First Moravian Church of Kellner, located one mile north of the main part of the village and just inside Portage County, is served by the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids. The present pastor, Rev. C. A. Meilicke, began meetings there in 1906 and organized the church in 1909, with 11 members. At present the communicant members number about 60, a large number of whom reside in Wood County. They have a fine modern church, built in 1909, with a seating capacity of 150.

Altdorf is a locality in Section 2, Seneca Township, which as early as the latter seventies was settled by Swiss. A Catholic church was built here in 1886, which is now a mission served from Vesper. The place was named from Altdorf in Canton Uri, Switzerland, whence came most of the Swiss families in the neighborhood. About 1916 a cheese factory was started here, which has since passed through several hands, being now operated by Matt Speich.

Klondike is the name of a locality in Section 6, Richfield Township, four miles south of Marshfield, where there is a store that was formerly conducted by Joseph P. Trossen now of Marshfield. In the immediate vicinity is Trinity Lutheran Church, located in Section 31, Cameron Township and known as the Klondike Congregation, which was founded as an offshoot from Immanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Marshfield about 1887, and has always been served from that church. The present church building was erected at that time but has since been improved. The congregation numbers about 100 souls and has a Ladies' Aid Society of about 20 members. Klondike has about 40 inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXX

FORMER VILLAGES AND STATIONS

Dexterville is a name that conjures memories of a once busy and populous village, which, as a distinct community, has vanished into the misty past. Its early history has been told by a previous historian and will be repeated here, to some extent in the words of the original narrative. In the summer of 1849 George Hiles, in his day one of the best known lumbermen who operated in Wood County, made a trip through the central part of Wisconsin in search of a suitable place in which to locate, and where he could in time build up a village. He found that a great deal of the best government land had already been taken up, chiefly by speculators, but Section 14, Town 22 N, Range 3 E, in the county of Wood was yet subject to entry, and, there being a fine water power, he determined here to set his stakes. He therefore entered his claim and settled upon it in the month of October, 1850. He had brought with him Mr. H. Searles, and together they built a log shanty for a residence. A sawmill was completed and was in running order by the first of the next year and about the same time a dwelling house was put up into which the Searles family moved. In 1852 the village had some 12 inhabitants, and Mr. Hiles, intent upon developing the resources of the place, applied to the government for the establishment of a mail route and post office. The petition was not granted, however, until 1857, when Mr. Hiles became postmaster. The next important step was the establishment of a school, which was effected in September, 1858, with Miss Nancy Plato as teacher. Miss Plato soon after became a bride, being married to William Dixon in November, 1858, by Jacob Benson, J. P., and this was the first marriage in the little community. The first birth had occurred several years before, and was that of T. G. Searles, son of H. Searles, in the spring of 1854. The first death was that of James Sprague in May, 1853. George Hiles started the first general store, which was still in operation in the early eighties, and he also operated a sawmill, shingle and planing mill, and later about 1881, a large tub and pail factory. About 1870 the Hiles interests at Dexterville employed several hundred men. In the early eighties there was another store, kept by C. J. Krueger and A. S. Robinson, and a hotel the proprietor of which was W. R. Jarvis. Syme, Hewitt & Co. were stave manufacturers. The Green Bay & Western Railway, which entered Wood County in 1872 and passed through Dexterville, lent a new impetus to the growth of the village and for a number of years it was quite a flourishing place. But that growth and prosperity depended entirely upon the lumber industry, and after the timber in the neighborhood had been exhausted, the mills ceased operations, the workmen moved elsewhere in search of employment, and the decline of the village was rapid. Dexterville is a railroad junction point of the Green Bay & Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, but there is now no village, the only place of business being a good general store patronized by the farmers of the vicinity. This store was built in 1916 by Edward Keenan, Jr., its proprietor, who is also station

agent and postmaster, having been appointed to the last mentioned office in 1918. Mr. Keenan's father settled in Dexterville in the early seventies, helped to built both railroads here and at one time was extensively engaged in logging in this neighborhood. Within a short distance from the Keenan store, which is only two or three hundred feet from the station, there are two or three houses, and perhaps ten or a dozen others (farm houses) within a radius of three-quarters of a mile.

Scranton, a former village in Dexter Township, was located in Section 29 (Town 22 N, Range 2 E), on the east fork of the Black River, and was a station on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, near the line of Wood and Jackson Counties. The site was first settled by E. C. Bullis, March 17, 1873. In the same year Mr. Bullis erected a frame house, which was the first of any kind in the village. The first marriage in Scranton was that of P. Ryan and Mary Bullis, the ceremony being performed by Frank Mosher, justice of the peace. The first children born were Frank and Laura Bullis, twins, on Feb. 24, 1874. The first death was that of Mrs. Susan Anthony, who passed away at the age of 34 years in February, 1876. A school was established in January, 1876, with Miss Jennie Harlan (now Mrs. Charles Houston of Pittsville) as teacher. It was started with some 15 pupils. On Nov. 24, 1873, the post office was established, E. C. Bullis having been appointed postmaster. George Hiles established saw and shingle mills, and most of the time kept about 15 men employed. James Hiles conducted a general store, Benjamin Seeley was a carpenter, William Tucker a tinsmith, and William Downing the village blacksmith. There was also a hotel owned and managed by E. C. Bullis. The population in 1880 was about 65. Scranton died out after the timber had been cut, as the land was sandy and not good for farming.

Hansen, a former village in Hansen Township, was located in Section 23, on Hemlock Creek, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 11 miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids (then known as Grand Rapids) and nine northeast of Pittsville. A tavern, known as the Forest Tavern, was built here as early as Civil War days, but by 1873 was no longer conducted as such, though the building was still standing, somewhat fallen into decay. At that time, however, the locality could boast of a store, a sawmill, and three houses. The mill, which was built and operated for a time by a man named Stearns, afterward passed through several hands, at last coming into possession of Mons Anderson, a clothing manufacturer of La Crosse, who got it through a mortgage. He engaged M. R. Hansen to operate it for him, Mr. Hansen (after whom the village was named) having settled there in 1883. Previous to that the place was called by some Forest City and by others the Little Mill. Later Hansen bought the mill he had been engaged to operate, and conducted it until the timber gave out. About 1886 or 1887 a stave mill was built by a man named May, who later sold it to Roenius & Uehling, who operated it for 15 or 16 years. About the same time there were also one or two stores and a blacksmith's shop, but no saloon so long as Mr. Hansen remained, as that was an institution to which he was opposed. About 1895 he went to Colorado, having, however, previously built a planing-mill in Hansen, which he operated for several years. For some years he was postmaster of the village. Then W. H. Bean, now of Vesper, had the post office eight years, having, about 1897, bought 200 acres including the village site. Mr. Bean also operated a sawmill. The Hansen post office was continued until the advent of the free rural delivery sys-

tem and the neighborhood now has rural delivery from Vesper. The village gradually declined with the exhaustion of the neighboring timber supply, and stores and mills were abandoned. The locality is now occupied by the farming interests and there is nothing there resembling a village.

Saratoga.—Through the lower part of Saratoga Township from east to west, flows Ten Mile Creek, emptying into the Wisconsin River in Section 27. When the government surveyors who made the three-mile wide survey visited this section in 1839, this stream was known as Iron Creek and was so entered on their field books and maps. In Section 33 the old Portage road crossed the creek, making a bend at that point which has since been straightened, and it was at that point on the rising ground, just south of the creek and east of the road, that in early days a little village sprang up known as Saratoga or Ten Mile Creek. It was started about 1855 by the erection of a small "pony" sawmill. Lots were platted but the plats were never filed. In a short time there were, in addition to the mill, two stores, two taverns, a blacksmith shop and several residences. The mill was operated by a man named Ensigne, and as late as 15 years ago there stood in the vicinity a small marble monument erected over the grave of a young child of his, and near by another monument. The inscription on the one was: "Ardena. son of J. and L. R. Ensigne, Died Apr. 23, 1860." That on the other was: "Frank T., son of F. and M. Durrell. Died Aug. 5, 1856." These monuments and a few lilac bushes were the only evidences left of the former little village. But though the more obvious material vestiges of a community settlement in Saratoga Township have disappeared, there are many human links existing which connect the past intimately with the present. From two to four miles north of Saratoga village there was a piece of fine open country which was settled about 1856 by a number of families, mostly Irish, who came overland with ox-teams from Kenosha County and took up land. These were the McCamley, Turney, Powderly, Mullen, Keough, Matthews and McDonald families, with perhaps one or two others, including the Scotch family of John Christal. They all became prosperous and many of their descendants in the second and third generation are now among the leading citizens of the county.

Hurleytown, or Hurleyville, as it was sometimes called, consisted of a sawmill, boarding-house, and one or two stores at South Centralia, and was named after Timothy W. Hurley, who with his partner, Mr. Burns, established the mill and boarding-house in or about the year 1855. In 1870 the mill was sold to John Rablin, though Mr. Hurley continued to conduct the boarding-house for some time after.

Progress was the name of a shipping-point for logs and lumber on the Hiles railroad, now the Dexterville-Romadka branch of the St. Paul. It was located in the southwest part of Section 33, Rock Township. A railway siding was put in and George Hiles brought in a relation of his, who kept a tavern for the convenience of the lumbermen. Any slight importance it once had was extinguished when lumbering operations were abandoned in this vicinity.

Cary, Amelia and Catherine, which names appear on some maps of Wood County, were shipping points for lumber, in Cary Township, on what is now the Dexterville-Romadka branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Cary, as shown on the map, is in the northern part of the township, a little east of

north, and on the line between Sections 10 and 11. Amelia, where there is a general store, is in the eastern part of the township, on the line between Sections 23 and 24, and Catherine is in the southeastern part in Section 36, or more correctly, on the line between Cary and Wood Townships. At none of these places is there a village.

Cranmoor is a shipping point for cranberries in Section 9, Cranmoor Township. There is a school in the vicinity.

Bearss Marsh was the name of a plat surveyed Jan. 16, 1879, in Section 9, Port Edwards Township, by E. Newman, under the direction of J. T. Bearss and Phillip Alexander. It was recorded Feb. 6, 1879, and described as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Town 21 N, Range 4 E. A station called Bearss Station was also established at the nearest point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the shipment of cranberries, in which business the Bearss family were largely engaged. The attempt to found a village, however, was unsuccessful.

Daly is a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Section 31 (east), Remington Township.

Pittsville Junction is merely a junction point of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Section 2, Dexter Township, one branch running northwest to Pittsville and the other northeast to Vesper and Arpin.

Frisby is a station just southeast of Marshfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railways. There is no village but the station is close to the Wood County Hospital (Insane Asylum) and hence is convenient for visitors to the institution.

Mohle is the name of a station on the Greenwood branch of the "Soo" Railway in the northern part of Lincoln Township. There is no village.

Ebbe is a station on the "Soo" Railway, in Section 17, Lincoln Township. It was named after Peter R. Ebbe, who, with P. N. Christensen, built a sawmill there in 1890, and who still resides in the vicinity. After the mill was erected the railroad built a side-track and a box-car depot, but some years later, after the mill burned down, they took out the side-track.

CHAPTER XXXI

MISCELLANY

Home War Work.—During the participation of the United States in the World War, Wood County not only lost many of her sons who took part in the actual conflict, but also established a creditable record for home work.

For effective work at home the county was divided into three districts, Northern and Southern, with Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids as respective centers of operation; and Pittsville, the last mentioned including the city of Pittsville and the towns of Wood, Dexter, Hiles, Cary and Remington. The Red Cross Society had its own organization, of which T. A. Taylor was chairman for the Southern District.

In Wood County, as in many other places, there was some lack of willing co-operation, if not passive opposition, on the part of some citizens, mostly of foreign birth or antecedents, which had to be overcome in the best manner possible. Much in this direction was accomplished by the campaign of education conducted by the press and the patriotic speakers who were appointed, or volunteered for that purpose.

When the first individual solicitations on Liberty Loan bond sales were begun, the committee men and solicitors found that there were many people who did not know what a bond was, and thought that they were signing some serious obligation in addition to giving their money to the government. These were agreeably surprised when they discovered that they were simply making an investment and would receive interest from the government on the amount invested.

In referring to the people of foreign birth, or antecedents, it must not be forgotten that many such people were among our most earnest partiotic workers and heartily in sympathy with the cause for which the United States was fighting. The chairman of the County Council of Defense was W. D. Connor of Marshfield, C. E. Briere being secretary of Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids) Division, I. P. Tiffault secretary of the Marshfield, and George Brown chairman of the Pittsville District. The chairmen of Woman's Committees of the County Council of Defense were: Wisconsin Rapids, Mrs. I. P. Witter and Mrs. W. E. Kellogg; Marshfield, Mrs. J. C. Marsh. E. C. Pors of Marshfield was County Food Administrator, and L. M. Nash of Grand Rapids was county chairman of the War Savings Organization.

The First Liberty Loan was put through by the banks, F. J. Wood of Wisconsin Rapids acting as chairman. The county's quota was $622,000 and the amount raised $401,700.

The county chairman for the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives was Theodore W. Brazeau, of Wisconsin Rapids, and the results of the different drives were respectively as follows: Second Liberty Loan—Quota, $1,380,000; amount raised, $1,300,850. Third Liberty Loan—Quota, $670,000; amount

raised, $851,000. Fourth Liberty Loan—Quota, $1,470,750; amount raised, $1,725,000. Fifth Liberty Loan (Victory Loan)—Quota, $1,013,000; amount raised, $1,062,000.

Mention of other war activities, including local Red Cross work, military organizations, the American Legion, with Honor Rolls of the men who died in the service may be found in connection with the histories of Wisconsin Rapids and Marshfield.

The Poor Farm.—For some 30 years after Wood County had been set off from Portage the care of the poor dependent on the county was entrusted to almost anybody who could be found willing to take care of one or more individuals on remuneration. This system had obvious disadvantages, as some of the people who undertook the task were not properly qualified to execute it; but it was then the most economical method for the county.

In the year 1885, however, a new and better system was inaugurated, the creation of a poor farm being ordered January 14, by the county board, on land in Sections 23 and 26, Seneca Township, and a building which now forms a part of the present poor house was erected. The house is within the limits of Port Edwards village. A considerable addition has since been made to it and various other buildings erected, including a large barn, with two fine silos, two good machine sheds, a granary with a cellar underneath for the storage of potatoes and other root products, a garage, stable, pig house, chicken house, well house, woodshed and two other small buildings, one of which was formerly used for a bath house, and the other being used, when occasion demands, for the segregation of any inmate of the institution who present symptoms of a possibly contagious disease.

The original building, which is occupied by the inmates of the institution, contains ten sleeping-rooms, two sitting-rooms, one for men and one for women, and in the basement a wash-room and furnace room combined. The newer part of the house, which was built on to the original building as an extension some 12 years ago, contains on the first floor two living-rooms, a kitchen, a small room formerly an office, but now used by the superintendent and wife as a dining-room, and up-stairs four sleeping-rooms and bath room; while in the basement is the water tank into which the water used in the house is forced by an electric motor. This water comes from a drilled well 90 feet deep. Fire extinguishers are kept in convenient places ready for use in case of emergency.

The large barn was built about 1910 and the two silos since then, one of them in the summer of 1922. In addition to the deep well above mentioned, which is in the solid rock, there is a shallow well 20 feet deep for watering stock. The house is steam-heated, there being a radiator in every room, and hot and cold water are available, being piped through the house.

An important part of the institution is the farm, containing 200 acres, 40 acres lying in Seneca Township and 160 being now within the limits of the village of Port Edwards. It is operated by the superintendent with the assistance of a hired man. Both grain and vegetables are raised, and some stock is kept, amounting at the present time (October, 1922) to 21 cattle (including 18 cows) and 26 hogs, besides a quantity of poultry of various kinds. The milk not used on the place is sold to the creamery. The farm is well supplied with machinery, including a tractor, and its products help to pay the expense of maintenance, the balance

being made up by the townships according to the number of their poor that are taken care of.

The first superintendent of the poor farm was George Baker, (recently deceased), who took charge of the establishment in 1885 and remained for about two years. He was followed by James Gibson, who stayed three years. Next Albert Abrams had charge, remaining for seven years, at the end of which time he was succeeded by James Case, who, with the assistance of his wife, looked after the institution for seven years and then resigned. The next superintendent was William Haskins. He gave it up in 1912 and then Mr. Case again took it and has since remained.

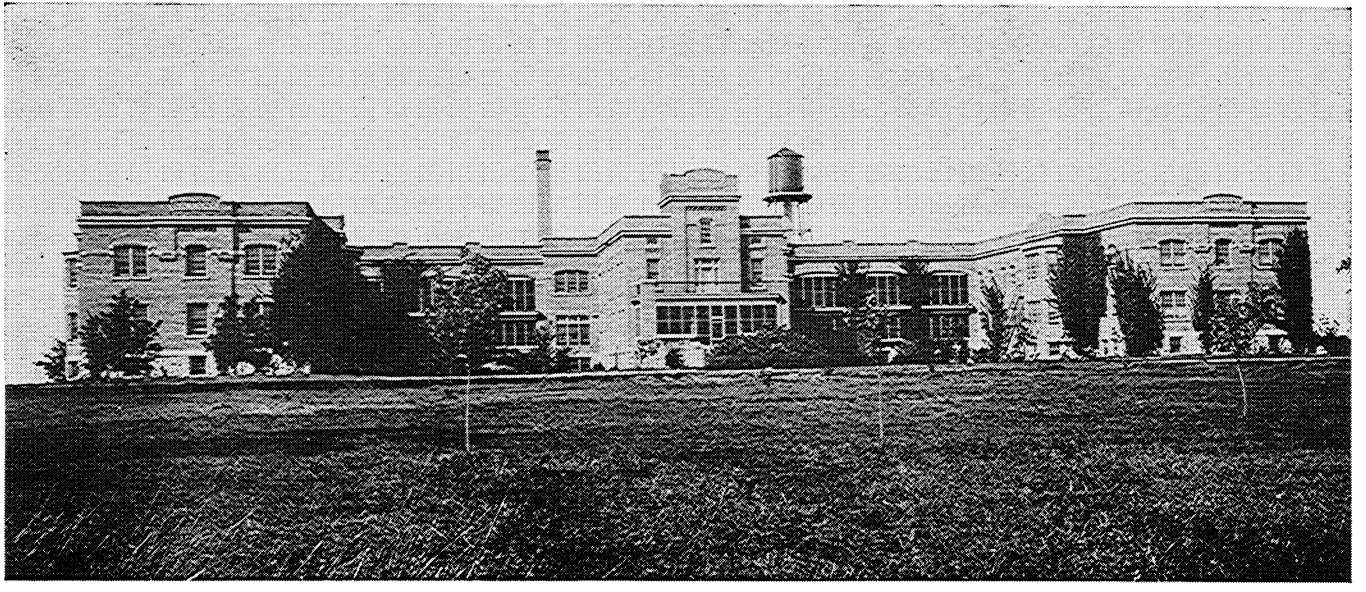
There are at present but 12 inmates being taken care of—eight men and four women—all old except one man who has been in the house since boyhood, having never been able to earn his own living. Formerly there were as many as 22 inmates, but the number has become less in recent years, especially during the last two. The superintendent's wife is allowed a hired girl to help. The inmates are well cared for and seemingly contented, and the institution has been very favorably mentioned by the agent for the State Board of Control, who visits it once every three months.

Wood County Hospital.—For the care of her insane Wood County has an institution of wonderful perfection. Located just inside the eastern boundary of the city of Marshfield, the Wood County Hospital is truly a model of its kind, and its history contains feats of accomplishment by its administration little short of miraculous.

Erected in 1910 and 1911 at a cost of approximately $175,000 and with later improvements and the purchase of additional land bringing the total value to over $200,000, today, after 11 years of operation, the county has recovered in profits turned over to it by the institution and in permanent improvements made without cost to the county, every dollar of its investment; and in addition it has had the satisfaction of knowing that its unfortunates were provided with every possible comfort and that no pains or expense were being spared toward the promotion of their welfare.

The building, started in 1910, was finished and ready for occupancy in August of 1911; 33 patients were received the first day of its operation. Caring for patients from many surrounding counties, it soon had the full number, 215, which it was designed to accommodate, and since has been for the most part full to capacity until the recent construction of an asylum by Clark County reduced the number in the local institution to about 200.

The farm operated in conjunction originally consisted of 640 acres. In 1912 40 acres of this were turned over by the county to the agricultural experiment station, but a 40-acre tract to take the place of this was added shortly after, and in 1920 360 acres more were added, so that the farm today consists of an even 1,000 acres. Most of this land lies across the road from the main building and is outside the Marshfield city limits. The operation of this farm provides such patients as are mentally and physically qualified, with healthful employment, which is essential to their welfare, and in addition provides one of the sources of revenue to the county which have made the institution a financial success.



WOOD COUNTY HOSPITAL

The present officers are: W. H. Bean, Vesper, president, board of trustees; F. S. Gill, Wisconsin Rapids, vice president; L. E. Colvin, Marshfield, secretary; L. E. Gilson, superintendent; Mrs. L. E. Gilson, matron; and Dr. R. P. Potter, Marshfield, physician.

Mr. Gilson has been superintendent since the beginning of the institution. Truly great works (and the Wood County Hospital is one of these) are almost invariably the reflection of a single predominating character. Back of the success we chronicle here there is such a one—Mr. Gilson. With whole-hearted devotion to the work and with a combination of qualities peculiarly adapted to its execution, the success of the project is but a reflection of his success, and justice requires that this be borne in mind in contemplating the institution as it exists today.

The hospital building itself is 284 feet east and west by 196 feet north and south; it has two stories and basement, and is built of brick, with double walls and air space. There are two-story open-air galleries 60x14 feet, and the exterior has been beautified with vines, etc., so that, set as it is in the midst of a beautiful lawn with gravelled drives and walks, it presents a most artistic appearance. The two wings of the building form the wards, and the central part contains offices for the superintendent and matron, reception room for visitors, etc., with the superintendent's apartments and three guest rooms on the second floor. The central portion also contains the main dining hall on the first floor, with fireproof kitchen in the rear, and below the dining hall a large recreation room, containing billiard and pool tables, bowling alley, moving picture apparatus, phonograph, etc. These devices are in daily use, and add much to the comfort and happiness of the patients. The wards, and, in fact, the entire building is equipped with the most modern conveniences, including beautiful tiled baths, clothes-airing racks, etc.

Across the road from the main building are the farm buildings, all of which, in addition to being model equipment, are remarkable in that they have been built by Mr. Gilson with the aid alone of the inmates of the institution. Considered in this light, the interior of the horse barn is one of the most remarkable pieces of construction ever accomplished. Stall partitions, box stalls, gates, etc., are all built of wrought-iron pipe, painted a battleship grey, and so fashioned as to be ornamental as well as extremely practical. All of this construction, even down to the manufacture of the patterns for the castings forming the joints, has been effected by the patients of the institution.

The development of the resources has been brought to a point where the hospital is almost capable of carrying on its existence independently of the outside world. Not a pound of meat has been bought for years, the slaughter-house which forms a part of the main hog barn furnishing meat from the pens, for immediate consumption or for curing in the smoke-house located in the basement of the main building; 18 acres of perfectly-kept garden provides fresh vegetables; 650 chickens supply their products; two orchards furnish an abundance of fruit; during 1922 4,000 quarts of berries were preserved, all of which were grown by the institution, which even raises its own tobacco. One hundred fifty head of horned stock, 110 hogs, and 20 horses are kept. Outside of the patients, only 17 persons, including the superintendent, matron, and seven nurses, are employed to carry on this great enterprise. Besides all permanent improvements, $142,895.89 in cash has been

turned over to the county during the 11 years since the institution was started, and for 1922 alone the amount was $17,000. It paid a profit of $387.13 the first year of its existence.

While this financial success is imposing, it is simply a by-product of the excellent management of the institution, the ruling interest of which is the welfare of the patients. Its greatest success lies here. Although the institution receives only patients which the alienists of the state hospitals for the insane have pronounced chronic, during 1922 ten patients, or five per cent of the total number in the hospital, were paroled and have not been returned, and the lives of those for whom a complete return to sanity is impossible have been made as comfortable as possible.

The Wood County Medical Society was founded in 1902, one of the most active workers for its organization being Dr. O. T. Hougen. It started with about 20 members and meetings were held alternately once a quarter at Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids) and Marshfield. At present they are held whenever one is called by the president. The society now includes nearly all the doctors of the regular school in Wood County, its members (Oct. 1, 1922) being as follows: Wisconsin Rapids—Doctors W. M. Ruckle, Edward Hougen, Donald Waters, F. X. Pomainville, W. G. Merrill, J. J. Looze and O. N. Mortensen. Marshfield—Doctors K. W. Doege, H. H. Milbee, V. A. Mason, William Hipke, R. P. Potter, J. B. Vedder, H. A. Vedder, J. C. Hayward, W. G. Sexton, L. C. Copps, K. H. Doege and F. E. Turgasen. Nekoosa—Doctors Hugh Waters and G. W. Pomainville. Pittsville—Dr. Hart Beyer. Arpin—Dr. H. L. Moffatt. Vesper—Dr. E. E. Whitehorn.

RURAL CHURCHES

The Christian Reformed Church, located in the southwest corner of Sherry Township (Section 31), was organized in 1898, and a frame edifice erected. This building was torn down and rebuilt in 1905, and the latter building was enlarged in 1913. A parsonage was built about 1909. At first the church was a mission station and was served for five or six years by Rev. Thomas DeLang. Among the earliest members were Mr. and Mrs. J. Joling, William Van Den Brink, Henry Wiltzer, the Renkems family, the Veensbra family, Mr. and Mrs. P. De Boer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Greenaway, Mr. and Mrs. G. Deputy, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Guntz, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Ten Pas, Mr. and Mrs. Klass Van Schuir, Mr. and Mrs. Ardeen Osinga, Mr. and Mrs. Garrit Loomans, Mr. and Mrs. Glense, Mr. and Mrs. Con Dykstra, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van den Woude. Harm Van den Woude, John Van Stedum, Jacob Van Klooster and Henry Ten Pas. The congregation now numbers 38 families—about 70 members or 200 souls. The auxiliary societies are the Young Peoples' and Ladies' Aid, and a Sunday Night Bible Class is held. After the Rev. Thomas DeLand left there was a vacancy in the pastorate for five years. Then the congregation secured the services of the Rev. Arthur Guikema, who was pastor two years, from 1909 to 1911. His successor, Rev. Evert Van Korlaar, served from the spring of 1912 to the fall of 1915; the next pastor was the Rev. Dirk Wiednaar, who came to the church in 1916

and left in 1919. The present pastor, Rev. John Van Den Hoek, took charge in the fall of 1920.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Sigel Township, was organized in April, 1871. Some of the early members, who had come to Sigel back in 1856, and who attended church in Grand Rapids until they organized their own congregation, were: Gottfried Pollnsky, Christian Mathius, Ludwig Ziemann, Sr., August Battke, Sr., Gottlieb Gaulke, Christian Boettcher and Karl Goeks. These sturdy pioneers hailed from Pommerania, Germany, and one cannot but admire their pluck and courage in coming into the wilderness with but limited means. They toiled patiently, enduring many hardships. When not occupied with clearing their land of trees, stones, brush and water, they were busy in the lumber camps or shingle mills to make a living for themselves and their families. In 1873 the congregation, which had previously held its meetings at the homes of members, erected its first church, built of hewn logs. Some years later a school was built, of which a Mr. P. C. Schaus was the first teacher. In 1874 the congregation voted to join the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and has been affiliated with that body to the present time. In 1866 the present church building was erected, the basement of which has been suitably arranged for a schoolroom and assembly hall. This hall serves as the meeting place also of the Young People's Society, which became connected with the Walther League in 1921. St. John's Church, though comparatively small as to numbers, is in a flourishing condition, not having a cent of debt resting on its church property. As is the case with many country churches of today, many of St. John's young people go to the cities and are there absorbed by the city churches. Since 1871 the following mentioned families have been actively connected with the work of the church: Henke, Hafermann, Hilses, Knuth, Fischer, Schultz, Garbrecht, Schroedel, Habeck, Bantz, Krueger, Zager, Brehm, Haas, Stoeck, Steven, Klevene, Hackbarth, Suering, Jaeger, Pagel, Ott, Ringer, Wittrock, and Luebeck. The Revs. Estel, Leyhe, Knuf, Baese, Giesselmann and List have served as pastors in the order given.

Trinity Lutheran Church, located in Cameron Township, and known as the Klondike Congregation, was founded as a branch of Immanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Marshfield, about 1887, and has always been served from that church. The present edifice, since improved, was erected at that time and is located five miles south of Marshfield. The congregation numbers about 100 souls and has a Ladies' Aid Society of about 20 members.

The Evangelical Lutheran Bethany Church in Sigel Township, eight miles northwest of Wisconsin Rapids, was established in its present location in 1897. Its beginning, however, dates back to a much earlier period, when a number of pioneers settled in the neighborhood five miles northwest of what is now Wisconsin Rapids, or three miles southeast of the present location of the church. The country was then covered with timber, and as there were no roads, communication with the outside world was so difficult that it was not attempted except when necessary. As all or most of these settlers were men and women of religious training and experience, they established, both as a duty and a necessity, what was known as the Evangelical Lutheran Bethesda Church, of which the first pastor was a Rev. Mr. Maxell, though the church was formally organized by Rev. M. C. Ransenn. Among the earliest members of the congregation were Claes Johnson and wife,

John Lindah and G. A. Newman. With the passing of the years the settlement moved northwest and in 1897 the present Evangelical Lutheran Bethany Church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Cesander, with 28 families. The present brick edifice, 50 x 30 feet, was erected at that time. Rev. Cesander was succeeded as pastor by Rev. A. P. Sater, and after the latter left the church was served from Wisconsin Rapids. The first pastor from the church at the county seat was Rev. J. A. Nordling, who was succeeded after five years by Rev. A. E. Monell of Merrill, Wis., who served as vice pastor until the Rev. Fred G. Olson came, Oct. 1, 1919. The church has now about 125 members, with a Ladies' Aid Society of 35 members, a Luther League numbering about 50 young people and a Sunday School with an enrollment of 70. In 1915 the Evangelical Lutheran Bethesda Church, the parent organization, was dissolved, most of its members having shown an inclination to attend the church in Wisconsin Rapids.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Rudolph, seven miles northeast of Wisconsin Rapids, was founded by Rev. Julius Bittner, of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wisconsin Rapids, in 1896, and has always been served by the pastor of the Wisconsin Rapids Church. The original congregation numbered five families; there are now 22 families, and the services are well attended. There is a notably fine Ladies' Aid Society, numbering about 15 members, which meets once a month and is active in charitable work as well as the advancement of the welfare of the church. The Sunday school has 35 pupils and is presided over by the pastor as superintendent, assisted by three teachers. The church edifice, erected some years after the founding of the congregation, is a beautiful brick structure, with steeple and bell.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in the town of Port Edwards, about seven miles southwest of Nekoosa, was organized Jan. 1, 1906, with about eight members, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Krotke of the Nekoosa church of the same denomination. It has always been served from the Nekoosa church. The building was dedicated Jan. 14, 1906, the congregation having bought it and remodeled it to meet their needs. The congregation now numbers about 105 souls, with 75 communicant members. There is an active Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ten Mile Creek Mission of the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids was organized about 1910 by the present pastor of that church, Rev. C. A. Meilicke, and has been served by him since. Meetings are held in the Bell schoolhouse, and the attendance is about 40.

School District No. 2, North Hansen.—The following interesting article on School District No. 2, North Hansen, was written by Mrs. F. R. Andrews, formerly Miss Anna Simmonson, a school teacher in the district, but now living in Chicago. Though it contains more detail in regard to real and personal property than accords with the general plan of this work, except in the biographical portion, it is given in full as being typical, probably, of general conditions, for the period covered, of other parts of the county.

"The oldest settler who now lives in the North Hansen School District is Mr. Nick Gauthier, who came here in the year 1886. There were very few people who lived here at that time, and they all moved away because it was almost impossible to make a living and a great many hardships had to be endured. The next oldest

settler is Tom Simmonson, who bought the Walker place in 1889. These two farmers lived through the hardships and stuck to their land.

"In the year 1887 the people began to talk about building a schoolhouse and first decided to build a log structure, but finally changed their minds and erected a frame building. The first term of school began in the fall of 1887 and a Mrs. Otto was the first teacher. Mr. L. C. Meacham did very much toward building the schoolhouse and organizing the school. At that time there were very few scholars, and the children were afraid to go on account of Indians and wild animals; so the parents would bring the children half way to school and the teacher would meet them, the same plan being followed in reverse fashion in the evening.

"Some of the other early settlers were Mrs. Smallbrook, Max and Will Peterich, the Kohl brothers, and J. Berkholtz, who came in 1897, and Gust Gronemeyer in 1898. In the winter of 1898 Mr. L. C. Meacham met a sad death. He had stored a box of dynamite in the house, and early one morning he got up to read, which was his favorite occupation, as he was well educated. From some unknown cause the dynamite exploded, blowing the house to pieces, killing him and seriously injuring his wife and children, who, however, subsequently recovered.

"In those days, as it was so nearly impossible to get a living on the farm, the men used to work during the winter in lumber camps, and in that way earned enough money to keep them and their families, if they had any, through the summer, during which season they worked at clearing their land and tried to raise some hay and vegetables. The land in the neighborhood was very cheap, a 40-acre tract costing about $100, but it was as hard then to earn $100 as it would be now to make a thousand, as the price paid for farm products was very low. Butter often brought only eight cents a pound and eggs eight cents a dozen. There were no fences and the people let their cattle and horses run at large, so when the farmers wanted them they had to seek them, sometimes finding them five or six miles from home.

"But gradually conditions improved, more people moved in and more land was cleared every year. People began to fence in their farms, and as they cleared more land they were able to keep more cattle. Among these later settlers were the Herzbergs, Erdmans, Keglers, Groths, Ohms, John Nimm and the Johnsons. Finally a creamery was built in Pittsville and Louis Meisner was hired to haul the milk to town.

"In 1901 Martin Kellerman built the Pleasant Hill Creamery and the farmers hauled their milk there. This was a great advantage to the people, as they received more for their milk and did not have to go so far. In 1903 Mr. Kellerman built a skimming station on Fred Erdman's land and all the farmers in District No. 2 hauled their milk there.

"In 1905 a new brick schoolhouse was built and Miss Anna Getchal was the first teacher in it, Miss Alma Warneky being the last one in the old building. Mr. Fred Fenske started a sawmill, at which the farmers got their lumber sawed when erecting new buildings.

"In the year 1906 the farmers began to buy hand cream separators and then sold their cream to the creameries, a wagon calling for it, which system is still practiced. Then big new barns began to spring up, and almost every farmer of

District No. 2 now has a good house and a large barn, and some milk as many as 20 cows.

"In the spring of 1915 Mr. Henry Peterson of Vesper bought an acre of land from Nick Gauthier and built a cheese factory, which was called the North Hansen Cheese Factory. It was also decided that the school should be called the North Hansen School. There are now only 12 farmers who have no silos, and Gust Gronemeyer and F. Mueller have two silos each. Gust Gronemeyer and Max Peterick are so far the only farmers who have a water system in their residences, but there are a number who have one in their barns, run by gasoline engines or windmills, namely: F. Kegler, W. Peterich, M. Pererich, Nick Gauthier, Charles Keup, Chris. Hansen, Fred Erdman and Gust Gronemeyer. Those who have windmills are John Nimn, Fred Erdman and Chris. Hansen; the owners of gasoline engines and silo fillers are Louis Strack, Chris. Hansen and Henry Whitrock, and John Nimm has a tractor, silo fillers and a threshing outfit; Herman Herzberg has a gasoline engine, so also has Charles Herzberg and also a saw outfit. Will Peterich is the only farmer who has a milking machine. There are three farmers who have furnaces in their houses, namely, Charles Keup, Gust Gronemeyer and Louis Strack. Those who own cars are Frank Brandt, Will Peterich, Max Peterich, Chris, Hansen, Fred Erdman, Will Schmuhl, John Nimm, Charles Kohls and Tom Simmonson.

"The mail route was started in 1904 and Mr. Dwain Robinson has been the mail carrier ever since. Great improvements have been made on the roads, which were formerly almost impassable. New roads have been built to Arpin and Vesper. The former method of grading was with horses, but now the town of Hansen has a tractor for that purpose."

The area of Wood County is 804 square miles. Its population in 1860 was 2,425; in 1870 it was 3,890; in 1880 it was 8,891; in 1890 it was 18,127; in 1900 it was 25,865; in 1910 in was 30,583; and in 1920 it was 34,643.

There are now 1,208 miles of public highways in the county of all kinds. Of these 92 miles are of state trunk highways and 200 miles of county trunk highways. Sixty-five miles are now paved with concrete and 20 miles more of paving is planned, a part to be completed in 1922 and the rest in 1923.

The property valuations by townships, cities and villages, for the year 1921, were as follows:

Grand Rapids Township—Total value of all personal property, $81,541. Total value of real estate (lands and lots), $832,775. Total value of all property, $914,316.

Note—The term "all personal property," both for this and the other townships, cities and villages, includes horses, mules and asses, neat cattle, sheep, swine, wagons, carriages, and sleighs, value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, steam and other vessels, property and franchises of water and light companies, leaf tobacco, automobiles and other motor vehicles, other permanent property not exempt and bank stock.

Sigel Township—Total value all personal property, $239,395; total value real estate, $1,753,030; total value all property, $1,992,425.

Port Edwards Township—Total value all personal property, $61,170; total value real estate, $531,084; total value all property, $591,543.

Saratoga Township—Total value all personal property, $33,962; total value real estate, $467,383; total value all property, $501,345.

Arpin Township—Total value all personal property, $246,036; total value all real estate, $1,182,840; total value all property, $1,428, 876.

Marshfield Township—Total value all personal property, $188,675; total value all real estate, $1,189,800; total value all property, $1,378,475.

Auburndale Township—Total value of all personal property, $163,185; total value all real estate, $1,407,800; total value all property, $1,570,985.

Rudolph Township—Total value all personal property, $260,986; total value all real estate, $1,199,182; total value all property, $1,460,168.

Dexter Township—Total value all personal property, $45,333; total value all real estate, $405,323; total value all property, $460,656.

Wood Township—Total value all personal property, $133,602; total value all real estate, $988,525; total value all property, $1,122,124.

Remington Township—Total value all personal property, $55,946; total value all real estate, $727,223; total value all property, $783,169.

Lincoln Township—Total value all personal property, $322,235; total value all real estate, $1,800,185; total value all property, $2,122,420.

Rock Township—Total value all personal preoprty, $136,025; total value all real estate, $845,522; total value all property, $984,547.

Milladore Township—Total value all personal property, $192,211; total value all real estate, $1,148,450; total value all property, $1,340,661.

Sherry Township—Total value all personal property, $144,022; total value all real estate, $1,016,330; total value all property, $1,160,352.

Cameron Township—Total value all personal property, $84,735; total value all real estate, $488,825; total value all property, $573,560.

Cranmoor Township—Total value all personal property, $13,230; total value all real estate, $377,670; total value all property, $390,900.

Cary Township—Total value all personal property, $34,544; total value all real estate, $366,045; total value all property, $400,589.

Hansen Township—Total value all personal property, $246,569; total value all real estate, $924,073; total value all property, $1,170,642.

Hiles Township—Total value all personal property, $24,089; total value all real estate, $326,970; total value all property, $351,059.

Seneca Township—Total value all personal property, $50,130; total value all real estate, $425,865; total value all property, $475,995.

Richfield Township—Total value all personal property, $160,155; total value all real estate, $930,400; total value all property, $1,090,555.

City of Wisconsin Rapids—Total value all personal property, $2,100,235; total value all real estate, $7,511,480; total value all property, $9,611,715.

City of Marshfield—Total value all personal property, $2,427,935; total value all real estate, $7,679,136; total value all property, $10,107,071.

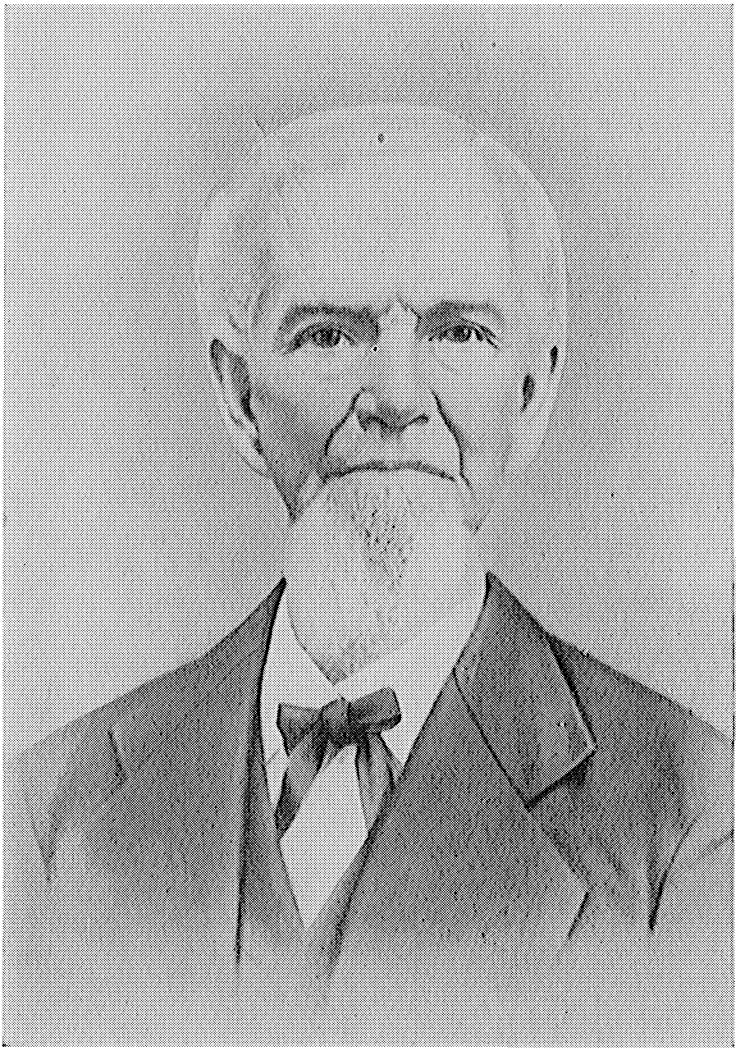
City of Pittsville—Total value all personal property, $105,862; total value all real estate, $208,818; total value all property, $314,680.

Village of Biron—Total value all personal property, $283,274; total value all real estate, $662,689; total value all property, $945,963.

Village of Nekoosa—Total value all personal property, $692,640; total value all real estate, $1,647,763; total value all property, $2,340,403.

Village of Port Edwards—Total value all personal property, $558,378; total value all real estate, $1,319,263; total value all property, $1,877,641.

Village of Auburndale—Total value all personal property, $95,889; total value all real estate, $216,550; total value all property, $312,439.



JOSEPH WOOD

CHAPTER XXXII

BIOGRAPHY

Joseph Wood, one of the most notable pioneers of Wood County, and after whom the county is named, was born in Camden, Oneida County, New York, Oct. 16, 1809. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm assisting his father. In early manhood he married Hester Jane Kirtland, who died in 1843, leaving a daughter, Sarah Janet, who later became the wife of William J. Balderston. On Nov. 21, 1844, Mr. Wood married his second wife, Matilda Compton, and it was also in the forties that he started west with his family and settled on a farm in Lake County, Illinois. In 1846, when about 37 years old, having heard of the great pine forests in Wisconsin, and imbued with the pioneer spirit, he came to Grand Rapids in what is now Wood County, but was then a part of Portage, and spent two years in exploring the surrounding country, which was crowded with thick woods inhabited with Indians and wild beasts. In 1848 he returned to Illinois and in the same year came back with his family, choosing Grand Rapids, then a very small backwoods settlement, as his place of residence. That he was a man of forceful character may be inferred from the fact that a few years later he was elected to the legislature from Portage County, and in that session (1856) he introduced a bill dividing Portage County and authorizing the formation of Greenwood County. The bill became a law, but his colleagues insisted that the new county be named Wood, not only on account of their personal esteem for him, but because the name was short and, moreover, indicated the general character of this region. Joseph Wood was appointed the first county judge of Wood County by Governor Bashford. He also served one term as mayor of the city in which he lived, and one term as postmaster, being appointed to the latter office by President Lincoln. He was also elected a member of the county board, in which capacity he served a number of terms. Several years of his life were spent in mercantile and lumber business when shaved shingles were accepted in lieu of coin in all transactions of barter and trade. He built and operated the old Magnolia Hotel, which stood on the corner of Washington Avenue and Ninth Street, where A. L. Fontaine's residence now stands. He helped to organize the first school in Grand Rapids and was a member of the first school board. In short, he took an active interest, and in most cases a personal part, in all matters pertaining to the advancement and welfare of the county and was always found on the side of progress. His second wife, Mrs. Matilda Wood, passed away Jan. 17, 1887, after they had lived 42 years together. She had borne him five sons: Elmer and Daniel Webster, both of whom died in infancy; Franklin J., now one of the leading bankers and business men of Wood County; George N., in the insurance business, residing in Wisconsin Rapids; and Walter L. Joseph Wood lived to the age of 82 years, three months and 20 days, passing away Feb. 5, 1890. He left behind a personal record of honorable achievement known to every intelligent citizen of the county,

and his name will go down in pioneer annals as one of the hardy, self-reliant and persevering builders, not merely of Wood County, but through it of the great Northwest.

Franklin J. Wood, president of the Wood County National Bank and an outstanding figure in the progress of the community, was born in Grand Rapids Oct. 19, 1850, son of Joseph and Matilda Wood. Joseph Wood arrived in Grand Rapids in 1848 and during his lifetime was a leader in the development of the pioneer settlement; he was the first county judge of Wood County, and held many other offices of public trust; in loving tribute to him and to his work, his name was commemorated in the naming of Wood County. His achievements have been worthily emulated by his son, subject of this sketch. Franklin J. Wood attended the public schools of Grand Rapids, such as they were in those days of the pioneer and the forest, and after finishing the courses they offered, attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison for two years. He then returned to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of the Rablin machine works as clerk at a salary of $35 per month, which was a very good wage at that time. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the office of county clerk, and gained the office. He served in this capacity for four consecutive terms, and later served two years as mayor of Grand Rapids. His first connection with the financial institutions of the county was formed in 1881, when he became cashier of the First National Bank; previous to that time he had been engaged in business in Grand Rapids, dealing in drugs for about five years and afterward in real estate. He remained with the First National until, in 1891, he resigned his position with them to become cashier of the newly organized Wood County National Bank. He served as their cashier for sixteen years, and in 1907 became president of the institution, in which capacity he has continued to the present time. During the time of his affiliation with the bank, and largely through his work, it has grown to be one of the strongest financial institutions in central Wisconsin and Mr. Wood's name has come to be known through many states. In addition to conducting the affairs of the bank he has been very prominent in the organization of business enterprises. Mr. Wood was married in November, 1876, to Miss Katie Rablin, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rablin. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of one son, Guy R., who grew to manhood in Wisconsin Rapids and is at present engaged in business at Eau Claire. Mr. Wood has served as director of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, director of the Nekoosa State Bank, vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rudolph, and director of the State Bank of Vesper. He personally conducted the First Liberty Loan drive in Wisconsin Rapids. He has given valuable support to the T. B. Scott library work at Wisconsin Rapids, and has served on the board of trustees of that institution since its first organization. He has been a worker in the First Congregational Church of Wisconsin Rapids and has been an officer in it from the time of its beginning. He is a member of the Masonic, Elks, and Eastern Star lodges, and an active supporter of the Rotary Club.

Jeremiah D. Witter, philanthropist, banker, jurist, attorney, manufacturer, lumberman, capitalist and public official, was a man inseparably connected with the industrial, educational, financial and social progress of Wisconsin Rapids, and his life and story are inseparably interwoven in the warp and woof of Wood County

MR. AND MRS. J. D. WITTER

history. He founded the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, organized the Bank of Centralia, owned stock in the Commercial National Bank of Appleton, and had banking interests in the Dakotas. He held shares in nearly every important business enterprise in Wisconsin Rapids, including the Grand Rapids Milling Co., the Johnson & Hill Co., and the Oberbeck Furniture Co. He was largely identified with the paper mills in the Wisconsin Valley, including those at South Centralia and Biron, and owned extensive interests in paper mills at Appleton. He also had large interests in Wisconsin lumber, in Texas cattle and Louisiana rice. He founded the Witter Free Traveling Libraries, he fathered the T. B. Scott Library, and he contributed liberally to the schools, the churches and to private charities. Jeremiah Delos Witter was born in Brookfield, Madison County, New York, Sept. 18, 1835, son of Josiah and Calista (Longworthy) Witter. His parents were poor and hardworking farmers. His education was that in general received in close application to the work laid before him on the farm. In 1850 he came with his parents to the town of Dakota, Waushara County, Wis. Here he again helped his father on the farm, teaching school during the winter months, and so continued until he was 18 years of age. The boy soon began to feel that his activities needed a broader field, and after spending a year in Milton College, at Milton, Wis., he left the farm and entered the law office of his brother-in-law, W. C. Webb, at Wautoma, Wis. In May, 1859, he came to Grand Rapids to be admitted to the bar, but returned again the same year to Wautoma. In 1860 Mr. Witter was married at Friendship, N. Y., to Emily L. Phelps, who was born at Ceres, Penn., daughter of Isaac and Laura E. (Rew) Phelps, and who had moved with her parents to Friendship. She attended the Alfred University at Alfred, N. Y. It was in December, 1860, the year of his marriage, that Mr. Witter came to make Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, his permanent home. He practiced law eight years in partnership with Judge C. M. Webb. He served the people successfully both as district attorney and as county judge. His extremely logical mind would have made him prominent in the legal profession, but he saw larger fields in other directions than the law. He thus gradually took up real estate, insurance, lumber and banking. Through perseverance, pluck and honest dealing he soon became interested in various enterprises in the state, until, at the time of his death he was known as one of the wealthiest and most progressive men in the Wisconsin Valley. It was in 1872 that he founded the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, thus becoming the pioneer banker of this city, and it was in 1888 that he organized the Bank of Centralia. He was always the executive of these banks and was at all times conservative and safe to trust. It was after becoming interested in the Fox River Paper Co. at Appleton that, seeing no reason why the Wisconsin River could not be utilized in the development of similar enterprises, he established the first pulp mill in Grand Rapids, he himself being the largest stockholder. This mill was on the south side, at what was then known as Hurley Town, the concern being the first in the valley to operate a pulp mill. Later the company engaged in the manufacture of print paper, at first using poplar and other soft woods, but later spruce, which produced a better quality of print. In politics Mr. Witter was a staunch Republican, but avoided office except when he saw an opportunity to do the community a service. He used to say that any man had a right to refuse to serve in any public office that paid a compensation,

but that it was the duty of every good citizen to serve so far as was able in those public offices that yielded no pay. He was elected a member of the county board, and through his influence raised the moral standard in politics. His opinion was often sought on important questions of city government. He sought no city office, but at times served on the council, and was once elected mayor but declined the office. For a full quarter of a century he served continuously on the board of education, and while on that board no member's opinion carried greater weight. When it was once formed he advanced it without passion or ardor, but with such clearness and dignity that it was usually accepted as correct without question, being always ready to accept suggestions from others. He served on the board of the T. B. Scott Free Public Library from the time of the incorporation of the institution in 1889 until 1901, when he stepped aside to give place to his son, Isaac P. Witter. From the first he had entered earnestly and lovingly into the spirit of the work, and it was his judgment that largely dictated the first list of books that was purchased for the library, a list that gives abundant evidence of his pure and elevated literary taste. When it became apparent that the $5,000 donated by Mr. Scott was not enough to supply the needs of the institution—a fact which he first perceived—he promptly donated to the library a sum equal to the original donation by Mr. Scott. It was suggested at the time that his name be placed by the side of Mr. Scott's in the name of the library, but this he refused to permit, saying that "If the good influence of the library was increased, his sole object was accomplished." He also saw the great need and value of a well-equipped reading-room. When the traveling library idea was broached he at once saw its possibilities, and, without waiting for the working out of the details, he donated $5,000 to equip traveling libraries in Wood and adjoining counties, and continued his interest in the work until no less than 42 of these libraries were in operation. When the home librarian needed instruction in library management, Mr. Witter paid the expense of her attendance at the State School of Libraries, and he also donated funds to the latter institution to enable it to establish an advanced course in library practice. His generous activities in this direction placed within the reach of thousands the inspiration for higher, broader and nobler lives. It was Mr. Witter's practice to do good in a quiet way. He sought not to have his benefactions advertised. The poor and the friendless always found him a friend. He helped young people without means to obtain an education. Behind his fortune and benevolence, his firm and clear grip of facts, his courage and self-command, was a sure and noble christian belief. His creed was simple but broad, and it was the Sermon on the Mount. He believed that the source of honest and good living was to be found in that chapter. Mr. Witter believed that all churches had a work to do and an influence over the different classes of people. He aided them all without reference to their belief or creed. He was at one time a teacher in the Sunday school of the Congregational church but later became identified with the Methodist church. He was a good friend, and never showed enmity. He loved his city and believed in a great future for it, especially in the development of its water-power, a work that he was anxious to see fully established. Mr. Witter died in the city of Chicago, March 22, 1902, after undergoing a serious operation. He left to the schools of Grand Rapids $50,000; to each church $1,000; and to the Libraries $10,000. The school legacy has since been used to build the Witter

WILLIAM H. UPHAM

Manual Training School. With Mr. Witter's death this community lost a high minded, noble and public spirited citizen. His home life was beautiful and he was socially a happy man. His wife, Mrs. Emily L. Witter, survived him until August 1, 1914. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was active in its work and maintenance. She was a prominent member of the women's clubs, and a founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city. She was a member of the Milwaukee Chapter of Colonial Dames. Among her endowments was one of $5,000 to the Riverside Hospital, and an annuity of $10,000 for the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Delos Witter had four children: Ellis, born Oct. 6, 1862, who died July 26, 1865; Laura, born June 25, 1868, who died Feb. 6, 1874; Isaac P., born May 11, 1873, and Ruth, now Mrs. George Mead, born Oct. 29, 1875.

Isaac P. Witter, one of the leading business men of Wisconsin Rapids, president of the First National Bank, and formerly state senator, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on May 11, 1873, son of Jeremiah D. and Emily (Phelps) Witter. After mastering his elementary studies he became a pupil in the Howe High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He then spent three years in the State University of Wisconsin and one year abroad in Germany. After his return he entered the Bank of Grand Rapids as an accountant, and being in close business association with his father, advanced to the higher offices of the bank. On his father's resignation as a member of the school board he took his place, a position which he ably filled, serving ten years, during four of which he was president of the board. He became connected with and financially interested in a number of the most important business enterprises of the city, among them the Grand Rapids Milling Co., of which is he president; the Ahdawagam Paper Products Co., the First National Bank, the Johnson-Hill Co., and the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Mr. Witter is a Republican in politics and served four years as state senator from the Twenty-fourth District, from 1916 to 1920. In 1895, while in the University at Madison, he became a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He also belongs to the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was one of the founders of the Elks Home in Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Witter was married June 27, 1900, to Charlotte L. Gibson, who was born at Green Bay, Wis., daughter of Rev. George and Cecilia (King) Gibson, the father being an Episcopal clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac P. Witter are the parents of one child, Jeremiah Delos, who is attending school. Mrs. Witter is an active civic worker and prominent in club and social work. She was one of the founders of the Federation of Women's Clubs and was its first president. She is also an active member of the Society of Colonial Dames, the Travel Class and the local branch of Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is vice-regent. An active woman suffrage worker, she served on the state board as vice president and treasurer, and is prominently identified with the League of Woman Voters. She is also president of the State Social Conference work. For some years she has co-operated with her husband in promoting the civic beauty of Wisconsin Rapids and in the betterment of working conditions. An accomplished musician, she has for some time been the organist of the Episcopal church.

William H. Upham, of Marshfield, formerly governor of Wisconsin, has been for many years one of the foremost citizens of Wood County. His life has been

many sided and in various capacities he has won distinction and conquered success. In his early youth a soldier of the Civil War and Libby prisoner, a graduate of West Point and army lieutenant, later a manufacturer and business man, founder of the Upham Manufacturing Co., and one of the largest retail concerns in the Northwest, governor of his State, and a leader in local improvements, church extension and other useful activities, it might be thought that he had done his work and could afford to rest on his laurels yet he is still in the harness though now nearing his eighty-second year. William H. Upham was born in Westminster, Mass., May 3, 1841, son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham, and is of English descent, tracing his ancestry to John Upham, who was born in Somersetshire, England, and in 1635 came from England with the Hull Colony, who landed on the shores of America May 6, settling in the then young colony of Massachusetts, and making their first New-World home at Weymouth. In direct line to the subject of this sketch were Phineas, John, Samuel, Jonathan, Alvin and William H. At the age of 11 years the subject of this sketch came west with his parents, the family settling at Niles, Mich., where the father died within a year, and in 1853 William H. moved with his mother to Racine, Wis., continued his school studies, which had been begun in his native town and followed during his residence in Niles. At the outbreak of the Civil War, having a large share of the patriotic ardor which animated both the Northern and Southern youth, he enlisted April, 1861, then only 19 year old, in the Belle City Rifles, an organization which subsequently became Company F, Second Wisconsin Infantry. He soon received his first baptism of fire in the first battle of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861, when he was shot through the lungs and left on the field as dead. The news of his death reaching his home, it was published in the local papers and his family and friends mourned his loss. His funeral sermon was preached in the Baptist church of Racine and printed in full in the papers, a clipping of the same being now contained in Mr. Upham's scrap book. But young Upham was not dead. Lying helpless on the battle field, he was found by the Confederates and taken to Libby prison. Parolled at the end of six months, he reported in Washington and was sent for by President Lincoln, with whom he had an interview. The President, being favorably impressed by his manly appearance, secured for him an appointment at West Point as a cadet, and he was the first private soldier ever admitted to that famous academy. He was graduated there with the class of 1866, and on June 18 that year he was commissioned second lieutenant in the artillery service, his first actual duty being as guard to Jefferson Davis, then a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. On March 4, 1869, he received his commission as first lieutenant and subsequently remained in the army until November that year, when he resigned his commission and returned home to Wisconsin. He at once set his energies to work in the development of business interests, first locating in Kewaunee. From there, however, he soon removed to Angelica, Shawano County, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Marshfield. That was the year in which Marshfield was platted as a village and Mr. Upham became at once the leading spirit in its development. To him, it is said, is chiefly due the credit for its growth and success. His first enterprises here were the building of a shingle-mill and sawmill, and the Upham Manufacturing Co., whose extensive plant comprises a sawmill, shingle mill, grist mill, furniture factory, veneer works and machine shop, was

established here through his efforts. By 1895 this company was employing over 400 men and their products found a market in all the important cities of the United States as well as in the larger cities of Europe. The company also built up one of the largest retail stores in the Northwest. Mr. Upham also became president of the First National Bank of Marshfield, a position which he held until he was elected governor in the fall of 1894. In the great fire which occurred June 2, 1887, and almost destroyed the city of Marshfield, Major Upham, as he was then universally known, was a heavy loser, but with characteristic pluck he at once plunged into the work of rebuilding the city, and within seven months, largely through his personal exertions and stimulating example, 62 substantial brick blocks had been erected and occupied and a new era of prosperity begun. His honorable record, executive ability and personal magnetism had attracted wide attention, made him personally popular and marked him as an available candidate for the governorship. As such he announced himself before the Republican State Convention held in Milwaukee July 25-26, 1894, and was nominated from out of 11 candidates. The subsequent campaign was a bitter one, as party politics were at a white heat. In their anxiety to win the election the Democratic managers resorted to methods which were regarded as unfair even by many of their own party, and Major Upham therefore secured many Democratic votes, winning the election over a twice-elected opponent—George W. Peck—by a plurality of 53,900. Among the many congratulatory messages he received was one from the Republican Club of Westminster, Mass., his native town, which gave him particular pleasure. He took the Gubernatorial seat Jan. 7, 1895, and served for that year and 1896.

At the close of his term as governor Mr. Upham returned to Marshfield, where his extensive business interests demanded his attention and he has remained here ever since, being daily found at his desk in the office, and displaying an energy and capability that might be envied by many a much younger man. He built the electric plant for the city and put in the arc light electric system in Marshfield before it was adopted by the city of Milwaukee, and he also built the Marshfield water plant. He served the city twice as its mayor, was alderman many terms and clerk of the city schools for 13 years. He was instrumental in founding the Presbyterian church in Marshfield, of which he has ever since been a liberal supporter, he and his family being numbered among its members. Mr. Upham has always maintained his interest in military affairs. A member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he served as department commander for Wisconsin, and as aide-de-camp with the rank of major on the staff of Commander Lucius Fairchild. By President Arthur he was appointed as a member of the board of visitors to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., and more recently he has become a member of the Loyal Legion.

William H. Upham was married Dec. 19, 1867, at Racine, Wis., to Mary C. Kelly, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1843, daughter of James H. and Elsie Kelly, and who came with her parents to Racine in the early fifties. Her father was in early days a leading merchant in Cleveland and he subsequently became a prominent citizen of Racine, where he engaged in the lumber business, owned and operated a chain of mills and also a line of sailing vessels on the great lakes. Of this first marriage of Mr. Upham two children were born: Elsie, now the wife of E. E. Finney of Marshfield, and Carrie, the wife of Philetus Sawyer of

Oshkosh, Wis. The mother, Mrs. Mary C. Upham, died in Marshfield Nov. 29, 1912. She was a member of and an ardent worker in the First Presbyterian church, and was state president for some years of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. On June 1, 1914, Mr. Upham was married at Beaufort, N. C., to Grace Mason, who was born at Chappel Hill, N. C., March 5, 1886, daughter of James Bruce and Leticia (Kirtland) Mason. Of this union have been born two sons: William Henry, Jr., July 15, 1916, and Frederick Mason, May 19, 1921.

Mary Cornelia Upham.—On the path of life's journey, with its manifold trials, perils and temptations, when the road is hard or treacherous, the feet weary and the heart despondent; when we are painfully conscious that in the heedlessness of youth, or the cynicism of maturer years, we "have done the things we ought not to have done and left undone the things that we ought to have done," and there is no help in us, how blessed it is to feel the unexpected grasp of a helping hand, and to hear a kindly and sympathetic voice bidding us take new courage, forget the mishaps and stumbles by the way save only as timely warnings, and with God's help struggle onward to the firmer and smoother ground of right principle and high endeavor, where Faith, Hope and Charity henceforth shall be our companions to the Eternal City. Among us all how many there are who need such a friendly voice, such a helping hand, and how few there are, comparatively speaking, who have the strength, heart and soul to render such aid to others instead of needing it rather for themselves. To those who have received such timely aid what a blessed privilege it is to have known such a friend, the very memory of whom, years afterward, has power to warm our hearts when all around is cold and dreary. To Mary Cornelia Upham was it given to be such a friend to many, and especially to the young. Though nearly ten years have passed away since she went to her heavenly reward, in all the deeper and larger parts of her nature she is still with us, and the fires of hope, courage, self-sacrifice, purity of life and earnest endeavor in the path of righteousness that her hands lighted in many hearts are still brightly burning. The material facts of her earthly career may be briefly told. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1843, daughter of James H. and Elsie Kelley. At an early day the family moved to Wisconsin and Mr. Kelley engaged in the lumber business at Racine. There Miss Kelley became identified with the Presbyterian church, of which she remained a devoted member to the end of her life. On Dec. 19, 1867, she was married at the home of her parents in Racine to Lieut. William H. Upham, the occasion being a double wedding, as Mr. Upham's sister was married at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Upham went at once to Detroit, where Lieut. Upham was then stationed with the Fourth United States Artillery, attached to the staff of General Robinson. After two years there Lieut. Upham resigned from the army and they moved to Kewaunee, where he was employed by Slauson, Grimmer & Co. In 1872 they went to Angelica, a new settlement in a clearing between Shawano and Green Bay, then at the end of the wagon road, where Mr. Upham built a shingle mill of his own. Mrs. Upham, who held the degree of M. D. from a college of medicine, finding there was no physician within a less distance than 16 miles, laid in a small stock of home remedies and ministered to the needs of every man, woman and child who became ill. Urged by her and with the co-operation of the young couple, the people put up a little church where Congregational services were held.

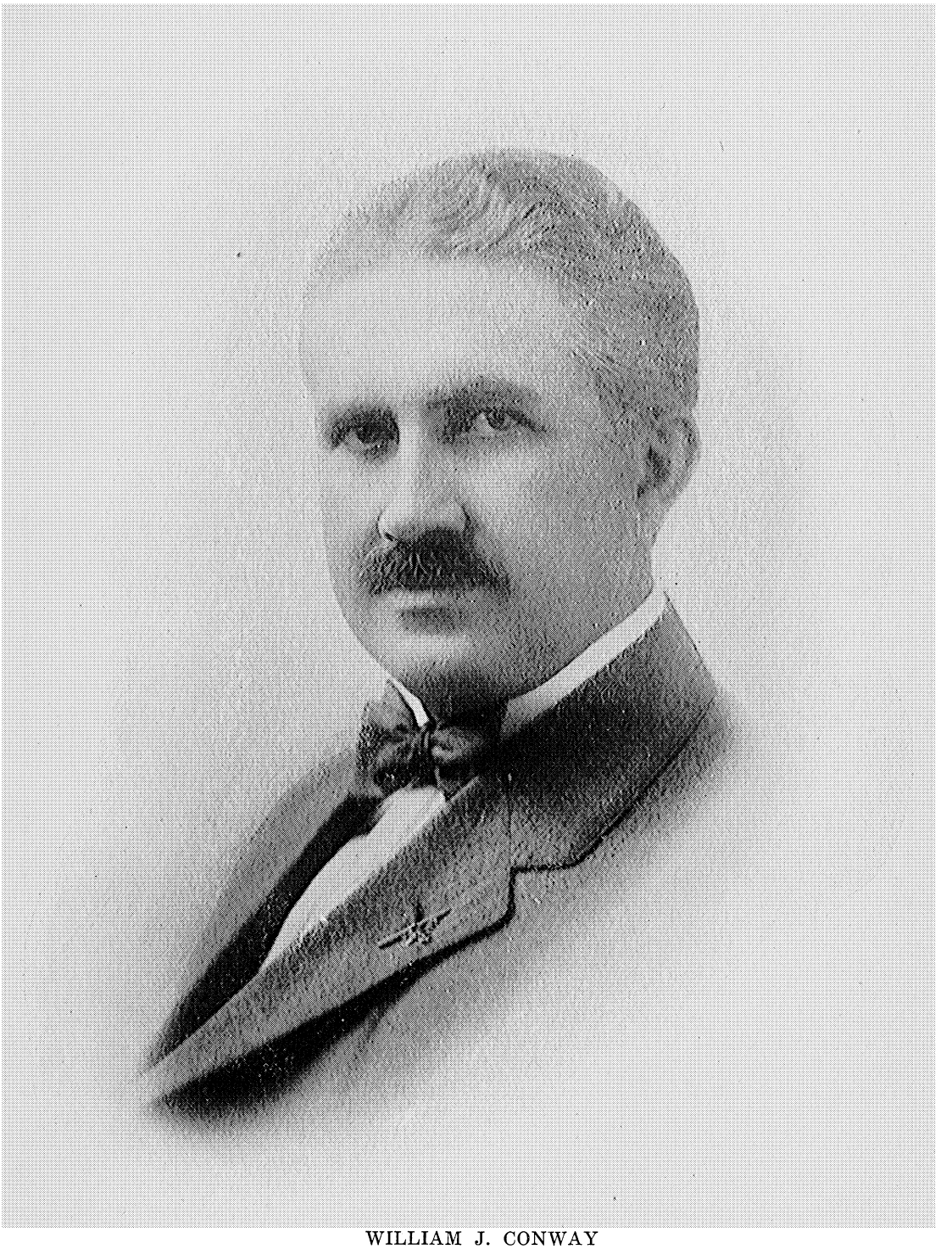
MRS. MARY C. UPHAM

In 1878 the Uphams came to Marshfield, where Major Upham (as he has been for many years called from his services in the Civil War) built a sawmill and a frame store building, the first store of any size in the village. Mrs. Upham planned a home of three rooms over the store, in which they lived for two years before the present large residence was built. With the help of a few others Mrs. Upham organized the First Presbyterian Church of this city in the spring of 1879, a few months after coming here, and this church has continued to prosper and do good work in the community ever since. In the early days her home remedies were a very present help in time of trouble to many a distressed family. Among her many acts of usefulness she organized a temperance society or club for boys, in whom she took a great interest. It was called the Band of Hope and met every Saturday evening in a little house across from the Upham residence on West Third Street, near Walnut. Many a Marshfield resident who has since grown to manhood and brought up boys of his own has good reason to remember the unselfish devotion of Mrs. Upham to the Band of Hope. Informal entertainments, sometimes with a little spread, a stereopticon program, or other attraction, marked the history of the organization, which took the place of a Y. M. C. A. for the lumber town. In her later years all of Mrs. Upham's waking thoughts were centered upon making the world and those around her happier and better. Although deafness and approaching blindness made the last years of her life painful and trying to a degree, she was always optimistic, hopeful, sympathetic and unselfish. Writing numerous letters every day, though unable to see what her pencil has written, occasionally turning her ready hand to a poem of topical interest, and lending her strong support to the work of the W. C. T. U., she was always trying to do good. One of her poems, containing much depth of feeling, was written in commemoration of American manhood's heroism when the Titanic sank. For a number of years before her death, though unable to walk alone, and never quite free from pain, Mrs. Upham preserved a great interest in current events, in the church and in her home life. On Friday, Nov. 29, 1912, the weak thread that bound her to earth was gently parted and she passed to her Redeemer's rest. With the family she had just previously spent some time in Chicago, where she had felt unusually comfortable, and had taken pleasure in selecting Christmas gifts for her friends, each of which she carefully wrapped and addressed and laid away with a loving message. On the return journey, made November 21, she took a slight cold, which soon developed into bronchitis and then into pneumonia, from which she seemed in a fair way to recovery when heart failure brought her life to a close. So gently did she pass away that her husband and those around her bedside hardly knew the precise moment when she breathed her last. Her funeral was a community tribute, the musical parts of the service being rendered by some of her numerous friends and the pall bearers being chosen from the family.

One of the most comprehensive tributes to Mrs. Upham's life and character was written immediately after her death by Lloyd Kenyon Jones, who, among other things, said: "Mrs. W. H. Upham—Aunt Mary Upham—arose supreme and superior above the mere plane of morality, for morality itself is too often a moribund thing, a point of least resistance. Hers was different from ordinary goodness, or ordinary charity, or ordinary love. Others have had compassion, others have loved, others have been considerate. But she—well, she Understood, and

very, very few ever understand. She understood the frailities of the human kind—and had compassion for those who erred. She understood to that Divine degree where she let censure go unuttered, and guided the faltering, weary and mistaken feet back from the thorny paths of wrong to the broader highway of right. This noblewoman of the Northland had that rarest of all faculties of making her precepts abiding. They settled deep into the minds, hearts and souls of growing boys and girls, and became stronger and more purposeful when those same boys and girls became men and women. Were we to canvass the years and the days of the past and interview all those who came in contact with her we could not find one who was not better off for having known her. In all who knew her she touched a responsive chord that caught the vibrant sincerity of her message. And she had courage. She had the moral force to condemn wrong and champion right. It was a courage that brought forth no militant resentment from those most concerned. Rather, it shamed them, for it is resident in all human breasts to realize and recognize the right, and offer no combat against it when it is presented in its wholesome simplicity. And today, scattered over the face of the earth, are the grown up boys and girls who learned and appreciated and felt the truth in her Band of Hope hall, when the network of trees hedged in the little town in the great North woods. What an unselfish life was hers! She had the means to travel and enjoy; she had every facility for comfort and surcease from labor. But to her, in the breadth and truth of her mind, her boys and girls were dearer than the fame, the honor, the social prestige that were hers for the asking. And remember, these boys and girls were not geniuses, but ordinary children, part of the vast maze of census figures; and out of that raw material she fashioned goodness and a high regard for right. She found their points of view. She considered their circumstances. She smoothed away their cares and taught them as only a gentlewoman can, how to arise from the troughs of the stormy sea of life up onto the crests of the waves of achievement. And while her day's work is completed we are glad she lived. We thank her for the sermon that she lived, the truths she made us feel. We thank her largely for what she did in passing, but mostly for the undying impress that she left; and, finally, we thank her for the privilege of having known and felt the unending blessing of The Woman Who Understood."

William J. Conway, County Judge of Wood County, was born and reared on a farm in the town of Rudolph, Wood County, his parents, Patrick and Bridget Conway, having been pioneers of that district. His elementary education was acquired in the district school of his native town, after which he graduated from the Wisconsin Rapids High School completing the four year course in two and one half years. Continuing his education he then entered upon a course of study at the University of Wisconsin, graduating from that institution in 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Letters. While a student there he received many literary honors and having determined upon acquiring a legal education, he entered the Wisconsin Law School from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, completing the full three year course of study in two years. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Conway entered upon the practice of law at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin; his professional worth being readily recognized, unusual success attended his early efforts. In April, 1901, he was elected County Judge of Wood County, and since January 2, 1902, he has served continuously in



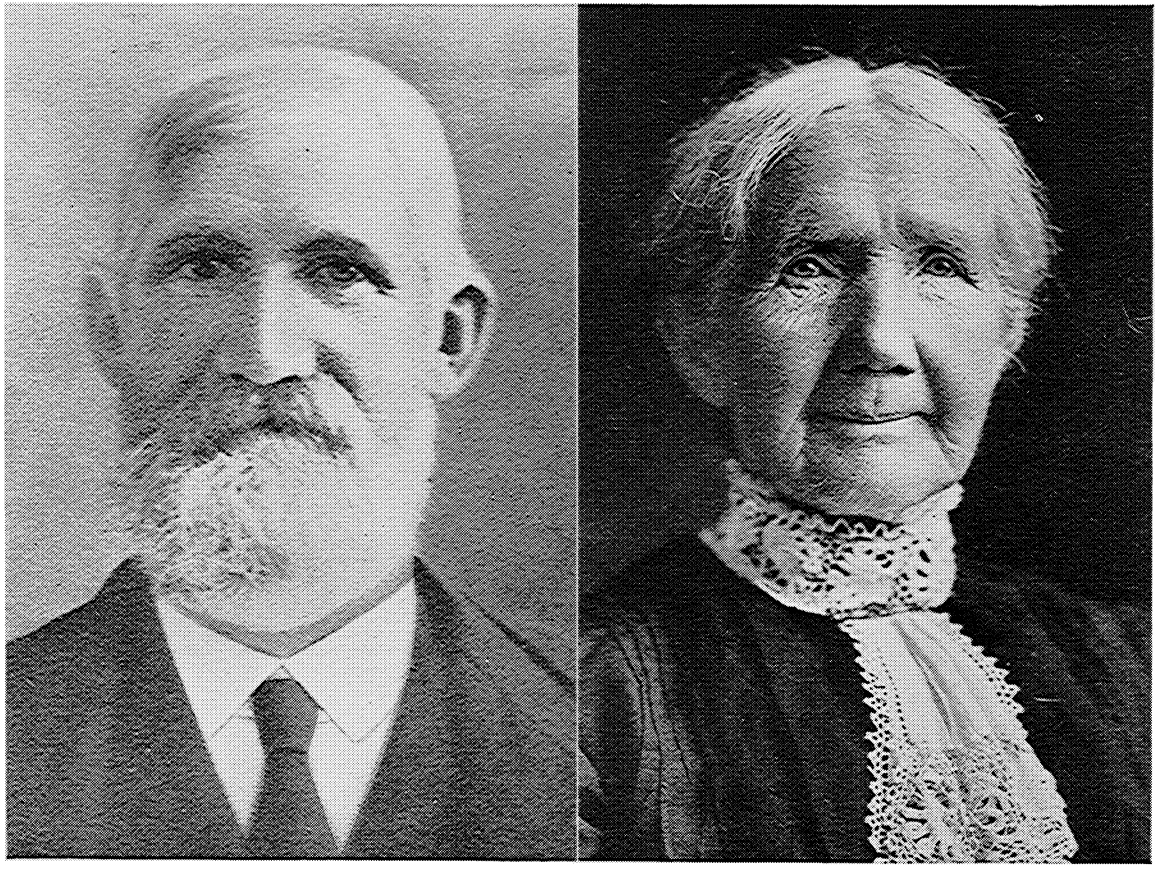
WILLIAM J. CONWAY

that important office, his successive reelections indicating strongly that his services have been and still are such as to merit the confidence of the people of the county; for the past 21 years he has given to his constituents the fruitful service of his cultivated mind, his mature judgment, his wise counsel, and his forceful efforts. This training coupled with business experience in various lines and the administration of the affairs of the county and Juvenile Court has qualified him in an exceptional degree to perform his official duties promptly and with the greatest economy to the parties interested. During his incumbency some of the largest estates that have ever passed through the Probate Court have been administered, all without delay, unnecessary expense or litigation; the records show that during the time Judge Conway presided over the County Court very few appeals have been taken, a fact which bears evidence of the faith people having business transacted before him have in his fairness, honesty and judgment, and the records show this further noteworthy fact that in each case where an appeal was taken, without exception, during his long period of service, his decision was upheld and affirmed by the higher Court. This has meant a tremendous saving to the parties interested, and to the taxpayers, and is a record of which any man as well as those whom he serves may well be proud, and is an honor and distinction which is rarely accorded to a public servant. The County Judges' Association of the State has recognized his ability as evidenced by his election to the presidency of that organization, which position he held for two successive terms discharging his duties there with credit to himself and Wood County and during which time he was instrumental in securing much desired legislation along the line of simplifying probate procedure. He has systematized the records in the County Court, making a complete card index to all cases from the beginning up to the present time, a most valuable asset of the county for which he was offered compensation but refused to accept, giving the same to the county without expense. In addition to his official duties Judge Conway maintains a separate law office and is admitted to practice in all courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He is deeply interested in educational matters and served six years as a member of the Board of Education of Wisconsin Rapids and also served as a member of the County Board of Wood County for three years. He is identified with many of the business and financial interests of the county being vice president of the First National Bank, a member of its board of directors and its attorney for the past twenty years; he is also a stockholder in the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company and the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company. In all movements for civic betterment he has taken a keen interest and is an active member of the Rotary Club. He was a charter member of the local Elks Lodge and was its first exalted ruler; in this organization recognition of his ability has been prompt and varied, having served three terms as district deputy, three years as a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary and four years as a member of the Grand Forum (which is the Supreme Court of the Order) being now the chief justice thereof. In addition he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eagles and the Knights of Columbus, in religion being a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Judge Conway was married January 26, 1906, to Hannah McGrath of Monroe, Wisconsin, then a teacher in the public schools of Wisconsin Rapids, and who has been identified with many of the movements for civic improvement; she has served

as a member of the Park board of the city and is a member of several organizations. They have two children, William Jr. and Charlotte.

Of Judge Conway it may be truly said, he satisfied his constituents, that they appreciated his solid qualities, his worth, his faithful services. They trusted and honored him again and again, because his record in the administration of equity and law—that is to say, of justice, reveals no blur upon the ermine of that officer whose every official act was prompted by the deepest inspiration of ability and exalted character.

Patrick Conway, now deceased, one of the pioneers of Wood County, was a native of Ireland, where he spent a part of his early life. It was the custom of many of his countrymen, when industrial conditions were bad in their native land, to seek employment in England, in which respect he imitated them, and during a temporary residence in the latter country he met and married Bridget Hinchey. But neither in Ireland nor in England did they see any great opportunity to improve their fortunes, and their thoughts turned accordingly to the land of opportunity across the sea, the United States of America, and for this country they took passage on a sailing vessel which after a voyage of four weeks landed them at New York. In that city they made their home for a short time, but they soon found that conditions in such a crowded center of population were too much like those in Europe. Though wages were higher, the price of provisions, clothes and house rent were higher in proportion, and the chances were against a rapid rise in prosperity. But in the vast areas of the then far West and Northwest, as yet wild or but thinly settled, the opportunities for which Mr. Conway sought were awaiting the hardy pioneer, and he resolved to embrace them. In the month of June, 1851, he and his wife drove into what is now the town of Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., and located on a tract of land 119 acres in area in Section 6. They began the work of improvement, extending through a period of years marked by hard and almost incessant labor, their bodily strength recruited only by the plainest food, not always sufficient in quantity, and with little variety, the principal items of which, such as flour, had to be carried for miles through the then almost trackless forest. But gradual progress was made and in time Mr. Conway bought 100 additional acres adjoining his original property, and on which was a substantial home. As his farm produced insufficient income for some years, Mr. Conway naturally drifted into the lumber industry in order to earn the means of livelihood. He acquired practical experience in running logs on the river and later became a logging contractor. He also tried cattle raising with good success for that day. He and his wife were devoted members of the Catholic church, and before the building of a church, in which work they later took an active part, their home was always open to the missionary priests who visited that region to conduct religious services, and to whom they always extended a ready hospitality. Mr. Conway also took a keen and intelligent interest in educational work and in all matters affecting the material welfare and development of the community. He served as a member of the town board and helped to develop and establish the schools therein. In time, as local conditions improved, he attained a fair degree of prosperity and won an honored position in his town as a useful and reliable citizen. In 1898 he retired from active farming and took up his residence in Wisconsin Rapids, where he spent his last years, passing away in the month of March, 1902. His wife still survives



MR. AND MRS. PATRICK CONWAY

him, being now 89 years of age. They were blessed with a family of 13 children, of whom seven are still living, all of whom were given the best available education.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway were typical pioneers in this district and shared all the hardships and privations that accompanied the early settler and they lived to view the reward that such industry and perseverance guaranteed in the land of their adoption. They stood forth in sharp contrast with the agricultural class in other lands, in the origin of their title to and the nature of their possession of, the soil they cultivated. They entered upon the tremendous task of hewing out of the forests of the town of Rudolph a farm and a home, not as the tenant or villein of some feudal lord, wearing the collar of servitude and yielding all of the better portion of their produce as a return for protection to him as weakling laborers. Self reliant and self dependent, they took from nature the lease of their estate, rent free and bondage free. Not, however, free of cost and without price, but the price they paid was the price manhood and womanhood loves to render for the gains which do it honor. It was the cost of that labor which builds up the true citizen; with privations which strengthen rather than enervate; and facing perils which exalt the soul. With every trunk they lifted to its place in the cabin wall, a new layer of strength was added to their character; every rood of ground they subdued by their joint efforts to cultivation, gave new breadth to their views; every peril they surmounted, every conflict they won, refined and sublimated the spirit of their lives.

And when after years of such discipline of labor and trial, standing by the door of his castle of logs Patrick Conway heard the sound of the voice of his loyal and contented housewife within and the voices of happy children round about while his eyes swept the fruitful possessions he had wrought from the wilderness, to their sufficient support and comfort, he realized the individual independence of free manhood, and the blessings of a free country which made possible the accomplishments of the subjects of this sketch, who came to Wood County, a remote wilderness 72 years ago, and who brought with them the best type of christian civilization.

George Miles Hill, one of the most active factors in the progress and development of the city of Wisconisn Rapids, was born on a farm in Allamakee Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1857, son of Stephen G. and Axie (Berry) Hill. Both parents were from New England, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of Maine. They were married in a town in the eastern part of Vermont and subsequently came West, stopping for a time at Beloit, Wis., and then settling in Iowa, Allamakee County being in the northeastern corner of that state. There Mrs. Stephen G. Hill died one month after the birth of her son George Miles, and her husband survived her but two years. Thus orphaned in infancy, George M. Hill was received into the home of his maternal grandparents at Waukon, Iowa, and lived with them until he was ten years old, as a boy attending district school. He then came to Centralia, Wood County, Wis., to live with Manley and Biancy Hill, the former of whom was his uncle. He began business life as clerk in the drug store of H. T. Panter & Co., on the west bank of the river, but after a few months left them to enter the employ of H. B. Philleo & Co., on the east side of the stream. He thus acquired a knowledge of pharmacy. Two years later the store and business were purchased by H. W. Jackson, who was then post-

master, and Mr. Hill worked for him until Mr. Jackson sold out to J. B. Mitchell. Then a co-partnership was formed consisting of Messrs. Mitchell and F. Garrison, under the style of J. B. Mitchell & Co., which lasted several years. Then Mr. Mitchell sold to Archie Weaver, the name of the firm being changed to Garrison & Weaver, Mr. Hill continuing in the business. Mr. Garrison later bought Mr. Weaver's interest and the business was continued under the name of F. Garrison, Mr. Hill still continuing in the business. Then, on the admittance of S. N. Whittlesey, the style became Garrison & Whittlesey, with which concern Mr. Hill was connected for five or six years. Another change took place in 1885 when Mr. Whittlesey sold to F. Garrison. He continued until 1887, when Mr. J. D. Witter bought the interest of Mr. Garrison, the firm becoming G. M. Hill & Co., a partnership having been formed between Messrs. Hill and Witter. A consolidation with N. Johnson & Co. changed the style to Johnson, Hill & Co., and about 1898 the concern was incorporated as the Johnson & Hill Co., with Mr. Hill as president, several of the employees, namely, Dan MacKercher, C. F. Kruger and A. C. Otto, who had been sold stock, being taken into the business. Later their interests were purchased and in 1910 the company began the erection of the large store now operated under the name of Johnson & Hill Co., which is one of the largest department stores to be found in any city of the size of Wisconsin Rapids, and larger than many in places of much greater population. In 1919 Mr. Hill sold out his interest in the concern. From 1910 he had been a silent partner in the Rood Construction Co., and he has since given active attention to its work and interests, being now its president. The concern is engaged in dredging, tiling, road building and railroad construction work and manufactures its own equipment. Mr. Hill was one of the incorporators of the Consolidated Water Power Co. and Paper Mill, in which he is a stockholder. He is also a director and secretary of the Grand Rapids Street Railroad Co., of which he was one of the organizers, and in addition he has large cranberry interests. Politically he is a strong Republican, and has been locally active in his party's policies and in civic improvement work. It was at his suggestion that the streets running in one direction were designated by numbers and those crossing them by names, which has proved a useful arrangement. During the participation of this country in the World War, furnishing four sons to the service, he took an active part in Red Cross drives and other patriotic work. He helped to get the waterworks on the Centralia side of the river, and did much to promote the consolidation of the two cities by influencing the council to have the question decided by the people at the polls. A member of the Congregational church, he was on its board of trustees at the time the church building was erected, and also served 12 years as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and a Rotarian. Mr. Hill was married Jan. 1, 1889, to Eva May Bell, of Vesper, this county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell. He and his wife have had six children, two of whom are deceased. Kenneth C. was drowned at the age of ten years, and Clark R. died at the age of three. The survivors are: Earl M., employed in the sales department of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.; George C., secretary of the Rood Construction Co., Harold E., connected with the Rood Construction Co., and Leslie E., who is in the manufacturing department of the Rood Construction Co. Mrs. G. M. Hill is prominent in social work. She

is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter of which she was formerly one of the grand officers; has been secretary of the hospital board for eight years; served two years as president of the local Federation of Women's Clubs, and is a member of the advisory board of the Social Welfare Campaign. She also taught a girls' class for 20 years in the Congregational Sunday school.

Lawrence M. Nash.—Prominent among the names of the leading citizens of Wisconsin Rapids is that of Lawrence M. Nash, who, though not a native of this city, is still a pioneer of Wood County, for his entry into the life of this community dates back beyond the memory of thousands now living here. The oldest settlers remember him first as an ambitious young railroad man back in 1874, for that was the year in which he came to make his permanent home. Born in Stoughton, Wis., Jan. 28, 1854, the son of Lawrence and Hannah Nash, he acquired his education in the public schools. The father was a railroad man, and the family soon moved to Grainville, Milwaukee County, where Lawrence M. was reared. As soon as he was able to go to work he entered the ranks of wage earners on a neighboring farm, later giving up that job to work in a store. In 1870 he went to Fond du Lac, where his brother, the late T. E. Nash, was station agent. Here, under his brother's instruction, he learned telegraphy, a technical acquisition that stood him in good stead later on, making it possible for him to secure a position as agent at Moose Lake, Minn., which position he held for a year. From there he went to Random Lake, Wis., of which place he was the first agent. Not content with his salary as agent, Mr. Nash started a little business of his own as a side line, marketing eggs, butter and vegetables, which he shipped to Milwaukee for sale. In August, 1874, the Green Bay & Western Railway offered Mr. Nash a position as station agent at Grand Rapids, and, having accepted it, he came here and remained one year. He left the employ of that road to enter that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as agent on the Wisconsin Valley Division. Being permitted to do other work while acting as agent, he entered the lime, cement and produce business, handling only carload lots. He was also a contractor for wood ties and piling for the railroad and in one year alone handled over 2,400 carloads of wood and over one million ties. In 1878 Mr. Nash left the road to enter into the general store business at Junction City, but retired two years later to go into the hardware business in company with W. J. Jones, founding the Jones & Nash firm, which afterwards became the Centralia Hardware Co., with J. D. Witter, Nels Johnson and G. M. Hill as stockholders with him in the company. When the bridge over the Wisconsin River here was washed out in 1888, Mr. Nash in company with W. H. Cochran and W. F. Jones, built a ferry which he put into operation in less than a week. Mr. Nash was always progressive, and doing things, and ever alert to the opportunities which offered themselves to him in his daily life. For example, he, in company with E. B. Rossier, Charles Ecklund, and his partner, W. F. Jones, opened and operated the first cheese factories in this section of the country, one at Rudolph and one at Sigel. He has taken an active part in the development of the city, and it was through his efforts as a large stockholder in the Wood County Agricultural Association, and co-operating with the late J. D. Witter, that the tract of land now occupied by the Wood County Training School became the property of the city without cost. Not alone did commercial and business enterprises interest Mr. Nash, for he took a very active and pioneer

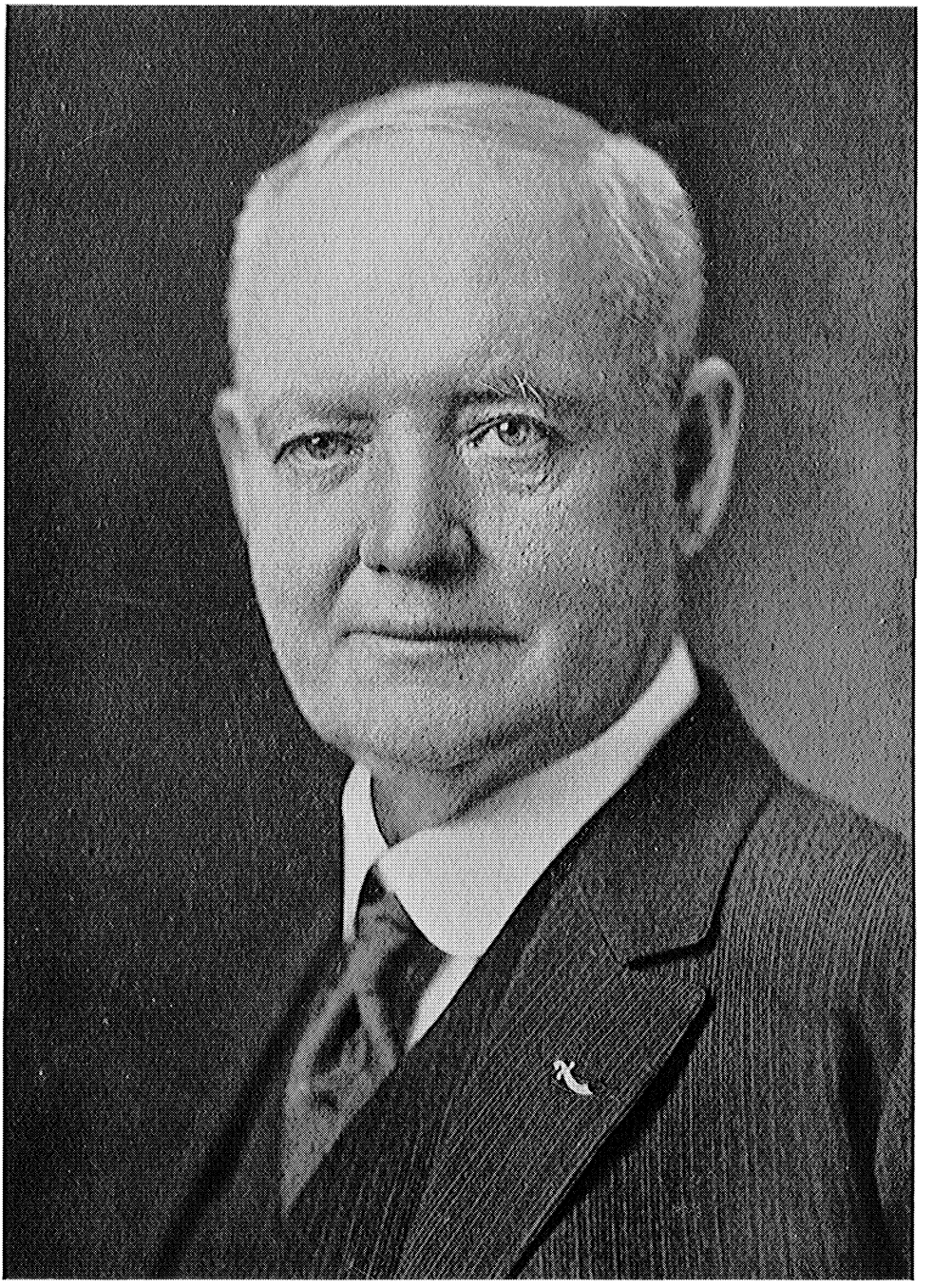
part in other ventures. He bought, cleared and improved the Mill Creek Stock Farm, consisting of 800 acres located near Junction City, Portage County. It was he who shipped the first car of cattle, sheep and hogs out of Wood County, as all such shipments had previously gone north into the lumbering camps to supply the large crews engaged in that business. He took a great interest in stock breeding and was one of the best known stock fanciers in this section of the state, having large herds of registered cattle, sheep and swine. Mill Creek Farm was sold by Mr. Nash in 1916. Shortly after Mr. Nash came to Wisconsin Rapids, he and his brother T. E. Nash entered into the cranberry business, the firm being known as Nash Bros. They established two marshes which were successfully operated until 1892, when large marsh fires destroyed the Nash marshes along with others. Mr. Nash diversified his business ventures, as one may see from the varied and numerous enterprises in which he has been engaged. Probably one of his largest undertakings was the lumbering operations he carried on in Marathon, Lincoln and Wood Counties, employing as large a crew as 200 men. He assisted in the organization of the Grand Rapids Street Railroad Company, was its vice president for several years, and at the present time is president. He has built up a large hardware business which bears his name and is the active head of the firm. Mr. Nash has been a Democrat since he became old enough to take an interest in politics. He has been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and has played an important part in the politics of his party in this section of the state where he has served many years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He has been interested in civic advancement, and served as alderman of his ward in Centralia, and as mayor of Centralia, before the two cities were consolidated, and later as mayor of the city of Grand Rapids. He has also been supervisor from his ward in the city for 21 years, and has watched the growth of the county board from a few members to a body of great importance. Many of the most prominent men of the city and county have been his colleagues on the board, the memory of whom he cherishes, regarding his association as an honor. He also served on the school board for six years. On Sept. 25, 1877, Mr. Nash was united in marriage with Amelia Lefebre, and of this union ten children were born, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: Lawrence E. and William E., who hold highly responsible positions with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.; Robert L., formerly postmaster of Wisconsin Rapids, who died Nov. 28, 1921; Charles M., store manager for the Nash Hardware Co.; Neil E., manager of the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railroad Company; George A., who is a student at Marquette University, and Isabelle, residing at home. Three of Mr. Nash's sons, Charles, Neil and George, served with the forces of their country during the late war. The name Nash is one of the most prominent in Wisconsin Rapids and the surrounding territory. The stranger arriving in this community is told that he does not know the city and its citizens until he knows the Nash family, which has been so strongly intrenched in prominence by the subject of this sketch and his brother, T. E. Nash, now deceased. Mr. Nash has long been an active member of the Catholic church, and of the Knights of Columbus and Elks lodges. During the war he took an earnest and active part in patriotic work as chairman of the finance committee of the first Red Cross drive, and as county chairman of the War Savings Committee, both drives being very successful. Mr. Nash is an enthusiast for outdoor sports

such as hunting, trapping and fishing, and has taken many an interesting hunting trip, entertaining Governor Markham of California, Hon, Edward Friend of Dayton, O., and other distinguished guests, on his hunting expeditions. He is a member of the Nash Hunting Club, with fine hunting and fishing lodges at White Sand Lake, where he spends at least a week every year, aside from other interests in out of doors life. At one time Mr. Nash had arranged to entertain President Cleveland on a hunting trip, but the late president was taken ill just before the scheduled trip and it was postponed never to become a reality. Mr. Nash has expressed his ideas in regard to Wisconsin Rapids as follows: "I have great hopes in Wisconsin Rapids' future, not for a great city, but a nice, clean, healthy city full of good churches, sound and safe business men, with cooperation between employer and employee, and with the idea of encouraging and helping present home industries with promises for success and prosperity." In many more ways than one L. M. Nash has helped to put Wisconsin Rapids on the map, and his name will always be linked with those of the most prominent builders of this fine city.

Neil E. Nash, manager of the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railway, was born in Centralia, now a part of this city, Nov. 11, 1894, son of Lawrence M. and Amelia (Lefebre) Nash. As a youth he was graduated from the Lincoln High School in 1914, after which he took a two-year pre-law course in Georgetown College at Washington, D. C., followed by a one-year regular law course there, and later by a course in the law department of Wisconsin University. On July 23, 1918, Mr. Nash entered into the service of the United States from Grand Rapids, and was assigned to the 343d Infantry, 86th Division. In September, that year, he sailed for France, having received a commission as second lieutenant, and was there assigned to the 344th Headquarters Company at Le Mons. He returned to the United States June 29, 1919, on the steamer Leviathan, and was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, July 7, when he immediately returned to Grand Rapids. On Sept. 1, the same year, he was made manager of the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railway, which position he still holds. He professes the family religion, that of the Roman Catholic Church, and is fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also an active member of the Tri-City Athletic Association. Mr. Nash resides with his parents.

Frank Stahl, an ex-sheriff and ex-treasurer of Wood County and a resident of Wisconsin Rapids, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county. He was born at St. Nazianz, Manitowoc County, Wis., Nov. 30, 1857, son of Joseph and Walburga Stahl, and resided there until he was 15 years of age. During that time he attended St. George's Catholic School, and after finishing there he went to Milwaukee and entered St. Francis College, where he studied for two years. He then returned home and taught in the German Catholic School at Steinthal, a small town near Nazianz. In 1879 Mr. Stahl went to Marshfield and bought a tract of land located four miles east of that city. He cleared the land and built a small home. The entire surrounding country was then a dense forest inhabited by wolves, bears and other wild animals. Mr. Stahl had no shades for the windows, and on arising one morning saw 16 wild deer within 100 feet of the house. When they caught sight of him they looked him over and ran away. While teaching in Steinthal Mr. Stahl boarded at the home of Christian Caspar and family, which included a charming daughter, Elizabeth, whom

the young school teacher wooed and won. In October, 1880, she became his bride and returned with him to his farm near Marshfield where they resided for six years. In 1886 Mr. Stahl was elected a delegate to the Wood County Democratic Convention, which was held in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and returned home a candidate for sheriff to which office he was elected in the following November. In the latter part of December he moved his family to the sheriff's apartments in the basement of the court house. Mr. Stahl appointed Nic Thomas as under-sheriff. Business at the court house was not so brisk in those days as it is now, and the officials, most of them at least, had plenty of spare time on their hands. It was no uncommon thing in summer to see them playing croquet on the court house grounds, while in winter they would congregate in one of the offices and tell thrilling stories and experiences of bygone days. At one time, while Mr. Stahl was sheriff, among the prisoners awaiting trial in the jail was one who was too stubborn to feed himself, and Nic Thomas was assigned the duty of feeding him. One cold day Mrs. Stahl had prepared some nice hot soup for the prisoners, and when Mr. Thomas conveyed the first spoonful to the mouth of the prisoner above mentioned, it scalded his tongue, which so enraged him that he blew the soup in Mr. Thomas's face. A lively scrap followed in which chairs and other articles were used as weapons. The prisoner was finally conquered and Nic left the cell vowing that he would never again serve as waiter. It was also during this term of office that one of the few murder cases ever held in this county was tried. Miner Perkins, a cook in one of the lumber camps near Pittsville, was being held for trial on the charge of murdering his wife. The case was never brought to court, as on the day previous to the opening of the term, Perkins sent for Mr. Stahl and made a full confession of the crime, asking to be taken before Circuit Judge C. M. Webb and be taken away as soon as possible, as he feared lynching by a mob. His request was granted, he was given a life term and was taken at once to Waupun. Thirty-two years later he was released on parole. At the expiration of his term as sheriff Mr. Stahl decided to remain in Grand Rapids. Accordingly he formed a copartnership with "Billy" Kuntz and engaged in the harness business under the firm name of Stahl & Kuntz. They located in the building now occupied by G. Bruderli as a shoe shop. Mr. Stahl sold his interests in the business in November when he again appeared on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the office of sheriff. Elected for the second time, he again appointed Nic Thomas as under-sheriff. At the end of his two years' term he engaged in the brewery business with Richard Scheibe in the brewery located on the premises of the Daly Ice & Coal Co. This venture was unsuccessful, however, and Mr. Stahl lost practically all the money he had invested. After this misfortune, through the advice and with the aid of his many friends, he was elected city treasurer, which office he held for seven successive terms. He was the first city treasurer following the consolidation of Centralia and Grand Rapids. Mr. Stahl also owned a small grocery store near the Green Bay and Western depot, which he conducted for three years, when he sold it. For the past eight years he has been in the employ of the Nekoosa-Edwards Company. Recently he met with an accident at the mill, injuring his left hand and arm, from the effects of which, however, he is recovering. He is a member of SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, and also of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Politically



JOSEPH C. MARSH

a staunch Democrat, he has always voted the straight ticket. He is a quiet, refined, industrious man who made a good record in public life and whose name is permanently inscribed on the annals of Wood County. To Mr. and Mrs. Stahl were born seven children, six daughters and one son, all of whom are still living and are married. They are: Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. D. Rice of Chicago; Mollie, who is Mrs. Frank Schmeling of Wausau; Matilda, wife of Robert W. Morse of Stevens Point; Minnie, wife of C. O. Burt; Lydia, who is Mrs. F. D. Abel; Loretta, Mrs. M. C. Whitrock; and Louis Stahl, all of this city. Mrs. Elizabeth Stahl passed away Sept. 18, 1898.

Mark C. Whitrock, manager of the Sam Church Drug Store, Wisconsin Rapids, and well known as one of the most active and progressive young business men of the city, was born in Centralia, now a part of this municipality, June 5, 1892, son of Max and Sophia (Rickhoff) Whitrock. His literary education was acquired in several schools, including the Centralia High, the Lowell, and the Lincoln High School. At the age of 15 years he entered the drug department of the Johnson-Hill Co.'s store, where he served his apprenticeship to the business, remaining there four years, on until 1911. He then became a student in the drug department of Marquette University, from which he was graduated in June, 1913, and after attending Marquette for six months he took an examination at Madison and received his assistant diploma. After he graduated from Marquette he took his final examination and successfully passed the Wisconsin State Board. In order to receive practical training he then did relief work in various places throughout the state, returning to Wisconsin Rapids in the fall of 1914. From that time until May, 1918, he was in the employ of the Otto Pharmacy, from which concern he came to the Sam Church Drug Co., to take his present position as store manager. He has not only made good in his own immediate line of business, but has been usefully active in civic and social affairs generally. Fraternally he belongs to two local lodges, the Elks and the Blue Lodge of Masons. Mr. Whitrock was married Sept. 14, 1915, in Grand Rapids, to Loretta M. Stahl, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Casper) Stahl. He and his wife have one child, Robert M., who was born Sept. 29, 1916.

Joseph C. Marsh, president of the First National Bank of Marshfield, head of the telephone exchange, and former legislator, was born in Bradford, Penn., Jan. 1, 1852, son of Nelson and Rocelia (Taylor) Marsh. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father having been born in Middletown, Aug. 14, 1828, and the mother in Bradford, Sept. 13, 1831. The former was a cooper by trade. It was in 1857 that Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Marsh came west with their family and settled at what is now Granton village in Clark County, Wisconsin, where they homesteaded 160 acres of wild land. There were few settlers in the county at that time and they lived for years amid pioneer conditions. Joseph C., who was five years old on their arrival, grew up on the home farm and soon began to attend the district school. Some years afterwards he became a student in Oskaloosa College in Iowa, and subsequently followed school teaching for several years in Clark County, leaving home at the age of 21. After that, up to 1879, he followed logging and lumbering and built and operated a sawmill. In 1901 he came from Clark County to Marshfield and bought the Marshfield Telephone Exchange, which then had 84 paid subscribers but now has over 1,500, and of which he has

been the president ever since. Mr. Marsh became connected with the First National Bank in 1905, served as its vice president for some years, and since 1918 has been its president. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican and from 1895 to 1899 he represented Clark County as an assemblyman. He was also chairman of the Clark county board for two terms. In Marshfield he served 15 years as president of the board of education. In the Masonic order Mr. Marsh has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Marshfield and of Tripoli Shrine in Milwaukee. In all public capacities he has followed the lines of duty and principle, has kept his integrity unspotted and striven to serve his fellow men. On July 21, 1884, Mr. Marsh was married in Clark County, Wis., to Amy E. Covey, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 19, 1865, daughter of Martin and Mary (Macomber) Covey. She accompanied her parents to Clark County, Wisconsin, when a child, the Covey family settling near the Marsh home. To Mr. and Mrs. Marsh two children have been born: Martina M., Sept. 28, 1888, and Joseph C., May 6, 1900. Martina M. is now Mrs. Fred McKinney of Chicago. Joseph C. Marsh, who enlisted for service in the World War and was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for training. He was taken sick with acute appendicitis and died June 29, 1918. His remains were brought home and interred in Marshfield cemetery, his life being as truly a sacrifice to the cause of right as though he had laid it down on the battle fields of France.

Thomas E. Nash, now deceased, whose name occupies first position in the early history of a number of the foremost industries in this section of the country, and who brought honor to his state in holding several high offices with the Federal Government, was born April 4, 1852, in Zanesville, Ohio, son of Lawrence and Honora (O'Conner) Nash. He was educated in Milwaukee County and the city of Milwaukee, and then studied telegraphy while working with a railroad construction train. From 1866 to 1874 he worked as telegraph operator in Iowa and northern Minnesota; and for the Green Bay and Western Railway Co., and in 1874 he was appointed station agent for the latter company at Shiocton, Wis. In 1877 he went to Centralia in this capacity for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, then to Port Edwards, and, after 18 months there, to Remington, Wis., returning to Centralia as agent in 1881. In 1883 he was made traveling freight agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and continued in that capacity until, in 1884, he was honored by election to the State Legislature; after its session in 1885 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department by Postmaster General Vilas, and a little later as Superintendent of Railway Mail Service. In 1888 he gave up his office to enter with his brother, J. L. Nash, in the purchase and operation of the Neeves Flour Mill, which stood on the site of the present swimming pool in Wisconsin Rapids. In 1889 he left this and built the Port Edwards, Centralia & Northern Railway, from Port Edwards to Marshfield, which is now a part of the "Soo" Lines system. In 1891 he started development of the Nekoosa Paper Company, having acquired soon after his return from Washington the site then known as Whitney Rapids, previously owned by George and F. J. Wood. He was president and manager of this mill from the time of its organization until 1908, when he left it to assist in the formation of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Of this latter company he was president for many years from the time of its organization, but was prevented in his latter years from taking an active

part in the direction of its affairs by failing health, and his brilliant career was terminated by his death on Dec. 15, 1917, which was a sad blow to the industries he had sponsored and which had for so long looked to him for guidance. Mr. Nash was married in 1874, to Miss Ella M. Hussey, and through this union was the father of six children: Nellie I., now Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Madison, Wis.; Guy, a graduate in chemistry with the first graduating class from the University of Wisconsin, 1897, who has been prominent in the paper mill industry and other lines and is now engaged in cranberry growing near Biron, Wis.; James B., of Wisconsin Rapids; Edith, now Mrs. E. Bramham, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Royal F., who is in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Leo, of Stamford, Conn. The mother of these children still resides in the home which became the family's in 1881. Mr. Nash was at one time the principal cranberry grower in the state of Wisconsin, holding that distinction from 1875 until the destruction of his bogs by fire during the dry years of 1892 and 1893. He was interested with his sons, Guy and James B., and Senator William F. Vilas, in the Nash Lumber Company, with timber holdings in Ashland and other counties, from 1902 until the disposal of the properties to the Port Edwards Fibre Company in 1907, and he also had large interests in the Jackson Mill Company, at Stevens Point, which interests he disposed of in 1916. He was a man of tremendous vision and enterprise and his mark upon the industries of this section will never be effaced.

Ahira Sampson, a pioneer of Wisconsin, and one of the founders of Wisconsin Rapfds, now deceased, was born and reared in New York State, where he learned the trade of millwright. In 1837 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Green Bay. From there he came to Whitney Rapids, Wood County, and built for Daniel M. Whitney of Green Bay the first sawmill on the Wisconsin River, which mill he operated for three or four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Teel, seems to have been endowed with a resolute spirit, well fitted to encounter pioneer perils and hardships. It is related that on one occasion an Indian came to the Sampson cabin and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Sampson gave him a plate of food on the porch. While he was eating it, another Indian came up, and the two began quarreling. During the progress of the quarrel one of them broke a window of the cabin, which so incensed Mrs. Sampson that she struck him on the head with a stick of wood and ended his trouble. After operating his mill for the length of time mentioned, Mr. Sampson moved to the site of Wisconsin Rapids, where he put up a log building, which he conducted as a hotel, it being one of the first hotels in this region. It stood on the site of the present Reiland Block. Later Mr. Sampson built a sawmill two miles below Wisconsin Rapids, and with Reuben Lyon as partner, owned and operated it for eight or ten years. He then took up his permanent residence on the site of Wisconsin Rapids. Later with James and T. B. Scott as partners, he operated a general store where the Wood Bank is now located. After awhile he bought James Scott's interest and for a number of years the business was conducted under the style of Scott & Sampson. Mr. Sampson finally retired and died here at the age of 76 years. His wife died here at the age of 83. Mr. Sampson was a man whose memory will long remain green. He was one of the organizers of the town and one of its prominent citizens. As a business man he always retained his interest in lumbering, he was a leading member of the Methodist church and of the local Masonic lodge. In politics he

was a Republican. He and his wife were the parents of one child, Henry Ahira, whom like his father, has taken a prominent part in the development of the city.

Henry Ahira Sampson, a veteran lumberman and one of the builders of Wisconsin Rapids, was the first white child born in this vicinity, the interesting event having occurred in a log shanty near Whitney Rapids, eight miles down the river, March 1, 1842. His parents were Ahira and Jane (Teel) Sampson, the father a native of New York State, a Wisconsin pioneer, and one of the founders of Wisconsin Rapids. Henry Ahira's school opportunities were limited, being confined to the district school, except for a year which he spent at Point Bluff. His industrial career was begun early and as a logger for T. B. Scott, and later he followed the lumber business for 30 years on the Wisconsin River and the headwaters of the Tamarack, with John Daly as partner. He and Mr. Daly, with J. D. Witter, built the Oberbeck Furniture Co.'s plant on the west side, which is now the plant of the Ahdawagam Paper Box Co. He also erected sawmills on the west side in Wisconsin Rapids, and others about three miles out of town, and cut a vast quantity of timber, one contract alone amounting to 33,000,000 feet. Though his operations are not now extensive, he has not wholly given up the business. He is the owner of 800 acres of land in the vicinity of his mill in Seneca Township, and also has a farm in Seneca Township. His residence is on the old homestead established by his father before the Civil War period, and which was then one of the best obtainable in this part of the county. Mr. Sampson is one of the stockholders of the First National Bank and has for many years taken a leading part in the local business affairs. He also served for awhile as alderman. Mr. Sampson married Omeda J. Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Moore, her parents being farmers of Rudolph, Wis., though previously from Ohio. The result of this union was one child, Henry A., Jr., who is now connected with the mercantile establishment of Abel, Muller & Co. Mrs. Sampson died about 20 years ago. Henry A., Jr. resides in the old home residence with his father. He married Ida Halverson and they have six children, Ray, Jeannette, Harold, James, Ralph and Madge.

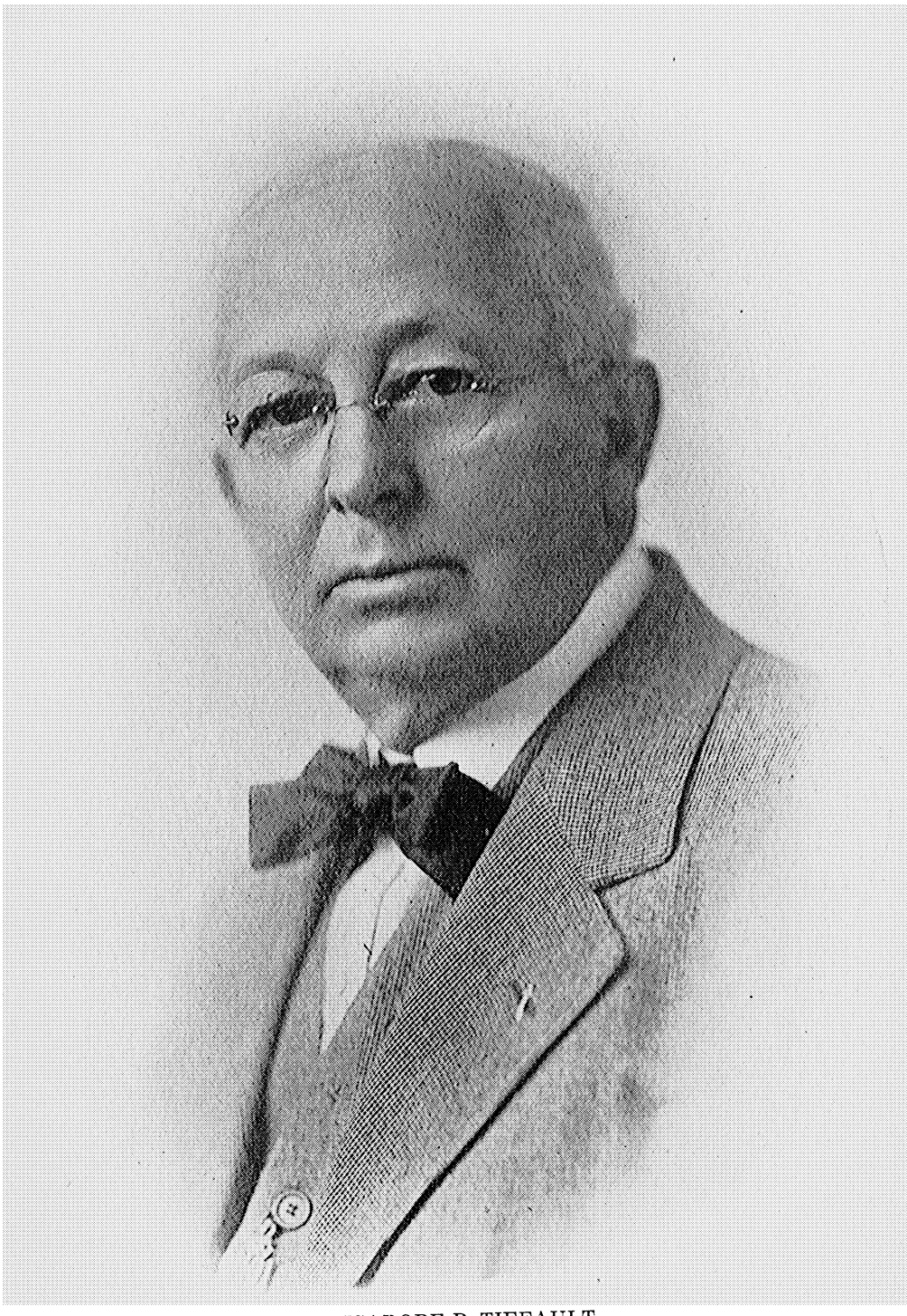
John B. Pinsonneau, now living practically retired in Wisconsin Rapids, in former years was an active worker in the lumber industry, and later in other occupations. He was born in Centralia (now included in Wisconsin Rapids), this county, on Sept. 9, 1853, son of Joseph and Sophia (Larmie) Pinsonneau. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of Missouri. They were married in St. Louis, and came to Wood County in 1842, locating at Frenchtown (now Port Edwards), the site of which was bought and owned for some time by Joseph Pinsonneau. He later sold the land to Clinton & Rablin. For a number of years he was engaged extensively in the lumber business and as a manufacturer of shingles, and continued to be thus occupied until his death in 1864 at Stevens Point. His family were then in St. Louis, and he left them there and came up to Wausau for a fleet of lumber and died on the way back. In 1866 his wife came to Centralia and married Charles Menier, after which she continued to make her home here until her death Feb. 28, 1875. Her children by her first husband, Joseph Pinsonneau, were: Nelson, now deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Myron Laughenwell of Tomahawk, Wis.; Joseph and Louis, who are deceased, and John B., subject of this sketch. Her children by Charles Menier were: Charles, now of St. Paul,

Minn.; Sophia, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Martin, living in California; Lillie, wife of Bernie Landry of Milwaukee; and Midy, who lives in California. Joseph B. Pinsonneau in his boyhood attended school in Centralia. He then found employment helping to clear the land now occupied by the main streets of Wisconsin Rapids. Soon he became a worker in the lumber industry, a part of the time in the woods and in the spring and summer on drives. He made 12 rafting trips as far as St. Louis, and also for a number of years operated a flat-boat ferry on the Wisconsin River before any bridge had been built in this locality. At times he worked for the city in one capacity or another, for several years as a policeman, and for nine years was a member of the volunteer fire department. For 11 years he worked in the lumber yard of Norman Gerard, in Grand Rapids, where the city hall now stands. He also helped to build the roadbed of every railroad in Wood County. In 1897 Mr. Pinsonneau bought 50 acres of land in Sigel Township, and for seven years subsequently resided on it engaged in farming. In 1904 he sold the farm and has since worked more or less for the city, where he has made his home. He has erected a number of dwelling-houses here and has frequently taken an active and helpful part in civic affairs. In religion he is a Catholic. Mr. Pinsonneau first assumed the responsibilities of domestic life on Dec. 25, 1875, when he was united in marriage at Centralia, this county, to Mary Akey. Their home life lasted 16 years, or until Nov. 15, 1891, when she passed away. They had six children: Josephine, now Mrs. Josephine Mabey of Wausau; John B., of St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph, deceased; Mary, wife of William Nacker of Chicago; Orabell, wife of William Fogarty of Rudolph, this county; and Charles, a farmer in Rudolph Township. On June 18, 1893, Mr. Pinsonneau married Mary R. Comeau, who died 12½ years later on Jan. 22, 1906. The children of this marriage were: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Archie Hadley of Chicago; Sophia, residing with Elizabeth in Chicago; Lucy Eva, and Richard, deceased; Genevieve, at home; and Leonard, who is serving his seventh year in the United States army. Mr. Pinsonneau has seen this community grow from a little hamlet composed of a few "shingle shanties" to a fine flourishing city of mills, factories, large and well-stocked stores and modern homes.

Charles Albert Normington, proprietor of a laundry and dry-cleaning plant in Wisconsin Rapids, employing some 20 or more people, has been for a number of years one of the prominent and successful business men of this city, and has taken a not insignificant part in promoting its development and prosperity. He was born in Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wis., Feb. 27, 1878, the youngest of the five children of James and Charlotte (Cook) Normington. The other members of the family were: Frank, now proprietor of the Normington Bros.' Laundry at Marshfield, this county; Joshua, proprietor of a similar plant at Stevens Point; John who holds a responsible position with the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. of Wisconsin Rapids; and Lottie Jane, who is the wife of William Moore of Lanoa, Wis. Charles Albert Normington up to the age of ten years resided on his parents' farm, and then accompanied them to Waukesha, where they lived for two years, at the end of which time they took up their residence in Milwaukee. He acquired his elementary education in the rural school near the home farm and later attended graded schools in Waukesha and Milwaukee. He was still young when he laid aside his school books to engage in the laundry and cleaning business in Milwaukee,

where he remained for seven years as proprietor of his own establishment. During that period he made financial progress and gained much valuable knowledge and experience. At the end of it he made a change of location to Beaver Dam, where he was in business for one year. He then sold his interests to come to Wisconsin Rapids, where he and his brothers purchased the George Richards laundry business on First Avenue South, on May 1, 1908. The business then consisted chiefly of ordinary laundry work, such as the washing of a few shirts and other articles. The Normington brothers set out to develop a larger and more complete establishment, which task they have successfully accomplished. When they first took hold of it the business employed three girls with a monthly payroll of $48.00. It now gives employment to 15 women and five men, with a monthly payroll amounting to $1,400. In the year in which the brothers came to this city they purchased the site on which their present establishment stands, and erected a new building equipped throughout with the most modern machinery and appliances used in the trade. Not a piece of the old equipment is now in use. In 1918 the firm added dry-cleaning to their business and enlarged their plant to house the new equipment. New laundry systems have been installed and the family washing business now amounts to about two tons a week, where formerly four or five family washings were all that was done. Mr. Normington is a member of the state and national Associations of Laundry Owners and Dry Cleaners; also of the Wisconsin Rapids Rotary Club and of the Elks and Masonic lodges, in the former of which he was for four and a half years exalted ruler, and it was during his administration that the new Elks Home, a fine asset to this city, was built. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which preceded the present Chamber of Commerce, chose Mr. Normington as its president, which position he held for three years; and when the association was reorganized and the Chamber of Commerce instituted in its place, he was elected as the first president of the latter institution, in which also he served three years. At the annual meeting of the Chamber in 1921 the members gave him a splendid vote of confidence for the work he had performed as presiding officer during the most trying times that its members had witnessed. In that capacity he had sacrificed many hours a week from his own business and personal affairs to promote matters of community interest. He had proved himself a good leader and able executive. Mr. Normington's chief hobby is school athletics, which he has helped to foster by many suggestions, financial support at various times and work among the players on the local teams. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the highly successful Tri-City Athletic Basket Ball Team, and it was largely through his efforts that a successful team was put on the floor in 1921. Politically he is a Republican, though not a bigoted partisan. In spite of his many business engagements, Mr. Normington manages to devote a considerable part of his time to his family and is a thorough home man in sentiment and predilection. He was married June 14, 1898, at Milwaukee, to Mattie Mabel Dettloff, who was born in Berlin, Wis., daughter of William and Margaret Dettloff. Mr. and Mrs. Normington have two children, Carl and Joyce.

Isadore P. Tiffault, president of the Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Co., a large and well equipped department store in Marshfield, was born near Quebec, Canada, June 29, 1862, son of Phillip and Anastasia (Duryea) Tiffault. The father, who was descended from the French Acadians, was a farmer and logger in Canada, and



ISADORE P. TIFFAULT

moved to the States with his family when his son Isadore was a child, locating in Collinsville, Conn., where he found employment in an axe factory. His wife Anastasia, who was of Scotch descent, died in Collinsville in 1886. In 1901 he came to Marshfield, Wis., where he made his home until his death, May 8, 1917. There were ten children in the family, of whom but three are living today, namely: Isadore P., subject of this sketch; Ella, now Mrs. George Eaton, residing in New York City; and Herbert, a resident of Balston Spa, N. Y. Isadore P. Tiffault was reared for the most part in Collinsville, Conn., where he attended the common and high schools. At the age of 14 he began business life as clerk in a general store there, in which position he remained for about four years, after which he accepted a position with the Forbes & Wallace Dry Goods Co. at Springfield, Mass., where he remained two and a half years. He then went to New York City, where he secured a position with Conklin & Chivis, dry goods merchants on Broadway, and for the next five years he was in the employ of that firm, during which time he gained a very thorough knowledge of the business. His health having become somewhat impaired, however, he returned home and for a year was not engaged in any strenuous occupation. Then, feeling ready for business again, he went to New Haven, Conn., where he worked one year for the Mally Dry Goods Co. In the summer of 1887 he came to Marshfield, just after the great fire which had destroyed most of the city, and here formed a partnership with P. J. Kraus, with whom he started a mercantile business in a board shanty on South Central Avenue, on the site now occupied by the Marshfield State Bank. This little place was occupied but a few months, however, and owing to necessity, as no other building was then available, but in October the same year the firm moved into a brick building that had been erected on the northeast corner of Second Street and South Central Avenue, where the Penney store now stands. Mr. Tiffault's partnership with Mr. Kraus was continued until the fall of 1891, at which time Mr. W. H. Kamps bought the interest of Mr. Kraus. The firm was continued under the name of Tiffault & Kamps until 1897, when an incorporation was effected and the name was changed to the Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Co., under which it has since conducted its business. At the time of incorporation the firm bought the building they now occupy at 211-213 South Central Avenue; or rather a part of it, as it was then but a one-story building. They have built an additional story and otherwise enlarged it, so that it is now a fine store building, with white glazed tile front, a spacious double entrance, modern display windows and plenty of floor space. It is a complete department store, carrying groceries, shoes, carpets, rugs, victrolas, all kinds of shelf goods, and everything for which there is a popular demand. Mr. Tiffault is president of the corporation and Mr. Kamps its secretary and treasurer. In politics Mr. Tiffault is independent; he has served for the past nine years as a member of the Marshfield school board; he was the first president of the first board of commerce of Marshfield, and the first president of the Marshfield Rotary Club. During the participation of the United States in the World War he proved his stalwart Americanism by taking an active part in patriotic work, serving as chairman of the Council of Defense for the north half of Wood County, and also as chairman of the building permit committee for the entire county. He was active in all the drives made for war purposes in Wood County, and during the Victory Loan drive he acted as chairman for the north end of the county. He also assisted

in the organization of Company I, Wisconsin National Guards, which body took an active part in the war. Besides these activities he has proved himself a public spirited citizen in various ways relating to the advancement of his city and county. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Shrine, and has served two years as master of his lodge; he was second exalted ruler of the local Elks lodge, holding that office for two years in succession; he belongs also to the Odd Fellows, Eagles, and Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen while the lodge existed at Marshfield. Mr. Tiffault was married June 6, 1889, in Marshfield, to Mattie J. Jackson, who was born at North Amherst, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1862, daughter of Michael and Annette (Gleason) Jackson, and a "Mayflower" descendant. Her father, a native of Ohio, was in business in North Amherst for many years, having settled there in 1850, and remained until his death, May 8, 1903. His wife, who was born in New York State, came to Marshfield after his death and resided with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffault, until her death, Dec. 18, 1919. Mrs. Tiffault, who was graduated from the normal school at Geneva, Ohio, subsequently taught school for eight years. She and her husband are the parents of two children: Leone B., born May 17, 1902, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School and is now a student in Downer College, Milwaukee; and Annette, born March 19, 1903, who is a student at Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wis., an institution controlled by the Episcopal church, to which the Tiffault family belong.

Ernest O. Anderson, of Wisconsin Rapids, vice president and manager of the Fridstein-Anderson Clothing Co., Inc., dealers in clothing, was born in Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., July 7, 1893, son of Nate and Emma (Oberboe) Anderson. He was educated in Wisconsin Rapids, graduating from the Lincoln High School in 1914. He then began business life in the Citizens National Bank, being employed in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper, and subsequently being promoted to the position of assistant cashier. It was while serving as such, July 23, 1918, that he left to enter the army, being assigned to the Depot Brigade, and stationed at Camp Grant; but a short time afterwards he was transferred to a Construction Division, with which he remained until his discharge from the army, March 29, 1919. For a short time after that he was with the Nekoosa State Bank. In October, 1919, Mr. Anderson became a partner in the Fridstein-Anderson Clothing Co., Inc., with whom he is now connected in the official capacity already mentioned. The concern operates a well stocked clothing store and is building up a good trade. Mr. Anderson is worshipful master of Wisconsin Rapids Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., of Wisconsin Rapids, and has advanced in Free Masonry to the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the American Legion. He was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Feb. 6, 1922, to Margaret L. Wagner, daughter of John and Louisa (Dittmore) Wagner, her parents being prosperous farmers in Seneca Township, Wood County.

Herbert F. Nason, proprietor of a well equipped cabinet and sash and door factory in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Nasonville, Wood County, Wis., March 16, 1868, son of William G. and Harriett (Renne) Nason. He was educated in the district schools of this county and began industrial life as the assistant of his father, under whom he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of 19 he entered into business as a contractor and subsequently erected many sets of farm buildings

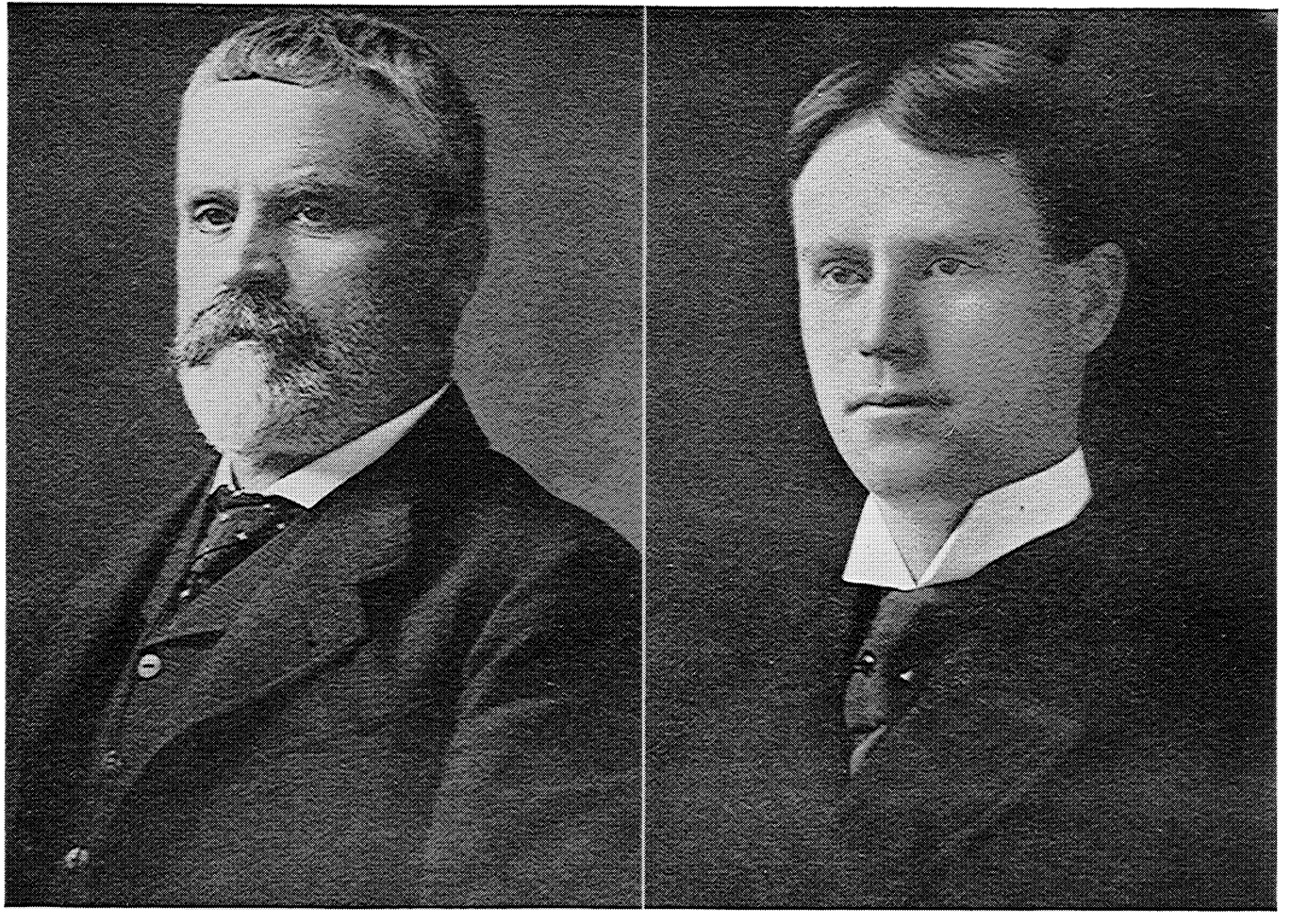
in Wood County. In 1896 Mr. Nason went to Port Edwards, where he helped to build the paper mills, after which he spent some years in travel. In 1902 he came to Wisconsin Rapids, where he followed his trade. In 1905 he rented the Sol Preston building on the west bank of the Wisconsin River and started in the business of cabinet-making and sash and door manufacture. Five years later, in 1910, he erected his present factory at No. 223 Third Avenue, a building 40 by 70 feet in ground dimensions and two stories in height. He has built up an extensive trade, having a practical monopoly of the cabinet work in the city. For 17 years he was a member of the volunteer fire department, having joined at its organization; and for one year he was supervisor on the county board from the Seventh Ward. On April 22, 1902, Mr. Nason was united in marriage with Belle Dickson, a daughter of Mrs. Nellie Dickson, and a teacher in the public schools. To them were born six children: Maxine and Maurine (twins), Jan. 22, 1903; Bertram, July 29, 1905; Renne, July 24, 1907; Kathleen, Oct. 29, 1910; and Nellie, March 30, 1913. Maxine is a teacher of first grade in the public schools of Ladysmith, and Maurine is a second grade teacher in Hanna, Wyoming.

Fred Kruger, who passed away in Wisconsin Rapids, Dec. 31, 1918, was a native of Germany, where he grew to manhood and married Augusta Schultz. In August, 1871, he came with his family to the United States, and for a year or two they resided in Chicago. In 1873 they came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., where Mr. Kruger found work on the Green Bay & Western Railway, then recently constructed. Later he became a section foreman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, being subsequently promoted to the position of superintendent of road building. He followed that work until 1900, in which year he retired and took up his residence in Wisconsin Rapids. Here his wife died Nov. 1, 1912, and after that event he lived with his son, Charles F., until his own death. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kruger were the parents of eight children: Mary, residing in St. Paul, Minn.; Charles F., of Wisconsin Rapids; Herman C., employed in a paper mill at Appleton, Wis.; Matilda, wife of Albert Gross of Wisconsin Rapids; Emma, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Edna, a teacher in Duluth, Minn.; Grace, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Ella, now Mrs. Edward Wagner, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles F. Kruger, president and manager of the Wood County Grocery, of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Germany, Dec. 2, 1870, son of Fred and Augusta (Schultz) Kruger. He accompanied his parents to America in 1871, as a babe, and was brought by them to Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., in 1873. Here when he was older he attended school and was graduated from the Centralia High School in 1887. For several years subsequently he worked as a clerk in stores, and later obtained an interest in the Johnson-Hill Co., and a managing position in their store, which he held until January, 1919. The Wood County Grocery Co. had been organized near the close of the year 1918, and Mr. Kruger now became its president, and after selling his interests in the Johnson & Hill Co., he gave his entire time to the grocery company, of which he is now the manager. He has placed the concern on a high plane of prosperity and it now controls a large volume of business. The Johnson & Hill Co. also owes much of its great success to his efforts. He had much to do with the construction of its present building, which

is one of the largest department store buildings in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Kruger had been a good worker for the interests of the city and has helped to get a number of new industries started here. He served two terms—in 1918 and 1919—as president of the Merchants Manufacturing Association, which is a branch of the Association of Commerce. In January, 1922, he organized the Wisconsin Rapids Retail Merchants Association, and is now acting as its chairman. He also organized a Business Men's Credit Bureau, which developed from the Merchants' Association. Mr. Kruger is a very active man in the business world, always trying to do something to improve or strengthen the organization of the mercantile interests of the city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Milwaukee, besides being fraternally affiliated with the local lodges of the United Commercial Travelers, the T. P. A., the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which last mentioned he is a charter member. Religiously he is affiliated with the Christian Science Church. Mr. Kruger was married June 1, 1910, in Wisconsin Rapids, to Sadie Higgs, daughter of George and Sarah (Harris) Higgs, the father being a native of England. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kruger have a fine home at No. 700 Third Street South.

Benjamin G. Eggert, a member of the firm of B. G. Eggert Land Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., was born in Cape Colony, South Africa, March 2, 1869, son of the Rev. J. F. S. Eggert and Anne (Edwards) Eggert. The father was a native of Germany, and the mother a native of England. The Rev. J. F. S. Eggert was sent to Africa as a missionary and there married Miss Anne (Dendy) Edwards, a missionary's daughter in South Africa, who was related to Queen Victoria. Rev. and Mrs. Eggert spent 20 years of their married life in Southern Africa as missionaries and were close friends of Dr. and Mrs. Livingston, Rev. Eggert accompanying Dr. Livingston on several of his trips. They left Africa in the year of 1869, via sail boat (being on the water eight weeks), coming to the United States and settling in the state of Illinois, following the ministry until his death in June, 1889. There was born to this union nine children, of whom eight are living, and of which seven were born in Africa. Benjamin G. Eggert in early boyhood took up agriculture, operating his father's farm for several years, and engaged in the real estate business in the year 1895, locating many Illinois families and interesting investors in Iowa lands, when up to the year of 1902 Mr. Eggert became interested in Wisconsin undeveloped marsh lands, and moved with his family to Wisconsin Rapids (Grand Rapids) in November, 1904, opening a real estate office in the firm name of Eggert & Pratt Land Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1909 since which time Mr. Eggert has conducted the business alone under the name of B. G. Eggert Land Co. He has considerable land interest in what is known as the Buena Vista marsh or the Portage County Drainage District. These lands were formerly practically worthless, and now sell for $40 to $60 per acre without buildings, and $75 to $100 per acre improved farms. Mr. Eggert has located and interested many Illinois and Iowa people in Wood and Portage County lands and is a firm believer that Wisconsin lands will advance considerably in the near future. He was married at Flanagan, Ill., to Ida May Horrie, daughter of Geo. W. and Amanda (Hopwood) Horrie. Mr. and Mrs. Eggert are the parents of five children, all girls: Alma L. (Eggert) Damon, Bernice J. (Eggert) Karberg, Cecile M.



WILLIAM H. RODDIS — HAMILTON RODDIS

(Eggert) Natwick, Francis Z. (Eggert) Davidson, and Jeanne Elizabeth Eggert, the latter residing at home with her parents. The family are connected religiously with the Congregational Church.

Patrick Flanagan, formerly for many years a merchant in Vesper, this county, but now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Ireland, Nov. 7, 1839, son of Patrick and Katherine (Havehan) Flanagan. He attended school in his native land, and in 1850 came to America with his parents, who first settled in Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Subsequently they moved to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where they spent the rest of their lives. Their son Patrick continued his school studies for awhile in Pennsylvania and worked on his parents' farm. When as a young man he left home he first found work in tanneries in Pennsylvania, but after awhile he came to Wisconsin, and locating in Menasha, became an employee of the Price & Doty furniture factory there. In 1857 he became manager of the firm's branch factory at New London, Wis., where he remained one year, when the firm sold that plant and he returned to the main factory. In 1866 he started to learn the trade of pail making and after that he worked in the pail factory at De Pere, Wis., until 1882. Then in company with James Hiles he came to Wood County and located in Dexterville, where there was a pail factory in which Mr. Flanagan worked until it closed up. In 1885 he went to Vesper, this county, where he opened a store which he carried on subsequently for 13 years. He also served as postmaster there under President Cleveland's second administration. In 1898 Mr. Flanagan retired from business, but continued to reside in Vesper until June, 1920, when he came to Wisconsin Rapids. In 1886 he bought a small tract of land near Vesper which he platted into village lots and sold some years later. He was one of the most prominent men of that village for 35 years. Mr. Flanagan was married Nov. 23, 1862, at Appleton, Wis., to Mary J. Hughes, who died Feb. 3, 1908, after a happy married life of 46 years. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan became the parents of eight children: John, custodian at the court house, Wisconsin Rapids; Nellie, also residing in this city with her father; Mary, William, Katherine and Julia, who are deceased; Patrick, manager of the Westfield and Fall River lumber yards, residing in Gratiot, Wis.; and Edward, custodian at the First National Bank, Wisconsin Rapids. The Flanagans are members of the Catholic Church.

William Henry Roddis, who for a number of years was a prominent manufacturer and business man of Marshfield, and whose character as a citizen, public official and high-minded christian gentleman was one of which the city had reason to be proud, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1844, son of Thomas and Mary (Stout) Roddis. When he was four years old his parents came west, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was reared and educated, finally graduating from the Milwaukee Academy. His entry into the business world was made as a bookkeeper, after that he was employed for a while as a cashier, and then entered into the real estate business. In 1894 he came with his family to Marshfield and bought out the Hatteberg Veneer Factory located in the east end of town. Within the next 25 years he developed this business into one of the largest industries of its kind in this country. It is now owned by the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., of which he was president, and in addition to its plant here the company has a large sawmill at Park Falls, Wis. Mr. Roddis died at his residence in Marshfield Nov. 6, 1920.

For years he had been one of Marshfield's most prominent and esteemed citizens, alike in business, social and religious circles. He had served the city several terms as alderman and had also been its mayor, in public affairs showing capacity, integrity and sound Americanism. In business matters his relations with his customers and employees were founded on justice not unmixed with generosity. He always held that every employee deserved from his employer encouragement and generous aid in order to develop the best that was in him, and this principle he lived up to, winning the esteem and even affection of those who worked for him. He was ever ready to help those in need or distress or advise those in a quandary. In his relations with his customers the benefit of every legitimate doubt was always given to the patron. He was an ardent lover of his country, a true patriot, and during the World War his plant was used to help the cause of humanity. For 26 years Mr. Roddis was senior warden of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, and he was one of the most prominent laymen of Episcopal Church circles in Wisconsin, doing much to advance this branch of Christ's kingdom on earth. While living in Milwaukee he was vestryman and Sunday school superintendent at All Saints' Cathedral, and through his efforts St. Edmund's Mission in that city was established. He was a member of the Board of Missions, also of the board in charge of the nation-wide campaign, and a trustee of Nashota Theological Seminary at Nashota, Wis. His zeal in church work was rewarded with the highest honors in the council of the church in general; four times he was elected as delegate to the general convention, and when he died, prominent churchmen from nearly every institution and parish in this part of the state were present at his funeral. Mr. Roddis was married at Mendham, N. J., 1874, to Sarah Louise Denton, daughter of Jonas and Frances (Leddel) Denton, of Mendham, N. J. To Mr. and Mrs. Roddis were born a son, Hamilton, and a daughter, Frances the latter now residing with her mother in the beautiful home of the family at 810 East Fourth Street, Marshfield.

David Baker, a pioneer of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) was born in Orleans County, New York, in 1812, son of Solomon Baker and wife. The father, who was of English descent, was a tradesman who also served as a soldier in the War of 1812-15. He had five sons and two daughters. David, on growing to manhood, married Elizabeth Kline, a native of Strassburg, Germany, and daughter of George Kline. In 1837, soon after his marriage, he left his native place, and, taking the boat at Olean Point, proceeded down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to the Mississippi, and then up that river to New Boston, Ill., where he landed and remained subsequently for two years. At the end of that time he came to Wisconsin, driving with an ox team, by the way of Galena, Mineral Point and Portage to the site of the present Wisconsin Rapids. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife and two children, Lavina and Jennie; also by his wife's mother, Elizabeth Kline, and by other members of the Kline family, namely, William, Susan, Carl and Leah. The journey seems to have been performed in a leisurely manner, or the roads were bad or not in evidence, as it occupied three months. George Kline, Mrs. David Baker's brother, had preceded them and erected the first mill on the site of Grand Rapids, it being located on the west bank of the river. Some years later, in 1849, he joined the rush of gold seekers to California, from which expedition he never returned, probably meeting the fate of so many who made that dangerous journey. David Baker on arriving at Grand Rapids secured 57 acres

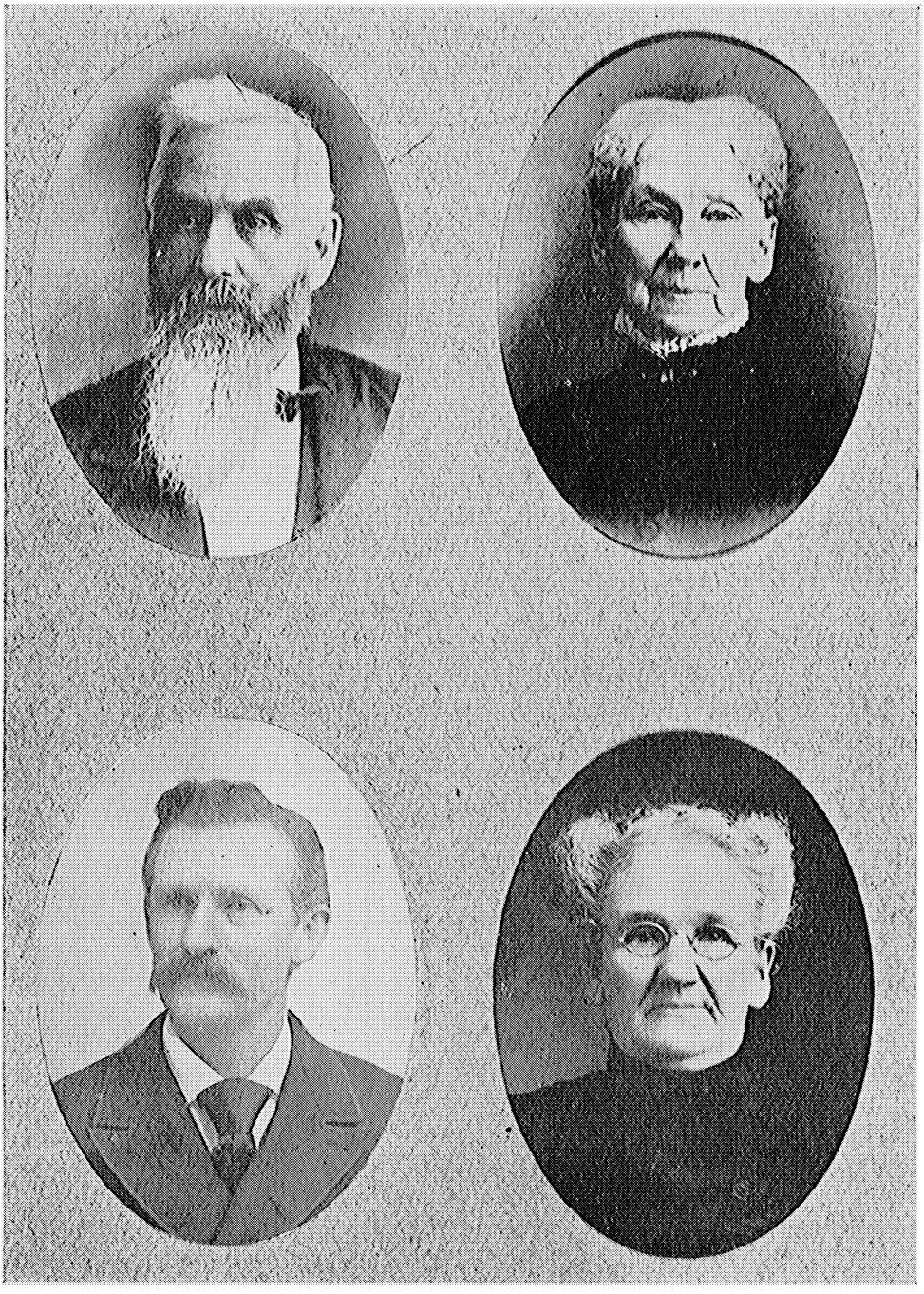
of land, situated on what is now the West Side (formerly Centralia), and there he built a log cabin. The Klines got land on the east side, where the court house is now located, the latter having been built on land that was owned by George Kline. David Baker spent the rest of his life at Grand Rapids and saw the city build up and expand. He was to some extent engaged in the timber and shingle business, which he carried on in connection with farming. He became a prominent citizen and at times held local office. He and his wife had a family of 12 children, namely: Lavina, Jane, Rachel, Susan, Esther, Fannie, John, Henry, George W., Charles O., David and Carl. Of these children Charles O. and George W. served as soldiers in the Civil War. David (the father) died in 1880 at the age of 68 years. His wife Elizabeth, who was born in 1816, died in 1890 at the age of 74. They were worthy people whose lot was cast for the most part in the formative period of our country's history, and whose experiences, regarded now by their descendants in the light of romance, were doubtless viewed by themselves as very matter of fact as well as being hard and trying.

George W. Baker, Sr., formerly a well known business man of Grand Rapids, at one time mayor of the city, and a Civil War veteran, now deceased, was a native of this place, having been born Nov. 26, 1843, in a log house near the west bank of the Wisconsin River, son of David and Elizabeth (Kline) Baker, and he continued for 70 years to be a resident of Grand Rapids except for the period of four years that he spent in the army. He was not quite 18 years of age when he enlisted in October, 1861, and became a member of Co. G, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His subsequent military service took him through some of the most exciting battles and events of the war. He was with Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and witnessed the surrender of that Confederate stronghold, and was afterwards with the army of General Sherman at the battle of Atlanta, and on the march to the sea. In the latter movement he belonged to the special detail of mounted infantry whose duty was to forage on the country for supplies, and who from their free and easy manners and nondescript appearance as they returned to camp loaded with hams, bacon, chickens, and other welcome produce that they had lifted from the yards, barns and smokehouses of Southern mansions were generally known as "Sherman's Bummers." Mr. Baker so thoroughly entered into the spirit of these raids, as well as into the more serious duties of a soldier that his comrades used to say "he never missed a fight or a meal whenever there was anything of that kind in sight." It may be added that he never received a wound from rebel bullets. On the conclusion of the war he took part in the Grand Review of the victorious armies in Washington. After his return home he was married in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Elizabeth Warren, who was born in New York State, daughter of Marcus C. and Nancy (Logan) Warren. He then turned his attention to farming in Rudolph Township, which occupation he followed until he became the first superintendent of the county poor farm. That position he held until 1888, in which year he bought the M. C. Warren furniture and undertaking business at Grand Rapids, which he conducted until 1903. He then closed out his business with the view of retiring, and for some years led a life of comparative leisure. Then, in 1907, in order to start his son in business, he organized the firm of Geo. W. Baker & Son, and the old business was reestablished. As a prominent and public spirited citizen he was widely known and at various times held offices of trust and responsibility. He

served as mayor of Grand Rapids, also as alderman, and was poor commissioner of Wood County for several years. As a citizen, neighbor and friend he was held in high esteem. The only secret order with which he was connected was the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was an active member of the local post and always ready to extend the hand of welcome to an old comrade or soldier. His death on Oct. 9, 1913, was a loss to the community. He and his wife were the parents of four children: George W., Jr., now an active business man of Wisconsin Rapids, his father's old town under a new name; Nellie, now Mrs. N. J. Ratelle of Rudolph, Wis.; Ella, who was the wife of W. C. Martin of Ritzville, Wash., and died March 10, 1920; and Addie, who died April 7, 1910, at the home of her parents.

Marcus C. Warren, father of Mrs. George W. Baker, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1813. In 1827 his father moved with his family to Steuben County, that state, where Marcus lived for a number of years. In 1841 Marcus married Nancy Logan and subsequently continued to reside in the East until the spring of 1856, when he came alone to Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., being joined in the fall of the same year by his family. Here he founded the Warren Furniture & Undertaking business, his son Clarence subsequently becoming his partner. It was successfully conducted by him and his son until 1888, when it was sold to his son-in-law, George W. Baker. Mr. Warren served for seven years as assessor, was for two years county clerk, and deputy county clerk for eight years. They were the parents of two children: Elizabeth and Clarence S., the former of whom became the wife of George W. Baker. Clarence S. Warren was born Dec. 17, 1843, and came with his mother and sister to Grand Rapids in 1856. On Sept. 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of service Aug. 10, 1865. While in the army he was neither sick nor wounded but always ready for duty. He was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Mary I. Searl of Grand Rapids, who was born in Blackhawk, Iowa, in 1843 and came with her parents to Grand Rapids in 1846, the family being among the earliest settlers of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Warren had five children: Walton, Marcus C., George L., Robert E. and Clarence L.

George W. Baker, Jr., of Wisconsin Rapids, head of the undertaking business which was established by his grandfather many years ago, was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., now Wisconsin Rapids, Oct. 18, 1881, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Warren) Baker. He acquired his education in the local schools, and at the age of 18 entered the furniture and undertaking business operated by his father on the corner of Oak and Second Streets. In 1901 his father gave him an interest in the business, and in 1907 George W., Jr., went to Milwaukee and took a course in embalming, his father having in that year reestablished the business after a retirement of several years. After the father's death in 1913 he took over the entire business, amd operated it in both branches until 1915, when he closed out the furniture department and made it an undertaking establishment exclusively. The present offices are at No. 106 Third Street. This business now managed by a representative of the third generation is one of the oldest in Wood County. Mr. Baker takes a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the city, which he does his best to promote whenever opportunity arises. He is fraternally affiliated with the Eagles, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Elks. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.



MR. AND MRS. MARCUS C. WARREN
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. BAKER, SR.

George W. Baker, Jr., was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Dec. 5, 1901, to Elizabeth Sweeney, who was born in California, March 24, 1881, daughter of John and Anna (Holbach) Sweeney. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of five children, who were born as follows: George R., Oct. 8, 1902; Vilas W., June 21, 1904; Donald L., Aug. 30, 1907; Elizabeth, Oct. 18, 1909; and Alice, March 7, 1914.

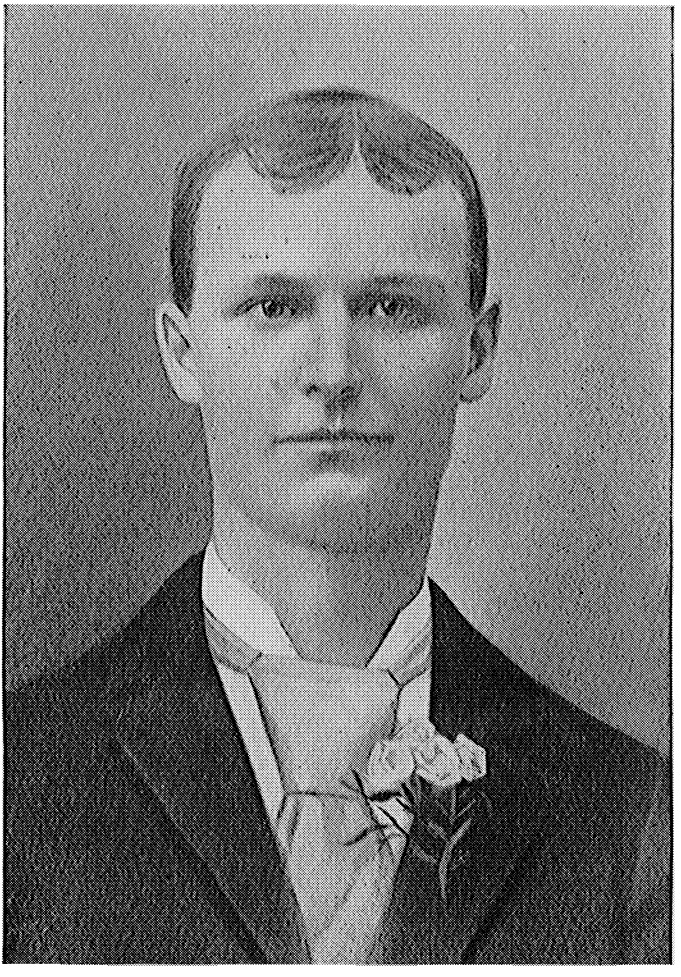
William H. Getts, of Wisconsin Rapids, justice of the peace, a veteran of the Civil War, and a pioneer of Wood County, was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Penn., June 11, 1845. His parents were Conrad and Sarah Ann (Kuntz) Getts, both natives of that state. The father was of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and the family name was originally spelled Getz. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Getts, with their family, removed to Wisconsin, locating first in Oregon, Dane County, whence not long after they removed to Lake View, Dane County, where in 1849 Conrad Getts built a store. This he conducted until 1856, in which year his wife, Sarah Ann, died, aged 33 years. He then bought a farm, but in 1859 built a larger store at Lake View, being assisted in the double enterprise by his son William H., who for awhile was associated with him in his business affairs. In 1861, on account of ill health, Conrad Getts retired from farm work, and about the same time William H. went to work as a farm laborer at wages of $10.50 a month. On the last day of December, 1863, the latter nearly lost his life from exposure to the extremely cold weather which lasted for several days. The father, Conrad, spent the rest of his life at Lake View, where he finally died at the advanced age of over 92 years. He had been twice married. By his first wife, Sarah Ann, already mentioned, he had seven children, of whom William H. was the first born. The others in order of birth were George M., Flora, Charles, John, Lynford and Josiah. All are still living except Josiah, who was murdered in Kansas. George M., like William H., served in the Civil War. Conrad Getts married for his second wife Mrs. Lena Miller, by whom he had four children, Jacob, Eugene, Della and Mary. On Jan. 25, 1863, William H. Getts enlisted at Madison, Wisconsin, in Company H, 31st Wisconsin Infantry. He was then under 18 years of age. He joined his regiment as a recruit at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and went thence to Duck River, the command being scattered in order to guard the Chattanooga railway. About the first of May Mr. Getts' regiment was sent to Nashville to guard prisoners, and from there in June he was sent as part of a squad to escort Union deserters to their commands at Tullahoma. On his arrival there he met a squad of Union soldiers with four rebel bushwhackers in custody. On asking them what they were going to do, they replied that they were "going to take the butternuts into the woods and give them a furlough." The same night on his return to Nashville he took part in a skirmish with rebel bushwhackers, at Athens, Alabama, the action taking place about midnight. Private Getts was made a corporal on the field at Murfreesboro, Tenn. About the first of May, 1864, his regiment was assigned to the 20th Army Corps, under the command of General Sherman, in February, 1864, and on the night of July 17, 1864, the train by which his regiment was journeying to the front was derailed by bushwhackers at or near Kingston, Ga., and the captain and lieutenant of Co. H, with ten men were injured and one killed. Mr. Getts was riding on a freight car on the top of which a lot of army supplies were loaded. When the train left the track it tipped over, throwing Mr. Getts with others down an embankment; the top of the car

was burst open and fell on top of him, which severely injured his chest and spine, in addition to which his right leg was fractured below the knee and the bone broken. He was so badly hurt that he was unconscious for two weeks, and was in the hospital at Kingston, Ga., until after the evacuation of Atlanta. After it was possible to move him he was sent to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville, where on Oct. 26, 1864, for the first time since his accident, he was able to assume an upright position. When he had recovered sufficiently to be good for anything, he was placed in charge of the dining-room of the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. In December, 1864, he was a witness of the fight at Nashville, which was the time Gen. Hood of the Confederate army sent word to the Union army that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Nashville. Mr. Getts left the city of Nashville on Jan. 18, 1865, to rejoin his regiment at Savannah, Ga., going from there by rail to New York, then by the U. S. Steamer Ajax to Savannah, which city had then lately been taken by General Sherman's army. He found his regiment about 20 miles from the city and with it found his old comrades, who had hardly expected to see him again. He was still in poor health, having left Nashville contrary to the orders of the physician. He was made orderly sergeant of his company and was on the march from Savannah to Bentonville. He also took part in the fighting at Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and was subsequently at Raleigh, N. C., when General Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman and saw the surrender on the day that President Lincoln was assassinated he was in camp at Raleigh. On May 23, -24, 1865, he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, receiving a final discharge at Madison, Wis., July 20, 1865. He had the command of his company on its return home and was entitled to the rank of second lieutenant, but did not receive his commission as the war had closed. After arriving home Mr. Getts worked on his father's farm until the spring of 1866, when he started out for the southern part of the state, where he worked on a farm for two months. He then went west, was in Denver in July, 1866, and then traveled about, turning east again, and stopping at different places until he arrived at Centralia, now Wisconsin Rapids on October 11, 1866, with so little cash capital that, after paying his hotel bill he had but $1.15 left. The next day he secured a job in a sawmill at $30 a month with board and washing included, which he regarded as very good pay and felt quite rejoiced. At that time there were but two stores here and a hotel or boarding house on the west side of the river. The outskirts were wild and there were no roads nor bridges, and where the Citizens National Bank now stands the ground was so marshy that horses and cattle would mire. The first new store building was erected in 1879 where the Madison pool hall now stands by a Frenchman named Geo. A. Corriveau. The firm with which Mr. Getts had obtained work was the Garrison Mill Co. During the winter of 1866-67 he cooked in the woods for the loggers, and in the spring worked on the drive. The next summer and fall he worked in the harvest fields, and in the following winter cooked for a camp of 32 men. In the spring of 1868 he entered the employ of Matthews & Herschleb, wagon-makers, for whom he worked two years. Then from 1870 to the spring of 1872 he rented and operated the shop on his own account. At the end of that time he sold out to Read Moore, for whom he went to work, and, being a good painter, was placed in charge of the painting department. In 1874 Mr. Getts went to Nebraska, where he tried farm-

ing, but he found the grasshoppers too much to contend against, and he returned to Wisconsin with empty pockets, and in November, 1865, went to work again at his old job with Mr. Moore, with whom he remained as boss of the paint shop until 1895. In 1880 he had been elected justice of the peace, which office he held for 22 years, and for eight years during the time he sold school supplies. In 1880 he opened a justice office, over which he presided until 1903, when he retired. After that he was in the wagon business 13 years as salesman for the F. Mackinnon Manufacturing Co., and for two years after that did little on account of illness. In the spring of 1918 he resumed his former occupation as justice, and still occupies that office, his term being due to expire in 1923. Mr. Getts has been commander of Wood County Post, G. A. R., for five years, and adjutant 24 years, besides acting as chaplain one year and serving in minor offices. William H. Getts was married June 11, 1870, to Sarah M. Page, who was born at Belvidere, Ill., July, 1847, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orin Page. Her father was a Civil War veteran who served with the 8th Wisconsin Battery. Mr. and Mrs. Getts have had four children: Grace E., who died in 1903; Minnie A., who is superintendent of the emergency hospital at Milwaukee; Guy B., who married Mamie Babcock of Wausau, Wis., and is in the oil business at Ranger, Texas; and Ray C., who married Mabel Bliss of Wisconsin Rapids, and resides in Battle Creek, Mich.

John Nilles, who is prominently engaged in the retail harness business in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Germany, March 8, 1867, son of Joseph and Margaret (Jackels) Nilles. The parents came to the United States from Germany in 1874, landing at New York, and coming west directly to Calumet County, Wisconsin, where they took a homestead which Joseph Nilles subsequently developed into a fine farm. There he died in 1915, and there his wife is still residing with her son Matthew. They had in all ten children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Matthew, residing in Calumet County; Anna now Mrs. Matt Jackels of Chilten, Wis.; John, of Wisconsin Rapids; Nicholas, now in North Dakota; Katie, wife of Nick Britton; Mary, wife of John Averdick of Florence, Mich.; Margaret, wife of Anton Baer, of Hilbert, Wis. The family are members of the Catholic Church. John Nilles in his boyhood attended district school in Calumet County, Wisconsin, and also worked on the home farm. When about 15 years old he went to work in a harness shop at Hilbert, Wis., in order to learn the business, of which in the course of several years he gained a good mastery. After that he opened a shop of his own there, which he operated for eight years. In 1906 he moved to Gresham, Wis., where he conducted a shop for four years. In 1910 he came to Grand Rapids, and opened a retail harness shop in the building now occupied by the Cozy Cafe. There he remained until the Johnson & Hill building was completed, at which time he moved into the building they had vacated at No. 339 Grand Avenue. Here he is successfully conducting what is now the largest retail harness shop in Wood County. He is a member of the Catholic Church and also of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Nilles was married April 2, 1894, to Mary Baer, of Hilbert, Wis., who was born Jan. 29, 1875, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Thiel) Baer. He and his wife are the parents of six children: Michael C., born Dec. 30, 1894, who works for his father; Anna, born May 18, 1897, now Mrs. Joseph Nash of Wisconsin Rapids; Mayme and Mattie (twins), born Dec. 21, 1901; Mildred, born Dec. 12, 1911; and Ralph, born Feb. 11, 1916.

Otto T. Scharmann, recently deceased, but for many years a partner in the well known firm of Lang & Scharmann, operating a foundry and machine shop in Marshfield, was a widely known and honored citizen. He was born at Rubicon, in Herman Township, Dodge County, Wis., Nov. 11, 1866, son of Henry and Caroline (Weber) Scharmann. Both parents were born in Hessig, Darmstadt, Germany. They were married in Herman Township, Dodge County, Wis., April 12, 1859, and soon afterwards settled on a farm there. After nearly ten years of married life, Mrs. Caroline Scharmann died on the farm Aug. 26, 1869, and on Dec. 6, 1870, Henry Scharmann married for his second wife Elizabeth Brost of the same township, who was born in Germany, April 5, 1845. She died April 28, 1879, without issue. The children of Mr. Scharmann's first marriage, to Caroline Weber, were: Marietta E., born Nov. 11, 1861, now Mrs. George Zettler of Marshfield; Anna M., born April 7, 1864, now deceased; Otto T. of Marshfield, now deceased; Elizabeth Caroline Marie, born Oct. 18, 1867, who is the wife of Anton Moultrie of New London, Wis.; and Bertha Rosanna Amelia, born Aug. 11, 1869, now deceased. Otto T. Scharmann had very limited educational advantages, attending an English school for only six months. In 1880, when he was 14, his father, who in the previous year had lost his second wife, came with the children to Marshfield, settling on wild land in Marshfield Township, two miles east of town. There he built a log house and in time developed a farm with a fairly good set of buildings. When Otto T. was 19 years old his father released him from any further work on the farm and allowed him to start in for himself, and thereupon he went to Hartford, Dodge County, where for a year he worked at the carpenter's trade, for a man named David Burnett. He then returned to Marshfield and until 1886 worked for the Upham Manufacturing Company, being employed for awhile in the furniture department and later becoming night fireman in the boiler-room. In the great fire which occurred in June, 1887, the Upham plant was destroyed, and during the rest of that summer Mr. Scharmann found plenty to do as a carpenter helping to rebuild the town. After the Upham plant had been rebuilt Mr. Scharmann resumed his former position with the concern, and soon afterwards was advanced to that of night engineer and given full charge of the machinery and dynamos in the city lighting plant, which was operated by the company. In October, 1891, he left that concern and bought an interest in the Lang & Christenson machine shop on South Cedar Street, and later he bought Mr. Christenson's interest, the firm becoming Lang & Scharmann. Within a short time they outgrew the Cedar Street business, and, buying some lots on West South Depot Street, erected a brick shop 30 by 90 feet in size. Later they added the foundry business and erected an addition, 40 by 50 feet, to accommodate the needs of that department. A brick garage 60 by 90 feet, was built in 1908, and a general machine shop, foundry, and auto-repairing business was developed, which is still carried on. Mr. Scharmann was the inventor of the automatic water pump for Ford cars, which has since become very popular, the Lang & Scharmann shops at present turning out 75 per day. In 1902 Lang & Scharmann, in association with Emil Kliner, bought out the Williams hardware business, located at No. 210 South Central Avenue, in a building owned by the Hon. W. H. Upham, the building being also purchased, and until 1916 the hardware business was operated under the style of Kliner, Lang & Scharmann. Mr. Kliner then retired from the firm, on



OTTO T. SCHARMANN

which the stock was sold and the building remodeled into a moving-picture house known as the Trio Theatre, Mr. Scharmann becoming secretary of the Trio Theater Co. He was also a stockholder in the American State Bank, the Peoples Gas Co. and the Peoples Baking Co., and a member of the Water and Light Commission. For 12 years he served as a member of the Marshfield Volunteer Fire Department. Politically he was a Republican and fraternally an Elk. His earthly life came to a sudden close on Jan. 24, 1922. He had previously had two attacks of apoplexy, and the third, which occurred immediately on his return from the Trio Theatre with his wife, proved fatal. He had driven their car home and was about to house it in the garage when the seizure occurred. Mr. Scharmann was respected by his fellow citizens as a man who had come to the fore through ability, industry and integrity, one whose word could always be relied on and whose life and example made the world a better place to live in. Of a kind, sympathetic nature, he made many friends and proved a friend to all; and in his home life he was a loving husband and a cherished father. The immense throng of people that followed his remains to their last resting-place and the many beautiful flowers contributed by relatives and friends evidenced the respect in which he was held by all. Mr. Scharmann was married May 15, 1894, to Bertha M. Kuethe, who was born in Menasha, Wis., Oct. 6, 1869, daughter of Fred and Augusta (Friske) Kuethe, her parents being natives of Germany, who later settled in Marathon County, Wis., near Marathon City. They are both dead, the father having passed away in 1896 and the mother in May, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Scharmann were the parents of four children, all now living, as follows: Alice M., born March 6, 1895; Lorna E., born Jan. 11, 1897; Karleanne A., born Sept. 17, 1899; and Dorothy M., born Nov. 24, 1902. Alice M., a graduate of Marshfield High School in 1913, and in 1914 graduated from the Johnson School of Music at Minneapolis, is now Mrs. George Schiefelbein of Madison. Lorna E. was graduated from the commercial department of the Marshfield High School in the class of 1914 and is now Mrs. Walter Zettler of Mankato, Minn., private secretary to C. E. Blodgett. Karleanne A., a graduate of the Marshfield High School in the class of 1918, was graduated in 1921 as a trained nurse from St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Minn., and is now living in Elko, Nevada. Dorothy M. was graduated from the Marshfield High School in the class of 1920 and from the Stevens Point Normal School in 1922 and is now teaching at Stevens Point. The family are Lutherans in religion. The family residence, a fine modern structure, is at No. 908 South Cedar Street.

Emil C. Pors, who has long been a prominent figure in Marshfield's legal profession, was born March 14, 1860, at Port Washington, Wis., son of William A. and Ida (Heinemann) Pors, The father was born in Prussia, Nov. 17, 1827, and the mother in Germany, July 6, 1838. The father came to America in 1849, coming direct to Wisconsin; the mother coming from Germany ten years later, and stopping with her brother in New York City. They were married in New York March 22, 1859. William A. Pors previously had studied law in New England, and had been admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1853. After his marriage he returned to Port Washington, was admitted to the bar there, and entered the practice of law, remaining in Port Washington until 1890. He died in Marshfield May 24, 1910, having practiced law here with his son, the subject of this sketch, since removing from Port Washington. The son, Emil, an only child, after at-

tending school in Port Washington and the College of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown, Wis., began the study of law, first in his father's office and later in the office of Weisbrod and Harshaw, of Oshkosh, Wis. He was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar March 24, 1881. After following his profession one year in St. Paul, Minn., and three years in West Bend, Wis., he came to Marshfield, Sept. 6, 1886, and entered into partnership with John F. Cole. A year later he opened an office of his own in Marshfield. In the fire of 1887 his office was destroyed, with all his equipment. Undaunted, he opened another in a small shanty in the street, quarters in sharp contrast to the beautiful suite he now occupies in the Marshfield State Bank building. He was married June 27, 1888, to Hattie E. Miller, a daughter of Charles H. and Martha E. (Wightman) Miller, of West Bend, Wis., in which city Mrs. Pors was born Jan. 9, 1867. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in the United States. Her family came west from New York at an early day, settling first at Ann Arbor, Mich., and coming to Wisconsin in territorial days. Her grandfather Wightman cleared the land on which Ann Arbor University now stands. Neither of her parents are now surviving. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pors: Millie, April 26, 1889, who only lived four years; and William E. and Charles M., twins, born April 19, 1891. Both the boys are graduates of the Marshfield High School. William graduated in law from the University of Wisconsin, class of 1917, and is now district attorney for Washburn County, Wis. In the World War he served 17 months in France as a lieutenant in the 32nd Division. He was married in June, 1921, to Dolores Curran; they have a daughter, Martha Elizabeth. They reside at Shell Lake, Washburn County, Wis. Charles, after receiving his degree in letters and science from Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis., taught school for two years at Sparta, Wis. Having read law in his father's office, he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar April 5, 1918, and entered into partnership with his father. Though rejected for oversea service in the World War, he served his country as sergeant in the Air-Craft Production branch, being stationed in Chicago. He was married June 2, 1919, to Miss Anne Person, born June 14, 1897, at Hastings, Minn., a daughter of A. J. and Christine Person, now of Sparta, Wis. They have a daughter, Christine Harriet. He has a comfortable home at 210 W. Sixth St., Marshfield. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the B. P. O. E., both of Marshfield. The father, Mr. Emil Pors, served as district attorney of Wood County for two terms, as county judge for one term, and as city attorney for Marshfield for several years. During the World War he was county food administrator, and was also prominent in Liberty Loan campaigns, being chairman for the northern half of Wood County. He is independent in politics. The family are affiliated with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Pors is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and owns a beautiful home at 308 East Second Street, where he resides with his wife and widowed mother.

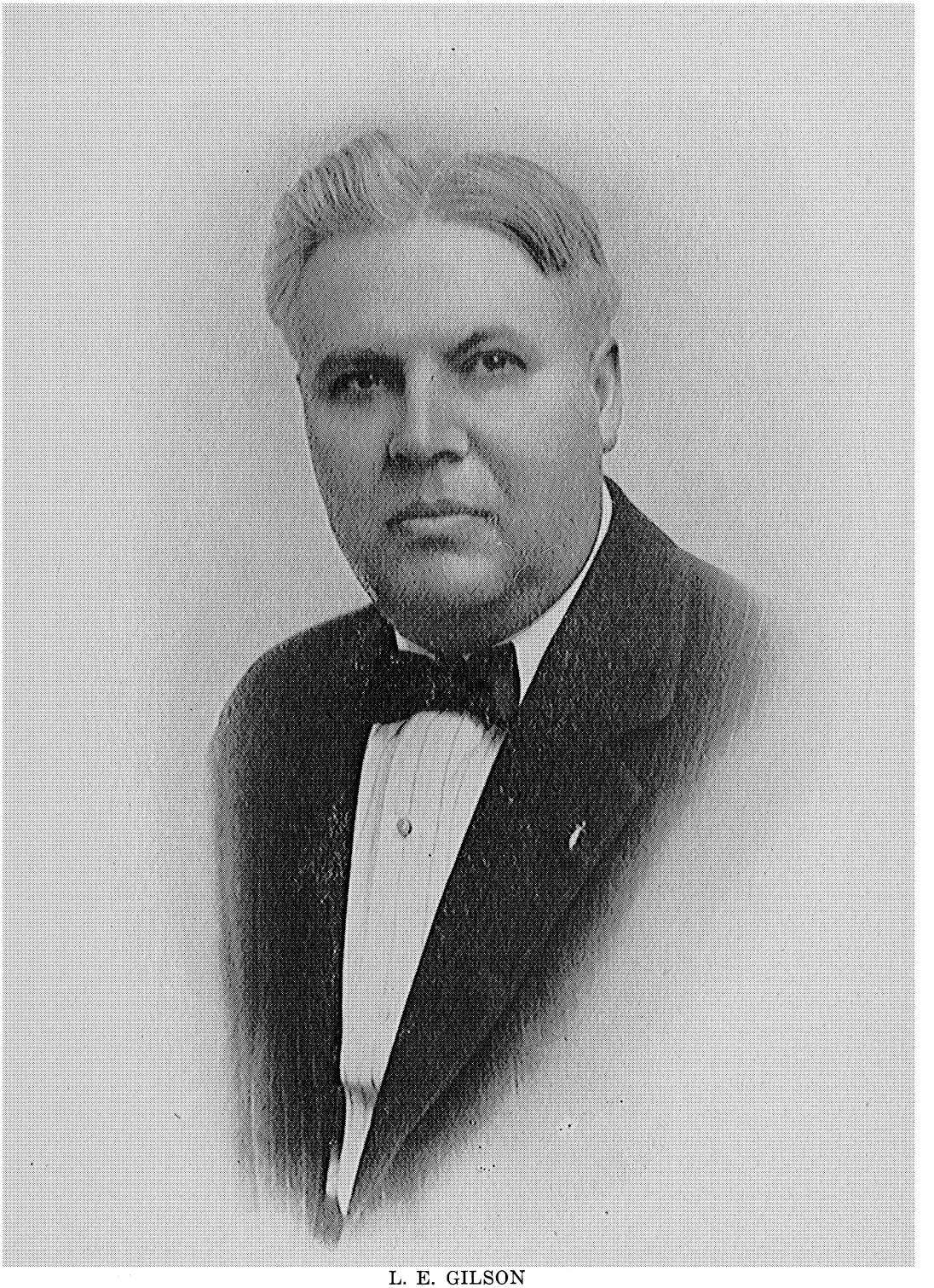
John H. Cundy, cashier of the Cloverland State Bank at Marshfield, was born July 27, 1882, in Marquette County, Mich., son of James H. and Anna J. (Hill) Cundy. Both parents were born in England, the father June 29, 1853, and the mother July 4, 1853; they came to the United States in their youth, and were married at Republic, Mich., January, 1871; they were subsequently for many years residents of Champion, Mich. The father died at Chicago, Dec. 13, 1916, the mother at Iron Mountain, Mich., May 8, 1907. They were the parents of ten

children: Jennie G., now Mrs. William G. Symons, of Duluth, Minn.; Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Nicholas Richards; James H., living at Sacramento, Calif.; Joseph J., of Chicago, Ill.; William G., a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; John, subject of this sketch; and Oscar R., living in Chicago. John H. Cundy was reared at Champion, Mich.; he graduated from the Iron Mountain, Mich., High School with the class of 1901 and subsequently attended the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., for two years, graduating from the commercial course of that school. He was married May 15, 1907, to Frances E. Brechtel, who was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 4, 1885, daughter of William and Theresa (Fisher) Brechtel. Mr. and Mrs. Cundy came to Marshfield in 1910, after having been residents of Janesville, Wis., for the three preceding years, and in 1911 Mr. Cundy entered the employ of the Marshfield State Bank as bookkeeper. He was particularly adapted, both by training and natural ability, to succeed in the financial field, and in 1916 he was made assistant cashier of the institution, remaining in that capacity until April 1, 1922, when the bank surrendered its charter and was consolidated with the First National Bank. During his assistant cashiership he had displayed great executive ability and had formed strong friendships among the business men of the city, and when the Cloverland State Bank was organized he was urged to accept the cashiership of the new institution. He acceded to this request, and now takes his place as one of the leading figures in the financial world of Marshfield. Mr. and Mrs. Cundy own a nice home at 409 East Fourth Street. They had two children, a son and a daughter, but the daughter, Anna Jane, who was born June 19, 1912, was taken from them by death Feb. 3, 1922. The son, John B., who was born Aug. 15, 1908, is now in his first year in the Marshfield High School. The family are members of the Christian Science Church. In politics Mr. Cundy is a Republican, but is liberal in his views, voting for the candidate he considers best fitted for the office without any strict adherence to party lines. Fraternally, he is a member of the B. P. O. E. lodge No. 665 at Marshfield.

Leo F. Winterburn, a member of the firm known as the Winterburn Drug Co., doing business in Marshfield, and who is also engaged with his brother Benjamin, who is his partner, in the breeding of fancy poultry, was born at Bear Valley, Richland County, Wis., Jan. 9, 1889, son of Benjamin F. and Catherine E. (Carney) Winterburn. The parents were both born at Bear Valley, Wis., the father March 9, 1863, and the mother Feb. 18, 1868, and they were married in the same place, Feb. 10, 1886. After living on a farm there for a number of years, they sold out and moved to Lone Rock, Wis., where Benjamin F. Winterburn engaged in the meat business and resided until his death, Feb. 18, 1908. His wife Catherine E. now resides with her son, Leo F. There were three children in the family: John J., born Jan. 20, 1887, now living at Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Leo F., born as above stated; and Benjamin F., Jr., born July 25, 1891. Leo F. Winterburn was educated in Richland County, attending the common school in Bear Valley and the high school at Lone Rock. He then entered a drug store at Spring Green, Sauk County, to learn the business, but after working there for a short time entered Marquette College at Milwaukee, where he took a course in pharmacy, being graduated in 1911. Thus professionally equipped, he took a position as pharmacist with Marsh Bros. of Neenah, Wis., with whom he remained for a few months. He then came to Marshfield, entered the employ of Sexton Bros., and was with

them as pharmacist until the fall of 1914. Then he went to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., forming a partnership with his brothers, John and Benjamin, in a drug business, which they conducted under the name of Winterburn Bros. They continued there until March, 1917, when they sold out and Leo F. and Benjamin came to Marshfield and together bought the business and good will of R. J. Straus, a druggist at No. 217 South Central Avenue. Taking the firm name of the Winterburn Drug Co., they have since conducted the business and built up a fine trade, their store being well stocked and equipped and in a good location. In 1919 Leo and his brother Benjamin established themselves in business as breeders of pure Rhode Island Red poultry, their product being known as Winterburn's Reds. In this line of industry they have built up a wide reputation. They are members of the Rhode Island Red Club of America and of the American Poultry Association, and have won prizes at the Wisconsin State Fair in September, 1921, the Milwaukee National, in November, 1921, and the Chicago National in January, 1922. He and his brother have a comfortable home at 811 West B Street, where they have ample space for carrying on their poultry business. Their mother also resides here. Leo F. Winterburn is a member of the Catholic Church and of St. John's parish, as are also the other members of the family. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Eagles, and he served the Marshfield lodge of the latter order for two years as secretary. He is also now serving as secretary of St. Vincent de Paul's Conference. In addition he belongs to the National Association of druggists. On Feb. 3, 1915, Leo F. Winterburn was united in marriage with Barbara Marx, who was born in Marshfield, Feb. 15, 1892, daughter of Gerhard and Angelina Marx. She is a graduate of St. John's parochial school, Marshfield, and for some years was employed in Sexton Bros.' drug store, where she first became acquainted with Mr. Winterburn. They have two children: Benjamin F., born July 7, 1917, and John J., born May 22, 1921.

L. E. Gilson, whose accomplishment as superintendent of the Wood County Hospital is a part of the permanent history of the county, was born at Wrightstown, Brown County, Wis., June 2, 1874. His parents were natives of New York State, and were there married; coming west in 1870, they remained in Illinois until 1873 and then came to Wrightstown, Wis., where they settled permanently, the father being engaged in farming and as a carpenter and contractor. The mother died at Wrightstown, Feb. 7, 1918, and the father in North Dakota, July 9, 1922. L. E. Gilson attended the public schools of Wrightstown and subsequently graduated from the De Pere High School at De Pere, Wis., and from the commercial course of the Green Bay Business College. In 1894 he entered the employ of the Clifford Lumber Co. at Stevens Point as accountant, remaining with them in that capacity until 1899, when he was engaged as assistant steward in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wis. He was with this institution for 11 years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the care and treatment of the insane, and in January, 1911, he received appointment as superintendent of the Wood County Hospital at Marshfield, which institution was then under course of construction; as its superintendent he has since remained. His success has brought him a wide acquaintance throughout the county; he is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Marshfield, the Commandery at Neillsville, and Consistory



L. E. GILSON

and Shrine at Milwaukee. He belongs to the Marshfield Country Club and Rotary Club, and to the Eagles and Elks lodges at Marshfield; he is a stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield, and was one of its directors until he resigned to become president of the Cloverland State Bank of Marshfield, of which he was one of the organizers. Sept. 14, 1905, at Marinette, Wis., he was united in marriage with Catherine Berto, of Hixton, Jackson County, Wis., who previous to her marriage was for some time a school teacher, and at the time of her marriage was a stenographer at the Northern Hospital in Oshkosh. Mrs. Catherine Gilson passed away Nov. 8, 1918, leaving one child, a son, Warren Ellsworth Gilson, who was born March 20, 1917, and, living with his father, is now attending the Marshfield school. Mr. Gilson was again married Aug. 17, 1920, to Lydia Schier, of Granton, Clark County, Wis., who was matron of the Wood County Hospital at the time of her marriage and has remained in that capacity. In the foregoing we have summed up the outward facts of Mr. Gilson's life; its deeper meaning lies beyond these things and dwarfs them into insignificance; for to him it has been given to render a truly great service to mankind. In the Wood County Hospital he has built up one of the greatest institutions of its kind in existence. A history of that accomplishment will be found in another section of this volume, and it is only necessary here to say that the magnitude of the institution's success is solely due to Mr. Gilson's work—that it has sprung from the breadth of his vision, from his ability to give concrete existence to things envisioned, and from the untiring effort he has lent to the accomplishment of that end. His practical ability as an administrator and executive has brought about the institution's financial success; and from his devotion to the cause of suffering humanity has come its success as a home and hospital for those upon whom has been laid the greatest cross given mankind to bear.

Edwin E. Finney, Jr., of Marshfield, secretary of the Upham Manufacturing Co. and manager of their lumber and logging department, is a man who occupies a high place in the business circles of the city. He was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 6, 1866, son of Edwin E., Sr., and Louisa A. (Coffin) Finney. The father, who was of Scotch and English ancestry, was born at Sacketts Harbor, Mass., about 1842 and was brought west by his parents when about a year old. He was reared in Oshkosh, Wis., where he subsequently entered the grocery business, in which he was engaged for a number of years. When the free delivery postal system was established he was appointed superintendent of letter carriers. Mr. Finney, Sr., passed away in 1913; Mrs. Finney, who was a native of Appleton, Wis., is now residing in Oshkosh and is 80 years old. Their family included seven children: Ina, now Mrs. S. H. Newton of Oshkosh; Edwin E., Jr., of Marshfield; Dr. Carlton C. Finney, now a dentist in Oshkosh; William Henry, deceased; Earl P., now a commander in the U. S. navy; Newton S., deceased, and Arthur B., who is government superintendent of Indian lumber yards at Neopit, Wis. Edwin E. Finney, Jr., attended school in Oshkosh until he was 12 years old, at which time he became an employee in the dry goods department of the general store of E. L. Hughes, where he remained until 1886. On July 6 of that year he came to Marshfield and became clerk in the dry goods department of the general store of the Upham Manufacturing Co., which position he held until 1893, when he was made manager of the entire store. In December, 1899, he was made secretary of the Upham Manufac-

turing Co., and placed at the head of the lumber and logging department, in which position he is still serving. His rise in the business world has been the result of close application to duty and fidelity to his employers' interests, which principles have always guided his conduct. He has also proved himself a useful citizen and an asset to Marshfield in more than one capacity. For 23 years he has served as alderman; he has been a member of the fire department since 1887, and its chief since 1917; a member of the board of education since 1896 and its president for six years, until 1922, when, at the annual school meeting, he declined any longer to be a candidate, retiring from the board. In these several capacities he strove to make his service of the utmost possible value to the community. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter in Marshfield, and to the Commandery at Stevens Point; also to the local lodge of Elks, in which he was exalted ruler for five years, and to the Railway City Lodge, United Commercial Travelers. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, and for the past 35 years he has been leader of its church choir. On Oct. 11, 1893, Mr. Finney was united in marriage with Elsie Upham, daughter of William H. and Mary C. (Kelly) Upham, her father being his employer. Of this union have been borne three children, Dorothy Elsie, July 14, 1894; Roderic Upham, April 5, 1896; and Mary Louise, born Feb. 16, 1900, who died March 21, 1901. The son, after being graduated from the Marshfield High School, class of 1914, pursued a year's studies at Lawrence College, Appleton. In the World War he enlisted at Chicago in the 127th Co., 33 Reg., Field Artillery, which trained at Camp Grant and Camp Logan and went overseas in May, 1918. He served through the St. Mihiel and Argonne fighting and many other important engagements. He returned home in June, 1919, and then became connected with the insurance business in Chicago, where he is now employed as an appraiser. The daughter, Dorothy Elsie, was graduated from Marshfield High School, class of 1913, and took a three year course at Downer College. She then went to Chicago, where she took a course in Pestalozzi kindergarten to qualify as teacher, and was graduated therefrom in 1917; she is now teaching in North Chicago.

Frank R. Upham, treasurer of the Upham Manufacturing Co., of Marshfield, and manager of its furniture department, was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca County, Wis., Jan. 9, 1859, son of Nathan D. and Sarah C. (Miller) Upham. Through the direct paternal line he is descended from Deacon John Upham, who arrived in New England as a colonist in 1635. Good English families are found also in Mr. Upham's maternal genealogy, as the Prices, who came to America about 1700, and the Piersons. Nathan D. Upham, father of Frank R., was born in Westminster, Mass., May 18, 1832. About 1853 he came west as far as Niles, Mich., where, however, he made but a short stay, as in the following year he continued his western progress to Racine, Wis., where he found employment as clerk in a mercantile business. There he was married Oct. 14, 1856, to Sarah C. Miller, and immediately afterwards moved with his bride to Weyauwega, Wis., where he became partner in a general mercantile business with which he was connected until 1864. He then sold his interest and moved to Shawano, Wis., where he continued in mercantile activities, and with his brother Charles founded what is now the Upham-Russell Co., a large and important concern. His career, which promised so well, was cut short, however, by death on April 7, 1865. His widow with

her two children went back to Racine, where she resided until 1880. She survived her husband many years, dying at the home of her son, Frank R., in Marshfield, March 21, 1919. Her other child was Cora A., who was born Nov. 12, 1862, and died in Racine Oct. 23, 1880, when not quite 18 years of age. Frank R. Upham was about six years old when he accompanied his mother back to Racine after his father's death. There he subsequently attended the McMynn Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then became assistant bookkeeper in the office of the Racine Hardware Co., where he remained until the fall of 1879. He then left that company and went to Shawano, Wis., where he took a position as clerk in the store which his father had founded 15 years before. In June, 1881, he left Shawano and came to Marshfield, accompanied by his mother, who has always lived in the same house with him since her husband's death, and here he entered the employ as bookkeeper, of C. M. Upham & Bro., who were operating a sawmill and general store. The company was afterwards reorganized and incorporated as the Upham Manufacturing Co., Frank R. becoming the treasurer and manager of the furniture branch of the business, in which capacity he is still serving. During much of the time since coming to Marshfield Mr. Upham has taken a useful part in public affairs, for a number of years he was a member of the county board; he served six or eight years on the Marshfield school board, and 14 years as a member of the volunteer fire department. Politically he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 224, F. & A. M., Everett Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron; Elks' Lodge No. 665, and Railway City Lodge, United Commercial Travelers. Frank R. Upham was first married in August, 1882, to Genevieve Ramsdell, of Peshtigo, Wis., who died in January of the following year. On May 17, 1887, he married Lillian M. Vedder, who was born Oct. 22, 1863, daughter of Sidney H. and Eliza S. (Freeman) Vedder of Waukesha, Wis. She comes of a family whose first American ancestor arrived in this country from Holland in 1650, her parents coming to Wisconsin from New York in the early forties. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Upham was a teacher in the schools of Waukesha. To Mr. and Mrs. Upham three children have been born: Charles Sidney, May 12, 1888; William Nathan, Oct. 1, 1889, and Ralph Vedder, May 6, 1899. Charles Sidney Upham, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School, is now in the engineering department of the Western Electric Co. at Chicago. He married Ada G. Whitty and has two children, Ruth and Lawrence. William Nathan Upham was graduated from the Marshfield High School, and, in June, 1911, from Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis. He subsequently spent some time on a ranch in Colorado and afterwards taught public school for three years. In June, 1917, he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps for service in the World War and was sent to Mare Island for training. From there he went to Quantico, Va. Drawn for special duty at the naval aviation quarters in France, he went overseas in December, 1917, and was stationed in Paris until Oct. 28, 1919, when he returned to the United States and was discharged at the Brooklyn navy yard Nov. 25, 1919. Ralph Vedder Upham was graduated from the Marshfield High School in 1918, entered Carroll College, Waukesha, in the fall of 1921 and is now a student there. Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Upham and their children are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, which Mr.

Upham has served as elder since 1882, and for 20 years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Upham has been treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society for 25 years. She is prominent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is president of the Woman's Missionary Society of Winnebago Presbytery; also an ex-regent of the Marshfield Chapter, D. A. R.

Fred B. Rhyner, postmaster of Marshfield, and a veteran soldier, was born on a farm at Monticello, Green County, Wis., Jan. 20, 1886, son of Blasius and Sophie (Zeller) Rhyner. The parents were both born in Switzerland, the father in Elm and the mother in Berne. They came to America in early manhood and womanhood, and resided in Monticello, Wis., until April, 1890, when they came to Marshfield, where they still reside. Here Blasius Rhyner was employed for a time by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and afterwards by the city of Marshfield. Their children were as follows: Fred B., subject of this sketch; Anna, now Mrs. Otto Hinc of Hatley, Wis.; Oswald, of Marshfield, who is a rural mail carrier; William, who died in childhood; Albert, of Chicago, who is an electric railway conductor, and who served two years in the World War overseas; Lena, who died in infancy; Ernest, who died in infancy; Sophie, now Mrs. John Schindler of Stevens Point, Wis.; and Walter, who is a student in the high school. Fred B. Rhyner, who was the eldest of his parent's children, was educated in the graded school, but had to relinquish his studies at the age of 14 and go to work. In 1901 he entered the Marshfield post office, where he has since been employed with the exception of the time he spent in the military service. On Feb. 23, 1904, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Infantry, W. N. G., and was subsequently promoted step by step until he became captain of infantry. In June, 1916, he went to the Mexican border, where he served until Feb. 28, 1917. During his border service he was advanced to the rank of battalion sergeant major, and was recommended by Col. Wilbur M. Lee, commander of the regiment, for the rank of first lieutenant, and was so commissioned April 12, 1917, after being mustered out here. He was then made battalion adjutant in the Second Wisconsin Infantry. On July 15, 1917, he passed to the Federal service with the same rank and was made assistant regimental adjutant of the Second Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was mobilized at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and was sent to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, Oct. 1, 1917. There he was transferred to the 127th Infantry, 32nd Division, carrying the above mentioned commission. On Jan. 20, 1918, he left Waco, Texas, for Camp Merritt, N. J., and on Feb. 18, 1918, he embarked at Hoboken, N. J., for overseas on the steamship George Washington, one of a convoy of eight troop ships sailing at the same time. He arrived at Brest March 4, 1918, and at once entrained for Bordeaux, Base Section No. 2, where his regiment remained at Rest Camps 1 and 2 until March 30, 1918. At the rest camp Lieutenant Rhyner was appointed adjutant of the two rest camps under Col. J. J. Wright of the regular army. At Bordeaux it developed upon him to board the troop ships and dispose of the troops arriving. On one of them he met his brother Albert, who had enlisted from Chicago, Ill., and he took him to headquarters and they spent Easter Sunday together. About April 1 Lieut. Rhyner was relieved of his duties at the rest camps and was made adjutant of the 127th Infantry. From Bordeaux his command was sent to the training area, preparatory to going into action, and on May 13, 1918, they began a two days' march to Langres, where they at once en-

trained for the Belfort-Alsace Sector, opposite the large German city of Muehlhausen. There they entered into their first engagement with the enemy and were active up to and including July 18, when they marched to the Chateau Thierry Sector. They advanced to Villadore Farm, where steady fighting continued from July 28 to July 31, inclusive; and then went on to Fismes, where they participated in the hottest fighting of the drive until Aug. 7. They were next stationed in the Soissons Sector, and being the only American division there, were brigaded with the Tenth French division under General Mangin. They captured Juvigny and then relieved the famous French Legion. By Sept. 6, their ranks being badly depleted, they were sent back for a ten days rest to refill them. On Sept. 25 they went into the Argonne drive and were in that sector until the signing of the armistice. While in Alsace the subject of this sketch was promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to that of captain of infantry, July 10, 1918. After Chateau Thierry he was gassed and sent to the Thirty-second Division Hospital, where he remained but ten days, when he rejoined his command just as they were going into the Juvigny struggle. After Juvigny he was detailed to special duty at the Thirty-second Division Headquarters as assistant statistical officer, but on Oct. 26, 1918, he was returned to his regiment at the request of the commanding officer of the 127th Infantry. Finally orders were issued for his permanent relief from assignment with the 127th Infantry, and he was made assistant division adjutant. When the armistice was signed, Nov. 11, 1918, Captain Rhyner was at Brehville and on the sixteenth he began the march to the Rhine. He reached the American bridgehead at Coblenz, Germany, Dec. 13, 1918, and Rengsdorf, the 32nd Division headquarters, on Dec. 15, 1918. There he remained until April 23, 1919, when he left Germany en route to Brest, where he arrived on the 25th. There he was made division adjutant and on the 26th sailed for home, arriving in Hoboken, N. J., May 5, 1919. From Hoboken they were sent to Camp Upton, N. Y., where they were detained for 13 days and then sent to Camp Custer in Michigan. There Captain Rhyner was placed in charge of the division headquarters with the duty of cleaning up the divisional adjutant records. He was discharged at Camp Custer June 9, 1919, and came direct to his home at Marshfield, having seen 23 months of strenuous World War service. He immediately resumed his place in the post office, but owing to his worn-out condition, he was unable to perform his duties there and re-entered military service for the State of Wisconsin and so continued for about two months. He was with the state troops during the Cudahy and Two Rivers strike. He was then transferred to the adjutant general's office at Madison, remaining there until Jan. 21, 1920, when at his own request he was discharged from duty and returned to the Marshfield post office to accept appointment as assistant postmaster, effective Feb. 1, 1920. July 1, 1920, he was appointed acting postmaster, and was commissioned postmaster for a term of four years from Nov. 9, 1921. He was adjutant of the reorganized 127th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guards, from April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922, and is commander of Lesselyong Post No. 54, American Legion, at Marshfield. He is a respected and very popular citizen, and in addition to the American Legion membership is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow, in the latter order being a member of the Subordinate Encampment. Captain Rhyner was married Sept. 28, 1909, to Theresa A. Haasl, who was born at Milladore, Wood County, March 11, 1890, daughter of John and

Elizabeth Haasl, now of Marshfield. He and his wife own their nice modern residence on West Bakerville Street. They have three children: Helen, born June 21, 1910; Fred A., born Jan. 27, 1912; and Roy, born Aug. 28, 1915.

Ross E. Andrews, municipal judge of Marshfield, whose connection with the bench and bar extends back over a period of 22 years, was born in Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., Aug. 13, 1867, son of Frederick S. and Emeline (Hollister) Andrews. The father was born at Andover, Vermont, March 24, 1826, and came to Mukwonago in 1844 with the family of John Andrews, his father having come in 1839 and secured 240 acres of land. Frederick S. Andrews died at Mukwonago April 14, 1912. The mother, Emiline (Hollister) Andrews, was born Feb. 6, 1829, at a place in the Province of Quebec, Canada, where there is now a little town called Dixville. She came from Vermont to Mukwonago in 1844. Frederick S. Andrews and Emeline Hollister were married Sept. 24, 1848, probably in the Town of Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis., and the ceremony was probably performed by Justice Royal Bailey. Emeline (Hollister) Andrews died at Mukwonago, Wis., May 2, 1890. Ross E. Andrews after pursuing his elementary studies in the school of his district, became a student in the normal school at Whitewater, Wis., where he was graduated with the class of 1895. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the English course, and in 1897 received his A. B. degree. He then entered upon the law course, from which he was graduated in 1900. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Marshfield in partnership with W. J. Rush, and they conducted an office both here and at Loyal, a nearby village in Clark County. This partnership lasted about five years, since the end of which time Mr. Andrews has practiced alone. He served Wood County four years as district attorney and is now serving his fourth term as municipal judge of Marshfield. In addition to his law work he has done more or less real estate business, and he has also taken an active part in politics, among other things having been for several years chairman of the Republican County Committee. Whatever Judge Andrews has done, he has done to the best of his ability and in accordance with honest and straightforward principles, and his personal record is one in which his fellow citizens can take pride. He has met with no small measure of success and is one of those who stand high in the community. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. lodge at Marshfield, and of the Wisconsin University Alumni Association. On Aug. 19, 1907, Judge Andrews was united in marriage with Martha H. Love, who was born on a farm near Waukesha, Wis., Sept. 24, 1871, daughter of Julius C. and Hannah (Breeze) Love. At the age of 15 she left the common school to enter the normal school at Whitewater, Wis., where she was subsequently graduated. During the time that she was a pupil there she taught at intervals, and after her graduation in 1904 took up teaching as a regular occupation, following it successively at Waukesha, Whitewater, and Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids), and it was in the last mentioned city that she first met Mr. Andrews, though both had been students in the Whitewater Normal School at the same time. Judge and Mrs. Andrews are active members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, aiding in its support and taking a useful part in its good work. The Judge is a trustee of the church and Mrs. Andrews has served as a member of the Marshfield public school board. Her father, Julius C. Love, was born in Connecticut Jan. 26, 1840, and was married to Hannah Breeze in

Waukesha, Wis., to which place both had been brought by their respective parents when children. Mrs. Love was born in Wales May 11, 1843, and died in Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 7, 1880.

Levi P. Powers was born in Marshfield, Vt., May 9, 1828. His father moved soon after to Cabot, where Levi resided until he was 21 years of age. He was educated in the common school of his town, the Caledonia Grammar School of Peacham, Vt., and the Peoples' Academy at Morrisville, Vt. He came to Grand Rapids in 1853 and for about a year was engaged in logging. He had read law as he found opportunity and had practiced to some extent in justices' courts, and was admitted to the bar in Portage County (of which Wood County was then a part) in 1855, and subsequently practiced his profession in Wood County until 1886, being a partner for many years with Frank S. Woodworth, of Pittsville, and for three or four years before his death, with H. W. Remington. When he came to Grand Rapids there were three or four sawmills in the vicinity—two with one upright saw each, and one with two upright saws. Mr. Powers started a Sunday school, the first one ever held here, and was its superintendent one summer. Until 1858 he was the only lawyer at the county seat, Charles M. Webb coming in that year. In April, 1873, Mr. Powers became political editor of the Grand Rapids Tribune, which was established at that time by J. N. Brundage. For many years he was one of the most notable citizens of Grand Rapids. He held various town offices, was county clerk for nine years, county judge eight years, a member of the Assembly for the term 1862-1863, and United States marshal in 1860. His death occurred at his home in Wisconsin Rapids, Sept. 24, 1888, the funeral services being attended by the Free Masons of Plover Lodge, Plover, Wis., who chartered a special train and attended in a body. Mr. Powers was married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Dickinson of Janesville, Wis.

Roy C. Hastings, president of the Puerner Creamery Co., Inc., Marshfield, was born in Ixonia Township, Jefferson County, Wis., Oct. 4, 1874, son of William Wallace and Emma J. (Hathaway) Hastings. The father was born at Ixonia, Wis., Sept. 23, 1845, and the mother at Oconomowoc, Wis., June 22, 1850. After their marriage they settled on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born and operated it subsequently for many years, or until they retired and took up their residence in Oconomowoc. There Mrs. Emma J. Hastings died Sept. 4, 1912, and her husband, surviving her but a few months, passed away Feb. 12, 1914. They had but two children: Forest H., now of Burlington, Wis., and Roy C. of Marshfield. Roy C. Hastings was reared at Ixonia, where he acquired a common school education. During the winters of 1896-97 and 1898-99 he attended the dairy school of the Wisconsin State University at Madison, having previously spent two years learning the butter maker's art under John Bender of Oconomowoc. He subsequently followed that industry in Oconomowoc, Princeton, Milton and Johnson Creek, until 1904, when he came to Marshfield and organized the Puerner Creamery Co. in July of that year. The company has a good frame building at the corner of South Depot and Cedar Streets, which is provided with modern equipment. They turn out an excellent quality of butter, having a capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds a day, the territory covered extending over a radius of 50 miles. Mr. Hastings was married Dec. 8, 1898, to Luella A. Lyman, who was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., July 4, 1874, daughter of Albert C. and

Frances Lyman. She was graduated from the high school of her native city, also from the Milwaukee Normal School and subsequently taught in the public schools up to the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings began home making in Princeton, Green Lake County, where he was then engaged in the creamery business. They have two children: Albert C., born at Milton, Wis., Nov. 27, 1900; and Dale H., born in Marshfield, Dec. 13, 1906. Albert C. enlisted for service in the World War, in April, 1918, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there to Fort Leavenworth for training in the signal service. In September, 1918, he was sent across to France, landing at St. Nazaire, and over there was transferred to the 28th Division Signal Corps. He saw active service at Metz, but escaped injury and was returned to the United States in August, 1920, and discharged at Camp Grant. He was graduated from the Marshfield School in the class of 1919, and in the fall of 1920 entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the pharmaceutical course, and being subsequently graduated in the class of 1922. Dale H. is a student in the Marshfield High School. Mr. Hastings and his family are active and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a Republican, he served as alderman from the Fifth Ward for six years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Eastern Star; also belonging to the Elks, Eagles, Odd Fellows and Commercial Travelers, all these orders having lodges in Marshfield. He is also an active member of the Rotary Club, and has shown his good citizenship whenever called upon to help promote the general advancement of the community.

Walter G. Sexton, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Wood County, and a member of the Marshfield Clinic, was born in Madison, Wis., June 2, 1886, son of Andrew and Maria (Reynolds) Sexton. The parents were natives of Ireland, the father born in 1839 and the mother in 1859. They were married in Madison, Wis., in which city Andrew Sexton for some years followed his trade, which was that of a printer. At one time he was superintendent of the public property of the state in Madison and he was sufficiently prominent and popular as a citizen to be elected sheriff in Dane County, in which Madison is situated. He proved his patriotism by enlisting to fight in defense of the Union and served nearly the whole period of the Civil War as quartermaster of the 12th Wisconsin Volunteers. Successful in business, when he died in Madison Dec. 22, 1889, he left his wife a competency. She survived him just five years and one day, dying Dec. 23, 1894. Their children were: Andrew, now residing in Hartford, Conn.; Leo E., who is in San Francisco; Walter G., of Marshfield; and Charles R., now in Birmingham, Ala. On Sept. 4, 1895, about nine months after his mother's death, Walter G. Sexton came to Marshfield to make his home with W. A. Sexton, a cousin engaged in the drug business here. He attended the public schools, being graduated from the Marshfield High School with the class of 1904. Four years later, in the summer of 1908, he obtained his A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin and in the same year was voted a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. From the University he went to Baltimore, Md., and enrolled himself among the medical students in Johns Hopkins University, where he received his medical degree in 1911. He was also reelected to the Phi Beta Kappa there. After serving one year as resident house officer in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dr. Sexton became assistant surgeon in the Hebrew Hospital of Baltimore, and the

MR. AND MRS. T. F. VANNEDOM

next year was promoted to the position of chief resident surgeon of the same institution. In the summer of 1914 he returned to Marshfield, Wis., and became associated with Dr. K. W. Doege in general practice and surgery. This association was continued until the organization of the Marshfield Clinic Jan. 1, 1917, of which Dr. Sexton then became a member. He rendered good patriotic service in the World War, first as a member of the county draft board, from June, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1918, and on the date last mentioned he enlisted himself in the Medical Corps of the United States forces and was commissioned first lieutenant. His subsequent service was at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Fort Snelling, Minn., at which latter place he was discharged Aug. 1, 1919. Since the close of the war he has been assistant surgeon on the public health service. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the First National Bank, and as a citizen interested in the welfare of the community, he has identified himself with the local Rotary Club, being its president in 1922, and is also serving as a member of the Marshfield Board of Education. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Catholic, he and his family being members of Sacred Heart parish. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the American Legion, and the Loyal Legion. In the Knights of Columbus he is a past grand master. He is also an honorary member of the Marshfield Fire Department. Dr. Sexton was married Aug. 25, 1915, to Ethel H. Morgan, who was born in Baltimore, Md., daughter of Charles and Anna (Callahan) Morgan. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Ellen M., born June 11, 1916; William A., born Jan. 23, 1918, and Walter G., born Feb. 22, 1919.

Theodore F. Vannedom, an outstanding character in the history of the city of Marshfield, and, in a practical sense, one of its pioneer builders, was born in New York State, Nov. 1, 1847. From his native state the family subsequently moved to Canada, thence to Chicago, and later to Rockford, Ill., where the mother died. On June 2, 1862, young Vannedom, then but 16 years of age, enlisted in Company A, 67th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, for three months' service in the Civil War. The enlistment was made under the name of Frank Kums, which was that of his step-father. Instead of three months he served four and then re-enlisted as Theodore Van Nedom, a private in Company D, 11th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being subsequently transferred to Company I, 46th Illinois Infantry. While in the army he took part in many important engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg. After receiving an honorable discharge at Baton Rouge, La., in 1866, he returned north and attended business college in Chicago and later in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was subsequently graduated from the Eastman Business College, after which he taught school for several years in Jefferson, Wis., and at the end of that period engaged in the carpenter's trade in De Pere, Wis. In this latter employment he showed such aptitude, and found it so much more congenial and profitable an occupation than teaching, that he continued in it for many years subsequently. After following it as a journeyman in De Pere and Fremont, Wis., he came in 1880 to Marshfield. Here he soon made a reputation as a skillful builder, and finding conditions favorable became a contractor, as such enjoying a successful career. Among the buildings in the construction of which he participated were the residence of Ex-governor William H. Upham, the

First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, and many of the best residences in the city. Previous to the great Marshfield fire in 1887 Mr. Vannedom was engaged in mercantile business in addition to his contract work. The store he owned stood on the corner of Third Street East and Central Avenue, where the Louis Laemle clothing store now stands and was devoted to general merchandise. Mr. Vannedom, however, was not active in it, the business being conducted for him by C. S. Vedder under the style of C. S. Vedder & Co. The building, a frame structure, was destroyed in the great fire, and with it much of its contents. At that time Mr. Vannedom's contracting shop and office were located on Third Street, across from the site of the present Methodist Church, and what goods could be saved from the store were taken to his shop, where the mercantile business was carried on until the erection of a new building. This building was started at once and was completed before Christmas the same year. It was known as the Vannedom Block, and was not only the largest business block then in the city but was also the first brick building erected in it. It now houses the Louis Laemle clothing store, the Sexton & Demgen drug store, and the Hasselbach-Mach clothing store on the ground floor, while upstairs there are various office suites. It also for several years housed the post office until that institution was removed to its recent location east of the Vannedom Block, on Third Street. In the early days Mr. Vannedom was associated with W. G. Hinman and the upper floor was known as the Vannedom and Hinman Hall. It was used for dances, and entertainments, and as a roller-skating rink. After the great fire had gathered considerable headway and it seemed as though the whole city might be destroyed, the fire department began blowing up buildings to create gaps and so stay the progress of the flames. While this was being done Mr. Vannedom noticed a barn that stood where Dr. Mason's garage now stands and was so situated as to afford a line of communication for the fire to the east portion of the town. As soon as he perceived this he ordered the barn leveled with the ground, saying that he would stand the damages, and by his prompt action in this respect that part of the city was saved from destruction. In 1892 Mr. Vannedom left Marshfield with his family and for four years subsequently was engaged in the milling business, both in Iowa and South Dakota. In 1896 he returned to Marshfield and resumed contracting, in which occupation he continued successfully until his retirement from the building trade on 1905. During that latter period he built the Adler Theatre, the fine residence of Dr. Karl W. Doege, and the Episcopal Church. The excellence of his work and his unfailing integrity in all his dealings won for him the confidence of his fellow men and he was as honorably respected as he was widely known as "Honest Van." Nor was it in his work as a builder only that he won renown, for the community is indebted to him for the introduction into this vicinity of pure-bred Holstein-Freisian cattle. He was a member of the Holstein-Freisian Association of America, and organized and was president of the first Marshfield association. Putting his belief into practice, he built up for himself a splendid herd of pure-bred Holstein-Freisian cattle, the first in this part of Wisconsin, starting in 1899 with "Netherland Jannetze Beets," purchased from the herd of S. W. Wright, of Elgin, Ill. "Minerva Beets," the most famous show cow of the age, was a daughter of "Netherland Prince Van Monk" and "Beauty Beets Netherland," both descendants of Mr. Vannedom's herd. She was the only cow of any breed to win five successive grand champion-

ships at the National Dairy Show in the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive. While Mr. Vannedom was her owner she made an official record of 22 pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Vannedom continued physically active almost to the end of his life. At last he received the final summons and on Nov. 27, 1921, passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, the news of his death causing widespread sorrow. He was an ardent member of the G. A. R. post at Marshfield and at various times served as its commander. He was also fraternally affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and was a member of the first volunteer fire department of Marshfield when the hose-cart was drawn by hand. He attended the Presbyterian Church. On May 18, 1882, Mr. T. F. Vannedom was united in marriage with Jane Moore, who was born in Waushara County, Wis., Nov. 26, 1858, daughter of Edmond and Nancy Moore, who came to this country from England in early days. Of this union five children were born, namely, Frank A., Fred H., Lucy J., Carrie A. and Columbus J. The record of Frank A. is contained in a special sketch. Fred H., who is now a fireman of the "Soo" line, with residence at Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been interested for many years in military work. While a resident of Marshfield he was for some time a member of Company A, W. N. G., and during seven years which he spent in Chicago he belonged to the First Illinois Infantry. His regular occupation has been railroading. Lucy J. Vannedom died Nov. 23, 1890. Carrie A., who became Mrs. William H. Cochran of Deep River, Ia., died March 15, 1922, leaving three sons, Keith, Kenneth and Jack. Columbus J. Vannedom, who is now in Minneapolis, was one of the very first to go to the World War and served nearly three years in France. He is also a survivor of the transport Tuscania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine. After his return he met with a disabling accident at Hudson, Wis., while in the employ of the Omaha Railroad and is now studying the real estate business in a government school in Minneapolis. The comfortable home of the Vannedom family, which they have occupied since 1897, is located at 738 E. Fourth Street, Marshfield, where Mrs. Vannedom and her son Frank now reside.

Frank A. Vannedom, who has carried on the excellent work in the development of pure-bred cattle started by his father in 1899, was born in Marshfield, Wis., Oct. 1, 1883, son of Theodore F. and Jane (Moore) Vannedom. The father's work as a contractor preventing him from devoting to the cattle project all the attention that it called for, Frank A. left the Marshfield High School after his third year to devote himself to this work, in which he has achieved a marked success. From 1900 to 1912 he operated a milk and cream route for the Elmwood Dairy, owned by his father and supplied from the latter's thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian herd. During those years he established a lasting reputation on the route. Since 1912, however, he has discontinued all routes and now sells only from the house, doing a large business. In May, 1921, he took over the full ownership and supervision of the herd and now has a fine herd of 25 Holstein-Freisians, headed by "Sir Veeman Hengerveld Jessie," Register No. 305980, this animal being a son of the noted sire "Sir Veeman Hengerveld." Mr. Vannedom is now engaged in clearing and developing a splendid farm which he owns in Cameron Township. He is a member of Pine Tree Camp No. 1342, M. W. A., of Marshfield, also of the Holstein-Freisian Association of Marshfield and of the Holstein-Freisian Association of America.

In political opinion he is aligned with the Republican party, while, religiously, he was reared in the Presbyterian Church.

Lester P. Daniels, the well known and popular proprietor of the Hotel Witter, in Wisconsin Rapids, was born at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis., July 23, 1885, son of George M. and Philomena (Flauett) Daniels, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of Ohio. George M. Daniels came with his parents to Reedsburg when he was seven years old, they driving a team all the way from Vermont. After arriving at their destination they settled on the farm on which he subsequently put in many hours of hard labor, remaining there until he was 21 years old. His education was acquired in the neighboring school. On attaining his majority he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Reedsburg, being the first in that vicinity to own a hearse. Later he engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for many years in the same town, and subsequently for ten years conducted a hotel at Denver, Colorado. The end of that period brought his life to a close, in 1911, his wife having previously passed away in 1905. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all now living: Arthur, now conducting one of the principal hotels in Oklahoma City, which is one of a chain of which he is proprietor in that state; Lester P., subject of this sketch; George M., Jr., a resident of Janesville, Wis.; Charles O., who is in the auto business at Forth Worth, Texas; Eva, widow of Chas. O. Miller, and residing in Chicago; Minnie, wife of H. R. Kellogg, a building contractor in Portland, Ore.; and Hattie, wife of L. J. Fisher, a hardware merchant of Reedsburg, Wis. Lester P. Daniels acquired his education in the common and high school of Reedsburg, being graduated from the latter in 1898. He then worked for a year in the post office at Reedsburg, and after that went to Baraboo, Wis., where he was employed in the post office for eight years. At the end of that time he became traveling salesman for a wholesale candy house of La Crosse, Wis., and for a hot house in St. Louis. After traveling for 11 years he came to Wisconsin Rapids in 1920 and bought the equipment, furniture and other properties of the Hotel Witter, renting the building, which he improved and renovated. By his careful management and liberal treatment of patrons, he had brought the business up to a high state of efficiency, catering to the best class of trade, both local and transitory. His genial disposition has made him popular with his guests, who appreciate equally the good service and excellent meals. Mr. Daniels serves banquets for the best societies and also for the general public on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas week, giving a fine big dinner, accompanied by a Christmas Tree celebration to all the poor children in the city. He employs 22 girls and five men and boys. The hotel is electrically operated and all the laundry work of the house is done on the premises, the laundry being one of the best steam laundries operated by electricity in the city. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Elks, United Commercial Travelers, and Knights of Columbus.

Paul Ebsen, a pioneer of Lincoln Township, Wood County, now deceased, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. He married Valentine Schmauss, a native of Vienna, Austria, and in 1844 they came to America, locating in Chicago, then quite a small place. After remaining there for some years, they came in the early fifties to Wood County, Wisconsin, and settled on 80 acres of wild land in Lincoln Township, being among the first settlers there. Mr. Ebsen first erected log buildings,

but as he increased in prosperity replaced them with others of larger size and modern type. He served as road commissioner for several years, and was also a member of the school board. In 1888 he sold his farm and moved to Marshfield, where he worked in sawmills until his death March 19, 1896. His wife, who still survives him, now resides in Redfield, South Dakota. They had five children: Frank, of Marshfield, this county; Anton, of Wisconsin Rapids; Helen, now Mrs. Helen M. Evans, of Redfield, S. D.; Henry R., engaged in the floral business in Wisconsin Rapids; and Emily, who is now Mrs. Joe Berry of Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry R. Ebsen, florist, of Wisconsin Rapids, and a popular young business man, was born in Lincoln Township, Wood County, Wis., May 27, 1889, son of Paul and Valentine (Schmaus) Ebsen. He attended school in Marshfield, this county, and began industrial life working for T. D. Hefko, florist, of Marshfield, in whose employ he continued for several years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. In the spring of 1917 he came to Wisconsin Rapids and bought out the Paul Beasa Floral Co. He has since made improvements in the plant and enlarged the business. He has enlarged the greenhouse until it now covers a space of 10,000 square feet. He handles everything in the floral line, and his place at No. 407 to 411 Saratoga Street has become well known to the people of the county generally. He has identified himself closely with the progress of the city, which he has done his part to advance, and has won considerable popularity. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Ebsen was married April 8, 1917, in Marshfield, Wis., to Catherine Groff, who was born in Loyal, Wis., Nov. 9, 1896, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Crammer) Groff. The father is a resident of Marshfield, the mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ebsen have two children: Valentina, born Aug. 3, 1920, and Paul, born Nov. 13, 1921.

Freeman G. Gilkey, city clerk of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Oconto, Wis., July 12, 1877, son of Nathaniel C. and Jennie (Dillon) Gilkey. The father was of Scotch and the mother of Irish ancestry. The Gilkeys have been settled in this country for a number of generations, and some members of the family fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War. Nathaniel C. Gilkey was a Maine farmer, who, after coming to Wisconsin about 1870, and settling in Oconto, became identified with the lumbering industry there. The son, Freeman G., was reared in the atmosphere of the busy sawmill town, and after mastering his elementary studies, attended high school, and later the Oshkosh Business College. He then plunged into industrial life as an employee of a lumber mill, later coming to Wisconsin Rapids as yard manager for the Badger Box Co. of Wisconsin Rapids, and for three years was engaged in outside work for the company. Then, 19 years ago, he engaged in the insurance business, establishing an office over the Wood County Bank, which place he has since retained. His genial personality made him many friends and led to his becoming supervisor, in which office he served four years. He was also elected to it again, but resigned to take the office of city clerk in May, 1917. As a man interested in the development and progress of the community, he became a member of the Commercial Club, which he served for some time as secretary, and he has proved himself useful in various other ways. A Free Mason, he belongs to the local Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is also a member of the lodge of Elks. In the Masonic lodge he has held the office of secretary

for ten years. Mr. Gilkey was married Oct. 17, 1910, to Jennie Kuntz, of Wisconsin Rapids, daughter of Henry Kuntz, at one time sheriff of Wood County, and now a resident of Black River Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Gilkey are the parents of two children, Freeman and Jane.

John T. Brennan, for many years formerly an active worker in the lumber business in Wood County, and now holding a responsible position with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., was born in Fall River, Mass., April 16, 1855. When eight years old he accompanied his parents to Wood County, Wisconsin, the journey being made by boat from Fall River to New York City, then by rail as far as New Lisbon, Wis. On arriving there they found great excitement over a brutal murder which had been committed the previous day, an Indian having killed a woman named Mrs. Salter with an axe handle. Her husband with the same handle had killed the murderer and two other Indians. Armed men escorted all passengers from the station to the Georgia House, which was a mile distant, and an armed guard also sat on top of the stage coach with the driver. The Brennan family stayed over night and in the morning proceeded to their destination, Centralia, in an old fashioned stage coach, the Wisconsin River being crossed on a ferry-boat, as there was then no bridge. Centralia was then a little hamlet of but a few houses, and was surrounded by a dense forest. After a short stay here they went to Frenchtown, now Port Edwards, where the father found employment in the sawmill of Henry Clinton and John Edwards. There he worked for four years and at the end of that time took a homestead of 126 acres opposite Frenchtown, on which he built a small house and tilled the land. John T. attended country school and assisted his father until he was 16 years old, at which time he began working for himself. He then entered the employ of Henry P. Chase and Jere D. Witter, who were partners in a lumber business, and worked one year as swamper, cutting roads through the forests so that teams could haul logs to the skidways. In the spring he entered upon a new phase of industry, going down the river on lumber rafts which were floated to St. Louis and other southern markets. He made two trips that season, one for William Knox and the other for George A. Neeves. On his return from his second trip he went to work for Mr. Neeves in the woods that winter and on the log drive in the spring. Mr. Neeves's mill was built on the river bank on the site now occupied by the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Demitz. The Neeves' boarding house, then used by the mill employees, occupied grounds on which now stands the residence of Attorney T. W. Brazeau. Third Street South was then known as "Quality Row," but had only a few houses, the ground back of them for a distance equal to many blocks being covered with thick woods. A row of small shacks stood on the east side of the road and extended from the block south of L. A. De Guere's lots to the Riverview premises. Mr. Brennan remained in the employ of Mr. Neeves until the fall of 1877, and during the fall of that year and the following winter worked as a teamster for John Edwards in his logging camp in the woods at Mill Creek. In the succeeding spring he was foreman of his log drive, and he remained in the employ of Mr. Edwards until the latter's death. In the winter following he was engaged by John Daly and Henry Sampson as foreman of a logging camp in the northern part of the state. He next entered the service of the Nekoosa Paper Co. as foreman during the construction of their mill, and after its completion was foreman of the mill yard, of which he

had charge for 11 years. At the end of that period the Northern Paper Co. was organized and included mills at Nekoosa, Port Edwards, South Centralia and Biron, and Mr. Brennan became a scaler for the four mills. At the time these mills were consolidated into the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., the Biron mill was cut out, and the offices of the new company were located at Port Edward. Mr. Brennan still remains with them and holds a responsible position. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and in religion a devout Catholic, being a member of SS. Peter and Paul's congregation. He also belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is one of the loyal, substantial citizens of Wisconsin Rapids. John T. Brennan was married Sept. 26, 1882, to Ellen Starr of this city. He and his wife have three children: Francis E., born April 6, 1886, now a yard switchman for the Green Bay and Western Railway; John L., an electrician at the South Side power plant; and Michael N., who is foreman in the finishing-room of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co. at Port Edwards, where he resides.

Joseph A. Wheir, a well known and respected resident of Wisconsin Rapids, having resided for many years in that part of the city formerly known as Centralia, was born in Germany, Feb. 27, 1852. He attended school in his native land and when quite young was set to work herding sheep and cattle. In 1872, being an active young man of 20, anxious to better his condition, he came to the United States. For a short time after reaching this country he remained in New York, where he had landed, and then went to Utica and Buffalo, staying a while in those cities and in other places in order to earn money to go on with. In course of time he arrived in Berlin, Wis., where two of his brothers were located, and there he remained a year working at common labor. In 1882 Mr. Wheir came to Wood County and found work on the railroad—a branch of the "Soo" line—then being built out of Marshfield. For some years he continued at common labor, in the winters working in the woods. In 1890 he settled in Centralia, and ever since has been in the employ of the city, which later became Grand Rapids and finally Wisconsin Rapids. He has been an interested witness of its growth in size and prosperity and has seen many wonderful changes since he came to this vicinity. He is a member of the Catholic Church and also of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Wheir was married in Berlin, Wis., Nov. 24, 1879, to Anna Wisinski, who was born in Germany, June 4, 1850. He and his wife had ten children, of whom nine are living, the list being as follows: Frank, now of Cascade, Mont.; John, deceased; August, of Shelby, Mont.; Martha, now Mrs. F. N. Brodrick of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Joseph, of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary, wife of Dan Noltner, of Cleveland, O.; Alex, of Clarkston, Wash.; Anna, wife of Albert Galginski, of Wisconsin Rapids; Pauline, wife of J. E. Broderick, of St. Paul, Minn.; and Margaret, now Mrs. George Wakely, of Wisconsin Rapids.

Joseph P. Wheir, engaged in mercantile business in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Centralia, now a part of this city, Nov. 22, 1887, son of Joseph A. and Anna (Wisinski) Wheir. He was educated in this city and began industrial life as clerk in the grocery store of Corriveau & Garrison, where he was employed for four years. After that he spent five years as an employee of Gross & Lyons. In 1914 he entered into the confectionery business, being located on the site now occupied by the Madison pool hall; and at the same time he operated a livery stable where the Palace Theatre now stands. After operating these places for several years, Mr.

Wheir sold them both in 1919, and in the same year went to Fond du Lac, where he conducted a grocery store. Having returned in 1920 to Grand Rapids, he bought the People's Cash and Carry Store, located at No. 349 Grand Avenue, which he is now successfully operating. For a number of years Mr. Wheir has been closely identified with municipal affairs. He served as treasurer of Grand Rapids from 1911 to 1915, and was city clerk in 1916 and 1917, being appointed by E. W. Ellis, who was then mayor; and in various other ways he has been a useful factor in local progress. In religion a Catholic, he belongs to several societies, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 21, 1910, Mr. Wheir was married in Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids) to Lillian Moyer, who was born, daughter of David and Caroline (Zeamer) Moyer of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wheir have one child, William, who was born Nov. 27, 1911.

Rev. Hubert J. Stehling, the recent pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic Congregation, Marshfield, whose death in the prime of life on Dec. 24, 1922, was deeply deplored, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 4, 1889, son of George T. and Mary (Blommer) Stehling, both parents being American born. He acquired the principal part of his educational training in Marquette College and St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. After his ordination he served four years as assistant to the St. John's congregation on the north side of Milwaukee. In the fall of 1916, when the Sacred Heart Congregation of Marshfield was incorporated, Rev. H. J. Stehling was appointed as its pastor, this being his first full pastorate. He subsequently remained here until his death, his parents residing with him. He was an energetic pastor, very popular with his congregation and was building up a strong parish. The account of this congregation, as given by Rev. Mr. Stehling, (see also history by Rev. Father Reding) shows that it "was established by the bishop of the diocese because the congregation of St. John's parish, located on the North Side, had outgrown their building. In 1917 a substantial three-story building, constructed of brick and tile, and practically fireproof, was erected at the corner of East Eleventh Street and South Central Avenue. It combines the church building, school and Sisters' home, the school being in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, six of whom are employed, with Sister Joanina as principal. In the same year a modern, two-story parish house was built—a fireproof brick building facing on East Eleventh Street—the board at the time being composed of Thomas Spaulding, H. C. Koenig, Peter Heckl, Michael Redig, Valentine Weber, Leo Schoenhofen and E. C. Meckler. The members of the present board are Thomas Spaulding, secretary, and H. C. Koenig, treasurer. The parish now contains about 300 families, while the school, which comprises eight grades corresponding to those of the public schools, has an attendance of 240 children." The Rev. H. P. Toeller, for 15 years pastor at Altoona, Wis., has been appointed as Father Stehling's successor in Marshfield.

Clarence Bushnell Edwards, a well known and respected member of the Wood County bar, practicing his profession in Marshfield, was born in Beetown, Grant County, Wis., April 9, 1872, son of Mathew and Lois (Bushnell) Edwards. The father, who at different times followed several occupations, but chiefly farming, died in Lancaster, Grant County, Oct. 30, 1919. He had been a widower for some years, as his wife Lois had died in the same place in April, 1894. She was sister to Mrs. Dotha Whipple, now deceased, who was the first white child born in Grant

County. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Edwards were the parents of four children: Matthew Clinton, deceased; Orpa C., now Mrs. William A. Thomas of Santa Ana, Calif.; Charles Delos, residing in Lancaster, Wis.; and Clarence Bushnell of Marshfield. Clarence B. Edwards acquired his early education in the common school and was graduated from the Lancaster High School in the class of 1893. That fall he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, taking the civic and historic courses, and was graduated from the law course in 1889. He then entered the law office of ex-Congressman A. R. Bushnell at Madison, with whom he remained one year. In August, 1900, he came to Marshfield and opened an office and has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession here. On Jan. 1, 1922, he formed a partnership with E. C. and C. M. Pors, under the firm name of Pors, Edwards & Pors. He is a member of the Wood County Bar Association, which he has served as secretary; also of the Bar Association of the Seventh Judicial District of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin State Bar Association, and of the Commercial Law League of America. Mr. Edwards is a Democrat in politics and on two occasions ran for the office of county attorney, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. Since coming to Marshfield he has taken an active part in the politics of his county and state. He served as city attorney for eight years and was a member of the Wood County board one term. In all community matters he takes a deep interest and is an active member of the local Rotary Club, and was two years president of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. His other society affiliations are with the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in the service of which he is active and in its support liberal. Mr. Edwards was first married June 30, 1907, to Carola Forrest of Neenah, Wis., she died about a year after marriage. This union resulted in one child, Carola F., who was born May 9, 1908. On Dec. 31, 1916, Mr. Edwards married Elma O. Thompson of Appleton, Minn.

Carl G. Reichert, president and manager of the Reichert Chemical Manufacturing Co., Marshfield, was born at Granton, Clark County, Wis., April 19, 1885, son of Adam and Emily (Cornelius) Reichert. The parents, who were both American born, settled in Granton at an early day. There Adam Reichert became a very prominent man, being engaged in several different occupations. He was a lumberman, also kept a store, owned a 160-acre farm and operated a cheese factory. In his general business experience he was very successful and he was highly esteemed in the community. He died at Granton, Oct. 30, 1890, and his wife Emily at Granton, Nov. 6, 1916. Of their five children, Louis A. is proprietor of a general merchandise business at Chili, Clark County; Ferdinand W. is a jeweler at Granton, in the same county; Alvin B. is a politician located at Washington, D. C. in the office of Congressman Voigt, of Wisconsin; Bertha is the wife of Fred Gerber, a farmer near Granton, Clark County, and Carl G. is the direct subject of this sketch. Carl G. Reichert was educated in common schools at Granton and Neillsville, and also studied commercial law. At the age of 18 years he went to Chicago and there became connected with the piano business in the employ of the Kimball Company, with whom he remained three years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to artistic decorating and became the manufacturer of a high grade of polishing oils in Chicago. After continuing there until 1916, he returned to Wisconsin and opened a business of the same sort in Granton, of which he was

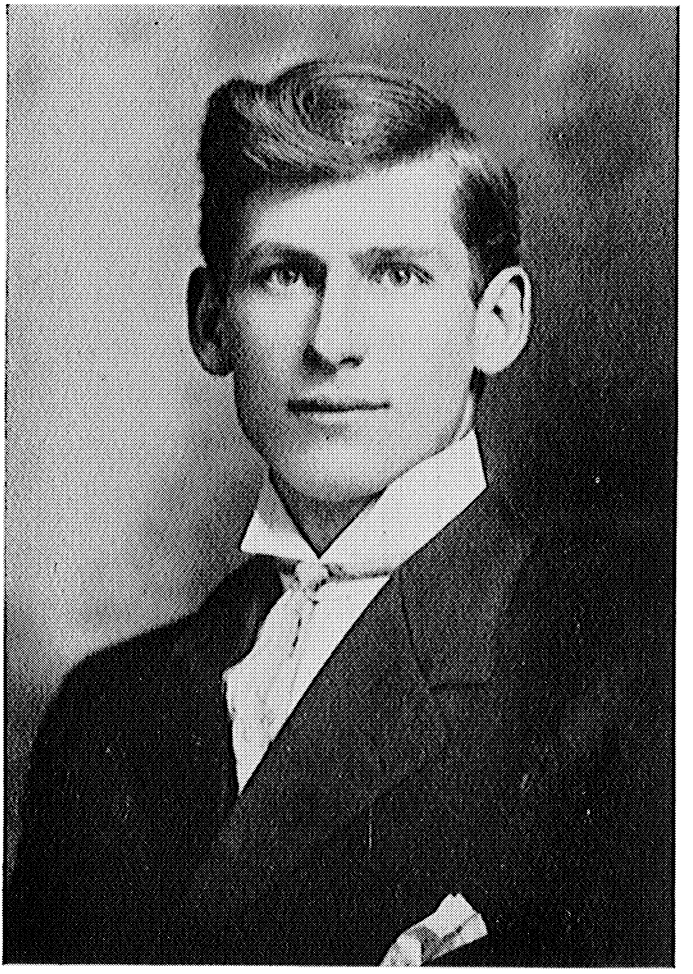
proprietor until 1920, though in 1918 he was in Washington, D. C., in government employ in the chemical divisions. After the signing of the armistice he returned to Wood County and in May, 1919, incorporated the Reichert Chemical Manufacturing Co., with himself as president and manager, F. G. Lundy as vice president, H. G. Hambright, treasurer and F. W. Fornefelt, secretary. The factory and plant, consisting of a good set of buildings, is located at 1306 South Central Avenue, and the concern is profitably engaged in the manufacture of polishes, oil cleaners and similar compounds, their goods being known as the "Everite Products." Mr. Reichert is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, belonging to Lodge No. 186 of Chicago, also to the Million and Ten Week Club of Chicago, and to the United Commercial Travelers and the E. F. U. of Marshfield. He is politically a Republican. Though not now a member of any church, he was reared as a German Lutheran.

Thomas D. Spalding, vice president and cashier of the American National Bank of Marshfield, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 5, 1886, son of Tom and Anna (Monnahan) Spalding. The father was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1845, and the mother in Oshkosh, Wis., in which latter place they were married in 1882. The former is now deceased, having passed away at Oshkosh June 15, 1899, and his wife who survived him, is now a resident of Marshfield. They had seven children: William, who is deceased; Mary, deceased; Thomas D., of Marshfield; Marie, now Mrs. J. C. Casey, of Oshkosh; Florence, who is living with her mother in Marshfield and is a teacher in the School for the Deaf; Bernard, deceased; and James P., of Marshfield, who is assistant sales manager for the Roddis Veneer Company. Thomas D. Spalding was educated in the graded school and Junior High School of Oshkosh. He then entered the Commercial National Bank of that city, where he was employed from 1901 to July 15, 1911, when he came to Marshfield and took his present position with the American National Bank. Mr. Spalding was married July 28, 1913, to Helen Flannagan, of Beaver Dam, Wis., who was born at Marinette, Wis., Jan. 19, 1893, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Flannagan. Of this union four children have been born: Thomas L., Dec. 10, 1915; Marie K., Aug. 22, 1917; William J., Aug. 20, 1919; David P., March 19, 1921. Mr. Spalding and his family are Catholics in religion, he being the secretary and treasurer of Sacred Heart parish. He also belongs to several societies more or less closely connected with the church, and one or two others, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is independent, and though he has held no political office, he has as a public spirited citizen, taken an active interest, and sometimes a direct part, in promoting movements for the general welfare of the community, and has not begrudged his time or money whenever any worthy object was to be achieved. In both church and society work he has been rather an active than a passive member, realizing in full measure the necessity and dignity of service.

William H. Budge, M. D., a retired physician residing in Marshfield, and who has also been a successful business man, was born in Cornwall, England, Nov. 18, 1841, son of John Burden and Jane (Prout) Budge. The father was born in January, 1808, and the mother on May 27, 1809. It was in the spring of 1845 that the family came to America, settling in Eagle Township, Waukesha County, Wis., where John B. Budge worked at his trade of blacksmith. In 1853 he moved with

his family from that place to Lindina Township, then in Adams but now in Juneau County. There he bought 240 acres of land, on which was a log house, 13 acres of the land having been cleared and the rest wild. Eighty acres of the tract was government land, and in order to make his entry on same Mr. Budge had to go on foot to Portage County, where the nearest government land office was located. During his last year in Waukesha County he had farmed 70 acres, on which he raised wheat that he sold for $1.25 a bushel, and it was with the money thus acquired that he got his start in Adams County. It was in the latter county that Mrs. Jane Budge died about 1860, and Mr. Budge married for his second wife Emily George, who survived him. He remained on the farm in Adams County until 1870, when he left it and took up his residence in Mauston, Juneau County, where his death occurred in 1887. His second wife, by whom he had no children, died there in 1903. His first wife Jane had borne him three children: Elizabeth A., who died in childhood in England; William H., of Marshfield, Wis., the subject of this sketch, and Mary, also born in England, who married William Pierce and lived near Pawpaw, Mich., where she died. She was buried, however, at Wyocena, Wis. William H. Budge was about 11 years old when he moved with the family to Juneau County. He had a common school education, for he now had to assist in clearing the farm and could attend school only in the winter. He continued as his father's assistant on the farm until a few weeks after attaining his majority, when, on Jan. 11, 1862, he married Patience M. Cole, daughter of Elias and Maria (Demming) Cole, of Lindina Township, Juneau County. Born in West Troy, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1841, she came with her parents to Burlington, Racine County, Wis., in 1844, but on her mother's death a year later, was sent back to New York State and resided there with her grandmother Cole until she was 14. In the meanwhile, in 1849, her father made the overland trip to California, and, being more successful than the average gold seeker, came back much better off than when he started. His daughter Patience then returned from New York to keep house for him, and remained with him subsequently until her marriage. That event made a great change not only in her life, but also in that of her husband, William H. Budge, for the latter's father had deeded to him the east half of his farm. Thus provided with 120 acres of good land, he began an independent career, and for the first residence of himself and wife, built a board house, 16 by 24 feet in size, which was the family home for some years. He also showed his enterprise by purchasing other land, including a tract of 40 acres of pine land near Warren, Monroe County, which he exploited for the lumber; and a 40 acre tract of poplar land, not far from the other, from which he cut the small timber for hop poles. In 1873 another momentous change occurred in his life, for he then entered upon a new phase of his career, renting out his Juneau County farm and moving into Mauston, where he bought a half interest in a drug business, the other half being owned by F. E. Grimmer. The partnership continued for three years, at the end of which time the subject of this sketch sold his interest in the business to a Mr. Spence and moved to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he erected a store building and for six years operated a drug store. The village was small and the surrounding territory newly settled, and there was no physician in the neighborhood. When sickness occurred, therefore, it was natural for the people first to consult the druggist, and this happened so frequently that Mr. Budge took up the study of medicine, and soon after-

wards began attending medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated with the title of M. D. in February, 1882. Thus with an adequate scientific equipment he began the regular practice of his profession in Rock Rapids, but after so practicing for about five months, he sold his business in that place and returned to Mauston, Wis. In the following spring, that of 1883, he came from there to Marshfield, Wood County, where he opened a drug store and began medical and surgical practice. Marshfield was then a place of about 1,500 population, and the surrounding country was not much improved, the roads being constructed mostly of slabs and corduroy. Physicians visiting patients in the country had many difficulties to encounter and hardships to endure, and Dr. Budge had his full share of them. He built up a considerable practice, and as he was away from his store much of the time, he employed Gust Felkner as clerk, being also assisted by his own daughter, Carlotta. The other members of his family, whom he had left behind in Mauston, did not join him in Marshfield until the fall of 1884. In June, 1887, Marshfield was visited by a fire which destroyed a large part of the town, including Dr. Budge's drug store. But though he abandoned the drug business he continued his medical practice, and rebuilt a substantial brick block, two stories high, at 217 South Central Avenue, in which the Winterburn drug store is now located, and this block he still owns, leasing it to the Winterburn Company. In the meanwhile he had also bought four lots on North Central Avenue, the principal business street of the town, and built a comfortable two-story, 11-room house, in which he has since resided. He also owns a summer home at Fremont, on Wolf River, Waupaca County, where he now spends his summers, having retired from medical practice in 1912. In addition to the above mentioned property, he owned a residence at Big Sandy Lake, Sawyer County, which he sold three years ago. Dr. Budge has been a Republican in politics since casting his first vote. He served Marshfield as health officer for some years, and was the second mayor of the city, succeeding L. A. Arnold. In 1874 he became a Royal Arch Mason, and he is a member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America, which he served for years as examining surgeon. His religious experience began when he was about 14 years old, as in the winter of 1855-56, in Juneau County, he embraced the Seventh Day Adventist faith, which he has held ever since, and since 1900 he has been a member of the church of that denomination in Marshfield. For 15 years, however, he served the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshfield as chorister, his daughter Adelaide being the organist. The doctor's wife, Mrs. Patience M. Budge, died in Marshfield June 4, 1911, after a happy married life of over 55 years. They had six children: John Elias, Cyrus, Edith Adelaide, Carlotta, a son who died before being named, and Mabel Edna. The two first born children, John Elias, born Dec. 7, 1862, and Cyrus, born July 17, 1864, also died in infancy. Adelaide, born June 2, 1868, was for years the housekeeper of the family, but on Nov. 10, 1909, she married George A. Strong of Marshfield. He died April 2, 1916, and she then returned to her father's home and has since been housekeeper. Carlotta, born Aug. 10, 1870, is now the wife of William Kamps of the firm of Tiffault & Kamps, Marshfield. Mabel Edna, born July 8, 1877, is now Mrs. Budde of Marshfield.



PAUL L. BLUM

Paul L. Blum, president and treasurer of the Blum Bros. Box Co., Inc., one of Marshfield's most important manufacturing concerns, and who is also a prominent official in other flourishing business enterprises, was born at Hartford, Washington County, Wis., June 18, 1889, son of Peter and Eva (Rottsheid) Blum. Like his brothers, he was reared on the home farm and attended common school, remaining at home until reaching the age of 14, since which time he has followed an independent career except for his business associations with others. About 1904 he accompanied his brother, John A., to Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where they both worked two years in a cheese box factory. Then, with the same brother, he went to West Bend, Washington County, and there found work in another cheese box factory, remaining there for two or three years. In 1911 he and John came to Marshfield and established their present box and tub factory elsewhere described. They operated the concern as a partnership until 1921, in which year it was incorporated. Paul L. is also president of the Palace Garage Co., established by his brothers, Peter L. and Jacob, but the officers of which now consist of Paul L., John A. and Peter L.; he is president of the Colby Cheese Box Co. of Colby, Wis.; president of the Greenwood Manufacturing Co. of Greenwood, Wis.; treasurer of the Central Wisconsin Cheese, Butter & Dairyman's Association, and a director of the Marshfield Building & Loan Association. He is also a member of the Water and Light Commission and president of the public (vocational) school board, of Marshfield. In these various enterprises or public offices he has proved himself a capable man of affairs and they have all benefited by his assistance or direction. He is a member of the local Elks lodge, and the United Commercial Travelers, both of Marshfield. On June 6, 1911, he was married to Matilda Rauch, of Elmore, Fond du Lac County, Wis., who was born at Campbellsport, that county, March 28, 1891, daughter of William and Amelia (Grebe) Rauch. Three children are the fruit of this marriage, namely: Evelyn, born July 28, 1912; Florence, born July 21, 1914, and Harold, born Feb. 24, 1918. Mr. Blum was reared a Catholic while the members of the Rauch family are Evangelical Lutherans. It is noteworthy that the four Blum brothers, Paul L., Peter L., John A. and Jacob, married four Rauch sisters, Matilda, Rose, Lillie and Bena. Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Blum own a good residence at 142 Park Avenue, Marshfield.

Otto J. Leu, of Wisconsin Rapids, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and has also for a number of years been more or less closely connected with the farming and stock breeding industries, was born in Seneca Township, Wood County, Wis., Sept. 19, 1872, son of John and Louisa (Griesbach) Leu. The parents came to America from Germany in 1867, locating first at Milwaukee, whence they soon came to Wood County, John Leu buying a small tract of wild land in Seneca Township. He was a shoemaker by trade and for awhile made shoes for the men who worked in the neighboring sawmills. Gradually he gave up that occupation and gave more and more of his attention to farming. He also bought more land until he had 123 acres and cleared up a fine farm. One of his township's most prominent citizens, he was well known throughout the county. He served on the township board and also as a member of the school board. He died in June, 1905, and his wife many years before, in August, 1877. They were the parents of six children: Matilda, deceased; Robert, a farmer in Sigel Township; Bertha, now Mrs. George Dawes, residing near Pittsville; Otto, the direct subject of this sketch; Mary and Herman, who died in infancy. Otto J. Leu acquired his elementary education in the district school, later attended the Grand Rapids High School and subsequently attended normal schools at River Falls and later Stevens Point, from which he graduated. During this period he taught school at various times in order to earn money to finish his education. Subsequently he became a regular teacher in the schools of the state, at Alma Center, the Merrillan High School and the Nekoosa High School. In the fall of 1898 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Wood County, and served four years. He also conducted teachers' institutes. In 1903 Mr. Leu bought a farm of 130 acres in Seneca Township to which he later added until he had a large farm, on which he made improvements. In the meanwhile he took up the real estate

business as a side line and has located and helped to improve many farms in this county. He served ten years on the county board from Seneca Township, and was also a member of the district school board. Having also taken up insurance, he became fire adjuster and president of the Seneca, Sigel & Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was president or secretary of the Central Wisconsin Holstein-Freisian Association, which was organized in 1908, and of which he has been president or secretary from the beginning with the exception of one year. Formerly he was secretary of the Wood County Agricultural Society. In November, 1919, Mr. Leu gave up active farming, so far as personal work was concerned, but still owns his farm and has a fine herd of pure bred stock. He is also improving 375 acres of additional farm land in this county. He was one of the chief movers in the erection of the large round barn at Marshfield which is used for sales purposes, and for several years he had charge of the Wood County exhibit at the state fair. He is a member of the county income board of review, a position that he has held since the law became effective. These various activities have brought him into close contact with many people in this county, and he is both widely known and highly esteemed. He is fraternally affiliated with the Beavers, the Mystic Workers and the Modern Brotherhood of America, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being secretary of its governing board. Mr. Leu was married June 28, 1899, to Luella Lewis, who died May 27, 1913. She left a son, Earl, who was born June 4, 1901, who is now attending an auto school in Kansas City, Mo. On June 24, 1914, Mr. Leu married Mrs. Edith J. Bradshaw, who in maiden life was Edith Mau. The issue of this marriage is a daughter, Madeline, who was born Aug. 9, 1916. By her first husband, Irving Bradshaw, Mrs. Leu has another daughter, Zona, born April 6, 1904, who has been adopted by Mr. Leu. Mrs. Leu has an excellent reputation as an artist. She studied art in the convent of the Dominican Sisters at Milwaukee and her services as a painter on china and glass are in great demand. She belongs to the Royal Neighbors, and is very active in church work, being secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Mark Whitrock, one of the earliest settlers in Grand Rapids Township, now deceased, was born in Denmark, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Wind. In 1846, accompanied by his wife, he came to the United States. Landing at New York, they proceeded up the Hudson River, to Troy, then by the Erie Canal and other water or roadways until they reached Sheboygan, Wis. From there they went to Jefferson County, this state, locating on a farm, which they operated for four or five years, and after that followed the same occupation in Stockton Township, Portage County, until 1854. They then came to Grand Rapids Township, Wood County, where Mr. Whitrock bought 364 acres of wild land,—164 acres in Section 27, 160 acres in Section 25, and 40 acres in Sec. 22, the buildings being on Section 22. He was the third farmer to settle in the township. It was government land which he had secured, and it was without improvements of any kind and was not even situated on a road. He built a log house for his first family residence and began the task of clearing his land. He and his family had to endure many hardships and privations, but with the influx of new settlers conditions gradually improved. Mrs. Whitrock died in August, 1869, after having been the good mother of a large family of children. Mr. Whitrock, after spending 30 years in all on the farm, retired from work and subsequently resided with his children until his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Herschleb, about 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Whitrock were the parents of 15 children, of whom but five are now living. The record in brief is as follows: Adolph, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Sophia, now Mrs. Sam Adams of Stevens Point; Charles, deceased; John, who was drowned at the age of seven years; Frank, a retired farmer residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Henry, who was killed in a sawmill in Oregon; John, a farmer living south of Wisconsin Rapids; Mark, Mary, Elizabeth and Emma, who are deceased; Amelia, wife of Mr. Southall and residing in Winnipeg, Canada; Julia, deceased, and William, who is in the real estate business at Yankton, S. D.

Frank W. Whitrock, who after a varied career in agriculture and the lumber industry, is now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Stockton Township, Portage County, Wis., June 19, 1852, son of Mark and Mary (Wind) Whitrock. His education was acquired in district schools during the Civil War period. He began at an early age to assist his father on the farm, and was thus occupied until he had reached the age of 14. For the next six years he was employed in a shingle mill near Vesper. He then went to Wausau, Wis., where he worked two years as a shingle weaver, after which, in 1874, he came to Grand Rapids and bought his parents' old homestead, on which he followed farming for 12 years. Previous, however, he had made an extensive trip southwards seeking a better location, his travels taking him through the states of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois again, and then back to Wisconsin. In 1886 he sold the home farm and went to Minnesota and the Dakotas. Two years later he bought 80 acres of land in Grand Rapids Township, Sections 28-29, but did not then settle on it. Instead of doing so, he went to work for F. M. McKinnon, remaining as his steady employee for five years, and after that he bought and scaled logs 18 winters for the same man. In 1893 Mr. Whitrock moved on to his 80-acre farm, of which he subsequently cleared the entire tract, besides erecting buildings. For several years he made a specialty of raising watermelons, and became known as the "Watermelon King," having sold as many as 1,492 melons in one day. He remained on the farm until 1920, in which year he retired and moved to Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Whitrock was not entirely engrossed in his own concerns, but did much good work in helping to build up the county, and was very active in patriotic work during the late war. He served on the county board for 13 years, and was clerk of school district No. 2 for 31 years, and he also held at different times various other offices in his township. Religiously he is affiliated with the German Lutheran Church. On Sept. 14, 1878, Frank Whitrock was united in marriage in Grand Rapids Township, by Rev. G. T. Rowland, to Minnie Habeck, who was born in Germany, Jan. 30, 1857, daughter of Gottlieb and Mary (Wind) Habeck. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitrock have four children: Charles, born July 7, 1883, now a cashier in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway, and a resident of St. Paul; Wilber, born March 24, 1886, who is employed by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. of Wisconsin Rapids; Mabel, born March 30, 1888, who is the wife of Roy Van Gorder of this city; and Hattie, born Oct. 4, 1890, who is the wife of George Damitz, of this city.

Mearl C. Wolt, who is successfully engaged in the confectionery business in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 28, 1898, son of Charles and Emma (Finn) Wolt. He was educated in the schools of Wisconsin Rapids, and after leaving school assisted his mother, who for six years had charge of the tea rooms in the Johnson-Hill Co.'s store. In October, 1919, he purchased the G. B. Gardner confectionery store at 330 Grand Avenue, which he has since operated, making nearly all his own candy. He has built up a fine trade and the store is now one of the best of its kind in the city. Mr. Wolt has also gained a wide acquaintance and made many friends in this city. He is assisted in his business by his mother and and by his sister Jessie, who is a graduate of Stevens Point Normal School, and was a teacher for several years, but who gave up that occupation to assist him. The family attend the Congregational Church, and Mr. Wolt also belongs to the local lodge of Elks. On April 10, 1922, he bought the Clarence Jackson home on Second Avenue South, where the family now reside.

John Wagner, formerly a well known and respected resident of Wisconsin Rapids, when the city was known as Grand Rapids, was a native of Switzerland. He married Mary Bruderly, also a native of that country, and in 1852 they emigrated to the United States. They first settled in Milwaukee, where for two years Mr. Wagner worked at his trade of cabinet maker. In 1854 they set out with an ox team from Milwaukee and drove to Wood County, locating in Grand Rapids. Here Mr. Wagner first worked for others, but later built a cabinet-shop on Drake Street, where he made writing-desks, tables and chairs. He had made some

financial progress when the panic of 1872 caused him to lose all that he had. As soon as he had succeeded in scraping together a little capital, he erected a building on the corner of Second Avenue and Baker Street, where he entered into the furniture and undertaking business, and he continued to operate that place until the flood of 1880 ruined him for the second time. He later made still another start, entering into business where the old First National Bank now stands and remaining there until 1904, when he retired. After that, until his death on April 9, 1909, he resided with his son Frank in this city. For a number of years he had been a widower, his wife having passed away June 18, 1901. They were the parents of two children, Frank and Mary, the latter being now the wife of Joe Gass of Des Moines, Iowa.

Frank Wagner, son of John and Mary (Bruderly) Wagner, was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., May 12, 1860. After attending school here he was for a short time clerk in the store of R. Conars. He then turned his attention to railroad work, becoming a fireman of the Wisconsin Valley Railway, and subsequently being promoted to the position of engineer, in which capacity he worked for 15 years on different railroads in Wisconsin and Minnesota. After that for eight years he was custodian of the Wood County court house. He then engaged in the painting and paper-hanging business, which he has since followed. For 25 years Mr. Wagner served on the old volunteer fire department in Grand Rapids. He has a tasteful and comfortable residence at No. 213 Third Avenue North. Mr. Wagner was married in 1889 to Elizabeth Klein, who met a strange fate, being killed by lightning while enjoying a camping trip. She left two children, Jesse and Mary, both living in Wisconsin Rapids. For his second wife Mr. Wagner married Mrs. Thea Halverson, who in maiden life was Thea Gunderson. Of this marriage there is one child, Oswald, who was born April 5, 1905. Mr. Wagner is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Wallace C. Weirick, D. C., now practicing his profession in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Feb. 28, 1891, son of Albert E. and Hannah (Parker) Weirick. The parents were natives of the United States who went to the island in 1890 and returned to the United States in 1899. They now reside in Venice, Calif., the father being retired. They have had three children: Harold, of Venice, Calif.; Wallace C., of Wisconsin Rapids; and Lora, now Mrs. Ray Roland, of Kellogg, Idaho. Wallace C. Weirick acquired his early education in Honolulu and was subsequently graduated from Beloit High School, at Beloit, Wis. Then for a short time he was in the employ of the Fairbanks-Morse Co., of Chicago, at their Beloit plant. He then entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated March 1, 1913. For 18 months he practiced his profession at Kearney, Nebr., at the end of which time he went back to Honolulu, where he was living when the United States entered the World War. With a patriotic sense of duty, he hastened back to the United States, leaving the islands April 24, 1917, and on June 7, the same year, he enlisted at Beloit, Wis., in the 21st Field Signal Battalion, and was assigned to the 82d Division at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., which was known as the 307th Field Signal Battalion. On May 18, 1918, he sailed overseas and landed at Liverpool May 31. On June 4 he crossed to Havre, France, and on June 21 entered the line on the Toul sector. He subsequently served on the Marbach sector, in the St. Mihiel drive and in the Argonne forest. He returned to the United States May 19, 1919, and was honorably discharged on May 26, 1919. He then took a post-graduate course at the Palmer School, and in February, 1920, opened an office in the Wood Block, Wisconsin Rapids, where he now is successfully engaged in building up a practice. Dr. Weirick belongs to Post No. 9 of the American Legion, Wisconsin Rapids, and also to the Masonic lodge. He is is religiously affiliated with the Congregational Church.

Frederick William Fornefelt, of Marshfield, who for the past nine years has been successfully engaged in the practive of optometry here, and who has taken a prominent place in the ranks of his profession, was born in Humboldt, Nebr., Feb. 28, 1882, son of William and Anna (Holpeske) Fornefelt. The father, born

F. W. FORNEFELT

in Germany in 1856, when seventeen years old, in order to avoid military service, stowed himself away on board a vessel and succeeded in reaching this country. Soon after landing he found his way to Humboldt, Nebr., where he learned the harness business and later opened a store of his own, remaining there five years in all. It was there that he married Anna Holpeske, who had come with her parents from Bohemia at the age of 13 to reside in the vicinity of Humboldt. About 1891 he moved with his wife to Tecumseh, Nebr., where he subsequently conducted a harness business until 1909. He then sold out and moved to Victoria, Texas, where he bought a 40-acre farm on which he is still living. He and his wife have had four children: Frederick William, of Marshfield, Wis.; Wilma, born Sept. 25, 1884, and now the wife of J. R. Hardin of LaPort, Tex.; Edward, who is deceased; and Helen Edna, also deceased. Frederick William Fornefelt was three old years when his parents moved to Tecumseh, and he was there reared and educated, graduating from the high school at the age of 17. In 1900, to qualify himself for a business career, he went to Quincy, Ill., where he took a full commercial course, being graduated from the Gem City Business College in July, 1901. He then obtained a position in the shipping department of the Atchison Saddlery Co., of Atchison, Kans. After remaining with that concern for two years he entered the employ of the Rossi Saddlery Co., of St. Jo, Mo., where he was placed in charge of all manufactured goods in the entire plant. After he had spent two years in the factory the company sent him on the road as salesman, but being dissatisfied with that position, he resigned and went to Hastings, Nebr., where he took charge of the shipping department of a saddlery firm. His health becoming impaired, he took the advice of physicians and spent some time in travel through all the western states, except Arizona and New Mexico, following various occupations, including that of cow boy. On recovering his health he returned to his early home at Tecumseh and took a position in the office of R. C. Gore, a civil engineer, to learn surveying and mapping, and at the same time he took a correspondence course with the Inter-National Correspondence School of Pennsylvania, from which he received a diploma. After remaining with Mr. Gore two years he was attracted by the glowing accounts, published by land agents, of the wonderful possibilities of truck gardening in Texas, and accordingly went to Victoria, in the southern part of that state, and about 28 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, where he engaged in the business, remaining about five years. The experiment proved a failure, as, by the end of that time, though he had done an immense amount of hard work, he was no better off than when he had started. He now cast about for a new line of endeavor, in which he could make real and substantial progress, and in 1912 he returned to optometry. In April, 1914, he was graduated from the Needles Institute of Optometry in Kansas City, Mo., and immediately afterward began practice in Miltonvale, Kansas. He remained there, however, but a few months, as in August of the same year he came to Marshfield, Wis., and entered into partnership with A. H. Bulmer. After a few months the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Fornefelt has since practiced alone with great success. In January, 1920, he moved to an elegant suite of rooms in the Trio Theatre Block on South Central Avenue, where he has a fine and complete equipment, in fact one of the best equipped offices in the state, adapted to all the needs of his profession, and the cases he has treated have spread his reputation throughout the central and northern part of the state. Thus, after several experiments more or less unsatisfactory, he has found his proper groove and is gliding smoothly along on the way to fortune, having already achieved fame. As a live citizen of the town he has identified himself with the Rotary Club, is vice president of the Marshfield Building & Loan Association, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge. Politically he is a Democrat. He is one of the elders of the First Presbyterian Church and secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school. On Dec. 7, 1909, Dr. Fornefelt was married to Lena Maybell, daughter of Alexander and Adeline Young of Miltonvale, Kans., near which place she was born on a farm May 19, 1885. Her ancestors were Canadian French, her parents came to the States from the province of Quebec, and she is a graduate of the Miltonvale High School. Dr. and Mrs. Fornefelt are

the parents of three children: Dorothy Edna, born Oct. 8, 1910; Frederick William, Jr., born May 5, 1916; and Jean Ann, born April 20, 1920.

Edgar Sawyer Bailey, an experienced newspaper man, proprietor with G. V. Kraus of the Marshfield Daily News and the Marshfield Weekly News and Wisconsin Hub, was born in Columbus, Wis., son of A. P. and Clarissa (Mead) Bailey. At the age of two years he accompanied his parents to Oshkosh, Wis. Later he entered the Normal School in the primary department, was subsequently a student in the preparatory department, and in 1887 went into the U. S. mail service as supply clerk. In 1890 he was appointed chief mailing clerk in the Oshkosh post office, a position which he held until 1903, when he resigned and went to California. There he became a student in Napa College, and the next year took a journalistic course in Stanford University. After being graduated from the latter institution he became city editor of the Napa Daily Register and was also correspondent for the Associated Press and the San Francisco Examiner. He had also some varied newspaper experience at Vallejo, Calif., and at Wausau, Wis. On Nov. 29, 1899, at Ripon, Wis., he was married to Eva Laura Fey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fey. In the same year, on August 1, he had bought a store at Vesper, Wood County, and he and his wife now took up their residence there, making it their home until July 31, 1901. He then moved to Wausau and was in newspaper work there until December, 1902, at which time he bought a half interest in the Marshfield Times, then owned by Williams & White, the latter withdrawing from the firm. Mr. Bailey remained connected with the Times as editor and part proprietor until 1910, when that paper came under control of P. A. and R. R. Williams, and he then became proprietor of the Marshfield News. The latter paper he published alone for a number of years, in the spring of 1921 merging it with the Times (then called the Wisconsin Hub.) The Marshfield Publishing Co., with Mr. Bailey as a member, was then organized, which since March 7, 1921, has been engaged in the publication of the Daily News, the first Daily in Marshfield, and the Marshfield News and Wisconsin Hub, which is a weekly. Mr. Bailey has traveled considerably in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, being accompanied by his wife except when in Mexico. For the last six years he had been chairman of the Wood County Republican Committee and has done good service for his party. He has also been president of the Central Wisconsin Press Association since 1917. A thirty-second degree Mason and "Shriner," he also belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served as county chairman of the Publicity Committee, his wife being county chairman of the woman's committee of Publicity. Their religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, Mr. Bailey being one of its vestrymen.

Hanford H. Milbee, M. D., who has successfully practiced his profession in Marshfield for over 20 years and is a member of the Marshfield Clinic, was born at Barrie, a little country town in Ontario, Canada, Nov. 17, 1870, son of Thomas and Adah (Gardner) Milbee. The parents are both living and are still residents of Barrie, where Hanford H. was educated, being graduated from the Collegiate Institute there in 1892. His medical course was pursued in Trinity Medical College, where he was granted his medical degree April 8, 1896. The institution is now known as the Toronto Medical College. Dr. Milbee began practice in Barrie with a Dr. Smith, but after continuing there a short time he came to the States, locating at Roberts, St. Croix County, where he practiced until 1901. He then came to Marshfield and opened an office here, having since been a resident and one of the leading physicians of this city. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Marshfield Clinic on Jan. 1, 1917, and has ever since been connected with it. He is also a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and the Congress of Internal Medicine, and of the Volunteer Service Corps, his appointment to which he received Nov. 9, 1918. A stockholder in the First National Bank, he has been for years a member of its board of directors. In Free Masonry Dr. Milbee has advanced to the thirty-second degree and is a member of the Consistory and Shrine at Milwaukee. His other fraternal affilia-

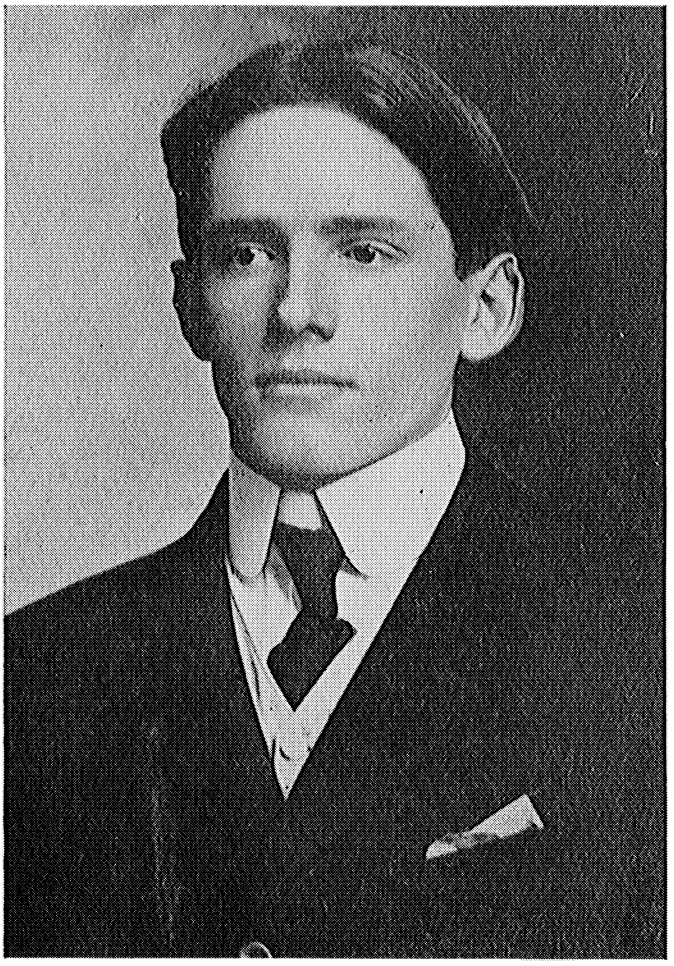
tions are with the Elks and Eagles and fraternal insurance orders, in all of which he takes part as an active member. Of the members of his parents' family, he has a brother and sister living, namely, Robert, who resides in Milwaukee, and Effa, who is a trained nurse living in Chicago. Another brother, Albert J., died at the age of 29 years. Dr. Milbee began domestic life April 10, 1901, when he was united in marriage with Cornelia Bowron, who was born at Burkhardt, St. Croix County, Wis., June 18, 1876, her parents being of English antecedents. The father, born near Montreal, Canada, Nov. 10, 1831, died at Roberts, St. Croix County, Wis., Oct. 7, 1907. The mother, born near Montreal, June 6, 1834, died at Marshfield, Wood County, Dec. 15, 1910. They were married at Hudson, Wis., Feb. 24, 1857, and the children born to them, in addition to Cornelia who was the youngest, were: Martha H., born Dec. 18, 1857, now Mrs. Stanley Rupert of Vancouver, Wash.; Stanley B., born April 28, 1859, who is a resident of Marquette, Mich.; Stephen W., born July 5, 1861, now deseased; Clara A., born Aug. 9, 1866, now residing in Hudson, Wis.; Mary R., born March 5, 1869, who is the widow of Frank Lewis and resides at Roberts, Wis., and Benjamin S., born July 26, 1872, who lives in St. Louis, Mo. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Milbee are: Ruth, born May 11, 1906, now a pupil in the Marshfield High School, and Neil Hansford, born March 10, 1909. Dr. Milbee was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Milbee in that of the Episcopal Church. They own and occupy a comfortable residence at 302 South Maple Street. During the participation of the United States in the World War, Mrs. Milbee was a member of the home Council of Defense and she is prominent in the women's club life of the city.

William H. Kamps, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Co., of Marshfield since its incorporation, and who is a man alive to all the best interests of the community in which he lives, was born in Chilton, Calumet County, Wis., July 21, 1866, son of Charles and Mary (Wagner) Kamps. The parents were natives of Germany. Charles Kamps came to the United States as an orphan 12 years old and grew to manhood in Holstein, Calumet County, Wis., where he learned the trade of wagon maker, as an apprentice receiving little more than his board and lodging. He subsequently worked as a journeyman for William Nelson, of Chilton, and finally established himself in business there as a wagon maker, and also as a dealer in agricultural implements. As his business expanded he hired more help, and, giving up manual work, devoted himself to its management. After a long and successful career he died in Chilton July 5, 1900. His wife, who was born about 1837, came to Calumet County, Wisconsin, with her parents at an early date, when all supplies had to be carried on the back over Indian trails from Sheboygan, 20 miles away. When she married Mr. Kamps she was a widow, having been first married to John Luhn, by whom she had two daughters: Ana, now Mrs. H. D. Denninger of Weyauwego, Wis., and Louise, who is the widow of Henry Schabach of Thiensville, Ozaukee County, Wis. Her children by Charles Kamps were: William H., subject of this sketch; Henry J., of Marshfield; Minnie, unmarried and living at Chilton; Fred K., of Marshfield; and Helen, now Mrs. J. Huntz of Chilton. Mrs. Mary Kamps, now nearly 87 years old, is living at Chilton, Wis., and with her reside her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Huntz. William H. Kamps at the age of 18 years entered a printing office to learn the trade, but followed it but a short time, instead taking a position as clerk with William Paulson, a general merchant at Chilton, who soon gave him the full management of the store. He remained with Mr. Paulson four years and then, in November, 1888, came to Marshfield, Wood County, and entered the employ of Volmer & Kraus, general merchants, for whom he worked three years as clerk. In 1891 he bought the interest of P. J. Kraus in the firm of Tiffault & Kraus, which then continued as Tiffault & Kamps until 1897, when it was incorporated under the name of Tiffault-Kamps Mercantile Company, with Mr. Tiffault as president and Mr. Kamps as secretary and treasurer. The company's store, a thoroughly up to date establishment which is described in these pages, is located at 211-213 South Central Avenue. Mr. Kamps has long been recognized

as a forceful man of affairs and as a citizen ready to help shoulder any public burden when his aid may happen to be needed. He served for eight years as a member of the city council, four years as a member of the board of county commissioners, and for a number of years has been a member of the Marshfield Water and Light Commission and of the Marshfield Library Board. He was the first president of the first Automobile Club organized in Marshfield. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Stevens Point and the Shrine at Milwaukee. For 30 years he has been a stockholder in the First National Bank of Marshfield. He is a liberal contributor to the support of all the churches in the city. On Sept. 4, 1895, Mr. Kamps was united in marriage with Carlotta Budge, who was born in Mauston, Wis., Aug. 10, 1870, daughter of Dr. William H. and Patience M. (Cole) Budge, and who came to Marshfield in the fall of 1884 and for a time helped to conduct her father's drug store. Mr. and Mrs. Kamps have become the parents of two children: Patience M., born June 3, 1897, and Dorothy, born Nov. 5, 1898. Both are graduates of the Marshfield High School. Patience M., after attending the Lindenwood Academy at St. Charles, Mo., for one year, entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from the Library Department of that institution; she is now a librarian at Chinook, Mont. Dorothy, who after leaving high school, spent two years at Lindenwood Academy, has been since 1917 bill clerk in the office of the "Soo" Railway Co. in Marshfield, and makes her home with her parents.

John A. Blum, secretary of the Blum Bros. Co., Inc., of Marshfield, and also vice president of the Palace Garage Co., of that city, was born in Schleisingerville, Washington County, Wis., Sept, 4. 1885, son of Peter and Eva (Rottsheid) Blum. He was educated in the common school and reared on his parents' farm, remaining home until reaching the age of 16 years. After that he worked as a general farm hand for about five years. Then with his brother Paul he went to Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he worked two years in a cheese box factory. The next two or three years were spent in the same occupation at West Bend, Washington County, at the end of which time he came to Marshfield, and with his brother Paul began the manufacture of cheese boxes and butter tubs, which concern is now in a flourishing condition. On Feb. 28, 1907, Mr. Blum was married to Bena Rauch, who was born at Campbellsport, Wis., July 8, 1889, daughter of William and Amelia (Grebe) Rauch, of Elmore, Wis., where her parents were engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Blum have seven children, who were born as follows: Lester, April 28, 1910; Marcille Loraine, Sept. 19, 1911; Gordon William, July 14, 1913; Irene Luella, May 20, 1915; John, June 12, 1918; Vernon, Dec. 25, 1919; and Vivian Mae, May 15, 1921. Mr. Blum, who was reared a Catholic in religion, is independent in politics. Mrs. Blum was reared as an Evangelical Lutheran.

John A. Worlund, Jr., proprietor of the Wood County Tire Co., Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Sweden, July 22, 1881, son of John and Elizabeth (Kronholm) Worlund. Having accompanied his parents to this country, state and county in 1883, he grew up on their farm in Sigel Township, where in time he attended district school. His early industrial years were spent in agriculture as his father's assistant and he continued to work on the home farm until 1900, when he started out on an independent career, going to Rock Island, Ill., where he spent 11 months engaged in the study of music. From there he went to Rockford, Ill., and in that city worked three years in the veneer department of a furniture factory. He next spent three years in Chicago as a cabinet-maker in the employ of the Pullman Car Co. In 1907 he returned to Wood County, Wis., and became a chauffeur, working five years in that capacity for I. P. Witter and one year for R. M. Rogers. In 1914 he established the Wood County Tire Co., his place of business being located at No. 218 Second Street South. He is making fine progress and expects soon to establish substations and tire shops at Stevens Point and Marshfield. Mr. Worlund was married Feb. 14, 1916, to Minnie Hill, who was born in the town of Sigel, daughter of Fred and Augusta (Bautz) Hill. Her parents are now re-



JOHN A. BLUM

siding in Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Worlund have two children: Stanley J. F., born April 3, 1918, and Richard J. E., born April 22, 1920.

James D. La Breche, an early settler in Grand Rapids, was born in Canada, Dec. 22, 1831, and died in this city, May 19, 1906. It was in 1852 that he came here, and having learned the shoemaker's trade he established a shop and continued in that occupation until a short time before his death, or for a period of more than half a century. He was a member of SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, in which he was a faithful worker, and he also belonged to the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. La Breche was married in 1853, in Grand Rapids, to Julia Valee, who died Jan. 13, 1874. By her he had nine children: Mary, Julia, James and Phillip, who are deceased; Celina, now the widow of Charles Gouger; Cordelia, deceased, who was the wife of Anton Christman; Victoria, deceased; Charles, now in Montana; and Ovid, of Eatonville, Wash. Mr. La Breche married for his second wife Elisa Poquet, by whom he had four children: Louis, of Minocqua, Wis.; Alfred, deceased; George, of Manitowoc, Wis.; and Joseph, of Oshkosh, Wis.

Charles Gouger, a former resident of Wood County, was born in Joliet, Canada, May 1, 1852. He came to Wood County in 1868, and for a number of years worked in various sawmills as head sawyer, his first work in that capacity being at Biron under Francis Biron. With that concern he remained eight years. In 1882 he established himself in business at Grand Rapids and subsequently operated it until a short time before his death on Aug. 1, 1910. Mr. Gouger was married May 11, 1880, in Grand Rapids, to Celina La Breche, who was born in this city, Nov. 26, 1862, daughter of James D. and Julia (Valee) La Breche. This marriage resulted in six children, as follows: George, Celina and Charles, who are deceased; Angelle, residing at home with her mother; Elenore, now Mrs. John M. Perdzock, of Manitowoc, who has one child, Robert C.; and Phillip C., who married Delphine M. Crawley, of Superior, Wis., and resides in Duluth, Minn., engaged in real estate business. Mrs. Gouger is a member of SS. Peter and Paul Church, the Lady Foresters, Altar Society, Sacred Heart Society, and Ladies' Aid, and takes very active part in church work.

Benjamin Hansen, a well known resident of Wisconsin Rapids, who has proved himself a man of public spirit, and is now serving as alderman, was born in La Crosse County, Wis., Sept. 1, 1860. His parents, Brown and Ellen Hansen are both deceased. He was educated in the district school and in the business college at Winona, Minn., and came to Wood County in 1880. The lumber and logging industry was then flourishing and for one year he worked in the woods. He then became clerk in the store of G. A. Corriveau, one of the first merchants in Centralia. Later he organized the firm of Hansen, Timm & Briere, dealers in general merchandise, of which business he was manager until 1894. He then sold his interest in the concern and entered the employ of the L. Starks Co. of Chicago as traveling representative, inspecting their warehouses throughout the state of Wisconsin. With that company he remained for 22 years, at the end of which time he took the agency for the Boggs potato grader, which machine he still continues to handle. Through all the period of his travels his headquarters were Wisconsin Rapids. In various ways Mr. Hansen has proved himself a useful citizen. Probably none of his activities reflects greater credit upon him than his connection with the work of cleaning up along the east and west banks of the Wisconsin River from the bridge south. It was largely through his personal efforts that this piece of ground, which had long been used as a dumping-ground and was an eyesore to the city, was filled in and transformed into a beautiful park. Mr. Hansen was first elected alderman in 1904 and has served in that capacity at intervals up to the present time, holding that office at present. He is a member of several societies, including the United Commercial Travelers, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Hansen was married Oct. 17, 1887, in this city, to Mattie Van Slate, daughter of Louis and Marseline (Cotey) Van Slate. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have had four children: Florence, now

Mrs. F. Jagoditsh of Wisconsin Rapids; Russell, deceased; Lillian, now Mrs. L. J. Eron, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Mamie, deceased.

Lewis J. Eron, of Wisconsin Rapids, who has established a successful plumbing business in this city, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 1, 1890, son of Anthony and Catherine (Bruckner) Eron. The father was a native of Alsace, until recently belonging to Germany but now to France, and the mother of New York State. The former, who was a tailor by trade, came to America in 1867, and, as that was three years before Alsace became German territory, he was a Frenchman by birth. For several years after arriving in this country he traveled about from place to place working at his trade, which he subsequently followed in Milwaukee after he had made that place his permanent home. He and his wife, who are both living, were married in 1889. They have had a family of five children: Lewis J., of Wisconsin Rapids; Phillip A., who works for his brother Lewis; Edwin F., who is secretary of the Mitchell Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee; and Marie and Joseph, who reside at home with their parents. Lewis J. Eron when young attended a parochial school in Milwaukee, conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church, and was later a student at Marquette University, in addition to which he took some short courses designed for outside students by Wisconsin University. In Milwaukee he worked for some time as a postal telegraph messenger. He then entered the employ of P. F. Kenney of that city to learn the plumber's trade, subsequemtly worked at it in Milwaukee and elsewhere, spending some time in travel. In 1912 he came to Grand (now Wisconsin) Rapids and for a short time worked for the L. M. Nash Hardware Co. In May, 1913, he established his present plumbing shop at No. 106 First Avenue North, which he has since conducted, being the sole owner. He carries on business under the style of "Eron, the Plumber," handles everything in the line of his trade and has met with good success. He is a member of the Catholic Church and has attained the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Eron was married in Grand Rapids, in 1913, to Lillian Hansen, daughter of Benjamin and Mattie (Van Slate) Hansen. He and his wife have two children: Robert E., born Aug. 4, 1914, and A. Harold, born Feb. 22, 1916. Mrs. Eron is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Lady Foresters.

Ole Natwick, a pioneer lumberman of Wood County, now deceased, was born in Norway about 1823, of hardy stock, and came to the United States when a young man. About 1854 he made his appearance on the site of Centralia, and with his brothers established a sawmill five miles west of that settlement, and from the latter point they drew their lumber to Centralia and then rafted it and ran it down the Wisconsin River. This occupation he followed for the rest of his active career, finally retiring and taking up his residence in Seneca, this county, where he died in the fall of 1892. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia Johnson, and who, like himself was a native of Norway, some years after his death moved to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), on account of ill health, and finally passed away in this city. They were the parents of ten children: Mary, Anna, Carrie, Alice, James, Andrew, Henry, John, Joseph and Charles, of whom John and Alice are now deceased.

James Natwick, now retired from active business, whose record in Wisconsin Rapids is that of a successful business man and honorable public official, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, June 29, 1857, son of Ole and Julia (Johnson) Natwick. His early years were spent in pioneer lumbering activities, his home being in Sigel Township, where his parents had brought him in 1858 and where they had made their permanent home. His educational opportunities were meagre. After attending the public schools he completed a course in the La Crosse Business College. He became a resident of Centralia (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids) and for six years worked for Nels Johnson & Co. as bookkeeper, also as assistant postmaster. Then, in company with Chris Nisson, he engaged in the furniture business, building a store on the west bank of the river, back of what is now the MacKinnon Block. After one year Mr. Natwick bought out his partner and at the same time was appointed postmaster by President Harrison. In 1893 he built a larger store on Grand Avenue, to which he moved, and where he continued in the

THEODORE D. HEFKO

furniture business until he sold out in 1921. He was for many years one of the best known merchants in the city and had made an honorable record for integrity and efficiency. Mr. Natwick is a Republican in politics and on several occasions rendered good service in public office. He was city clerk for three years and city treasurer one year. He is a member and deacon of the Congregational church and belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Equitable Fraternal Union. Although now practically retired, he deals to some extent in real estate and looks after his apartment. Mr. Natwick was married June 23, 1886, to Henrietta Lyon, who was born in Centralia, Feb. 21, 1864, daughter of Reuben and Esther J. (Hill) Lyon. He and his wife are the parents of eight children: Franklin James, Ruby E., Myron H., Albert Guy, Donald L., Gladys J., John Wesley and Vernon George.

Theodore D. Hefko, who is conducting a large and successful florist's business in Marshfield, which he started ten years ago, was born in Baworow, Galicia, Austria, son of John and Mary (Dymterko) Hefko. The parents, who were farmers, died in their native land before their son Theodore came to America. The latter acquired a common school education, and after arriving at the age of 17 years had to take care of himself. For three years he served as a private in the Austrian army, and in 1905 came to the United States, locating in Cohoes, N. Y. There he found employment in the shipping department of a foundry in which he worked two years. In 1909 he came west to Wisconsin and located in Merrill, Lincoln County, where he went to work for a florist named Nick Greivelding in order to learn the business. He remained with Mr. Greivelding until June 1, 1912, when, having served a good apprenticeship, he came to Marshfield and, having but a limited capital, bought out the small floral business of Robert I. Macklin. There were about 4,000 feet of glass in the greenhouses and since then Mr. Hefko has increased the amount to 17,000 square feet, which is some indication of the extent to which he has built up his business. His place is provided with a complete modern equipment and includes a fine, well appointed office, 20 by 30 feet in size, and the territory from which he draws his patronage includes a radius of at least 50 miles. Probably no superior establishment of the kind could be found anywhere in the central part of the state, and certainly in no town of the size of Marshfield. In November of 1922 Mr. Hefko opened a floral shop at 307 Central Avenue, from which to serve more adequately the transient public, thus creating a new enterprise in Marshfield's down-town section; the building is that formerly occupied by the P. R. Smith shoe store. With this addition Mr. Hefko's facilities for carrying on his business leave little to be desired. Mr. Hefko was married July 11, 1916, to Mabel Hood, who was born at Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Jan. 1, 1892, daughter of David and Mary (Bestian) Hood, both parents being now deceased. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Hefko has been enlarged by the birth of two children: June Adell, born May 24, 1917, and Terras R., born Aug. 18, 1921. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Hefko is a member. Mr. Hefko is a member of the Rotary Club, of the local lodge of Elks, and of many other societies, and is president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marshfield; his appointment to the latter office is indicative of his standing among the business men of the city.

George J. Lang, a member of the firm of Lang & Scharmann, operators of the machine shop and foundry in Marshfield, was born on a farm near St. Lawrence, Washington County, Wis., March 14, 1864, son of John and Mary (Wittig) Lang. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States many years ago, settling in Wood County, Wisconsin, in 1876, the father buying 40 acres of wild land four miles south of Marshfield and building a log house on it, in which, however, the family never lived. After two or three years he sold that property and bought another 40, adjoining Marshfield, which tract he cleared and developed making it into a farm, and here he and his family lived for about 15 years. After a useful and active career he finally passed away in Marshfield and his wife preceded him about four or five years. They had 11 children: Jacob, now residing in Antigo, Wis.; George J., of Marshfield; John a farmer in Montana; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Kreisch of Marshfield; Mary, wife of John Momme of Antigo;

Katherine, now Mrs. Albert Wentland of Marshfield; Henry, a resident of Minneapolis; Martin, also of Minneapolis; Leonard, of Marshfield,; Fred, of Wheeling, W. Va.; and Christ, deceased. George J. Lang in his youth attended country school, though he had but a limited education, as at an early age he was obliged to help support the family. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., of Marshfield, and worked in their furniture department until 1885, during this period residing with his parents on the home farm. Then in the spring of 1886 he started to learn the machinist's trade with R. H. Howarth, of Marshfield, in which city he then took up his residence. He had been with Mr. Howarth about three and a half years when the shop burned down, and he then went to Milwaukee, where he became an employee of the E. P. Allis Co. With that concern he remained but a short time, for as soon as Mr. Howarth had rebuilt his machine shop, Mr. Lang went back to him. The shop had been rebuilt on but a small scale, and not long after his return Mr. Lang, in association with Louis Christenson, bought the Howarth business, which the two partners operated for about a year subsequently. Then Mr. Christenson's interest was purchased by Otto Scharmann, of Marshfield, and the present firm was founded. The original plant, located on South Cedar Street, was operated for about four years, at the end of which time the firm bought lots on West South Depot Street and erected a brick foundry and machine shop, which with the ground and equipment constitutes their present plant. They have been quite successful and are doing a large and increasing business. In addition to his interest therein, Mr. Lang is a stockholder in the American National Bank, the People's Gas Co., and the People's Bakery, all of Marshfield. He owns a good residence at 204 South Maple Street. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than for any particular party, and for the past nine years he has served as a member of Marshfield's Police and Fire Commission. On Oct. 29, 1891, Mr. Lang was united in marriage with Ida Schroeder, who was born at Neenah, Wis., Jan. 17, 1873, daughter of John and Frederica Schroeder, who were farmers near New London, Waupaca County, Wis. Mrs. Lang died in Marshfield Oct. 11, 1921, leaving two children: Olive, born Sept. 20, 1892, and Esther, born June 24, 1895. Olive, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School and was a student for two years in the Oshkosh State Normal School, taught for nine years in the public schools of Wausau, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn. On her mother's death she gave up that work and came home to keep house for her father. Esther is now the wife of Richard Kalbskoff of Marshfield. The family are members of Immanuel Lutheran Congregation, of which Mr. Lang's father was a charter member.

Henry Allison Lathrop, M. D., who was for more than a quarter of a century one of the best known and best beloved physicians and surgeons in Wood County, and for some years also a prominent figure in the politics of this county and of the state, was born in 1849, on a farm near Bedford, Ohio, son of William and Lucinda (Badger) Lathrop. He was one of a family of three children, having a brother, William H., who died young, and a sister, Emily, now the widow of Luther M. Tibbetts and a resident of Chicago. When Henry A. was 12 years old his father died, and his mother having very limited means, he had to look out for himself to a large extent. So well did he do this that after graduating from the public school he found the means to obtain a collegiate education and subsequently graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio. By this time he had decided upon a medical career, and accordingly went to Chicago, where in due time he graduated from the Rush Medical College and later from the Hahnemann College, a homeopathic institution. Thus equipped with professional knowledge of the two leading schools of practice, in 1884 he came to Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., and opened an office. It was not as an office physician, however, that he rendered his greatest service. Marshfield was then a small place and many of the doctor's patients lived out in the country, and, the day of the automobile not having yet arrived, he had to drive out to their homes in his sulky, or sometimes in the cart or wagon of the one who came in quest of his services, the telephone also being as yet unknown. The going was usually rough, being often over corduroy roads, which

perhaps did not approach very close to the patient's house, so that he sometimes had to leave his horse and sulky by the side of the road, the animal tied to a tree and make his way on foot for some distance through the woods. In winter time, when there was a deep snow, or when a blizzard was raging, the task was not an easy one; but such hardships were the common lot of physicians in small communities in those early days, and Dr. Lathrop endured them manfully and was esteemed accordingly, both by his brethren in the profession and by his patients and their friends. His practice extended over a wide territory both in and beyond the limits of Wood County, including such distant places as Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Neillsville, Medford, Spencer and Colby. He was an expert surgeon as well as a good physician, and was, moreover, progressive, keeping in touch with all new discoveries or methods of treatment in both branches of his profession—medicine and surgery—and in order to do so to better advantage, after he had been in practice here for eight years he took a post-graduate course in New York City, and then returned and resumed his work with his usual energy and devotion. In time, however, his arduous labors wore him out; about 1893 or 1894 his health began to fail, but for some years thereafter he continued his practice, being unable to stop or get away. When at last the necessity became apparent and he could no longer continue, he turned his patients over to others and sought to regain his health by rest and travel, visiting various places on the Atlantic coast, also California and Texas, in which latter state he remained for awhile in a sanitorium, and finally spending a winter in Florida. But nature had been too severely tried, and on April 23, 1911, about a week after his return from Florida, he suddenly passed away, leaving a void in the community not to be easily filled. It was not only along the lines of his profession that Dr. Lathrop had become well known, but also in connection with various other interests. A thirty-second degree Mason, he was the founder of the lodge in Marshfield and was its grand master for a number of years. He belonged also to the Commandery at Stevens Point, and to the Consistory and Shrine in Milwaukee, and was a charter member of the Elks lodge in Marshfield, for many years holding the position of exalted ruler, and for some years that of state deputy for northern Wisconsin. His other society connections included membership in the medical associations of his county and state. Though not a member, he affiliated with and helped to support the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield. Politically Dr. Lathrop was a Democrat and at one time he represented Wood County in the State Assembly. He also ran for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket at the time when the late George W. Peck was the Republican candidate for governor, but was defeated. For local politics he had no time, though always interested in the progress and welfare of the community. Dr. Lathrop was married Dec. 31, 1878, to Anna Mary Jackson, who was born in Amherst, Ohio, one of the cities of the old Western Reserve, Oct. 23, 1858, daughter of Michael and Annette (Gleason) Jackson. The father, born in 1825, and who was a very successful stock buyer, died in Amherst in 1895. The mother, born in 1830, and died in Marshfield, Wis., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, with whom she had lived for 20 years. In the Jackson family there were six daughters, the others being Emma, Alice, Carrie, Mattie and Enola. Those now living in addition to Mrs. Lathrop are: Emma, wife of George Wilford of Cleveland, Ohio; Mattie, wife of William Tiffault of Marshfield, Wis.; and Enola, now Mrs. Harry Bly of Victoria, B. C. Mrs. Dr. Lathrop was graduated from the Amherst (Ohio) High School and spent one year at Oberlin College. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, is prominent in the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is an active member of the Woman's Club in Marshfield, in which during the past 25 years she has filled in succession every office.

Frederick W. Meitsch, who has risen to prominence in Marshfield after an early life of adventure about the world, was born in Gumben, Germany, Dec. 12, 1875, a son of John and Olesia Meitsch. Leaving school in Germany at the age of 13, he did farm work until he was 19, and then served two years in the infantry of the German army. The two years following his discharge he worked in Germany as an electrician and printer, and then, at the age of 23, he went to sea. Drifting

from port to port about the world for some years, he landed finally at Tampa, Florida, in 1906, and decided to remain in the United States. He worked in Jacksonville, Fla., for some years, during which time he made a trip to Hoboken, N. J., with the Hamburg Steamship Co. as mate. Finally, in 1909, he went to New York and then came West and settled in Marshfield. He bought ten acres of wild land inside the city limits, built a home on it, and cleared and developed the land. Having thus "dropped anchor" in Marshfield, he went to work, first in the Upham Furniture Factory, and, in 1920, as salesman for the Elgentone Manufacturing Co., on North Central Avenue, manufacturers of phonograph cases and general wood-workers. In the fall of 1920 he became superintendent of this business and continues in that position. He has three children in Germany by his first wife, who was Elizabeth Leutchen. He owns a nice home at 424 North Central Avenue, Marshfield, and resides there with his second wife, formerly Miss Wilhelmina Hempel, a native of Germany, whom he married in Hoboken, N. J. They have no children. Mr. Meitsch was reared in the faith of the German Evangelical Church. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, of the Jacksonville Temple, Jacksonville, Fla. He also joined the Eagles while in Jacksonville, and has had his membership with them transferred to the Marshfield Eyrie. He is a member of the Owls, and of the Railway City Council of the U. C. T. of Marshfield.

Jacob Blum, proprietor of an up to date garage in Marshfield, was born in Hartford, Washington County, Wis., April 5, 1893, son of Peter and Eva (Rottsheid) Blum. His early home was his parents' farm, and while residing thereon he acquired a common school education. At the age of 12 he went to Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, where for three years he was employed in a bottling establishment. After that he worked as foreman three years for the Stokes Bros. Drainage Co. of Elkhorn, Ind., In 1911 he returned to Hartford and entered the employ of the Kissel Motor Co., for the first two years working as a machinist, then three years as motor assembler, and afterwards two years as chief motor inspector. During his seven years with that company he acquired a thorough knowledge of motor and automobile construction, as well as much practical skill. Thus equipped he came to Marshfield in 1918, and in partnership with Anton Dallendorfer opened a garage at 517 South Central Street under the firm name of Dallendorfer & Blum. After about five months Mr. Blum bought out his partner and changed the name of the concern to the Palace Garage. Then his brother Peter, who had been serving with the United States forces in the World War, returned home and became a partner in the business. The same year, 1919, they bought the adjoining building, this step being made necessary by their expanding business. They handled the Hudson, Essex and Holmes autos, kept a full line of supplies and operated a repair shop, enjoying an excellent and increasing trade. On Sept. 12, 1921, Jacob Blum sold his interest to Blum Bros. Box Co. On Oct. 12, in partnership with Joseph Nickodem, he established the Blum-Nickodem garage on West Second Street, where they handle the Hudson and Essex cars and do all kinds of repairing, both being skilled mechanics. In the year 1916, Jacob Blum was married to Lillian Dorothy Rauch, who was born on a farm near Kewaskum, Washington County, Wis., Oct. 8, 1897, daughter of William and Amelia (Grebe) Rauch. He and his wife began their home life at Hartford. They have had four children: Bernice, born Dec. 26, 1916; Clyde P., born Dec. 30, 1919; Harold J., born May 9, 1918, who died Oct. 10, the same year, and Virginia L., born Jan. 27, 1921. Mr. Blum was reared a Catholic and his wife a Lutheran, and, between the two they help to support both churches. In politics Mr. Blum votes for the man rather than with any particular party.

John P. Adler, lessee and manager of the Adler Theatre and the Trio Theatre of Marshfield, was born in this city, Sept. 28, 1887, son of Phillip and Margaret (Hoffman) Adler. He attended school here and subsequently entered into the show business, in which he has since continued with good success. He assumed management of the Adler Opera House in 1908 and he remodelled the entire interior of this place, making it into a thoroughly modern show house, with raised

floors and comfortable opera chairs, a credit to his city. He is a careful manager, well knowing how to provide the kind of entertainment in popular demand; he has booked and shown only the best companies on the road and the greatest film releases, satisfying himself of the merits of an attraction before booking it. In the exercise of his duties as manager he is ever alert in looking after the comfort and safety of his patrons and is therefore popular with all. As a citizen he is held in such high esteem that he has served two terms as alderman. For seven years he was a member of the 2nd Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards, and he is fraternally affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, being a Catholic in religion. He is also a member of the Rotary Club. Besides his theatre interests he is owner and manager of the Marshfield Poster Advertising Co., another profitable business enterprise. Mr. Adler was married in Marshfield, Sept. 28, 1915, to Rosa V. Bille, who was born in Marshfield, Wis., May 22, 1888, daughter of Hans and Anne Larson (Brylle) Bille. Mr. and Mrs. Adler have two children: Anne Victoria, born June 1, 1917, and Elizabeth Bille, born June 2, 1919.

Phillip Adler, now deceased, who was a pioneer settler of Marshfield, and a very well-known business man here for many years, was born at Richfield, Washington County, Wis., March 7, 1851. In his early manhood he was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Milwaukee and mastered the trade thoroughly, leaving Milwaukee in his early twenties to enter upon the shoe business for himself in Chicago. In 1876, at Chicago, he married Margaret Hoffman, who was a loyal wife to him and is lovingly remembered by the large circle of friends she acquired during the years she spent in Marshfield; she died Oct. 10, 1915, exactly three weeks previous to her husband's death. Mr. and Mrs. Adler came here in 1880, four years after their marriage. Mr. Adler practiced his trade and maintained a shoe store here for some time. Seeing favorable opportunities for investment in the thriving young city, he put his money into real estate, and the increase of values coupled with a series of successful deals for other investors in Marshfield property gave him an excellent start toward a fortune. A little later he bought the land which is now known as the Adler addition to the city of Marshfield, which now is built up with homes. Only the day before his death he had outlined plans for the advertising of a new plat in the addition, where he had had streets graded and lots staked out. In 1887 he erected the corner building at Central Avenue and Second Street, known as the Adler Block, to which a third story was subsequently added. He owned a number of stores to the north of the Adler building, and was the builder of the Adler opera house and the pioneer showman of this part of the country. His enterprise, his ability, and his clear vision of the future ahead for the city of Marshfield were very real factors in this city's growth and progress, and his name will always be associated with the most critical stage of Marshfield's history, wherein he was one of those who exerted a sane, stabilizing influence. He was a director of the American National Bank and a member of St. John's Catholic Church. His death occurred in a tragic manner on Oct. 31, 1915, while he was on an automobile trip with three other citizens of Marshfield, Robert H. Schroeder, Charles A. Githens, and Peter Dahl, in the car owned by Mr. Dahl. The party was crossing a railroad track near Unity, Wis., when their car was struck by a train and all four were killed. Mr. Adler was survived by eight daughters and four sons, Mr. and Mrs. Adler having been the parents of 13 children, as follows: Mary, Christian, Adam, Anna, Francis, Clara, John, Magdalene, Michael, Johanna, Rose, Laura, and Phillip. Of these Christian died at the age of four years; the others are living.

Hamilton Roddis, president of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., of Marshfield, of which city he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26, 1875, son of William H. and Sarah Louise (Denton) Roddis. He was graduated from the Milwaukee High School and from the law department of Wisconsin University in the fall of 1899, on which he was admitted to the bar. However, he never practiced law, but in 1900 he entered into the manufacturing business with his father, as secretary and treasurer of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., of Marsh-

field, to which city the family had moved in 1894, and of which concern he has been president since his father's death in November, 1920. In 1921 he organized the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company of Missouri with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri, of which concern he is now the president. He served the city of Marshfield as alderman for the Fourth Ward for ten years. Mr. Roddis is a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, and the United Commercial Travelers. He is a trustee of the Nashotah Theological Seminary (Nashotah House) located at Nashotah,Wisconsin; also a trustee of Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and a member of the Executive Board of St. Joseph's Hospital, at Marshfield, Wis. On July 7, 1908, Mr. Roddis was married in Kirksville, Mo., to Catherine S. Prindle, daughter of Jason and Isabella (Hedenberg) Prindle, of Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Roddis is a graduate of Northwestern University, and was a teacher for one year before her marriage. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Roddis has been hallowed and perfected by the birth of five children: Sara Frances and Mary Isabella (twins), born May 14, 1909; Catherine Prindle, born April 14, 1911; Augusta Denton, born May 25, 1916; and William H., born Nov. 8, 1917.

George Adler, a well known and respected citizen of Marshfield, practically retired from active work except for the cultivation of a small tract of land, was born at Germantown, Washington County, Wis., Feb. 4, 1865. His parents, Christopher and Anna (Clear) Adler, were farmers of German birth though married in this country. They resided on the Washington County farm until 1882, when they moved to Wood County and bought 140 acres of land within the city limits, on what was later called the Adler Road and just at the end of what is now West Fifth Street. This tract was then wild and Mr. Adler built a frame house on it. With the help of his sons he cleared this tract and they developed a farm. The growth of the city, and the location of this land within the limits made it in time more valuable for building purposes than for raising farm produce, and 120 acres of it have been sold and are now covered with residences. Christopher Adler died Jan. 23, 1890, the place being subsequently carried on by his sons. His wife Anna survived him, remarried, and died in Marshfield Feb. 9, 1921. She was his second wife and their children were as follows: Katie, now Mrs. Gust Weir, a widow residing in Marshfield; Fred, who died in infancy; John, now living in Marshfield; Theresa, who married Joseph Hoffman and died April 25, 1914; George, subject of this sketch; Anna, now Mrs. Peter Harry of Marshfield; Barbara, deceased; Martin, a resident of Marshfield; Margaret, wife of Joseph Mattelka of Marshfield; Joseph, of Marshfield; and Elizabeth, who is now Sister Thecla of St. Agnes Convent, in Racine, Wis. George Adler was given a common school education, being obliged to relinquish his studies at the age of 17, as his parents being poor, all the members of the family had to work. In time he came into possession of 20 acres of the parental estate, his land lying at the head of West Sixth Street. This he cleared and on it he built a neat residence, in which he and his family are now living. He also erected other good buildings and set out a small but good orchard. Of his original 20 acres he sold portions from time to time, so that now he has but 14 of the 20 left. The land sold has been platted into residence lots, many of which now have good houses on them. Mr. Adler bought another tract of 20 acres next to his home place, of which also he has sold six acres for lots. His occupation now is in cultivating the land he still owns. In 1894 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Marathon County, seven miles north of Marshfield, which he sold in 1908, having neither lived on it nor made any improvements. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, belonging to Sacred Heart parish, and he is also a Catholic Knight and a member of the Catholic Foresters. Mr. Adler was first married April 14, 1891, to Anna M. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hall of Marshfield. She was born Nov. 19, 1872, and died Jan. 1, 1915. The children of this marriage were: Agnes, born Nov. 20, 1896,; Sarah Oct. 19, 1898; Arthur, Oct. 22, 1902; Adelaide, Aug. 8, 1906; and George, born Dec. 30, 1914, who died the same day. Agnes was married Jan. 8, 1917, to John Rocklein of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wis., and has a son named Robert. Sarah was married June 7, 1916, to

Andrew Martin of Marshfield and has one child, Luverne. Arthur was graduated from the Marshfield High School with the class of 1922, and Adelaide is a student in the same high school. On Oct. 5, 1920, Mr. Adler married Sophia M. Muehlenberg, who was born on a farm near St. Mary's Monroe County, Wis., Nov. 17, 1887, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Schmitz) Muehlenberg. Though of German ancestry her parents were American born.

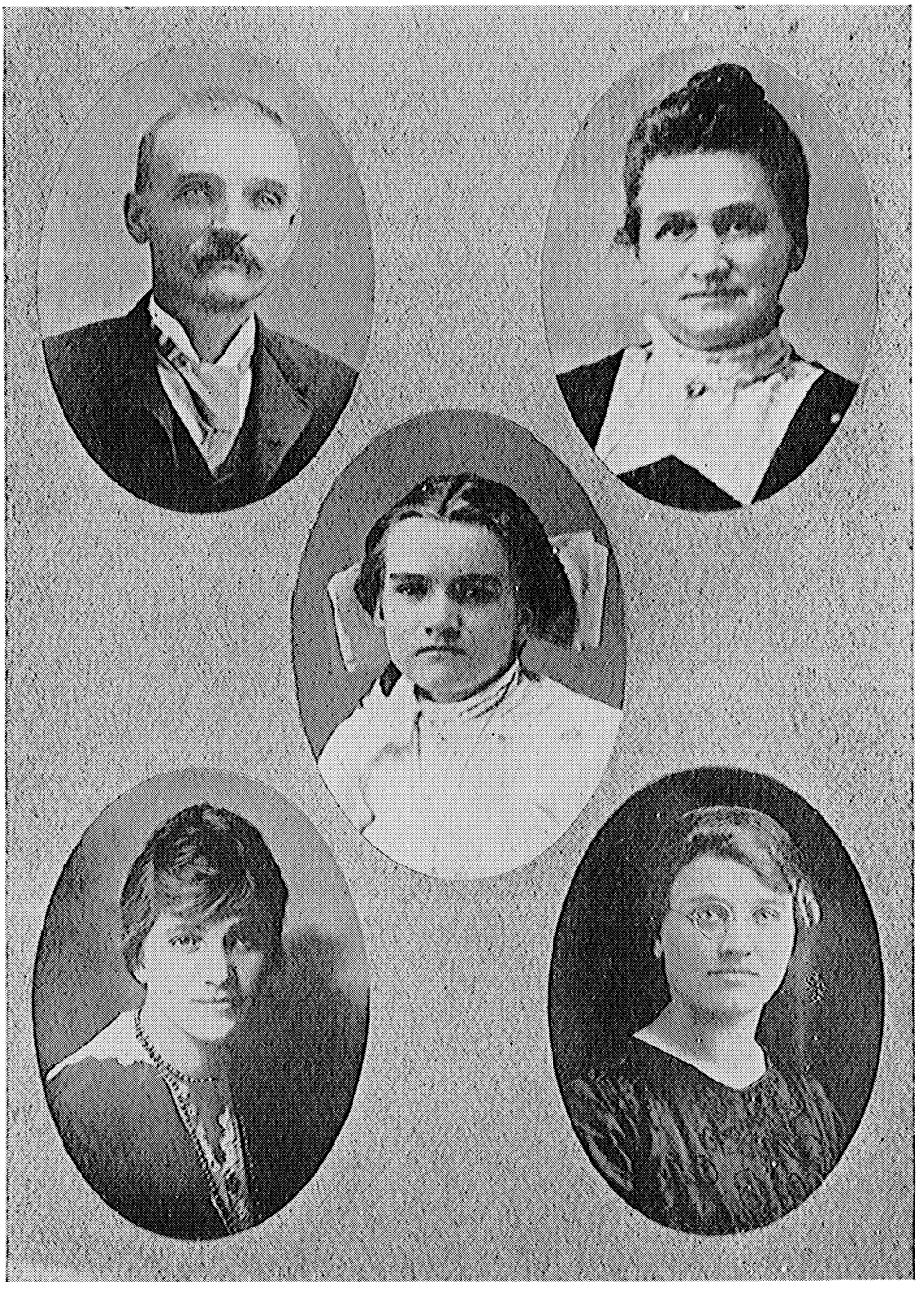
S. Arthur Rintelmann, linotype machine operator, and the practical manager of the Wood County Reporter, was born in Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., March 18, 1882, son of Frederick and Caroline (Weiffenback) Rintelmann. Both the parents were natives of Wisconsin. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, died in May, 1886, when the subject of this sketch was four years old. The mother, who survived him, married secondly G. G. Gulbronson, whom she also survives. By her first husband she had two children, S. Arthur being the elder, and the other being a daughter, Laura, now the wife of Jacob Schneider, a farmer just west of Port Edwards, and it is with them that Mrs. Caroline Rintelmann makes her home. S. Arthur Rintelmann in his youth attended the graded school at Mukwonago, Wis., and afterwards the State Free High School there, being graduated at the age of 17. On Oct. 25, 1900, he came to Grand Rapids and entered the office of the Wood County Reporter as "printer's devil," the humblest position in a printing-office, from which he has risen by hard work and close attention to business to that which he holds today, and he is widely recognized throughout this section as one of the able and practical men of his craft. For 15 years he was a member of the volunteer fire department of the city, serving in that capacity until the organization of the paid fire department in October, 1920. In the spring election of 1922 he was elected alderman of the First Ward, and as such is in close touch with civic affairs, working and voting for such measures as he deems are for the general interests of the community. He is a member of the First Moravian Church of Wisconsin Rapids, and also of the Beaver's lodge. Mr. Rintelmann was married April 23, 1910, in this city, to Agatha Schneider, who was born in Dodge County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1882, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Luther) Schneider. Her parents are now residents of Wisconsin Rapids, and with them reside Mrs. Rintelmann's maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luther, the former now 91 years old and the latter 93. Mr. and Mrs. Luther, who were pioneers of Dodge County, and as such passed through many trying experiences, are still bright mentally and enjoy good physical health for people of their years. Mr. and Mrs. Rintelmann have one child, Gretchen Elizabeth, who was born Jan. 4, 1921, and who is now attending school here.

J. Wilbur Cochran, formerly a very prominent figure in the legal affairs of Wisconsin Rapids and identified with much of the litigation of the county, was born April 8, 1845, at Otto, Cataragus County, New York. The family of which he was a member consisted of his father, Orson Cochran, his mother, Adaline Angles Cochran, and six children: Samuel D., Nellie, W. H., J. Wilbur, Emma, and Anna. After serving with the Union forces in the War of the Rebellion, he entered a legal office in Buffalo, New York, and there studied law from 1867 until he was admitted to the bar in 1870 or 1871. He came to Grand Rapids on a visit in 1871, but returned to Otto, New York, and opened a law office there, teaching school part of the time, and so continued until he came to Grand Rapids to stay, in July, 1873. Here he at first opened a law office alone, but for only a few weeks, when he was taken into a law partnership with Charles M. Webb, which continued until Mr. Webb was appointed circuit judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit in 1883. With the exception of about one year (1903 or 1904) when he was in partnership in Grand Rapids with F. E. Bump, (later county judge of Marathon County, Wis.), Mr. Cochran continued to practice law alone until his death, April 29, 1913. His partnership with Mr. Bump was during a period when he was nearly blind. For about eight years his sight was very bad. However, in July, 1906, Dr. W. D. Harvie, son-in-law of Judge Webb, performed a very successful operation upon one of his eyes, restoring its sight, a blessing for which he never ceased to be grateful to the doctor. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin

in May, 1880. He served at different times as city clerk and city attorney of Centralia, (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids) and many terms as supervisor on the County Board of Wood County. He served Wood County as its district attorney for two terms, being first elected in 1884, and also served as supervisor of assessments for two terms and this latter during the time when his eyesight was poorest, and he was compelled to do much of the work with the help of a stenographer, carrying much of the data necessary to the performance of his duties of that office in his mind. On May 29, 1877, he was married to Ella R. Chaney of White Hall, Green County, Ill., and from this union three children were born: Orson Post, William Webb and Katherine Elizabeth, the latter preceding him in death Feb. 15, 1913.

Gustav R. Schuman, manager of the branch yard of the Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., Wisconsin Rapids, was born on board a ship at quarantine in New York harbor, on December 29, 1871. His parents were Frederick and Louise (Poposki) Schuman, about to make for themselves a new home in the land of promise. After the vessel had been released from quarantine, the Schumans landed and came as far west as Pittsburg, Penn., where they remained for a short time. They then moved farther west to Chicago, where they stayed for a year. In the fall of 1873 they came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, where Frederick Schuman, the father, found work as a common laborer in sawmills, in the woods and on the railroad, helping to build the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads in Wood County. He later built a house on Twelfth Street, the vicinity being covered with a dense forest at the time. He remained a resident of this city until his death on Feb. 6, 1911. His wife died March 4, 1910. They had six children: Augusta, now Mrs. Gus. Krueger; Caroline, who married Fred Wittenby and is now deceased; May, deceased; Emma, now Mrs. John Weise, of Bradford, Penn.; and Ida, who is the wife of Conrad Zeller and lives in Monroe, Wis.; and Gustav R., subject of this sketch. The religious faith of the family is that of the German Lutheran Church. Gustav R. Schuman in his boyhood attended the Howe school in this city. At the age of 12 he went to work in the MacKinnon Hub and Spoke factory, where he remained a year, at the end of that time becoming deliveryman for the Johnson-Hill Co. Later he worked for the H. Edwards Livery Co., then logged in the woods for several years, and drove a bus for the Witter Hotel for six years. In 1896 he established a dray line, which he operated for five years. He then spent 12 years at the carpenter's trade. In 1913 he became superintendent of public works under Mayor Cohen, a position that he held for three years. Then, in February, 1917, he became manager of the branch yard of the Kellogg Bros.' Lumber Co. Mr. Schuman has been an active citizen in many ways and has proved himself a loyal American. He served four years as alderman from the Second Ward, and during the participation of the United States in the World War he took an active part in all the drives. He is a member of the First Moravian Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Schuman was married Oct. 27, 1892, in Kellner, Wis., to Louisa Brandt, daughter of Christ and Christina (Knyple) Brandt. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Esther, now Mrs. Walter Herschleb of this city, and Nina, who is a stenographer in the employ of the Kellogg Bros.' Lumber Co. The family home is at 1142 Baker Street.

Ralph S. Smith, a pioneer of the cranberry industry in Wood County, now deceased, was born in Schoharie County, New York, July 26, 1843, son of Whitehead and Katherine (Southard) Smith. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in April, 1846, the family settling near Berlin, Green Lake County, and young Smith later attended the graded school at Aurorahville, Wis. He enlisted in 1861 for service in the Civil War in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and two of his brothers, Alexander Q. and William, enlisted at the same time as himself. The latter, William, was killed in the service. Ralph S. served three years and after the close of the war he entered Ripon College as a student of the law course. He also studied under Attorney Brown of Waupaca, and being finally admitted to the bar entered upon the practice of his profession. But he was not destined to achieve fame in that direction, as his voice failed him and he had to give up the law. Accordingly, in 1870, he in company with S. N. Whittlesey, drove with ox teams from



RALPH S. SMITH AND FAMILY

Berlin to Cranmoor Township, Wood County, where Mr. Smith took up government land in Sections 22 and 27. He secured 380 acres, nearly all swamp land, and immediately engaged in the cranberry industry, being the first man to scalp, plant and sand cranberries in this county. At the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1909, he had 18 acres of bearing vines and had an established reputation as a successful man in his line of business, being also widely known and esteemed as a man and citizen. For many years he served as town clerk of Seneca Township, and he was school clerk from the time his school district was organized until his death. He was a valued member of the Cranberry Growers' Association, and the American Cranberry Exchange, and also belonged to the Masonic order. Mr. Smith was married at Altdorf, Wood County, Wis., Oct. 4, 1889, to Pauline Marion Wipfli, who was born in Switzerland, April 24, 1861, daughter of Anton and Josephine (Albert) Wipfli. Four children were born of this marriage: Lena, now deceased; and Clara S., Edna M. and Mary E., who reside with their mother. Since her husband's death Mrs. Smith has continued to operate the marsh with the assistance of her three daughters, Clara S. being assistant manager. They have rescalped most of their marsh and planted fancy berries and their place is one of the finest of its kind in the township. Mrs. Smith also owns an interest in the Elm Lake marsh. She and her daughters are members of the Catholic Congregation at Altdorf.

Anton Wipfli, a retired farmer of Seneca Township, who has resided in this locality for 36 years and has done his part in helping to develop its agricultural resources, was born in Switzerland, where during the years of his early manhood he followed the occupation of school teacher. Having married in his native land, he and his wife, whose maiden name was Josephine Albert, came to the United States in 1886 to make a new home, and settling in Wood County, Wisconsin, he bought 40 acres in what is now Hansen Township. At that time it was all wild land covered with timber, but some one had built a small log cabin on the place, into which he and his wife moved. He then began the arduous work of developing a farm. As for some years his land was non-productive, he had to find some occupation at which he could earn money and succeeded in getting a job in the coal sheds at Wisconsin Rapids, which place was then and until recently known as Grand Rapids. To reach his work he had to walk to and from it and his home, a distance of at least nine or ten miles, over the old corduroy and slab road. Gradually he worked into general farming, finally selling his 40-acre place to his son Carl, and since 1908 he has been retired. Though now 86 years old, he is still active and can handle the bucksaw in cutting wood for the family. His wife died Aug. 8, 1900, and he now makes his home with his son Carl on the latter's farm in Section 10, Seneca Township. The Wipfli family included the following children: Pauline M., now Mrs. Ralph S. Smith of Cranmoor Township; Josephine, wife of August Steiner of Mauston, Wis.; Fern, who died in infancy; Sophia C., now Mrs. Frank Wuersch of Wisconsin Rapids; Alfred, who died in infancy; Fern (2d), deceased; Mary, who married Albert Viertel of Seneca Township, where she resides; Anna, wife of Frank Jelineck of Minneapolis; Barbara, who died in infancy; Caroline, deceased; Hattie, wife of Nicholas Wirtz of Cranmoor Township; Frank of Hansen Township; Louis of Lewiston, Mont.; and Carl A., of Section 10, Seneca Township. There is also Tony, who was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Anton Wipfli, though not their own son, and who lives in Seneca Township. Anton Wipfli was by profession a teacher and was considered an excellent public speaker. His foreign education did not permit him to pursue his profession in America. Pauline M. and Sophia C. received their education at Convent Belleanni, Alsace-Lorraine. The other children received theirs at Altdorf and Wisconsin Rapids.

Carl A. Wipfli, a well known farmer and dairyman of Section 10, Seneca Township, who has also had experience in the cranberry raising industry, was born in Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1882, son of Anton and Josephine Wipfli. He was reared in Seneca Township, where he attended school, and helped his father to clear the home farm of 40 acres, which he subsequently purchased. After awhile he sold it and bought a partly cleared tract of 120 acres in Section 10, the same township.

There being no residence on the place, he built a seven-room, cement block house, which he intends to "Kelly-stone." All the work on this house he did himself except the inside finishing, and he has also done some additional clearing. His regular business is that of general farming and dairying, but for eight years he managed the Elm Lake cranberry marsh for the Elm Lake Cranberry Co., and for three years had charge of the cranberry marsh of his sister, Mrs. Pauline Smith. His cattle are grade Holsteins and he is gradually working into pure bred stock. He also raises Poland-China hogs and Brown Leghorn chickens. Mr. Wipfli was married at Altdorf, Seneca Township, on May 21, 1907, to Mildred Warner, daughter of Milfred and Flora Warner. The parents, who were natives of Juneau County, Wisconsin, are now deceased. They had five children: Fred, now in Madison, Wis.; Frank of Montana; Rollie, a butter maker of Wilson, Wis.; Clyde of Spring Valley, Wis.; and Mildred, now Mrs. Wipfli. To Mrs. and Mrs. Wipfli six children have been born, namely: Donald, Gerald, Cecile, Rollie and Genevieve, who are living, and Glenn, who is deceased.

William B. Sweet, a well known business man of Wisconsin Rapids, one of the proprietors of the Sweet & Anderson Carriage Works, was born in Mansville, Wis., July 8, 1890, son of Fred and Mary (Blow) Sweet. The mother now resides in Wisconsin Rapids. William B. attended school in this city, after which he became clerk in a confectionery store, where he learned the trade of candy making. On May 25, 1908, he had a narrow escape of his life, being one of a party of eight who were out in a launch on the Wisconsin River and went over the dam of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., four of the party being drowned. In 1909 Mr. Sweet entered the employ of the H. F. Anderson Carriage Works, where he remained six years, during which time he learned the trade of carriage making. He and his brother Roy then bought Mr. Anderson out and carried on the business under the style of the Sweet Bros.' Carriage Co. In 1916 William B. became the sole owner of the business, and on Feb. 2, 1921 he took Mr. Anderson in as a partner, the name of the firm now being the Sweet & Anderson Carriage Works. The establishment is well equipped and enjoys a good patronage. Mr. Sweet owns two dwelling houses, one at No. 663 Eighth Avenue South, and the other at the corner of Baker and Fifteenth Street. In addition to principal branch of carriage building, the Sweet & Anderson Carriage Works attend to a large variety of accessory work, recovering automobile and carriage tops, furnishing side curtains, lights and auto springs, and also doing upholstering, painting and general repairing. On Sept. 4, 1915, William B. Sweet was united in marriage in this city to Hazel Nission, daughter of Martin and Amelia (Lyons) Nission. The children of this marriage are: Richard J., born July 16, 1916; William J., born Feb. 14, 1918; Donald R., born July 2, 1919; and John F., born Feb. 17, 1921.

Otto H. Siewert, a member of the meat firm of Siewert & Edwards, of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Germany, Feb. 21, 1865, son of Gottlieb and Johanna (Kosdepki) Siewert. When he was six years old he lost his mother, and when he was 12 his father also died, leaving him an orphan. He continued to attend school, however, until reaching the age of 14, when he began an apprenticeship to the butcher's trade, which he subsequently followed in his native land until he came to America in 1882. From New York he came west to Oshkosh, Wis., where he found a job as care-taker in a cemetery, for which, however, he was paid only ten dollars a month. He left this at the end of one month to follow his trade as a butcher, and later went to Neenah, Wis., where he established himself in the meat business. In 1900 Mr. Siewert came to Wood County and opened a market at Nekoosa, where he remained six years. He then sold out and took a trip to Germany to visit his brothers and sisters, but returned to this country the same year. In November, 1907, Mr. Siewert established a market on Grand Avenue, Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). Later he formed a partnership with Anton Edwards, establishing the present firm of Siewert & Edwards, and in the month of October, 1921, they put a branch market into the Johnson-Hill Co.'s department store, which branch Mr. Siewert now operates. On March 1, 1920, Mr. Siewert purchased the Lyons Block at Grand and Third Avenues from its former owner, Clark Lyons.

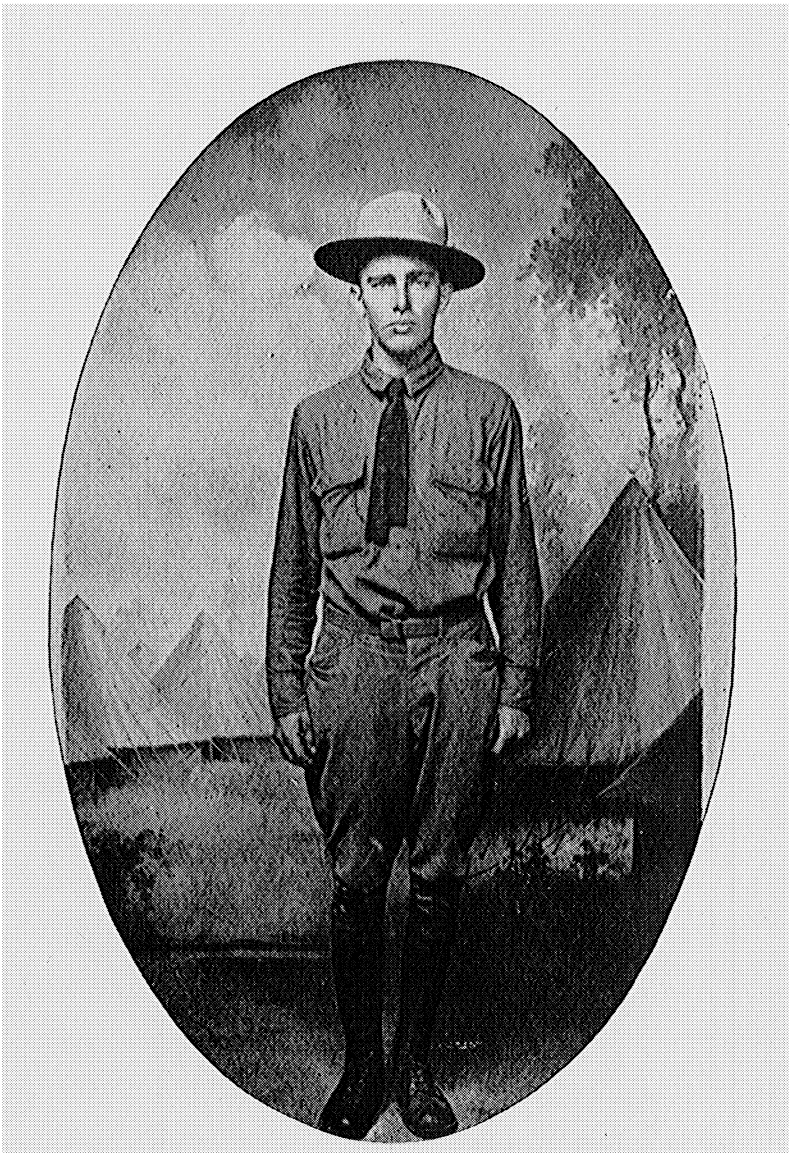
This building stands on what is credited to be the busiest corner in the city. It is a two-story brick structure, the ground floor being occupied by Church's Drug Store, Sutor's Confectionery, and the People's Cash & Carry store, belonging to Tony Peerenboom. The second floor is given over to offices and apartments, the occupants being: Boles Realty Co., Dr. E. J. Clark, Dr. A. L. Ridgman, W. H. Carey, Eddie Stanke, John Wallock, Prof. Jackson, and August Bryeur. The building is one of the oldest business structures in the city, being erected in 1879, and for years was known as the Lyon Hotel. Later it was remodeled into the present building. Mr. Siewert takes an active and useful part in civic affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of Riverview Hospital, and belongs to the local Odd Fellows' lodge; he is a member of the Moravian Church. He was first married July 4, 1892, to Emma Oberley, who died in 1902, leaving three children, Edith, Valentine, and Ruth. On Jan. 7, 1909, Mr. Siewert married Bertha Lucht, daughter of Herman and Caroline Lucht, who were farmers living near Baraboo, Wis. Her mother is now deceased, but her father is still living at Baraboo, being now 84 years old. The children of Mr. Siewert's second marriage are Otto, Jr., Donald, Gilbert, and Alberta.

William O. Barton, a millwright employed in the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. at Biron, Wood County, was born at Plymouth, Ind., April 14, 1861, son of John Wesley and Louisa (Kincade) Barton. The father was born and reared in Tennessee and the mother in Indiana, in which latter state they followed farming until they came to Wisconsin previous to the Civil War and settled in Dunn County on farm land. The removal proved somewhat of a task, as they had to make four trips between Dunn County and Indiana before they were finally settled. Later they moved to Barron, Wis., where also they engaged in agriculture. John W. Barton is now 84 years old and retired, residing near Ladysmith, Wis. His wife, Louise, died 26 years ago. They had two sons and three daughters, those now living being Jennie, Ida, Isaac H. and William O. Jennie married Hamilton Frisinger and resides in Indiana. Ida is the wife of Louis Salisbury and lives in Buffalo County, Wis. Isaac H. resides in the vicinity of Ladysmith. William O. Barton was reared in Indiana, where he attended school. His first work was on the home farm and he was also occupied for three years in carpenter work. In 1881, a young man of 20, he went to Barron County, this state, where he found employment in sawmills, a line of industry that he followed for a number of years. He was two years in St. Croix County and two years in Haywood, and then went to Menomonie, where for 13 years he was in the brick business. The next two years he spent on a farm in Barron County, after which he went to Wisconsin Rapids and worked four years in the brick business there. Then followed a year of railroading, and after that Mr. Barton came to Biron and took his present position as millwright with the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., being employed in the mill at Wisconsin Rapids. For some years he has been a popular citizen of Biron village, of which he was elected clerk in 1913, and is still serving. He also served one year as assessor and one year as trustee. On June 16, 1886, Mr. Barton was married at Menomonie, Wis., to Masaret R. Cormican, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Cormican. The parents, who settled many years ago in Menomonie, have both passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Barton have had 12 children, one of whom, Flossie, is dead. The survivors are: Victor B., of Wisconsin Rapids; Harry, of the same place; Lloyd, also of that place; Pearl, who married Oscar Omaholt of Rudolf, have two children; Harriet, wife of John Gaulke of Portage County; Lottie, wife of Charles Kahring of Park Falls; Beatrice, a school teacher at Stratford; and Orvill, Clifford, Leslie and Mildred, who are living at home. Lloyd, who enlisted for service in the World War, was in the 120th Field Artillery, and after serving 23 months in France, returned home and was honorably discharged; married Grace Roher of Clintonville, Wis., April 16, 1920.

Clifton William Bluett, who has made a good record as sheriff and under sheriff of Wood County, as well as in other lines of useful activity, was born in the township of Ottawa, Waukesha County, Wis., Jan. 16, 1880, son of William and Sarah (Gear) Bluett. The Bluett family is one that has long been settled in this country.

Clifton W. grew up on a farm and acquired his education in the district school and high school. He continued agricultural pursuits at home until reaching the age of 20 years, at which time he came to Wood County, and bought an 80-acre tract of wild land in Arpin Township. The only building was an old shack. When he began clearing his land he had only $100 cash capital, which he had earned by teaming for the Arpin Co. at Wisconsin Rapids. He built up a well improved farm, erecting modern buildings, and carried on dairying profitably keeping Holstein cattle, having a full blooded sire in his herd. Before accomplishing all this, however, he had taken a wife, having been united in marriage, in June, 1903, to Stella Cowell, who was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, daughter of Albert J. Cowell, who later became sheriff of Wood County. Mr. Bluett identified himself actively with local affairs, and served five terms as clerk of his township. In 1913, A. J. Cowell then being sheriff, a vacancy occurred in the office of under sheriff, previously held by George Davis, and Mr. Bluett was appointed to fill it, which he did in a satisfactory manner, so that by the end of two years he had acquired sufficient popularity to be elected sheriff, for which office he ran on the Republican ticket. He served as sheriff in 1915 and 1916. In 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the police force of Wisconsin Rapids, and was then elected a second time as sheriff, to serve during 1919-20. On the election of Sheriff Mueller, Mr. Bluett became under sheriff again. He was in charge of the forces of law and order during the strike of the employees of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Mills, in 1919-20, and takes pride in the fact that not a cent's worth of property was destroyed, nor was any person so injured as to need hospital treatment. Among Mr. Bluett's other activities, he was instrumental in organizing the East Arpin Dairy Association, of which he was secretary and a stockholder. He has taken an interest in road improvement and helped to lay out a number of roads in Arpin Township, on some of which he did manual labor. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Willard D. Purdy, a hero of the World War who laid down his life in the cause of liberty, and whose memory has been fitly honored by the people of Marshfield, was born at Shawano, Shawano County, Wis., March 7, 1895, son of Arthur D. and Esther (Weed) Purdy. The parents were American born, the father being a native of Milwaukee and the mother of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis. They were married in Shawano Feb. 12, 1894, and came to Marshfield in February, 1900. Here their son Willard D. attended the graded school and subsequently entered the employ of the "Soo" Railway as car repairer and later became baggage master at the Marshfield depot. Young Purdy's military career began before this country had entered into the World War. On May 5, 1915, he enlisted in Company A, Second Wisconsin National Guards, and in 1916 went with his company to Texas, being stationed at San Antonio, ready for service on the Mexican border. He returned with his company to Marshfield Feb. 29, 1917, and on April 6 following his company was mobilized at Marshfield to recruit for the World War. Very soon thereafter they were mobilizing at Camp Douglass for active service. Companies A and K of the Second Wisconsin Regiment were drafted into the Federal service and were incorporated into the 127th U. S. Infantry. In August, 1917, they were sent to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas, where they trained until Jan. 28, 1918, when they were routed for Camp Merritt, N. J. On Feb. 15, 1918, they went to Hoboken, N. J., and on the same day embarked on board the U. S. S. S. George Washington for France. They sailed Feb. 18 and landed at Brest, France, March 4. After remaining there three days they were sent to Camp Genecart for rest, and had been there but two days, when Mr. Purdy's company was attached to a labor battalion at St. Suplice. On April 5, they were sent to Courcelles, and there took up intensive training. May 14, they marched to Langres and went thence by rail to Phaffans, a rail head, or place of embarkation for the front at Alsace, Schonholy sector, and from there to Novillars and Lutram, arriving at the last mentioned place June 6. On June 9 Mr. Purdy's company was sent into the trenches, but on the 27th was moved back to Ritzwiller, where they remained until July 2, 1918, when they were ordered to relieve Company E of the 127th Infantry in the Maroc sector, which task they completed July 3. On July 4 young Purdy,



WILLARD D. PURDY

who, as sergeant, was in permanent cammand of the battalion scouts troop, was detailed to lead a patrol of six men on a scouting expedition into No-Man's Land. After accomplishing the task successfully and returning safely within their own lines Sergeant Purdy lined his men up for inspection. They had removed the hand grenades they had carried in the bosoms of their jackets and he had counted them as they were produced. He then reached his hand into the bosom of his own jacket to remove the grenades he had been carrying, when a rusty pin in one of them was broken, which meant that in five seconds that grenade would explode. As he withdrew his hand he realized what was sure to happen and cried out to his men to "beat it," or words to that effect and threw himself face down on the ground. The explosion came and he was killed on the spot. Three of his men, also—Corporal Sweating and Privates Kennedy and Hill of his own company—were fearfully wounded, not having had sufficient time to get out of the way. The others escaped. For this act to preserve the lives of his men Willard D. Purdy was awarded the distinguished service cross, which was forwarded to his mother. His body was buried with military honors at Alsace, where it rested until it was exhumed and sent home for burial, reaching Marshfield May 29, 1921, and it was interred here on Memorial Day. In commemoration of his bravery and self sacrifice the city of Marshfield named the new Junior High and Vocational School building the Willard D. Purdy School, placing on the front of the building at the main entrance a bronze tablet appropriately inscribed, and also placed a life sized portrait of him on the wall of the main hall. Chester and Frank Purdy, brothers of Willard D., were also members of Company A, Second Wisconsin, W. N. G., and saw service with him on the Mexican border. They also served in the World War, Chester from March 4, 1917, to June 1, 1919; being with the Army of Occupation after Nov. 17. Chester was gassed Aug. 1, 1918, at Cierges, in the Second Battle of the Marne, was two months in the hospital and joined his company again in the Argonne Forest. Frank, who was discharged (M. D.) from the A. G. in July, 1916, was in the navy from Nov. 14, 1916, to Feb. 13, 1920, serving eight months of that time in Russia. Neither Chester nor Frank was wounded.

Ellwood H. Aldrich, city engineer of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 20, 1894, son of Arthur E. and Jessie (Finch) Aldrich. The father was engaged in farming and in the real estate business. About 1899 the family moved to Whitewater, Wis., but after a short stay there settled in Rockford, Ill., where Ellwood H. attended high school. In 1917, while a student at Beloit College, he went to France and joined the French army as a member of the ambulance corps, and as such saw ten months' service on the Champagne front. For his work there he received a citation with Croix de Guerre. He then returned to the United States and joined the U. S. army, becoming a member of Company 7, Coast Artillery, and later commissioned second lieutenant stationed at Fort Monroe from June to December, 1918. After being honorably discharged from the service, he worked ten months for the American Bridge Co. in Indiana on detail of construction bridge work. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1920 as civil engineer, and, coming to Wisconsin Rapids, accepted the position of city engineer, in which position he is still serving. He is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 693, of Wisconsin Rapids, Bulls' Eye Country Club, American Legion, American Association of Engineers, and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Beloit College. Wis.

Ferd Link, the enterprising proprietor of a well patronized meat market in Wisconsin Rapids, who has also rendered good service in public office, was born in Ottawa, Waukesha County, Wis., Oct. 13, 1870, son of Lawrence and Gertrude (Haschien) Link. The father was a native of Bavaria and the mother of Germany. They came to this country in 1836 and settled in Waukesha County, Wis., where for the rest of their lives they resided on a farm. The father died March 4, 1874, and his widow subsequently became the wife of H. C. Mayer. She died Feb. 27, 1900. The children of Lawrence and Gertrude (Haschien) Link were as follows: Lawrence, deceased; Adeline, deceased; Julia, now Mrs. Joseph Agenten; Joseph, who is in California; Anton, of Idaho; Michael, of Montana; Frank, of Oklahoma

City; Ferd, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Mary, of Watertown. Ferd Link in his boyhood attended district school in Waukesha County. At the age of 11 he entered the parochial school at Watertown, Wis., where he was a pupil one year. In 1882 and 1883 he was working on his mother's farm, and from 1884 to 1891 he worked for various farmers in Waukesha County. In 1891 he was engaged in teaming in Columbus, Wis. He then went to Watertown, Wis., where from 1893 to 1898 he was engaged in the grocery business. On June 1, 1898, he entered into the butcher's business in Watertown and was thus occupied for four years. In 1902 Mr. Link went to Chippewa Falls, where for one year he was engaged in teaming. In the following year he came to Grand Rapids and engaged in the butcher's business here in company with J. C. Werle, their shop being located for two years next door to the office of the Wood County Reporter. In 1905 they moved to the Gardner Block, where they remained for five years, at the end of that time moving to No. 106 Second Street South, which is the present location of the shop. On Nov. 1, 1920, Mr. Link bought the interests of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. He conducts a first class establishment and has built up a good trade. He was the first man in this city to install a carbonic ice-machine. Mr. Link has for some years taken an active part in civic affairs. In 1916 he was elected to the city council and is still a member of it. He is chairman of the Street Committee and represents the council on the Electric and Water Commission. He has served on the board of public works, and during the participation of the United States in the World War he was chairman of the Second Ward committee on war work. He is an active member of the Rotary Club, and belongs also to several fraternal societies, including the Elks, Eagles, Catholic Order of Foresters and Knights of Columbus. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. Mr Link was married in Bloomer, Wis., July 19, 1898, to Carrie Ruff, who was born in Bloomer, Nov. 27, 1877, daughter of Godfred and Elizabeth (Wagner) Ruff. Her father is deceased and her mother resides at Bloomer. Mr. and Mrs. Link are the parents of five children: Anita C., born June 20, 1899, who is a teacher at Avoca, Minn.; Leonard F., born April 6, 1902, who works in his father's shop; Florence E., born Dec. 6, 1903, who is attending high school; Richard A., born July 12, 1912; and Ruth A., a twin sister of Richard, who are attending the parochial school.

William J. McGrogan, chief operator of the Centralia pulp and waterpower plant of the south side, Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Wrightstown, Brown County, Wis., June 13, 1874, son of John and Margaret (Finnegan) McGrogan. The parents were both natives of Ontario, Canada, and came from that province to Wisconsin in early manhood and womanhood. It was in 1871 that they settled in Wrightstown, where John McGrogan engaged in the transfer and livery business, also dealing in ice. After residing there for five years he moved with his family to Thorpe, where he is now living. His wife died in 1882. They had five children, Mary, Olive, Margaret, Martha and William. Mary is now the widow of John Grogan, late of Milwaukee. Olive is the wife of P. M. Peterson of Bemidji, Minn. Margaret is the wife of F. A. Newberger of Stevens Point, Wis., and Martha lives in Milwaukee with her sister Mary. William J. McGrogan was reared for the most part in Thorpe, to which place he moved when he was nine years old. There he attended school, being graduated from the high school in 1891. He then became associated with his father in the transfer business, remaining in it five years, after which for two years he did carpenter work. Then he operated the electric light plant at Thorpe, and after that worked seven years for the Northwestern Lumber Co. at Stanley. On March 13, 1909, he came to Nekoosa as assistant to the chief engineer of the Nekoosa-Edwards Power Co., and was thus occupied until 1913, when he secured his present position as chief operator for the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Co. He is a Catholic and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is also sergeant of Battery E, Wisconsin National Guard. Mr. McGrogan was married at Grand Rapids, July 28, 1897, to Elizabeth McCarthy, daughter of John and Louise (McCormack) McCarthy. Her parents, who were early settlers in Grand Rapids, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGrogan have

four children: Kathryn, wife of Charles Snyder of Scranton, N. D.; Russell J., employed in the paper mill at Port Edwards; Adrian, a high school pupil; and William J., Jr., who is attending the common school. A good American family of a kind that has had much to do with building up this country.

Joseph La Vigne, a former and well remembered resident of Wisconsin Rapids, now deceased, was born in Gentilly, Canada, April 14, 1833, and came to this town June 10, 1868, when it was known as Grand Rapids and was but a small village. Here he engaged in brick making, his brick yard being located where the county jail now stands. It was Mr. La Vigne who made the brick that was used in the construction of the original part of the Witter Hotel. On his property near his residence he had a spring of water which he utilized in the installation of a private water system which conveyed water to a drinking fountain located between the sites of the present Steinberg store and the Abel Mullen store, and also to supply the watering trough. He died in Grand Rapids Jan. 21, 1909, His wife, Mrs. Rose Delema La Vigne, who was also a native of Gentilly, Canada, born Nov. 20, 1827, and who came to Grand Rapids June 10, 1868, died here Aug. 3, 1908. Of their large family of 19 children only two are now living: Anna, now Mrs. Fred Padgham of Port Edwards, and Phoebe, now Mrs. Mathias Carey, of Wisconsin Rapids. Phoebe La Vigne (Mrs. Carey) was born at Gentilly, Canada, June 10, 1862, and came with her parents to Grand Rapids in 1868. She was married Aug. 8, 1889, at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Grand Rapids, to Mathias Carey, by whom she had one son, Matthew La Vigne Carey.

Matthew La Vigne Carey was born in Grand Rapids, June 12, 1890, son of Mathias and Phoebe (La Vigne) Carey. He was reared and attended school in this city (now Wisconsin Rapids), and subsequently entered the Consolidated Paper and Pulp Mill, where he was employed one year. For two months he was messenger in the General Assembly during the legislative session of 1909. In the fall of that year he became time keeper in the mill of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and subsequently worked in that capacity for eight years. On December 10, 1917, he enlisted in the aviation service of the United States and was assigned to the 160th Squadron, located in Tennessee. He remained there until he was transferred to the 79th Division at Camp Meade, Maryland. He then went to France with the 304th Supply Train, and after serving there nine months, returned to the United States in May, 1919, being discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, June 10, that year. After his return home Mr. Carey was employed for awhile by the Wood County Grocery Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. From August, 1920, to March, 1921, he worked in the Eron Plumbing concern. He then became an employee of the Grode & Nash Paper Co., at Nekoosa, where he now has charge of the books and the shipping department. He is a prominent member of two Catholic societies, the Foresters and the Knights of Columbus, belonging to Council No. 1558 at Wisconsin Rapids, and holding the office of grand knight of that council and Faithful Admiral of the Fourth Degree Assembly, K. of C.

John Carey, a pioneer of the southeastern part of Wood County, now deceased, was a native of Ireland, born in 1814. When a young man, 19 or 20 years old, he emigrated to America, making the voyage on a sailing vessel. It lasted about three months, and during that time Mr. Carey made the acquaintance of Johanna Morarity, a young woman, born in 1820, who was also on her way from Ireland to the United States. The acquaintance ripened into love and they were married in Massachusetts Oct. 4, 1840. Mr. Carey was a farmer and also became a railroad section boss on the first railroad constructed between Boston and Springfield, Mass. In 1844 he and his family came west to Illinois, locating in Will County on the site of the present city of Joliet. There they followed farming and there one child, Ellen, was born. After remaining there two years, they removed in 1846 to Dodge County, Wis., Mr. Carey locating on a quarter section at Emmett, six miles northeast of Watertown. In that locality, of which he was a pioneer, he remained until 1856, when he returned with his family to Massachusetts, locating at Thorndyke, near their old home. There, however, they remained for only a year and a half, when they again came west, making their new settlement on 160

acres located 12 miles south of Grand Rapids, which place was the home of the family from Jan. 4, 1858, to 1864, when they removed to Frenchtown, now known as Port Edwards. In the latter place they remained until 1867, when Mr. Carey, in partnership with his son, Daniel E., bought a farm on the site of Centralia, Seneca Township. That proved to be his last earthly home, as he died there Dec. 3, 1893. His wife had previously passed away on Dec. 5, 1888. They were the parents of nine children: Marie, Daniel E., Ellen, Julia, John, Mary, Michael, Michael, (second), and William. Of this family, those who are living now are: Daniel E., of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary, of Chicago, who is the widow of William Devers; Michael (second) of Biron, this county; and William, who resides in Wisconsin Rapids, on the West Side. Of those who are deceased, Ellen was the wife of Silas A. Payne, Julia the wife of John Monaghan, Marie was the wife of Henry F. Lewelling. John Carey was a member of the Catholic Church.

Daniel E. Carey, of Wisconsin Rapids, a veteran of the Civil War, who has held various offices of responsibility, including that of city marshal, was born at Three Rivers, Hampden County, Mass., Oct. 6, 1843, son of John and Johanna Morarity. He accompanied his parents in their various wanderings until they finally settled in Wood County about 1858. His education was acquired almost entirely in the school of life, and when the Civil War broke out he was engaged alternately in farming and lumbering, the latter occupation including logging in the woods and the spring drives down the river. On August 22, 1862, he joined the ranks of the country's preservers, enlisting in Company K, 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in Sept. 14 at La Crosse, going immediately to the scene of the Indian Massacre at New Ulm, Wis., where his company was stationed. In December he was sent to Columbus, Ky., and later took part in the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, remaining there until the city surrendered. Later he took part in operations in the vicinity of Helena, Ark., at which time there were only 60 men left of his regiment. In February, 1864, he was again at Vicksburg and from there left on the Meridan campaign, which occupied 40 days, the command returning to Vicksburg up the river. After that Mr. Carey was with his regiment at Chattanooga and came under General Sherman's command, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, including the battle of Atlanta. Then he was in the force that was sent after Hood, whom they drove north of Galesville. Joining Sherman's army again, they went through North and South Carolina on the famous march to the sea, and were with that army in its subsequent operations until the close of the war. On May 24, 1865, Mr. Carey was in the Grand Review at Washington. His regiment took part in 30 battles and out of a total force of 1,040 men lost 444. Mr. Carey was wounded April 17, 1864, by a minie ball at Decatur, Ala. While in the army he also contracted sciatic rheumatism from which he was subsequently a severe sufferer. After receiving an honorable discharge at Madison, Wis., June 22, 1865, he returned home to Frenchtown (Port Edwards), Wood County; he resumed work in the lumbering industry, and made a trip down the river with a lumber fleet. He also spent the next winter in the woods. In 1867 he married Mary Ann Rawson, of Hancock, Waushara County, Wis., where he rented a farm for two years. At the end of that time he bought land in Adams County, Wis., erected buildings and cleared 30 acres. While on that place a sad accident deprived him of his wife, whose clothing caught fire from a stove, the burns causing her death. She left one child, Rose, now Mrs. David Cahill of Bismark, N. D. This tragedy caused Mr. Carey to give up the farm, and he now learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for five years. He was then attacked by rheumatism, which proved so severe that he has since been incapacitated for active work. During the years that elapsed after the war Mr. Carey made many friends and at different times was elected or appointed to public office. He was street commissioner in 1885, and city marshal from 1881 to 1886. He also held state office, being special treasury agent for several years. He is a past commander of Post 22, G. A. R., and in 1884 was aide-de-camp for the commander-in-chief. He is a stockholder in the Wood County Telephone Co., and was also in the electric light company, before the city took it over. Mr. Carey was married

MR. AND MRS. D. E. CAREY

secondly, Dec. 23, 1871, to Matilda A. Rawson, who was born in Utica, Cayuga County, New York, Nov. 26, 1844, daughter of Calvin and Catherine (Dutcher) Rawson. The parents came west in 1856, locating at Hancock, Waushara County, Wis., where they followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which the former joined in 1884, Mrs. Carey belonging to the Rebekah lodge. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Carey has two sons in Milwaukee, John D. and Emmett W.

George R. Gardner, who during his life time was known in legal and political circles throughout the state, was born at Horseheads, Chemung County, New York, Jan. 19, 1837, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Wis., Dec. 20, 1897. His parents, George Ellison and Mary Ann (Monroe) Gardner, were farmers, and he spent his youth assisting in the work on the farm and attending school. He first came to Wisconsin in 1856 and lived in Columbia County for two years, teaching school and working in various capacities. In 1858 he returned to New York State and entered college at Binghamton, where he remained a student until after the outbreak of the Civil War. Then, in 1861, he enlisted from Brooklyn, N. Y., in Co. E., 48th New York Volunteers. In the charge on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, he suffered the loss of his right arm and returned to civilian life after being discharged from the hospital. He then studied law in a legal office in Watkins, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York May 15, 1867. A short time later he went to Hamilton, Mo., spending two years there in law practice, and then returned to Wisconsin, settling this time in Grand Rapids, Wood County, after uniting in marriage, Jan. 21, 1873, with Miss Rachel Delaney of Poynette, Columbia County, at her home in Lowdille Township, near Poynette. He resided in Grand Rapids for almost 25 years, practicing law and holding many offices of public trust. He was district attorney from December, 1873, to January, 1876; in December of that year he was made county judge and served until Jan. 1, 1878. He was again elected to this office in October, 1879, and was elected for the full term in 1881, serving until Jan. 1, 1886. In the fall of 1882 he was elected member of the Assembly from Wood County. He also held at one time the office of Mayor of Grand Rapids. In private life he was for nearly 20 years the senior member of the legal firm of Gardner & Gaynor, and in that connection was known as one of the most able lawyers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were the parents of four children: Genevieve, George E., Mabel B., and Harry I., all of whom survived him.

Ruth Carrie Bennett, county superintendent of schools of Wood County, who holds the distinction of being the first woman in the county to be elected to a county office, was born in what is now Cranmoor Township, June 2, 1892, daughter of Arthur E. and Fannie June (Clinton) Bennett; a record of her father's life is given in this volume. Miss Bennett attended the district school near her home, the Lincoln High School in Wisconsin Rapids, from which she graduated in 1908, and the State Normal School at Stevens Point, spending two years at the latter institution. She then entered the educational field; her first school was the state graded school at Granton, which she served two years. The year 1913 she spent in Mississippi; on her return she took up her work again, this time in the grammar room of the village school at Mosinee; after completing the year there she remained at home one year and then, in 1918, assumed the assistant principalship of the state graded school at Boaz; before finishing the year there, however, she was transferred to Biron to assume the duties of principal there, the former principal, Mr. Martin Zellmer, having entered the service of his country to participate in the late war. The two following years she spent as principal of the state graded school at Rudolph, and in the spring elections of 1921, urged thereto by her friends throughout the county, she became a candidate for election as county superintendent of schools. Her experience, her natural ability and personality, and her training, which includes, besides the regular normal course, three terms of summer school in the State University at Madison, eminently qualified her to fill this position, and she was successful in the election by a large majority. Under Miss Bennett's

administration the educational system of the county has functioned in a highly satisfactory manner. The duties of her position require ability of the highest degree, and the manner in which she has carried them off is a splendid support for her views in favor of the woman suffrage movement. She is a member of the Eastern Star lodge at Wisconsin Rapids. Her headquarters are in the Wood County Normal School building at Wisconsin Rapids.

George L. Williams, who was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York May 24, 1848, and died at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wis., July 4, 1919, was a figure of great eminence in legal and political circles. His enviable position in these fields he attained in spite of a great handicap; at the age of four years he was attacked by the disease known as "brain fever," which so crippled his right arm and leg that he was forced to use crutches during the remainder of his life, over 67 years. He came to Wisconsin with his family in 1855, settling in Whitewater; his father and sister died soon after their arrival, however, and his mother, having remarried later to a farmer, removed to the town of Bradford, Rock County, and from here George and his brother, O. T. Williams, attended Milton Academy, boarding themselves and working their way. No small measure of his success is attributable to the beautiful devotion of the mother to her sons, which extended throughout her life. During their attendance at Milton, in order to bring their cost of living within their means she cooked bread, cake, chicken and meats, and drove a horse 18 miles every week or two to bring these things to them. When she removed to Appleton, the boys attended Lawrence College, from which George graduated in 1874. They then attended the law school of the University at Madison, where their mother came and kept house for them, the stepfather having died. Before finishing at Madison George went to Appleton, where in 1873 he married Miss Edith J. West and went to work for the government as mail route agent. While attending to his duties in this position he completed his legal education in his spare time in a legal office in Manitowoc, which was the terminus of his run as route agent. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and came to Centralia in 1877, where he practiced continuously until his death with the exception of about eight years spent in Milwaukee. He was county superintendent of schools for some years, was district attorney from 1880 to 1884, and was county judge from 1885 until 1893. He was prominently identified with a great deal of the important legislation of the county and was known throughout the state as an attorney of high repute and honor.

Myer Fridstein, a partner in the Fridstein-Anderson Clothing Co., Inc., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 11, 1877, son of Joseph and Rose (Miller) Fridstein. The mother, Mrs. Rose Fridstein, died Feb. 29, 1916, and the father now resides in Chicago. Their son Myer was educated in Marinette, Wis., and after leaving school was employed for 18 months by Lauerman Bros. of that city. He then went to Chicago, where he worked in succession for several different wholesale clothing companies, for a part of the time being a traveling salesman with territory in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. In 1906 he changed his residence to Milwaukee, where he became manager of the stock and shipping-floors of the wholesale clothing company of Friend Bros. In April, 1911, he came to Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids) and bought the interest of A. J. Podawiltz in the Abel-Podawiltz Clothing Co. The firm continued to do business under the old name until January, 1919, when it was incorporated as the "Fridstein, Incorporated," Mr. Fridstein having bought Mr. Abel's interest in January, 1918. The officers elected at the time of the incorporation were Myer Fridstein, president; S. H. Fridstein, vice president and Mrs. K. K. Fisher, secretary and treasurer, the store being located on Second Street South. In October, 1919, Mr. Fridstein organized the Fridstein-Anderson Clothing Co., Inc., with himself as president; Ernest O. Anderson, vice president; and Mrs. K. K. Fisher, secretary and treasurer. This company has a well equipped store on Grand Avenue and enjoys an extensive patronage. Mr. Fridstein is now recognized as one of the leading merchants of the city and is usefully active in civic affairs, being a good worker for the interests of the city and county. During the participation of this

country in the World War he served on all the Liberty Loan drives, Y. M. C. A. drives, and in other patriotic activities, doing his full duty as an American citizen. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the local Masonic lodge in which he is past worshipful master. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1905, to Bertha Kahn, who was born Dec. 21, 1886, daughter of Simon and Stella (Levy) Kahn. Mr. and Mrs. Fridstein have one child, Leanor, now a student in the Lincoln High School.

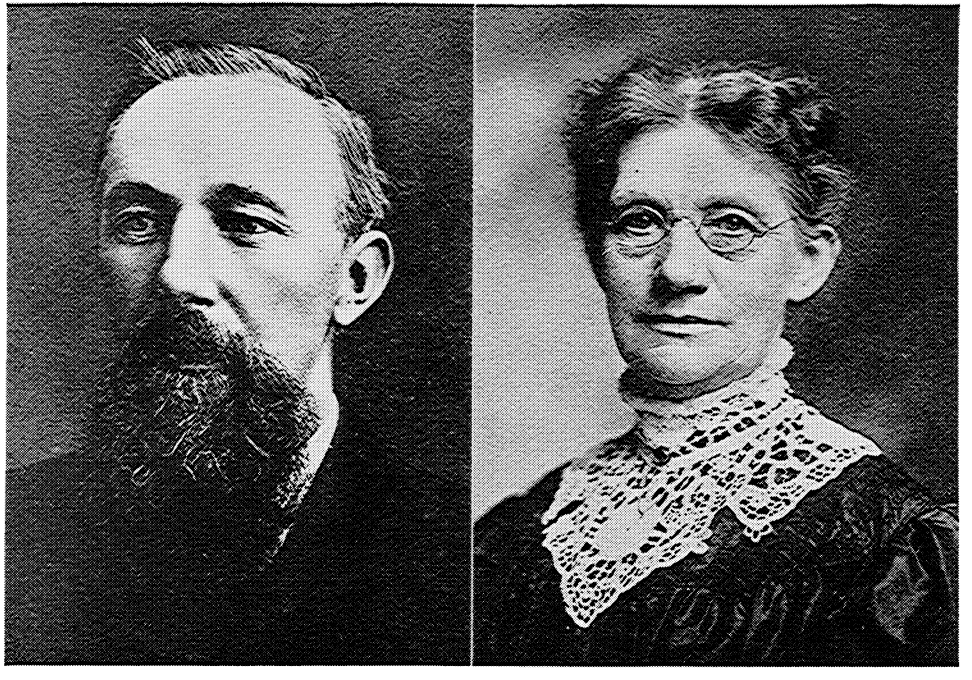
William Wittrock, an early settler in Grand Rapids Township, of which he became a prominent citizen, was a man of varied experiences and extensive travel. He was born in Germany about 1831 and five years of his early manhood were spent as a sailor. At the end of that time he went to Australia, attracted by the exciting reports of the gold discoveries there, and in that great island-continent he spent ten adventurous years in gold mining. It was there that he met and married his wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Zeams, and who, like himself, had been born and reared in Germany. At the end of the ten year period above mentioned Mr. Wittrock sold his claim or mining interests in Australia and returned with his family to Germany much better off than when he had left home. While he had been engaged in digging for a fortune in the antipodes, some relatives of his had sought theirs in America and were now settled in Wood County, Wisconsin. Their letters interested him so much that in 1862 he resolved to follow them and accordingly came here with his family. In Grand Rapids Township he bought 160 acres of land, which was mostly wild, though a small house and barn had been erected on it. Having plenty of means, he built a new and better house. At that time the railroad only came as far as New Lisbon, at that point settlers being obliged to take the stage. Mr. Wittrock improved his farm and later bought more land until he owned 280 acres. He and his wife were good neighbors and popular with the people of the township, and for a number of years Mr. Wittrock was a director on the school board. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. After working industriously for many years and improving their surroundings, they both passed away on their farm, Mr. Wittrock in 1894 and Mrs. Wittrock in 1898. They had been the parents of seven children, of whom four are now living. Charles, the first born, died in Australia. The others were: Caroline, now Mrs. Albert Myers of Bemidji, Minn.; William and Henry, deceased; Max J., now of Wisconsin Rapids; Charles (second), of Rudolph, Wis.; and Albert, who is a farmer in Sigel Township.

Max J. Wittrock, who is connected with the building trade in Wisconsin Rapids, is a native of Wood County, having been born on a farm in Grand Rapids Township, March 21, 1866, son of William and Caroline (Zeams) Wittrock. As a boy he attended district school in his township and as soon as he was old enough helped his father on the home farm, which he later conducted, with the assistance of his brother William, until 1890. After that he worked for some time in lumber camps and in sawmills, being head sawyer in several small mills in succession. He then became an employee of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co:, and was for many years foreman of their mill in Grand (now Wisconsin) Rapids. On the establishment of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., he went to work for that concern in the wood room, of which he was later foreman for several years. After that for a short time he was repair man at the Adawahgam Furniture Co.'s plant. During the late war he worked for the Ellis Lumber Co. At the present time he is working with his sons, Fred and Walter, who are contractors and builders in Wisconsin Rapids. That Mr. Wittrock is widely known in this city and equally popular is evidenced by the fact that he has served 11 years as alderman of the Sixth Ward and is still serving as such. Max J. Wittrock was married July 4, 1890, in Pittsville, Wood County, Wis., to Sophia Reckhoff, who was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., Oct. 31, 1872, daughter of Fred and Dorothy (Hamman) Reckhoff. Her parents, now deceased, were among the pioneer settlers in Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Wittrock have had five children: Fred, born April 8, 1891; Mark C., June 5, 1892; Walter, Dec. 2, 1893; Ella, June 23, 1895 (died Sept. 23, 1895); and Irwin, born Feb. 26, 1899. Mark is now manager of Church's drug store in this

city, and Irwin is a paper maker in the employ of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.

John Daly, in past years one of the leading citizens of Wood County, which he did much to develop, was born in Smethport, McKean County, Penn., Dec. 18, 1840, son of Eugene and Martha (McDowell) Daly. The parents were natives of Ireland, but were married in Pennsylvania, in which state they spent the remainder of their lives as farmers. Their son John, who was one of 15 children, was educated in the common schools of his native town, and was reared in habits of industry and perseverance, which proved of incalculable benefit to him in his business life. He first earned his living by work on neighboring farms and subsequently embarked in the butchering business. On attaining his majority, he made up his mind to seek his fortune in the great Northwest, and came to Wisconsin, entering the employ of an uncle at Watertown, Jefferson County. From there, after awhile, he came to Wood County, where he found work in the pineries, and to some extent was engaged in running logs on the river in spring. For awhile he relinquished that occupation to conduct a butcher shop in Grand Rapids. Then he became associated with Henry A. Sampson and the firm carried on a logging business, working both for themselves and on contract for others. Their business interests gradually grew to large proportions and embraced various lines of enterprise. They organized the Oberbeck Furniture Co., the plant of which they built, and which is now the plant of the Ahwagam Paper Products Co. They also founded the present Merrill Iron Works, and Mr. Daly was vice president of the Merrill Street Railway and Lighting Co. of that city. He was also president of the John O'Day Logging Co., of Merrill, a director of the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper Co. of Grand Rapids, and an officer of the Thief River Falls Lumber Co. At the time of his death he was president of the Biron Mills. Mr. Daly was fatally injured in a runaway accident Dec. 28, 1891, while visiting one of his logging camps near Dancy. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, honest in his business dealings and respected by his fellow citizens. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. Mr. Daly was twice married; first to Mary Little. He was married secondly, Feb. 24, 1878, to Elizabeth Nancy Smith, who was born in Bloomingdale, N. J., Sept. 12, 1845, daughter of William G. and Martha Ann (Cooper) Smith. Of this marriage four children were born: Edward John, Nina, Mary Elizabeth and Percifer C. Edward John is now engaged in the automobile and real estate business at Buhl, Idaho. Nina died at the age of seven years. Mary Elizabeth is the wife of John Roberts, a prominent attorney of Wisconsin Rapids. Percifer C. is a leading business man of this city, being the head of the Daly Ice & Coal Co.

Elizabeth Nancy (Smith) Daly was born in Bloomingdale, Rasaic County, N. J., Sept. 12, 1845, daughter of William G. and Martha Ann (Cooper) Smith. She had no sisters, but six brothers, of whom the only one now living is Mahlon, who resides in Friendship, this state. She attended the village academy at Bloomingdale until she was 13 years old, when she moved with her parents to Newark, N. J., where she finished her education at the high school. She then learned the milliner's trade and was employed in millinery shops in Newark and also in New York City. In 1864 her father traded his New Jersey lands for a farm in Wisconsin, six miles west of Friendship, and moved to the new western country. Elizabeth remained in the East until the following year, when she came to this state with her brother Edward, who had been discharged from the U. S. navy at the close of the Civil War. The journey was made by rail from New Jersey to Kilbourn, Wis., and from there to Grand Rapids the stage coach was driven by J. K. Searles, who carried passengers and mail between Grand Rapids and Friendship for several years. During the journey, which was long and tedious, one of the horses became ill, and the passengers took turns at walking to relieve the situation. The destination was reached at nine o'clock in the evening. Miss Smith arrived in Grand Rapids weary and hungry and went directly to the home of Mrs. Monroe Huntington, by whom she was engaged to assist in her millinery store, which was located on the site of the present Eugene Miller garage. She remained in Mrs. Hunting-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN DALY

ton's employ for two and a half years, during which time the Huntingtons bought the property about half a block east of the Hotel Witter, to which place they moved their millinery stock and household goods. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have passed away and the property is now owned by their heirs. At the end of two and a half years Miss Smith resigned her position with Mrs. Huntington and opened a millinery business on her own account in a small shop located in the second story of the old Spafford building, which still stands and adjoins the armory on the west. During the same year a big fire started in the night in a saloon located where the Wood County Reporter now stands, destroying all buildings for nearly half a block on the same side of the street, and the Miller store building located just opposite. As there was no fire department, a volunteer pail brigade was formed by which the fire was finally extinguished. In the following year Elizabeth moved her millinery stock to the second story of the old John Hamm building, located on the site of the Weisel store, where she continued the business for three years, when she again moved, this time to a small building located where the John E. Daly Drug Co. now have their store. She continued in the millinery business until the fall of 1878, and on Feb. 24, 1878, was joined in marriage to John Daly, one of the oldest and most successful lumbermen in the Wisconsin valley, and with whom she lived in happy wedlock for over 13 years, or until his death Dec. 28, 1891. Mention of their children may be found in Mr. Daly's personal biography. After his death Mrs. Daly disposed of the old family home at 637 Baker Street, which had been built by him and erected a new residence opposite to where she now lives. She is a member of the Congregational Chucrh and of the Woman's Association of the church. She is an enthusiastic suffragette, embracing the long sought opportunity when she cast her first ballot in the fall of 1900. As an early settler and long resident in this city, she is universally known and as widely respected for her personal record as a wife and mother and a ready helper in every good work.

John Christenson, a resident of Wisconsin Rapids, who was engaged for a number of years in various kinds of construction work in Wood County, and later began the development of a farm in Grand Rapids Township, was born in Norway, Oct. 4, 1862, son of Christian and Olivia (Root) Frederickson. The father, who was born in 1836, died in 1915. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living in Norway. There were eight children in the family, six of whom came to this country. The list is as follows: John, of Wisconsin Rapids; Nels, also of this city; Olaf, of White Lake, Wis.; Mary, who married Nels Root and lives in Norway; Hans Christenson, residing in Montana; Fredericka, who married a Mr. Fredingburg and lives in Norway; Christover Christenson of Montana; and Inga, wife of Albert Bondy, living in Medford, Wis. John Christenson attended school in his native land, where he later worked in a paper mill. On Aug. 6, 1885, he left home for New York, and after landing in that city, came west to Stoughten, Dane County, Wis., where he remained a short time. In 1886 he came to Wood County and located in Centralia, now included in Wisconsin Rapids. Finding work in the sawmills and lumber yard of the Hanson Lumbering Co. at Seneca Corners, he remained with that concern for three or four years. After that he worked for eight years for the John Edwards Lumber Co., at Port Edwards. During that time he helped to pull down the old sawmill and built the new paper mill there. In 1898 he began doing common labor, working at any job he could find. At times he operated farms in Rudolph Township, and for eight years or more he was in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad as bridge carpenter. He also worked four years for the Sampson & Daly Lumber Co. He helped to build the Lincoln school in Wisconsin Rapids, and also to build the foundation for the city standpipe. In 1915 he bought a small farm in Grand Rapids Township, repaired the buildings and subsequently cleared some of the land. This farm is now being operated by his son, Fred C. Mr. Christenson also helped to build the C. & N. W. Railway bridge across the Wisconsin River at Wisconsin Rapids. He also helped to build all bridges and culverts on the Port Edwards & Southern Railway between Nekoosa and Marshfield. He is now a millwright in the employ of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. He is a member of

the Trinity Moravian Church, and is connected fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Christenson was married July 27, 1889, in Centralia, to Emma Olson, who was born in Norway Jan. 9, 1870, daughter of Ole and Mary (Brynn) Olson. Her parents spent their lives in Norway, where the mother died in 1871, and the father in July, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Christenson have been the parents of seven children, of whom five are now living, the record being as follows: Edwin, born Dec. 25, 1890, died Jan. 21, 1898; Bergetta, born May 11, 1893, died Jan. 26, 1898; Frederick, born Nov. 10, 1894; Emil, born Aug. 6, 1897; Lyda, born May 21, 1900; Leonard, born July 27, 1903, and Ruth, born June 1, 1911. Frederick served in the U. S. army in the World War, for an account of which service see his personal sketch. Emil, who was also a soldier, enlisted in May, 1917; went to Camp Douglas, Wis., later to Waco, Texas, where he remained until being discharged, March, 1918, on account of sickness. Mr. John Christenson owns a nice residence at No. 223 Fourth Avenue South.

Frederick Christenson, son of John and Emma (Olson) Christenson, was born in Port Edwards, Wis., Nov. 10, 1894. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., where he has since resided. In December, 1917, he answered his country's call and enlisted in the 23d Engineer Corps. He was sent to Columbus Barracks, where he remained for perhaps a month. He was then transferred to Camp Laurel, Maryland, where he received his training and was assigned to Wagon Company 5. Toward the final preparation the 23d Engineers were sent to Glen Burnie, another training camp in Maryland. It was while in camp in Maryland that Frederick made the acquaintance of Jay Buckley, who became a very close friend of his and a companion during the long time spent "over there." On March 28, 1918, Frederick's division entrained at Saunders' Ridge for Hoboken, and on March 29, boarded the George Washington, although it was not until the afternoon of March 20 that the ship slipped hawsers and about nine o'clock he took his last long look of the Statue of Liberty that he had for many days. The journey was safely accomplished, and, aside from seasickness, the men were fairly comfortable. That trying disorder was escaped by Frederick, however, and on board ship he made another friend, August Lagerbloom, from Grand Rapids, Wis. The three friends, "Buck," "Lager" and "Swede," were never far apart and were loath to part at the end of the war. They landed at Brest, France, and were soon doing active military duty. Frederick took part in three drives—the St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne and the Marne Salient. He was never wounded but had quite a few narrow escapes. Once while driving four horses a piece of shrapnel struck the back team, passing through both horses and just missing the wagon, where Frederick and his helper sat. At another time they were under fire and the only means of safety was a cave. The men crowded and jammed to get in and no headway would have been made had not Christenson called out, "If you fellows will go single file some may be saved," which they did and all got safely under shelter. After serving overseas for 18 months the order for return came. The "Cap Finisterre" was loaded at Brest and in June, 1919, the beloved Statue of Liberty again came into view to cheer the many homesick members of the 23d Engineers. A hasty and hearty goodbye to friends and each was on his way to the loved ones waiting for him. On June 20, Frederick Christenson was discharged at Camp Grant, and on the next day, the 21st, he and August Lagerbloom reached Grand Rapids at an early hour. Frederick hurried to his home and the first one to welcome him was his mother. It is hard to tell which was the happier. Home folks and friends were greeted and home relations reestablished. Of his two war-time chums or "buddies," August Lagerbloom has since married, while Jay Buckley is in the West and still unmarried. On July 3, 1920, Frederick Christenson married Vera Lewis. He and his wife are the parents of one child, June Agnes, born June 18, 1921. They reside in Wisconsin Rapids.

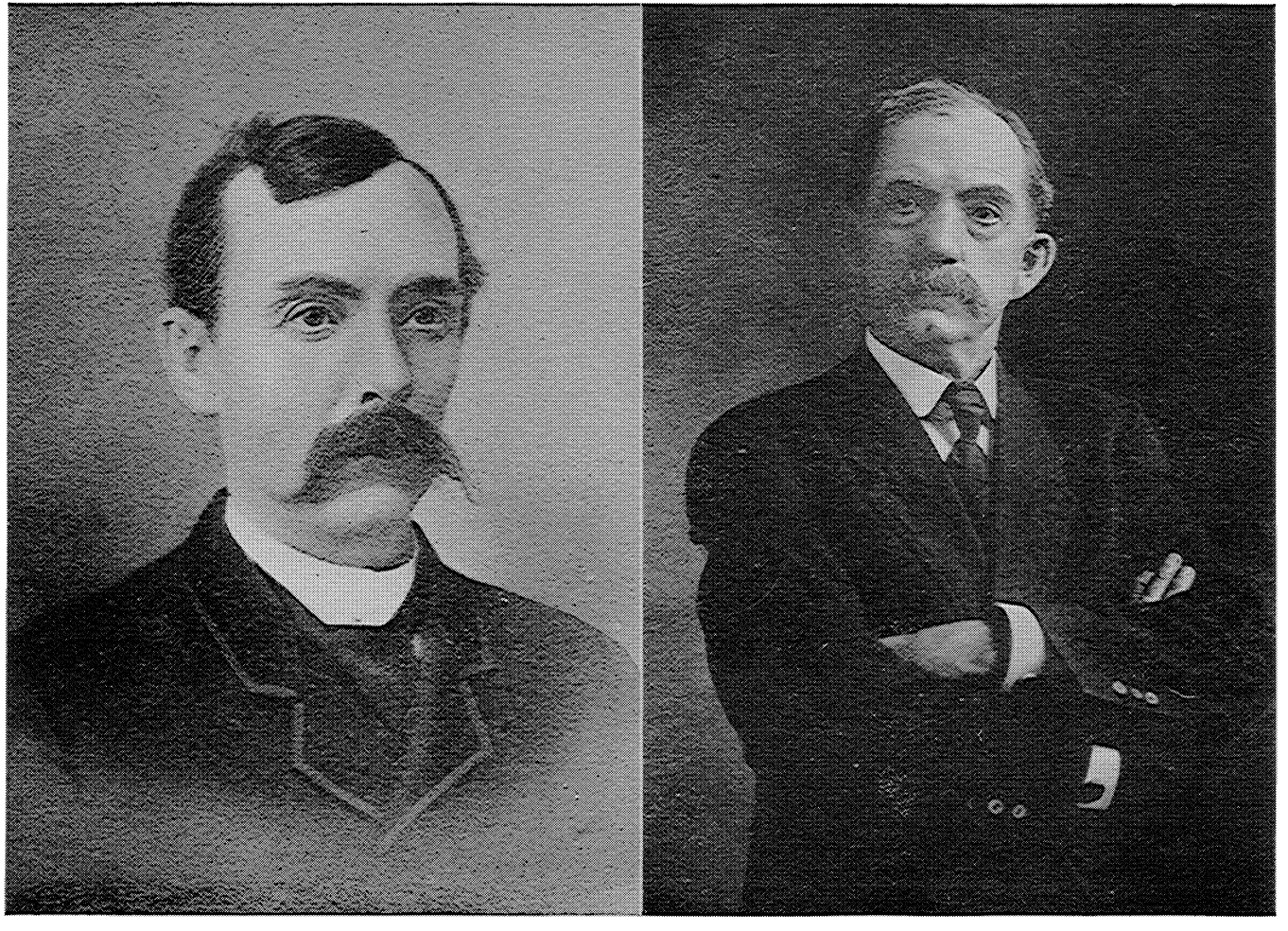
Frank H. Manske, architect and contractor, with offices in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, Jan. 7, 1892, son of Charles and Emily (Waldo) Manske. The parents came here from Germany about 1883

and Charles Manske engaged in ordinary labor, working a part of his time for the city and at other times for different lumber companies. He and his wife were members of the German Lutheran Church. They had a family of 12 children: Augusta, who died in 1911; Paula; Bertha, now Mrs. George J. Thays, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Tillie, wife of August Waldo, of Edgerton, Wis.; Lizzie, now Mrs. Gust Erius, her husband being a farmer in Saratoga Township, this county; Martha, now Mrs. Fred Bronsted of Wisconsin Rapids; Emma, wife of Mrs. Charles Behrend of Wisconsin Rapids; Alma, deceased; Frank H., subject of this sketch; Anna, now Mrs. Carl Nelson, of Edgerton, Wis.; Arthur, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Arvilla, who resides in Milwaukee. Frank H. Manske was graduated from the local high school in 1911, after which he worked a short time for the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. In June, 1912, he went to Milwaukee and entered the office of Kirchoff & Rose, architects, with whom he remained four years. In the spring of 1916 he returned to Grand Rapids and went to work for the Rood Construction Co., for six months being employed at Roseau, Minn. After that for four and a half years he was in the employ of L. A. De Guere, architect, of this city. In March, 1921, Mr. Manske formed a partnership with M. C. Jacobson, contractor, which was continued until November, the same year, since which time Mr. Manske has been connected with F. J. Henry, engineer, under the firm name of Manske & Henry, doing business as general contractors, with offices in the Wood Block. They are engaged in general architectural and construction work and gaining an honorable reputation in their profession. Mr. Manske was married July 18, 1918, to Cecelia Podratz, who died Aug. 3, 1921, and he now resides with his parents.

August F. Gottschalk, of the well known grocery house of Gottschalk & Anderson, of Wisconsin Rapids, and who is also interested in the real estate business, was born in Germany, June 19, 1881, son of Frederick and Emily (Schultz) Gottschalk. The parents came with their family to the United States in 1883, locating in Centralia, Wood County, Wis., and for many years Frederick Gottschalk was section foreman on the C. M. & St. P. Railway. He died Dec. 17, 1916. His wife is still living and resides in Wisconsin Rapids. They had six children: Mary, now Mrs. Max Petrick, of Arpin, this county; Fred, of New London, Wis.; Anna, wife of Bert Schneider of Pittsville; Edith, wife of Fred Scheibe of Nekoosa; August F., of Wisconsin Rapids, and Mamie, now Mrs. Will Schroeder of this city. August F. Gottschalk in his youth attended Centralia High School, and after relinquishing his studies worked for awhile in the old South Side paper-mill, his first work being to clean the lanterns that lighted the mill. At the age of 16 he entered the employ of the Johnson & Hill Co., as clerk in their grocery department and was subsequently assistant manager of that department until 1908. In that year he formed a partnership with Nate Anderson and they established the Gottschalk & Anderson Grocery Co., their first store being located near the "Soo" Railway depot. In 1911 they built their present large store building, with a floor space 34 by 90 feet, and located on the corner of Fourth and Grand Avenues. The business has since developed to large proportions and the store is now one of the finest and best equipped grocery stores in the county. Besides owning a half interest in the concern, Mr. Gottschalk is its acting manager. He is also a part owner in and manager of the Port Edward Mercantile Co., where he spends half of his time, and is additionally interested as a stockholder in the Wood County National Bank, the Citizens National Bank, and the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. With his partner, Mr. Anderson, he owns the Fridstein-Anderson building and deals in real estate. He is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Mr. Gottschalk was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Aug. 16, 1911, to Mabel McFarland, who was born in Centralia, this county, March 25, 1882, daughter of Rufus E. and Susan (Bender) McFarland. To Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk three children have been born: Lillian, Nov. 14, 1912 (died in infancy); Robert A., Oct. 15, 1913; and Edith C., Aug. 22, 1916. Mrs. Gottschalk is prominent in social circles, being a member of a number of societies, including the Eastern Star Lodge, the Lady Rebekahs, Lady Maccabees, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Entre Nous Club. She is also

secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs and a member and past president of the Parent-Teacher Association. Mr. Gottschalk has the reputation of a first class business man, reliable and energetic, and enjoys the confidence of the entire community. Though never neglecting his own business, he has always given his aid and support to any enterprise for the improvement of Wisconsin Rapids and the advancement and welfare of the community in general. His political faith is not so firmly fixed on any one party that he can not leave it to vote for what or whom he deems the best. While Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk aid in community work, they believe that in aiding and working with and for every individual that the greatest amount can be done. The Gottschalk family is a credit to the community and its members have many friends, who esteem them for their genuine worth.

John Alexander Gaynor, in his day one of the most notable citizens of Wood County, was a man whose life and labors were spent chiefly in the service of his fellowmen. In the scientific development of the cranberry industry and the procuring of legislation necessary to enable it to make a start in the right direction; in the promotion of drainage and drainage laws, and also of co-operative institutions in the place of monopolies, he took a leading and effective part, and though he was too unselfish to acquire fortune for himself and died comparatively poor, he left behind a memory of splendid work on behalf of this county that its citizens will cherish for many years to come. John A. Gaynor was born in Langford County, Ireland, Oct. 1, 1844, during one of those periods of starvation and famine so frequent in that unhappy country as a result of the unequal laws of the oppressive English landlord system, which drove thousands of Ireland's sons and daughters to leave their native land and seek better fortune across the Atlantic. Among the emigrants was the Gaynor family, who arrived in New Orleans during the winter of 1849. Their stay in the south was short, as soon after they made their appearance in the town of Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where John A. Gaynor's earlier years were spent on a farm. From boyhood he was eager for an education. This he gained in the meager country schools and by home study. He taught a country school when 17 years old. He attended the University of Wisconsin eight years and was graduated from the classical and scientific courses in 1871. He went through many struggles to gain his education, sawing wood, doing chores while in Madison, working on the farm and harvesting fields during vacation to get a little cash to continue his studies. After graduating from the University he and a partner published the Waukesha Democrat for two years. Then he came to Grand Rapids and was principal of the Howe School two years. He then went back to the law school and finished the course in one year. He was impressed with the future possibilities of Grand Rapids and decided to hang out his shingle as attorney-at-law in this city, and formed a partnership with Henry Hayden under the firm name of Hayden & Gaynor. After the death of Mr. Hayden, which occurred in the fall of 1879, John A. Gaynor and George R. Gardner formed the law firm of Gardner & Gaynor, which soon became one of the best known law firms in northern Wisconsin, figuring prominently during its existence in many important suits. At the general election of 1879 Mr. Gaynor was elected district attorney of Wood County and served two years in that office. He served one term (1898–1902) as county judge for Wood County; was also at different times city attorney for Grand Rapids, and was divorce counsel for Wood County from the time of the creation of that office until his death. He also served at various times as supervisor, member of the common council, and for many years was a most useful and valued member of the city board of education. At the general election of 1892 he was elected assemblyman from Wood County and as such served one term. Judge Gaynor was a man of powerful intellect and his deep and extensive learning embraced a number of various subjects. His memory was very retentive and what he had once mastered he never forgot. He was well up in mathematics, logic, astronomy and several other branches of science, and his knowledge of good literature was remarkable. Yet though he was painstaking and attentive to the duties of his profession, his real tastes and inclinations lay in other matters than those pertaining to law. He would have made an admirable university professor



JAMES GAYNOR — JOHN A. GAYNOR

had his opportunites opened the way for him in that direction, but his powers were destined to be exercised in other lines of endeavor. The services he rendered to the cranberry industry may be found mentioned in detail in the article on that industry published elsewhere in this volume. Suffice it here to say that he devoted much of his time to the problems confronting the growers, making a close scientific study of the cultivation of the berry, procured favorable legislation by the state on behalf of the growers who were struggling with adverse conditions, interested university professors in the study so that they instituted a series of experiments in cranberry culture which proved very valuable, and gave freely of his own knowledge and advice to all who sought it. He was also a recognized authority on drainage and drainage laws, and was always called in when the University needed counsel in these matters. He was one of the attorneys appointed to help draw the present drainage laws as they exist on our statute books. He wrote many articles on cranberry culture in its different phases, which proved of value to those engaged in the industry. With a disposition prompting him to do all he could for the benefit of the general community, it was but natural to find Judge Gaynor the originator of and leader in the fight against the Bell Telephone Company in this city some 30 years ago or more, for more general telephone service to the public at greatly reduced rates, resulting in the organization of the present successful co-operative company, followed later by an electric light company organized and operated on the same general plan, but whose power is now owned by the city. The telephone fight was deadly. The Bell Company offered to give subscribers three years' free service contracts in order to put the new company out of business, but Judge Gaynor, without hope of personal reward, personally fought out with each telephone patron the question of the ultimate effect of entering into such contracts, and the result was that the old company was eliminated from the local exchange business in the city of Grand Rapids. Many other communities followed this plan, and the general result was that in this state at large the local exchange telephone business became so cheap and popular that the telephone came into very general use. Judge Gaynor was a great man because of the loftiness of his purpose in life, because his heart was in his work, and because his reward was in the labor itself. To him is due the credit of being a pioneer in various lines of economic thought. Certain it is that this community is better for his having lived. On Dec. 24, 1881, John A. Gaynor was married to Mina Webb, eldest daughter of Charles M. and Jane (Pierce) Webb, her father, a pioneer of this county and city, being a noted jurist, an account of whose life may be found on another page of this volume. This marriage resulted in three children: Elizabeth, who is a teacher in the high school at Urbana, Ill.; Gertrude, who graduated from the University of Illinois, and is now teaching at Urbana; and James, now deceased. The death of his son James, which, indeed, shocked the whole community, was a great blow to Judge Gaynor. He had lost his wife five years previously, and the two bereavements did much to lower his spirits, sap his health, and pave the way for his own dissolution. He died at the home of his brother in the town of Cranmoor, May 12, 1915, and his remains rest in the Catholic cemetery in the city of Wisconsin Rapids. The good works he performed are an enduring monument to his memory.

James Gaynor, one of the pioneers and developers of the cranberry industry in Wood County, was born in Ireland, June 29, 1839, and died at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium in Milwaukee, Wis., April 29, 1916. He came to the United States with his parents when eight years old, the family settling in Waukesha County, Wis. He was well along in the thirties when he came to Wood County, where he was one of the first men to realize the wealth that lay in the cranberry marshes of this region. About 1876 he began the development and growing of cranberries, studying the proper methods of culture and endeavoring to improve the product. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and many of the devices now considered almost indispensable to the raising and handling of the berries were products of his genius. Among these may be mentioned a scalper plow and cutter, a lime spreader, a barrel header, and the celebrated Gaynor Cranberry Grader, whose operation is described in the chapter on the cranberry industry in this volume.

He was one of the heavy stockholders of the Gaynor Brothers Cranberry Company, and one of the prime movers with his brother, John A. Gaynor—also a noted worker in this field—in the organization of the Wisconsin Cranberry Association and the Cranberry Sales Company. Mr. Gaynor was married Dec. 19, 1881, to Miss Margaret McGovern. The cranberry marsh developed by Mr. Gaynor, with his brother, John A. Gaynor, and which is now conducted by Mrs. James Gaynor, is one of the leading marshes in Cranmoor Township, and is supplied with adequate buildings and machinery for the care of the product, the buildings having all been erected by the Gaynor brothers. Mr. Gaynor was survived by his wife and by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Madden of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell of Pewaukee. In his passing the community lost one of its leading citizens.

Mrs. James A. Gaynor, of Cranmoor Township, who since her husband's death has been president and manager of the James Gaynor Cranberry Marsh and who in that capacity has maintained the position of the marsh as one of the leading producers of the township, was born at Rochester, Minn., June 19, 1862. Previous to her marriage she was Miss Margaret McGovern, being the daughter of John and Ann (Carberry) McGovern. Her parents, both of whom are now deceased, were early settlers of Olmsted County, Minn.; her father died Oct. 6, 1903, and her mother March 7, 1897. Mrs. Gaynor was educated in the district schools of Olmsted County and made her home with her parents up to the time of her marriage to Mr. Gaynor, Dec. 19, 1881. In the same year she came with her husband to Cranmoor Township, Wood County, and has ever since resided there. She is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Altar Society of her church. In the line of her business she belongs to the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association and the American Cranberry Exchange. The marsh she is now conducting was one of the pioneer marshes in the industry, and the Gaynor family have been recognized leaders in this field for a great many years. The Cranberry Experiment Station was conducted on their marsh for 15 years, and the annual convention of the Cranberry Growers of Wisconsin was held at their home for 28 consecutive years. The marsh now consists of 1,874 acres, 70 acres of which are in vines, and continues to be highly successful under Mrs. Gaynor's management.

Frederick Finup, who settled in Sigel Township over 40 years ago and built up a good farm, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1859, landing at New York. From there he came west to Buffalo County, Wisconsin, where for several years he worked in the woods. He then rented a farm in Trempealeau County for several years. In 1881 he came to Wood County and bought 40 acres of wild land in Sigel Township, where his first residence was a log shack, the logs for which he hewed himself. To earn expense money before his farm became productive, he spent several winters in the woods cutting stave bolts for the stave factory. In time he erected good modern buildings on his place and cleared all the land. There he resided until his death Feb. 27, 1917. He was a popular man in his community, a good husband, father and neighbor, and very helpful to new settlers, whom he assisted by all the means in his power. He married Sarah Beier, who was born in Ohio, and who is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Reuss, in Sigel Township. They were the parents of eight children: Herman G., now living in Wisconsin Rapids; John, a farmer in Hansen Township; Fred, residing in Alliance, Ohio; Caroline, now Mrs. Vernon Wilson, of Madison, Wis.; Alvina, now Mrs. Mahoney, of Wisconsin Rapids; William, deceased; August, living on the old homestead; and Anna, now Mrs. Henry Reuss, of Sigel Township.

Herman G. Finup, a respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Buffalo County, Wis., Dec. 25, 1872, son of Frederick and Sarah (Beier) Finup. When he was nine years old his parents moved with their family to Sigel Township, Wood County, where for a short time he attended district school. He helped his father to develop the home farm, and also did some logging in the woods during the winters. In 1887 he and his brother John, with their father, cut 210 cords of red oak bolts for the stave factory in Hansen Township. Later he went to Chippewa

Falls, where until 1894 he worked as stave reaver in the cooper shop of Henry Kuntz. After his return home in 1894 he worked for Jacob Bord as a carpenter, and then engaged in contracting for himself, erecting many sets of farm buildings in Wood County. In 1901 he came to Wisconsin Rapids, where for a short time he followed his trade and did common labor. Since 1902 he has been an employee of the Wood County Cooperage Co. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and for seven years served on its parochial school board. Mr. Finup was married Feb. 20, 1903, to Mrs. Fred Plahmer, whose maiden name was Minnie Hackbarth. Her parents, Herman and Fredericka (Haback) Hackbarth, who were born in Germany, were among the early settlers in Wood County. The mother is now deceased, but the father is still living in Sigel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Finup have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Karl, Viola, George, Erwin, Earl and Leonard. Karl is in the employ of the Johnson-Hill Co. The others are residing at home, the four youngest attending school. By her first husband, Fred Plahmer, Mrs. Finup had two children: Mabel, now deceased; and Arthur, residing in Wisconsin Rapids.

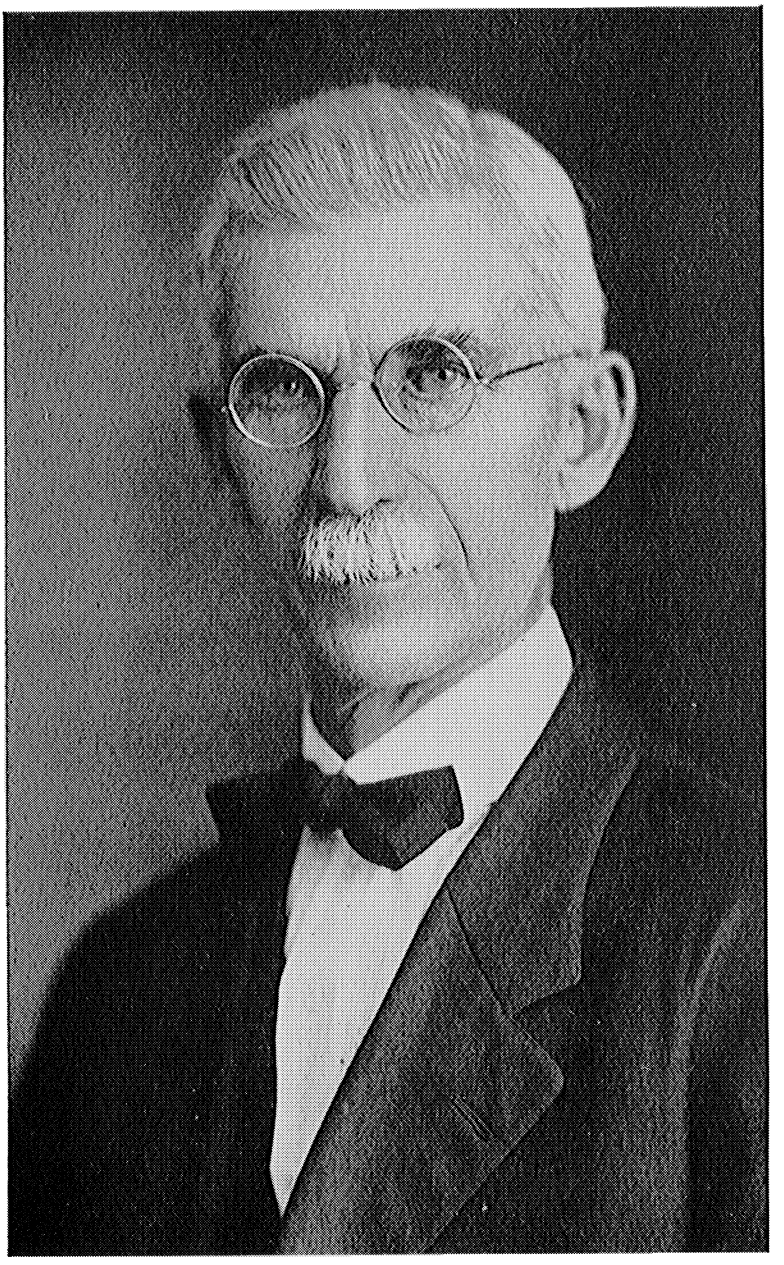
Henry T. Anderson, a partner in the Sweet & Anderson Carriage Co., Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Denmark, June 5, 1861, son of Andrew Nelson and Marion (Hanson) Nelson, the parents being natives of that country and farmers by occupation. Henry T. attended school in his native town, where he subsequently learned the trade of carriage-making and followed it there until 1881. He then came to America, landing at New York and proceeding west to Iowa. In that state, however, he remained but a short time, as he soon went to Morrison, Illinois, where he established a carriage business which he conducted for ten years. In 1891 he removed to Fulton, Ill., where he was interested in the Halerstead Carriage Co. for 18 months. The scene of his next activities was Clinton, Iowa, where he conducted a carriage shop from 1893 to 1906. In the spring of the year last mentioned he came to Wisconsin, and for a short time resided in Jackson County. On July 27, 1907, he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and opened the Anderson Carriage Shop, which he carried on until 1915. His health beginning to fail, he sold the shop in that year and bought a small farm near City Point on which he remained until January, 1921. On Feb. 2, the same year, he formed a partnership with W. B. Sweet in the Sweet & Anderson Carriage Co., with quarters located at 624 Baker Street, Wisconsin Rapids, and this company has already taken its place among the substantial business firms of the city. Mr. Anderson was married Nov. 11, 1886, in Morrison, Ill., to Frances E. Harris, who was born in Illinois, daughter of Edward S. and Sarah Harris. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been the parents of five children, but have unfortunately lost all but two. Roy F. lives in Racine, Wis.; Ralph E. and Bessie E. were both drowned May 25, 1908; Helen R. is deceased; and Frances E. is residing at home. The family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their residence is at 429 Twelfth Street North.

Lester J. Gazeley, superintendent of the water department of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Durand, Pepin County, Wis., Nov. 24, 1876, son of Joseph E. and Anna (Lester) Gazeley. The parents were natives of England who came to the United States when young, the father being a ship builder by occupation. They settled first in Cleveland, Ohio, but in the early sixties moved to Durand, Wis., where Joseph E. Gazeley built steamboats for service on the Chippewa River. After a number of years he retired and moved to Arlington, S. D., where he spent the rest of his life, dying Nov. 8, 1918. His first wife, Anna, died in May, 1879, and he subsequently remarried. His second wife is also now deceased. Lester J. Gazeley was educated in Durand, Wis., and then entered into the creamery business, which he followed until 1913, with the exception of one year during which he worked as a stationary engineer. For seven years he operated a creamery at Mauston, Wis. In 1903 he came to Grand Rapids, where he bought and operated the first creamery in this city, conducted previously by the Chambers Creamery Co., and located on Grand Avenue. This creamery he sold in 1906, after which he operated a stationary engine for the Kandy Manufacturing Co. In the spring

of 1908 Mr. Gazeley began working for the city of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) as first assistant to Fred Piffer, superintendent of the water department, and on Mr. Piffer's death he became superintendent. He has since made some important changes and improvements in the system and won the reputation of a capable and useful official. Mr. Gazeley is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Congregational Church. He was married Oct. 8, 1895, at Durand, Wis., to Clara Atkins, daughter of Willis B. and Sophronia (Wallace) Atkins. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gazeley are the parents of seven children: Willis (now in Beaver Dam, Wis.), Lucy, a teacher, Arthur, Leslie, Evelyn, Charles and Carolyn.

Albert C. Gilmaster, chief engineer of the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25, 1872, son of John and Hannah (Dubbin) Gilmaster. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America in the early fifties, when they were young, and were married in Milwaukee. Later they settled on a farm in that vicinity and resided there until 1890, when they came to Wood County, on their arrival here locating on 80 acres of wild land in Sigel Township. After remaining there several years, during which time John Gilmaster cleared a part of the land and improved the property, he sold out and moved to Vesper, this county, where he had the job of carrying the mail between the post office and the railway depot. He and his wife had three children: Lena, now Mrs. John Hessler of Vesper; Albert C., of Wisconsin Rapids; and Ernest, also of this city. Albert C. Gilmaster acquired his education in the district school, and subsequently worked for his father until 15 years of age. He then went to work in a sawmill at Vesper for Sherry & Cameron, and also went out on logging trains. At the age of 18 he became an engineer, and until 1895 he was employed by the same company. He then became an employee of the Grand Rapids Table Co., under Charles Wipperman as chief, and was engineer there for one year. In 1897 and until 1910 he was with the Oberbeck Manufacturing Co. He then became chief engineer for the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co. and since entering the service of this concern he has erected their present sawmill and has equipped their mill with a full complement of modern machinery. A public spirited citizen, he has done some useful civic work and also work of a charitable nature. He was a member of the board of public works when E. W. Ellis was mayor, and for ten years he has served the city as councilman from the Fifth Ward. He is the owner of a good residence at No. 882 Fourth Avenue North. His religious belief is that of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Gilmaster was married Nov. 1, 1894, in Sigel Township, this county, to Hulda Henkey, daughter of John and Minnie (Pagel) Henkey, who are still residents of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmaster had one child, Harold, who was born Oct. 17, 1895. On Sept. 18, 1918, Harold married Miss Celia Schroeder, of Wisconsin Rapids, born July 7, 1900; but their happiness proved of short duration; his bride was taken from him by death Nov. 7, 1918, less than two months after the wedding; and his own death followed a little over a week later, Nov. 16, 1918. He had been in the army for about a month, at Camp Grant, but was discharged on account of weak eyesight.

Theophile Akey, who after a long and active career in the lumber and farming industries, and other occupations, is now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in St. Calixe, Canada, Jan. 14, 1853, son of Joseph and Josslin (Ethier) Akey. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Theresa, Dodge County, Wis., where the father was employed on a farm. In the fall of 1861 they again made a change of residence, going to Milwaukee, Joseph Akey becoming manager of a farm near that city for Silas Juneau, a brother of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. The Akeys remained on the Juneau farm until the fall of 1865, when they came to Wood County and settled at Rudolph. On their advent here they happened to be the first people to drive across the first bridge over the Wisconsin River between Centralia and Grand Rapids, and it took them about three hours to make the journey from Centralia to Rudolph, as there was then no road. On arriving at Rudolph they took up their quarters in a log shanty owned by Mr. Akey's uncle, Bat Ethier. Within a short time Joseph Akey bought a farm, or rather a tract of



JOHN FARRISH

land, on which he built a house of hewn logs that is still standing on the original site. It was later sided and in appearance made to look like a frame building. Joseph Akey died in October, 1881, and his wife Josslin in April, 1909. Theophile Akey resided with his parents until the fall of 1866. He then went to work for "Shube" Lewis, cutting blocks in the woods for the Lewis shingle mill near Rudolph. In the following winter he was engaged by Clark and Scott as chore boy in their sawmill at Rudolph, being the youngest boy ever employed by them, and also gaining the reputation of being the first boy out of bed in the morning ready to work before the whistle blew. The next winter he was employed by the same company as a swamper in the woods, and within a few weeks as a skidder. Later for two seasons he was in the employ of J. D. Witter as cook in the Cochran sawmill near Vesper, and after that he was cook for one season in the logging camp of L. M. Nash. The following season he skidded logs in the northern woods for John and Charles Daly, John O'Day and Daniel Shea. For several springs and summers he ran the river as tailsman, bowsman and cook, going as far south as St. Louis; and for two seasons he cooked for T. E. Nash on his cranberry marsh below Babcock. From 1892 to 1900 he was employed by the Jackson Milling Co. at Grand Rapids. On June 27, 1903, Mr. Akey met with a serious accident. He had attempted to light a firecracker which for the moment failed to explode. While he was making a second attempt to ignite it, it suddenly exploded without warning, lacerating his right hand so badly that it had to be amputated. In the fall of 1903 Mr. Akey moved to Chicago, in which city he resided for over ten years, while there being employed at different times by the large mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co., the Burch Bakery and the street railway company. In January, 1915, he returned to Wood County and to his farm at Rudolph, purchased in 1897, where he remained one year. He then sold the farm to his son Gilbert and bought another, between Junction City and Milladore, where he resided until the fall of 1921, when he retired and established a home in Wisconsin Rapids, buying a house at 525 Chestnut Street. Mr. Akey was married June 11, 1887, to Mary Elliott, who was born March 14, 1854, daughter of Gilbert and Jane (McTargat) Elliott. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Akey are as follows: Gilbert, who operates the old homestead at Rudolph; Grover, of Port Edwards; Ernest of Mosinee, Marathon County, Wis.; Walter, of Dancy in the same county; Abner, of Mosinee; Nellie, wife of Orra Sowers of Chicago; and Nora, now Mrs. Arthur Gillis, residing in Chicago. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic Church.

John Farrish, who has been a resident of Wood County for the last 65 years, who was formerly a prominent representative of the lumber industry and is now interested in real estate, was born in Richibucto, province of New Brunswick, Canada, April 27, 1847, son of William and Catherine (Smith) Farrish. The parents were of Scotch and English birth respectively. William Farrish was born at Ecclefechan, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1795, and when a young man emigrated to New Brunswick, where he followed the occupation of a lumberman. On July 10, 1835, he was married in Richibucto to Catherine Smith, who was born in Branton parish, England, in 1804. In November, 1857, with their family, they came to Grand Rapids by stage from Kilbourn City, where the C. M. & St. P. Railway was then in process of construction, as was also the bridge across the Wisconsin River. The next summer the stage route was run from New Lisbon up through Necedah and on up this valley. Mr. and Mrs. William Farrish located in Frenchtown, now Port Edwards, where Henry Clinton and John Edwards were operating a sawmill, rafting their lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to Dubuque and Galena. William Farrish died June 16, 1868, at the age of 73 years. His wife subsequently made her home with her son John in Grand Rapids until her death on Dec. 3, 1897, at the good old age of 93 years. They were the parents of seven children: Robert Andrew, William, Elizabeth, Mary Farrish Swisher, Catherine Farrish Canning, Jane Farrish McKay, now living in Seattle, Wash., and John, the subject of this sketch. John Farrish resided at home with his parents until about 1862, when he went to work in the logging camps. In the

winter he drove an ox team, in the spring worked on the log drives on Mill Creek and Wisconsin River, and in the summer was engaged in rafting, the lumber being floated down the rivers to markets as far away as St. Louis. In 1866, in partnership with William Farrish and Eric McKay, he bought pine lands on Mill Creek and logged the timber into the creek, having sold the pine logs on the bank to John Rablin to the amount of 2,000,000 feet. After that transaction John Farrish engaged in the lumber business alone, having the lumber sawed in different mills. He rafted the lumber and ran the rafts to market, mostly to St. Louis. In 1888 the last full fleet of lumber that was sawed at the Biron Mills and run down the Wisconsin River was owned by Mr. Farrish. In addition to the lumber business, for some 24 years, from 1876 to 1900, Mr. Farrish, in company with Robert Farrish, conducted a grocery and hardware store in this city. In the winter of 1885-86 he had a logging camp on Bear Creek and put in 2,500,000 feet of white pine, four and a quarter logs to the thousand feet, which he sold to Bosworth & Riley of Stevens Point. For a number of years until 1908 Mr. Farrish operated a retail lumber yard on the East Side. In May, 1899, he with John Daly and Henry A. Sampson formed a company known as the Grand Rapids Lumber Co., and bought a mill at Necedah which they moved to this city and rebuilt, wherein they manufactured about 8,000,000 feet of lumber a year until their timber was all cut. Their last log being cut in 1908. They then sold the mill and land to the Ellis Lumber Co., and since then Mr. Farrish has given his attention to the sale of cut-over lands in Wood and Marathon Counties, Wisconsin. Mr. Farrish is a Republican in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Grand Rapids Lodge No. 128; to the Chapter, R. A. M. No. 34; Commandery, K. T., No. 17, and to Milwaukee Consistory, R. & S. M.; to Tripoli Shrine of Milwaukee; also to Grand Rapids Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., He has at various times rendered useful public service in connection with the schools and in other ways, but, being naturally of a quiet and retiring disposition, has never sought to assume leadership in public movements. Mr. Farrish was first married Oct. 22, 1874, to Ellen McKay, who was born in Lower Southampton, York County, New Brunswick, Canada, April 1, 1849, daughter of Colin and Alice (Smullen) McKay. She died May 16, 1896. Of this marriage there were the following children: Catherine E., of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Royal A., residing in Yakima, Wash.; John Walton, deceased; Agnes Alice, deceased; Pansy G., deceased; Colin W., deceased; Jessie V., residing in Wisconsin Rapids; and Bessie E., wife of John Kinister of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Farrish was married secondly, June 30, 1908, to Estella M. Haley, who was born March 27, 1877, at Marley, Ill., daughter of John and Ada (Gorham) Haley. Of this second union there were two children: Donald Haley Farrish and Margaret Ada Farrish, both of Wisconsin Rapids.

William W. Burt, now holding a position with the city of Wisconsin Rapids, and a well known and popular citizen, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on July 19, 1870, son of Frederick W. and Celeste E. (Jessey) Burt. As a youth he attended the Howe school, and then began industrial life as clerk in the general merchandise store of William Edwards. After a short time he went with J. O. Hubert to learn the art of photography. In the spring of 1886 he went to Wausau, where he learned the barber's trade under the instruction of his brother Fred. After remaining in that city for two years he returned to Grand Rapids and for the next two years was in the employ of Mr. Brazeau. Subsequently he took up painting and followed that trade and that of barber in various places until 1915, owning several different shops in succession, all in this state. He was also in the show business for several years. As a musician he is well known, having for many years been associated with band and orchestra work, and for two years formerly been a member of the famous Dana Band of Wausau. In July, 1915, Mr. Burt was made superintendent of the Third Street pumping station, which position he still holds. Mr. Burt was married in 1899 to Georgiana A. Snavley, who died March 31, 1911. Of this union there were seven children: William G., Frederick W., Charles M., Harry A., Walter A., Natalie and Calvin. Harry A. and Calvin are now deceased. On May 1, 1912, Mr. Burt married Ethel Davis, who was born

in Nekoosa, Sept. 22, 1894, daughter of H. Ed and Mary (Fuller) Davis. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides in Grand Rapids Township. Of Mr. Burt's second marriage seven children have been born, all now living. namely: Kenneth, Thelma, Delores, Lloyd, Marion, Margaret and Robert B. The family home is at No. 865 Cliff Street.

Frederick William Burt.—It is over 20 years since Frederick William Burt passed away, but he has not been forgotten by the citizens of Wood County as one who in former years rendered good public service in more than one capacity. He was born in Newark, N. J., April 24, 1830, son of William and Elizabeth M. (Jones) Burt, the parents being natives of that eastern state. The father, a shoemaker by trade, died of cholera in New York City, in 1833, and three years later the mother, with three of her children, moved to St. Catherine's, Canada, where they resided until Frederick W. was ten years old. In the meanwhile she married again, her second husband being William Hubbard. The family then removed to Short Hills, where Frederick W. remained until 1850. His education had been acquired in a district school in New York State and in a private school at St. Catherine's. He now engaged in farming and also set himself to learn the carpenter's trade. After remaining in Canada until 1852, he came to Wisconsin, locating first in Dane County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he removed to Portage County, but after staying there a few months, he came in the fall of 1855 to Grand Rapids, Wood County, where for six years he followed his trade of carpenter, except that in 1861 he worked for awhile in the harvest fields. In September, that year, he enlisted at Grand Rapids in Co. G, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War, but he was a soldier only six months, as on March 28, 1862, he was discharged on account of illness contracted in the service. He at once returned home, and after his recovery obtained a position in the Grand Rapids post office as assistant postmaster, serving until 1870. He also acted as bookkeeper in a general store kept by E. L. Moshier and C. C. Compton. In 1869 Mr. Burt was elected clerk of the circuit court, which position he ably filled for six years. In January, 1875, he again became assistant postmaster, and had charge of the office as such until 1890, when he was appointed postmaster and in that higher capacity served until January, 1894, when he was succeeded by E. R. Brundage. For four years he acted as Mr. Brundage's assistant, and subsequently served in an assistant capacity to Peter McCamley and A. L. Fontaine, until his health failed in May, 1900. On July 11, 1901, he passed away, a good man gone to his reward. Mr. Burt showed a public spirited interest in all things relating to the welfare and improvement of the city, whether along material or moral lines. He was a Free Mason, belonging to Grand Rapids Lodge No. 128, and to Forest Chapter No. 34, R. A. M. at Stevens Point. He was also a member of Grand Rapids Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. Mr. Burt was married at Portage City, Wis., June 17, 1855, to Celeste Eliza Jessey, daughter of Peter and Calista (Sampson) Jessey. Their happy union lasted 46 years, or until Mr. Burt's death. Mrs. Burt survived him until July 2, 1921, when she, too, passed away. They had been the parents of seven children: Jessie E., who married George Bampton and is now deceased; Frederick W., who died at the age of two years; Harry Andrew, who is now in Spokane, Wash.; Frederick W. (second), Jr., now a resident of Wausau, Wis.; Walter Edwin, a resident of Atlanta, Ga.; William W., superintendent of the Third Street pumping station, Wisconsin Rapids, and Carson Otto, foreman with the Prentiss-Waber Stove Co., of this city. The members of the Burt family are affiliated by membership with the Central Methodist Church.

Theodore W. Brazeau, a member of the law firm of Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins, and formerly state senator, was born in the city of Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, March 12, 1873, son of Stephen and Margaret (Brady) Brazeau. His elementary education was acquired in the grammar schools of this city, and he was graduated from the high school in 1891. In 1892, after teaching for a year, he entered the University of Wisconsin, but before his graduation he taught one year in the Grand Rapids High School. He was graduated from the University in the class of 1898, then taught school another year, and finished his law course with

the class of 1900. He then began the practice of law as a partner with Bernard R. Goggins under the firm name of Goggins & Brazeau. The admission to the firm of Charles E. Briere in 1907 caused a change in the style to Goggins, Brazeau & Briere. In 1911 Mr. Briere left the firm, Hugh W. Goggins becoming a member in his place, since which time the firm name has been Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Brazeau served as district attorney of Wood County, in 1906 he was elected state senator, and in 1908 he was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. Mr. Brazeau has gained a high place at the bar of this county, and the value of his public services has been recognized by his fellow citizens. He was married Aug. 31, 1904, in Marshfield, Wis., to Harriet Pickett, daughter of D. C. and Mary Pickett. The mother is now deceased and the father resides with Mr. and Mrs. Brazeau. The latter are the parents of two children: Bernard and Richard.

Stephen Brazeau, a well known former resident of Grand Rapids, was born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 17, 1832. His parents died when he was an infant and he was reared by an aunt with whom he remained until he was 17 years old. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he learned the trade of wig making. After that he learned the barber trade, and at the age of 19 went to Chicago, where he operated a barber shop. In 1853 he was married to Margaret Brady of Chicago. In 1857 he and his wife came to Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and here he followed his trade until 1892, when he retired on account of poor health. He passed away Sept. 13, 1902, having survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1882. Mr. Brazeau was well known in this locality as an expert checker player and few men could excel him in this popular game. He was a quiet, unassuming man, a great lover of his home and family. In religion he was a Catholic.

Chester P. Gross, superintendent of the Water and Light Commission of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Knowlton, Wis., July 5, 1887, son of Victor and Anna (Simonas) Gross. The father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, came to the United States in 1866, locating at Stevens Point, Wis. Later he operated a farm at Knowlton, Wis., but finally retired and is now living at Stevens Point. His wife Anna was born in Wisconsin. They were the parents of ten children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Victor, foreman of a tannery at Fond du Lac, Wis.; George L., secretary of the Duluth Cold Storage Co., of Duluth, Minn.; Anna, wife of James Fogardy of Carson, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Frank Mathews of Bemidji, Minn.; Nicholas, a Catholic priest now stationed at Fond du Lac; Faith, who lives with her parents; and Chester P. Those deceased are Matt, Helen and Christina. Chester P. Gross acquired his early education at Stevens Point, and was graduated from the high school there in 1905. During the next two years he taught school in Portage County, Wisconsin, near Rudolph, and in the summer months was with the U. S. Geological Survey. In 1907 he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he took up the study of civil engineering, being graduated in 1911. He began the practice of his profession making lake surveys in northern Wisconsin, for the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co. Then for three years he was connected with the Wisconsin Railway Commission. In 1916 he came to Grand Rapids as superintendent of the Wisconsin Water and Light Commission, and so remained until October, 1917. He then went to Nebraska City, Nebr., where he was manager of the water, light and gas company. On Oct. 12, 1918, he took up the duties of superintendent for the water and light company of Reedsburg, Wis., and was also city engineer. On Dec. 1, 1920, he returned to Wisconsin Rapids to assume the duties of his present position, which he is performing in a capable manner and to the public satisfaction. Mr. Gross is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus. He was married April 15, 1913, in Wisconsin Rapids, to Theresa Slattery, daughter of William and Mary (Mathews) Slattery of Wisconsin Rapids. The father is now deceased and the mother resides in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are the parents of three children: Charlotte M., born July 1, 1914; Robert P., born Sept. 4, 1916; and William J., born Feb. 12, 1920.

Charles Briere, a former merchant and business man of Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, for many years connected in one capacity or another with the

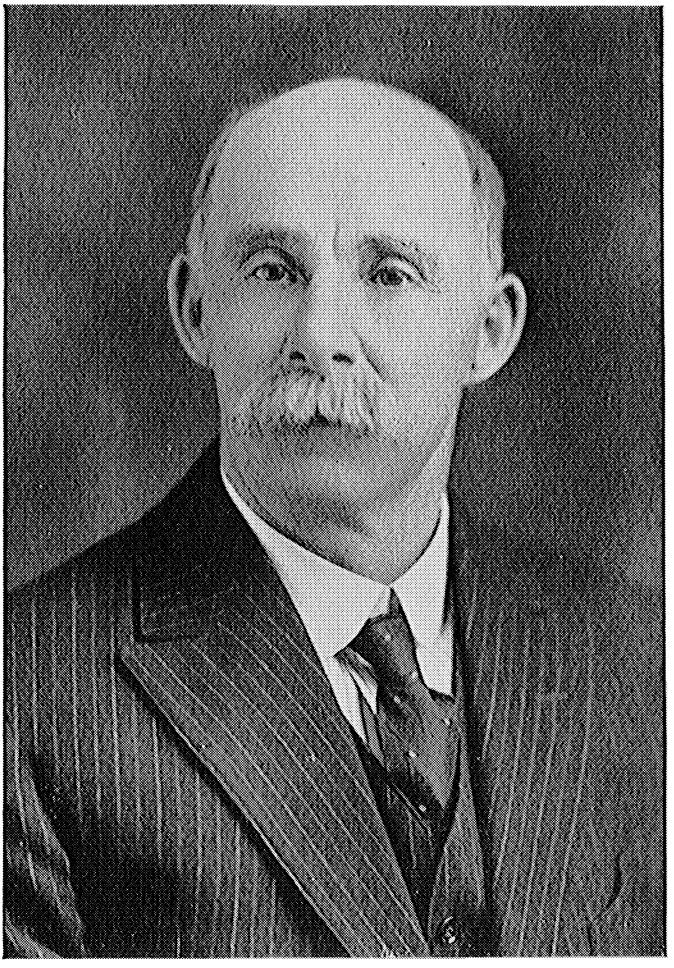
growth and development of the city, was born in St. Anne Des Plaines, Canada, Dec. 29, 1844. As a young man he came to Wood County in 1866 and for some time after his arrival here followed the carpenter's trade. He then engaged in a general merchandise business, which was carried on under the style of Timm & Briere. Later he became interested in the cranberry business as a partner in the firm of Briere & Pomainville, owning a marsh at City Point. Mr. Briere was active in both enterprises until 1907, in which year he suffered a stroke of paralysis. Though his life was prolonged for a number of years afterwards, he was obliged to moderate his exertions and was practically retired from participation in business concerns. He died July 23, 1915. Mr. Briere during his years of health led a very active career and accomplished good work in various directions. He was a member of the first volunteer fire department of the city; he served on the city council for several years as alderman, and he helped to organize the First National Bank, of which he was a director at the time of his death. He performed many acts of philanthropy, but was averse to having them known to the public or mentioned. His personal record was one that could stand inspection and will long be remembered. Mr. Briere married Louise Peltier, who was born in Canada, Nov. 24, 1855, and who is still living in Wisconsin Rapids. They were the parents of three children: Caroline, now Mrs. George W. Smith of Seattle, Wash.; Wilber F., of San Francisco, Calif.; and Charles Edward, lately mayor of Wisconsin Rapids.

Charles Edward Briere, late mayor of Wisconsin Rapids, a prominent member of the Wood County bar, and a man of various business and social interests, was born in this city, Feb. 2, 1884, son of Charles and Louise (Peltier) Briere. In 1902 he was graduated from the high school, and four years later from the law department of the University of Wisconsin. Armed with the degree of LL. B., he returned home and opened a law office, practicing alone for the first six months. At the end of that time he became a member of the law firm of Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, and so remained for four years. He then took offices in the Wood County National Bank building, where he now practices his profession. Mr. Briere has gradually become a forceful influence in the community, and as a Republican has taken an active part in local politics. He was an alderman from the Third Ward in 1907 and 1908; was district attorney of Wood County from 1910 to 1914, and city attorney in 1916 and 1917. He has been a court commissioner of Wood County since 1917, and from 1908 up to 1918 he was secretary of the Republican County Committee. One of the original directors of the Citizens National Bank, he became its vice president in 1920. In the Masonic order he has advanced as far as the Consistory, and is a past junior warden and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. His Masonic connections also include membership in the Eastern Star, aside from which he is fraternally affiliated with the Eagles and Elks, being a past president in the former organization and past exalted ruler in the latter. In all his activities—business, professional, political or fraternal—Mr. Briere has made a record for capability and honesty and the number of his friends has grown with the passing years. He was married in 1918, in Wisconsin Rapids, to Georgie Ridgman, who was born in Oakland, Wis., Feb. 22, 1886. daughter of Dr. A. L. and Gertrude (Percy) Ridgman. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Charles R., born Feb. 2, 1919, and Dorothy May, born Aug. 17, 1920.

William E. Gardner, one of the early business men of Wisconsin Rapids, who established one of the first shoemaker's shops in that part of the city then known as Centralia, was born in Ogdensburg, Canada, April 24, 1832. He came to the States as a young man, locating in Lansing, Iowa, where he was engaged in buying hides for Bradley & Medcalf, shoe manufacturers of Chicago, Ill. On Oct. 29, 1854, he was there married to Mary Sorg, who was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 6, 1832, and for 12 years thereafter he continued to reside in Lansing except for a while in the Civil War period, when he was a soldier in the Union army. In 1866 he came with his family to Wood County, Wisconsin, first locating at Rudolph, where, however, he remained but a short time, soon removing to Centralia. As a young man he had learned the trade of shoemaker, and he now established a shop and store, making all the shoes he sold. It was one of the first shoe shops in

Centralia and was patronized by practically all the early settlers in the locality. Mr. Gardner was a very prominent citizen of Centralia and Grand Rapids and was always ready to lend his aid to any project for the betterment of the community. Politically he was a Republican, while he and his family attended the Congregational Church. He lived to see Centralia become consolidated with Grand Rapids and grow into a flourishing community. His death occurred May 16, 1905, about 19 months after that of his wife, who had passed away Oct. 24, 1903. They had been the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living. In order of birth they were: Ida, deceased; Walter S., of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary E. and Charles, deceased; Mary J., now Mrs. L. L. Bettinger of Chicago; Alberta, wife of Frank Rafferty of Spring Valley, Minn.; Margaret and Minnie, deceased; and William E., now in St. Mary's, Idaho.

Walter Seymour Gardner, a well known carpenter, contractor and builder, of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Lansing, Iowa, June 10, 1859, son of William E. and Mary (Sorg) Gardner. In the spring of 1866 his parents moved to Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., and settled on what is known as the old Pat Nash farm, and Walter attended for awhile the "John Piel School" in Rudolph. In the spring of 1871 the family moved from Rudolph to Centralia where the father built a farm house on the river bank, and where Walter attended public school, taught then by Clarence Hamilton; later he became a pupil at the Howe High School. His first money was earned in packing shingles and catching lumber which had broken loose from the rafts coming over the rapids. At the age of 14 he was employed in the R. C. Lyon shingle mill, located on part of the grounds now occupied by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company's plant. After nine years' service in the Lyon sawmill, he went to Vesper to become mill manager for the Sherry-Gerry-Cameron Lumber Co., which position he occupied three years. Then about 1885 he went to Port Edwards, where he packed shingles for four years at the John Edwards shingle mill. At the close of his four years' work at Port Edwards he returned to Centralia and changed his occupation to that of carpenter, working on the E. C. Rossier residence, which was being built on the lot opposite the Dixon Hotel and now occupied by the Standard Oil station. The discovery of gold in Alaska, which started a rush to that distant region, excited Mr. Gardner also, and others in this vicinity, and on May 12, 1887, he left with a prospecting party consisting of Reuben Lyon, Frank Houston, Henry Panter and himself, for Dawson City in the expectation of acquiring sudden wealth. The party traveled by rail to Seattle, Wash., whence they continued their journey by boat to Skaguay, where they made their own boats, and portaged to Lake Lindeman, the head waters of the Yukon River, finally reaching Dawson City, July 15. They prospected for gold during the spring and summer for three seasons, returning to the states each winter. Mr. Gardner left Alaska on Nov. 18, 1889, arriving in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23, where he remained for a short time, and then came back to this city for a ten days' visit at the home of his parents. He then went back west and with Kirk Blackmore left San Jose and again went prospecting for gold, this time going 260 miles north of Scitik, Alaska. They returned the same fall to San Jose, where Mr. Gardner remained until the following spring, when he came back here and resumed work as a carpenter. After the death of his parents Mr. Gardner again heard the call of the West, with its promises, and started in that direction to look for a location, visiting Seattle and Spokane, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, finally deciding on Spokane, where he became a building contractor and built five beautiful residences. His next location was at Millwood, a small station six miles east of Spokane, where he worked two and a half years on the mill buildings of the Inland Empire Paper Co., and after their completion worked for one year as millwright for the same company. The following year he again changed his residence, going to St. Mary's, Idaho, where he was employed one year as millwright for the St. Mary's Lumber Co. The wanderlust again seized him and he shifted the scene of his activities, going to Missoula, Mont., where he once more followed his trade of carpenter and worked for three months on the completion of a large hotel being built in that city. His next move was to Butte, Mont., where he continued to



WALTER S. GARDNER

work as a carpenter until the great miners' strike of 1913. He then decided to return to this city of order and peace and here to spend the remainder of his life. Mr. Gardner was appointed under-sheriff of Wood County when George H. Smith was elected to the office of sheriff. He was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward at the election of 1918, and was reelected to serve a second term at the following election. At the end of his second term he moved into the Eighth Ward, into his home at Lyon Park. During his terms as alderman Mr. Gardner served as chairman of the Finance Committee, also of the General Business Committee, and was chairman of the committee which purchased the La France fire engine for the city. He is a member of the First Congregational Church and was church janitor for the years 1920-21. He belongs to Grand Rapids Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., and the Easter Star chapter. Politically he has been a life-long Republican. A man of simple, retiring habits, he is well liked and well known by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Wisconsin Rapids. In the summer of 1921 he built his present bungalow at Lyon Park, or Second Avenue South, where he resides. It is a modern residence of Kellystone stucco outside and finished in white pine inside, all white enamel. Mr. Gardner was married in Grand Rapids, Nov. 16, 1904, to Grace Carrington, daughter of Samuel and Levina (Ackerman) Carrington. Her parents came to Wood County in 1867, settling in Centralia, where Mr. Carrington was employed as a millwright and filer for many years in the Garrison mill, and afterwards in that of the Doud-Cooperage Co. Still later and for many years before his death he was employed in the electric light plant. He died Dec. 18, 1917, and his wife now makes her home with her daughter Levina in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington were the parents of seven children: Mary, now Mrs. H. T. Panter residing in California; "Al," of Los Angeles; Grace, wife of Walter S. Gardner; Levina, wife of H. T. Pearson of Washington, D. C.; Claude, deceased; Annie, now Mrs. C. M. Doroughty of Los Angeles; and James, also of that city.

Albert J. Cowell, ex-sheriff of Wood County, formerly engaged in farming and dairying in Arpin Township, was born in a log house in the town of Grandville, Milwaukee County, Wis,. Feb. 18, 1852. His parents were Joseph and Marie (Snyder) Cowell, previous residents of New York State, and of old New England families. They were married in Wisconsin, immediately after which they settled on government land in Grandville Township, Milwaukee County, building the log house in which their son Albert was born. Joseph Cowell was the owner of an ox team which he used in the early work on his farm. He and his family for a number of years lived under pioneer conditions, and at first their resources were very small, as ten dollars a month was as much as he could earn. There were seven children in the family. He died July 25, 1905, aged 90 years, 9 months and 18 days. His wife died Jan. 14, 1892, aged 73 years, 5 months and 22 days. Albert J. Cowell in boyhood attended district school but had to become industrially active at an early age. When he was only 12 he hauled wood to Milwaukee for his parents. At the age of 25 years he married Sarah E. Woolfitt, who was born in West Bend, Washington County, Wis., daughter of John and Mary Woolfitt. At the same time Mr. Cowell began operating his parents' farm, which he and his wife worked for six years. After that for 23 years they successively rented other farms in that neighborhood. In November, 1900, they came to Wood County and settled in Arpin Township, where, the winter before, he had bought a tract of 160 acres of wild land, cutting logs to get the lumber with which to build a house. This place, with the aid of his wife, Mr. Cowell developed into a good farm with substantial buildings. In selecting his stock he gave the preference to Jersey cattle, but also raised many Holsteins. In a few years he had become widely known and was a prominent citizen of his township. He was one of the founders of the East Arpin Dairy Association, helped to buy the site for the factory, and served as an officer and director. On the Republican ticket he was elected chairman of the town board and served in that position four years. During that period he helped to put in some 45 miles of new road. In April, 1912, Mr. Cowell sustained a bereavement in the loss of his wife Sarah, who at the time of her death was 55 years old.

She had been a good wife and mother, devoted to her home and family. She was a member of the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. In the fall of the same year, 1912, Mr. Cowell was elected to the office of sheriff, commencing his duties in January, 1913. He appointed for the under-sheriff, George Davis, who subsequently died, and then Mr. Cowell appointed his son-in-law, C. W. Bluett, who later became sheriff. Mr. Cowell served as sheriff until 1914. Since 1912 he has resided in Wisconsin Rapids, having rented out his farm. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined at Menomonie Falls, being later transferred to Arpin and more recently to Wisconsin Rapids, His children by his first wife Sarah, four daughters, are still living and are as follows: Ellen, now Mrs. Oscar Dingledine, of Arpin, Wis.; Stella, wife of C. W. Bluett, of Wisconsin Rapids; Clara, wife of Morgan Morris, of Dickinson, N. D.; and Sadie, now Mrs. Percy Cutler of Arpin, this county. On April 22, 1915, Mr. Cowell married Jessie M. Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of Hartland, Waukesha County, Wis. Her parents, who were born and married in England, came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York. In 1854 they came west and settled in Hartland, Waukesha County, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives on a farm, the father dying July 28, 1894, and the mother March 16, 1913. They had seven children, of whom Mrs. Cowell was the youngest, and all of whom are living but one.

Merwin H. Jackson, principal of the Wood County Normal School, was born at Nekimi, Wis., Aug. 25, 1863, son of Alonzo and Huldah (Clark) Jackson. The parents were both natives of the state of Vermont and settled in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, in 1861. The father, Alonzo Jackson, died while in military service in the Civil War, leaving his wife to bring up their three small children, of whom Merwin H., then two years of age, was the youngest. A woman of courage and fortitude, she bravely took up the task and nobly fulfilled it, and to her, now an aged lady 92 years old, her son, Prof. Jackson renders the filial love and respect due for her self-sacrificing devotion as a mother and the sound principles which she instilled into his youthful mind. On her husband's death she moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where Merwin H. attended a country school winters and summers until he was ten years of age and winters until he was 16. During that period his studies were directed successively by 18 different teachers, and at the end of his district school experience, his educational equipment was about equal to that of a fifth grade pupil as judged by present day standards. In his own words, he was "long on arithmetic and short on everything else." His education was not to end here, however. He was sent to Rochester Academy, ten miles distant, where he "caught his first glimpse of the possibilities beyond." It was a Christian academy with the highest ideals, and though as an institution it has long ceased to exist its influence on its student life still goes on. In time, largely through individual effort, young Jackson took his bachelor of science degree and entered upon the career of a teacher. He taught in rural schools, city grades, state graded schools, high schools, and state normal schools during the summer sessions, and has been principal of the Wood County Normal School since its organization in 1903. He has been honored with numerous elections to office in teachers' associations and civic organizations. His favorite form of service is to lecture in a little country schoolhouse, if he thinks that by so doing he may inspire children to build up big lives for themselves. In 1910 he journeyed through England, France, Germany, Italy and Greece, and four years later again crossed the sea, visiting Scotland and Ireland. While abroad he paid particular attention to art and kindred subjects, and since his return he has been much in demand as a lecturer. He has spoken for the extension courses of the State University and also from the platforms of the White and Myer and Mutual Chautauquas. He was the founder of the Wood County Normal Training School, of which he is superintendent. In addition to building up the normal school he has always taken an active interest in the general affairs of the community. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies, is active in the Congregational Church, and belongs to several civic and social clubs. His breadth of mind and democracy have made

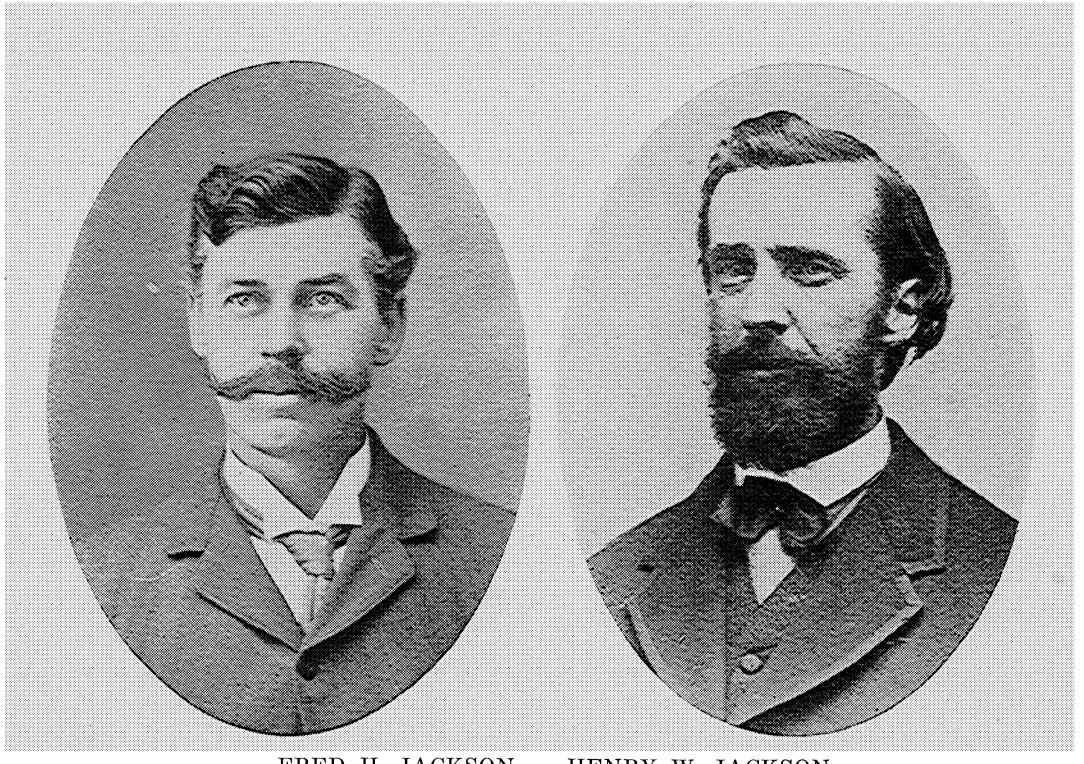
him personally popular. On Aug. 19, 1886, Merwin M. Jackson was united in marriage at Waterford, Wis., to Annie E. Eccles, who was born in Rochester, Wis., June 14, 1866, daughter of Andrew W. and Elizabeth (Earnshaw) Eccles. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Luella M., born April 5, 1888, now Mrs. F. J. Natwick of Peoria, Ill.; and Clarence E., born March 10, 1890, now manager of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., of Wisconsin Rapids.

William Johnson, who holds a responsible position with the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., was born in Manchester, England, May 29, 1857, son of David and Hannah (Whitely) Johnson, the parents being also natives of England. The mother, who came to the United States in 1858 with her brother, died Jan. 16, 1913. William also came to this country with his mother, being then but a few months old. In 1859 they settled in Grand Rapids, Wood County, where William subsequently attended school. At the age of 18 he became connected with the lumber business, driving a team in the woods for Clark & Scott. Later he became connected with the stave factory at Rudolph, where he did similar work and was employed there till he was 33 years old. In 1891 he opened a retail store in Centralia, which he conducted subsequently for eight years. In 1899 he entered the employ of the city as teamster, in which capacity he worked three years. After that he was for nearly a year in the employ of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. From 1903 to 1918 he was working again for the city; then returned to the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. for a short time, and was afterwards a short time with the Wood County Cooperage Co. In the fall of 1919 he entered the employ of the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co. as barn foreman, which position he has since retained. He is interested in the welfare and progress of the community and is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Johnson was married Sept. 7, 1887, in Rudolph, this county, to Katherine Conway, who was born in Rudolph, Wis., Dec. 23, 1860, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Hinche) Conway. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had four children: Hannah May, now Mrs. L. L. Bender, of Wisconsin Rapids; William Ward, employed in the First National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids; Aldred, who died at the age of seven months; and another child who died soon after birth and was unnamed.

Anthony T. Timmerman, a popular young business man of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Sheridan County, Nebr., April 4, 1895, son of Theodore and Anna (Snyder) Timmerman. The parents are now farmers in Portage County, Wisconsin. Anthony T. was educated in a parochial school at Rudolph, this county. After living with his parents until he was 17 years of age, he went to Milwaukee, where he began to learn the machinist's trade. He soon found, however, that he did not like the work, and desiring a more advanced education, he left the shop and went to New York, where he took a commercial law course in Columbia University, earning his expenses by such work as he could find to do. In 1916 he was graduated in commercial law, after which he took a short course in salesmanship in the Milwaukee Business College. He then traveled for a Cleveland firm for a short time. In May, 1918, he enlisted in the United States' service, at Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), becoming a member of the 12th Division of the 245th Field Hospital Corps. He was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, as ward master, and was discharged at Camp Grant in March, 1919. Mr. Timmerman then tried commercial traveling again, but found that his health would not permit it, so in June, 1918, he engaged in a wholesale produce business in Wisconsin Rapids, which he operated for two years. He then went to Milwaukee, where he became head of the purchasing department of the Wineberg Shoe Manufacturing Co. until July, 1921, when due to failure of health Mr. Timmerman returned to Wisconsin Rapids and became manager of the Wisconsin Rapids Delivery Co., which position he still retains. He is continuing his studies in accounting through a correspondence course with Columbia University, N. Y. He was married in this city, Sept. 7, 1920, to Anna Van Lith, who was born in Little Chute, Wis., daughter of Cornelius and Cathryn (Van Den Hyden) Van Lith. Mrs. Timmerman's father is a farmer and stock buyer at Rudolph, this county. Her mother is now deceased.

Henry Kalsched, a well known and respected citizen of Marshfield, which city he has twice served as mayor, and who for many years has been engaged in manufacturing industries, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, Aug. 11, 1857, son of Henry and Catherine (Donhard) Kalsched. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in the Rhine Province and the mother in Bavaria. While still single they each came to the United States about 1847 and met and were married in Washington County, Wisconsin. Later, when the subject of this sketch was a child, they moved to Montague, Muskegon County, Mich. They had four children, of whom Henry was the eldest. He had a brother Joseph, who died in Marshfield, and two sisters, Rose, now Mrs. William F. Briggs of Milwaukee, and Katie, wife of Alexander Beals of Milwaukee. The father, Henry Kalsched, died in Washington County, Wis., about 1869, and his wife Catherine subsequently married again. She is now living in Milwaukee at the age of 80 years, having been born Dec. 15, 1842. By her second husband, E. G. Schmidt, she had a daughter, Ernestine, who is the wife of T. F. Roessler of Milwaukee, and a son, Dr. Ernest S. Schmidt, now of Green Bay, Wis. Henry Kalsched was reared for the most part in Montague, Mich., and had a limited schooling. While still a boy he served an apprenticeship at Montague as a machinist, and later becoming an engineer he entered the sawmill business, with which he had been connected practically ever since. In 1887 he came to Marshfield, arriving here soon after the great fire, and in partnership with Adam Hafer built a sawmill which they operated for years. In connection with it they also for some time conducted a retail lumber yard, but later closed out the retail business. Mr. Kalsched still continues to saw lumber more or less. In 1896 Messrs. Hafer and Kalsched established the Marshfield Manufacturing Company, with a plant on North Depot Street. Mr. Kalsched still continues to operate the business, manufacturing bee keepers' supplies, doing all the wood work here and buying the necessary metal supplies from manufacturers in the East. The business is operated chiefly on the mail order plan, and the sphere of operations extends all over the United States and part of Canada. Mr. Kalsched is a stockholder in and a director of the American National Bank of Marshfield; also a director of the People's Gas Co. of Marshfield and its vice president, and treasurer of the Marshfield Building and Loan Association. He has on various occasions proved himself to be a public spirited citizen and has been called upon to serve in public office. He was alderman of the First Ward for several terms, also served several terms as supervisor, and was mayor of the city in 1892 and again in 1917. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and also belongs to the Eagles and Elks of Marshfield. His residence is located at 326 North Central Avenue. In 1882 Mr. Kalsched was married to Emeline McCue, of Montague, Mich., by whom he had two children, William H., born at Montague, Mich., and Edward A., born at Marshfield, Wis. William is engaged in the plumbing business in Marshfield, while Edward, who graduated from the Wisconsin University as an electrical engineer, gave up the idea of following that profession and is now a draughtsman in the employ of a large architectural concern in Detroit, Mich. In September, 1902, Mr. Kalsched married for his second wife Elizabeth Gerspach, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, daughter of Anton and Catherine Gerspach, who later became residents of Marshfield, Wis. Of this second marriage there are two children, Henrietta C., born Jan. 13, 1904, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School in 1922, and Harold D., born Jan. 13, 1907, who is a student in that school.

Fred Henry Jackson, a well known and respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in that part of this city formerly known as Centralia, on April 3, 1857. The scene of his birth was a log cabin, with a kitchen addition built of lumber, which had been put up by a man named Baker about 1844, and it stood on Mr. Baker's homestead. The site of the cabin is now occupied by the Normington Laundry. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Henry W. and Cornelia J. (Brown) Jackson, who were both from Hinsdale, Mass., where they were married Dec. 1, 1851. They were of mixed Scotch and English ancestry. Henry W. Jackson was born in Massachusetts July 17, 1826, son of Abraham Jackson, a



FRED H. JACKSON — HENRY W. JACKSON

Baptist minister, born in the same state, May 5, 1780, who died April 10, 1848. Henry was one of a family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. He was given a good education, attending both school and college. While still a young man, eager for adventure, he joined in the rush to California soon after the discovery of gold there in 1849, and was one of the few who improved their financial condition by the venture, as he returned with what was then regarded as a small fortune. In 1852, the year after his marriage, he came west, accompanied by his wife, and located at Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wis., where they resided for a year. They then moved to Stevens Point and after a short stay there came to Wood County, arriving at Grand Rapids in January, 1854, with their first born child Fannie. Mr. Jackson taught school for awhile at Elkhorn, an occupation for which he was well fitted. But it was not a remunerative profession, and he soon engaged in something better, becoming a partner in the mercantile and lumber firm of Jackson, Garrison & Worthington, who erected the first store building in Centralia. They also bought and operated the old Marcott mill, one of the first sawmills erected on the site of the city. Mr. Jackson soon became prominent. He was the first postmaster of his locality and the first supervisor, and it was he who named the settlement Centralia. He was also the first alderman of the city, but died soon after his election to that office. He helped to recruit men for military service in the Civil War, and at the time of the Sioux outbreak in 1863 was a tower of strength to the people, as his experience and adventures in the far West enabled him to keep cool in the face of danger and prevent a panic on the part of the people. In addition to his mercantile business he engaged in lumbering on a somewhat extensive scale, rafting logs down the river. Physically he was a powerful man with well developed muscles, and was regular and temperate in his habits. He had a deep respect for religion and was an active worker in the Masonic order, being a charter member of Centralia Lodge, and also a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. His death, which occurred in June, 1875, was an event regretted throughout the county. His wife Cornelia, who was born Dec. 14, 1829, died Dec. 7, 1902. She was a member of Rainbow Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Jackson were the parents of three children: Fannie, born Oct. 24, 1853, who died in infancy Feb. 14, 1855; William Lewis, born July 16, 1855, who died in November, 1884; and Fred Henry, born April 3, 1857. Fred Henry Jackson in early childhood attended a school which was located on the site of the present Wood County Grocery Co.'s store, his first teacher being Mr. Tyler, whose guiding professional principle was comprised in the ancient adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." He was subsequently graduated from the Centralia schools, and then went to Delavan, Wis., where he attended the Delavan High School, returning home at the age of 18. On his father's death he entered the commercial world, took care of his father's estate, and then for two years was employed in the Emmons jewelry store, receiving $50 for his first year's work and $75 for the second. He soon became well and favorably known and was called on to serve in public office, at different times being city clerk, city treasurer and alderman. He also served as assistant in the post office. In the intervals of other work he had found time to learn the printer's trade, and in September, 1879, became connected with the Centralia Enterprise, on which he worked for six or eight years; he was also foreman of the Marshfield Times, the Spencer Tribune, and also the Grand Rapids Tribune. He platted a part of the town site and for quite a number of years has been identified with the real estate business. In 1898 he went into the Bank of Centralia and a year later became cashier, which position he held until 1907. For many years he has been identified politically with the Republican party and has been chairman of many committees. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Jackson was married May 10, 1885, to Elizabeth Lessig, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Lessig. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War, and after coming to Wood County, Wisconsin, operated brick and lumber yards at Rudolph. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of three children: Juanita, now Mrs. Lee Rumsey; Dorothy, wife of Arthur A. Heger, and Marion, now Mrs. M.

Mizel of New York. Mrs. Jackson is an active member of the Baptist Church. The family residence was built by Mr. Jackson's father and moved to its present site at 223 Third Avenue South.

Ernest Knippel, a respected resident of Wisconsin Rapids, where he is now living retired, was born in Germany, Aug. 1, 1841. He was reared in his native land, where he became accustomed to farm labor. In 1864, desiring to better his condition, he came to the United States and bought 40 acres of wild land in Portage County, Wisconsin, just east of the Wood County line, where he made his home for 48 years, adding to his farm from time to time until he owned nearly 400 acres. In pioneer days he suffered many hardships, having little or no capital, and his progress was therefore slow. Finally, however, he cleared up a considerable portion of his land, having also erected adequate buildings. In 1912 he retired, turning the management of the farm over to his son Emil, and taking up his residence in Wisconsin Rapids. While living in Portage County he was active in public affairs, helping to build churches, schools and roads, and was pathmaster for his district for many years, and for 20 years was trustee of the church. Mr. Knippel was married Oct. 24, 1865, to Johannah Panter. After a happy married life of 29 years Mrs. Johannah Knippel passed away on July 4, 1894. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Knippel were: Mary, now Mrs. Frank Buss of Portage County, Wis.; Hattie, wife of Robert Hanneman of Portage County, Wis.; Emelia, wife of William Witt, also of Portage County, Wis.; Emil, residing on the home farm; Lizzie, deceased; and Minnie, Sophia and Clara, who reside in Milwaukee. On Nov. 12, 1897, Mr. Knippel married Ricca Gasel, who was born in Germany, June 29, 1855. Of this union one child has been born, Alvina, who is now in the employ of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. Mr. and Mrs. Knippel are members of the German Lutheran Church. They have a fine home at 1180 Chestnut Street.

Thomas M. Mills, D. D. S., of Wisconsin Rapids, a prominent member of his profession and a well liked and respected citizen, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Oct. 22, 1875, son of Thomas and Susan (Hewitt) Mills. The parents who were farmers in Vernon County for many years, are now deceased. Thomas M. in his youth attended district and high school at Viroqua, Wis., spending his summer vacations on the farm with his parents. He then entered the dental department of Lake Forest College, now the Chicago Dental College, and was graduated from the institution in 1900 with the degree of D. D. S. Almost immediately he opened an office in Wilton, Wis., where he practiced his profession successfully until Oct. 20, 1919. During that time he not only built up an excellent reputation as a dentist, but also as a citizen, taking a prominent part in civic affairs. He served the city four years as mayor and at various times held minor offices. After the United States entered the World War Dr. Mills tried to enter the army but was rejected on account of his age. He did good patriotic service, however, as a member of the Liberty Loan Commission and in other ways. In October, 1919, Dr. Mills came to Wisconsin Rapids on account of the superior opportunities here for educating his children. He established offices in the MacKinnon block, and since coming here has built up an excellent practice and has won recognition as a leading member of his profession and a useful and high minded citizen. Dr. Mills was married in Wilton, Wis., July 3, 1902, to Mary L. Snider, who was born in Winona County, Minn., June 24, 1883, daughter of Andrew and Ella V. (Fossett) Snider. The mother is now a resident of La Crosse, Wis., the father being deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of two children: Ogden, born June 17, 1906; and Norma L., born Sept. 14, 1908, both of whom are attending high school. Dr. Mills is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Wilton and the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery at Sparta, Wis. He also belongs to the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America at Wilton and the Elks Lodge in Wisconsin Rapids.

Oscar N. Mortensen, M. D., F. A. C. S., who has acquired an enviable reputation throughout this section for his ability as a physician and surgeon, was born in Waupaca, Wis., Sept. 8, 1886, son of Hans P. and Ellen (Nicolaison) Mortensen.

GUY O. BABCOCK

Both parents were born in Denmark, the father April 26, 1857, and the mother March 11, 1859. They came to America in 1875, settling on a farm near Waupaca, which they operated for several years. They are now retired from active work. Oscar N. Mortensen acquired his early education in Waupaca and was graduated from the high school there in 1904, after which he took up academic work in the University of Wisconsin. In 1905 he entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, where, after four years of earnest and conscientious work, he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in June, 1909. The next 18 months were spent by him as an interne in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, during which period he became immersed in the practical side of his profession in all its branches, working under the close supervision of eminent professors, studying their methods of diagnosis and treatment, both medical and surgical, and daily adding to his theoretical knowledge and practical skill. After concluding his interneship at the Cook County Hospital he located at Waupaca, where he remained five years. To round out his experience he then took six months of post-graduate work in Chicago, and at the end of that time, having decided to change his sphere of activity, he came in November, 1916, to Wisconsin Rapids, (then known as Grand Rapids) and opened an office in the Citizens National Bank building, where he is still located. In this city and its vicinity he has built up a fine practice and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Dr. Mortensen has had conferred upon him the degree of Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the county, state, and American medical associations and of the Honorary Medical Fraternity of Alpha Omega Alpha. In the Masonic order he has advanced to the thirty-second degree, being also a "Shriner," and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On July 15, 1910, Dr. Mortensen was united in marriage with Osa Grace Mills, daughter of J. A. and Catherine (Darling) Mills of Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Mortensen have one child, Robert W., who was born Sept. 23, 1912.

Guy O. Babcock, cashier of the Wood County National Bank, and well known as a progressive citizen and business organizer, was born in Appleton, Wis., Jan. 22, 1871, son of Don C. and Lauretta (Tompkins) Babcock, the father being a prominent attorney of that city, where the family resided for many years. It was there that Guy O. Babcock acquired his education. On leaving school he went to Kaukauna to take up work in a mercantile establishment as clerk. It was not a particularly congenial occupation to him, and he was glad, therefore, when he received an offer of a position as bookkeeper and collector with the First National Bank of Kaukauna, which he at once accepted. It proved an entree to his present career and position in the financial world. Two years of hard and tedious work brought its reward in his promotion to the position of assistant cashier, in which capacity he served until 1900, when he moved with his family to Colorado Springs, Colo. There he became connected with the First National Bank of that place, with which institution he remained for six years. In August Mr. Babcock returned to his native state to become cashier of the Wood County National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, in which position he soon made his ability recognized as an executive as also his reliability in matters of public trust. His services have been much in demand here and he has given himself unselfishly to serve in many lines of community activity. Quick to see the possibilities of this region, he proved his faith in the progress of this state by assisting to develop a number of the smaller banking institutions in the community. He was one of the organizers of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin, and of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rudolph, serving as director in both of these institutions. He and his associates purchased the controlling interest in the Vesper State Bank, and under their guidance this institution also has continued to grow and prosper. The Nekoosa State Bank was organized by Mr. Babcock and his associates, and he was the choice for president, which position he has held since its organization. Even though he is continually called upon to take part in matters of a public nature, as well as being engrossed with the affairs of the Wood County National Bank, Mr. Babcock has found time to aid and direct the policies and business of these outlying financial

institutions, which owe much of their progress to his excellent counsel. Besides his banking connections, he is interested in several other business institutions, serving as director and officer. During the war Mr. Babcock took a prominent part in various campaign drives, including those of the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Y. M. C. A. He served for several years as director of the Chamber of Commerce and always takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the commercial development of the city. He has done able and effective work in the interest of better schools, served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Education, and held the presidency of that body for several terms. Besides his many business affiliations Mr. Babcock is prominent in lodge affairs. He is a past worshipful master in the Masonic order, and is also a member of the Chapter and Commandery. He is also an Elk, and was one of the charter members of the Rotary Club of Wisconsin Rapids, serving as second president of the club. As a member of the Congregational Church, he has taken his part in its work for the promotion of religion and good morals, and his aid can always be enlisted in behalf of any practical movement for the moral or material betterment of the community. On Oct. 9, 1894, Mr. Babcock was united in marriage, at Kaukauna, to Winifred Chamberlain, of that city. They have two sons: Charles Harold, now residing in the town of Hiles, and Dean C., of Clintonville, both of whom are married and established in their own homes. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock are prominent members of the social circles of the city and are among the most popular citizens of Wisconsin Rapids, Mrs. Babcock being prominent in social and club work.

Edward Mahoney, who became a pioneer of Wood County when four years old, took part in the war for the preservation of the Union, and was afterwards for a number of years engaged in the operation of a machine shop in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Canada June 25, 1847, son of Richard and Rachael (Nelson) Mahoney. The father, who was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and a ship carpenter by trade, settled in St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 1825. His wife was born in Canada, the birthplace of her son Edward, her father having been a native of Maine and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Richard and Rachael Mahoney came to the states in 1851 and settled in Kenosha, Wis., where they resided four years. They then moved to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where they made their subsequent home. When Edward was 14 years old the Civil War broke out, and the news from the front, the patriotic speeches and conversation that he heard, and the occasional sight of soldiers on their way to fight the "rebels," inspired him with martial ardor, and he, too, wished to take his place in the ranks and "do his bit." But as yet he was too young for Uncle Sam to regard his services as desirable, and he had to wait several years before he could gratify his desire, which had not cooled by waiting. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was enrolled at Grand Rapids as a recruit in Co. G, 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the terms of his enlistment being for three years. He was then only 16 years of age, still rather young for a soldier. His command was then with Sherman, and he joined it before Allatoona Pass in time to take part in the action. Right after that fight he was transferred with other recruits to the 93d Illinois Infantry, the veterans of that command being home on their furlough, and it was not until the army arrived at Goldsboro that the 18th Wisconsin regiment had its organization restored. Mr. Mahoney fought with Sherman's army all the way to Atlanta, from there to Savannah, and thence to Bentonville and Goldsboro, or until the end of the war. Besides taking part in all the principal battles, he was also in many side actions or skirmishes. After the war was over he took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., where he remained six weeks, and received an honorable discharge at Milwaukee in August, 1865. He then resumed his residence in Grand Rapids. At the age of 20 he set out to learn the machinists' trade in this city, and gave it such close attention that he became proficient in all its various branches. In 1876 he formed a partnership with John Patrick, under the firm name of Patrick & Mahoney, operating a foundry and machine shop which had been established by Robb & Rablin in 1872, and which was the first established in the city. Mr.

Mahoney took sole charge of the machine department while his partner managed the foundry. This business they followed successfully until 1894, when it was sold to King Bros. After one year of much needed rest Mr. Mahoney accepted a position as custodian of the Wood County court house, which he held until his death on July 26, 1915. For four years while in the foundry business he operated the first fire-engine for the city. For 40 years he was a member of the Masonic order, and he belonged also to Post No. 22, G. A. R. An honest man and worthy citizen, he was known and much respected. He and his family attended the Congregational Church. Mr. Mahoney was married Feb. 26, 1875, to Derinda Eaton, daughter of Alanson and Emira (Snyder) Eaton. This union was blessed by eight children: Leona, now Mrs. John Sierts of Glasgow, Mont.; Edward Eugene, deceased; John J., who was a major in the army during the World War; Arthur A., a railway engineer living at Crystal Falls, Mich.; Walter Wallace, also a railway engineer, whose home is at Gary, Ind.; Lottie, wife of Charles Spohn, a farmer in Grand Rapids Township, Wood County; Cassie, wife of Fred Kruger of Janesville, Wis.; and Estella, wife of Arthur Lambert of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Derinda Mahoney is still living in Wisconsin Rapids, where she has numerous friends and acquaintances.

Peter McCamley, a well known business man and esteemed citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Kenosha, Wis., April 15, 1850, son of John and Catherine (Turley) McCamley. As a boy he attended school in Kenosha and later in Saratoga Township, Wood County. Until reaching the age of 15 he lived with his parents, and then, in 1865, went to work in the woods as a lumberjack, an occupation at which he continued the greater part of the time for seven years, during which period he made nine trips south with rafts of lumber. He also worked at the wagon maker's trade for Joseph Hasbrook. In 1877 Mr. McCamley was appointed under sheriff by Sheriff Philip Ward and served in that position for two years. In the fall of 1878 he was elected sheriff and served also two years in that office. In 1880 Mr. McCamley formed a partnership with E. S. King and established a hardware business, located on First Street North, where the amusement hall is now. One year later Mr. McCamley bought out Mr. King and operated the business alone until 1882, when he sold a half interest in it to Charles Paeriseau. In the following year he sold to him his remaining half interest in the business. In 1883 Mr. McCamley was reelected sheriff of Wood County and served two years. Appointed postmaster of Grand Rapids by President Cleveland, on Jan. 1, 1886, he continued in that office until the early part of 1890. After that he was engaged for a short time in carpenter work, which he left to take charge of the hardware department of the Johnson-Hill Co., in which position he is now serving. Mr. McCamley's service as sheriff and postmaster forms only a part of his public career. He has served at various times on the county board, notably at the time when the court house was erected. In 1894 he was mayor of the city, and in 1893 he was appointed by the county board as county treasurer and held that office until 1895, all of which goes to show that he was a man widely known and one in whom the people had confidence. A member of the Catholic Church, he belongs also to the Catholic Knights and to the Knights of Columbus. Mr. McCamley was married in Grand Rapids, Oct. 29, 1879, to Margaret Hanifen, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Barry) Hanifen, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCamley are the parents of five children: Mabel, now Mrs. Frank Steib of Wisconsin Rapids; Howard, a foreman in the employ of the Grand Rapids Electric Company of this city; Elizabeth, a bookkeeper in the employ of the electric light company; Kenneth, who is with the Johnson-Hill Co.; and Ruth, now Mrs. Arlie Gullickson of Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. Hannah M. Akey, for many years proprietor of the Akey Cafe in Wisconsin Rapids, but now retired, has the distinction of having been the first woman to operate a business in this city, and is a lady as highly esteemed as she is widely known. She was born in Emily, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 13, 1863, daughter of James and Mary (Calahan) Dolan. The father, James Dolan, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1827, and came to America in 1842, first settling in

New York. He later went to Quebec, Canada, where he resided with his family for about five years, at the end of that time removing to Lindsay, Ontario. In March, 1881, he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, he and his family finding temporary quarters in a small photographic studio building the site of which is now owned and occupied by the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Dolan soon engaged in farming, securing 80 acres of wild land in Seneca Township, which he spent the next 15 years of his life in improving. He then retired from active work and, with his wife, took up his residence in Wisconsin Rapids, this city being then known as Grand Rapids. Here Mrs. Mary Dolan died Sept. 23, 1900, after which Mr. Dolan made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Akey, until his death May 23, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. James Dolan were the parents of seven children: Hannah, subject of this sketch; Catherine, now the wife of Walter Dixon of Rudolph; and James J., Patrick, Elizabeth, Michael and Caroline, all of whom are now deceased. Hannah Dolan was married Aug. 1, 1882, to Eugene Akey, by whom she had three children-namely: Maude E., now Mrs. James Brockman of Wisconsin Rapids; Cleveland, who resides at Port Edwards; and Ivah, who died at the age of 18 years. In 1890 Mrs. Akey was left alone with her children and she then established the Akey Cafe and restaurant at 705 Grand Avenue, which she successfully conducted for 32 years, or until March 9, 1922, when she sold the business and retired, though she still retains her residence in the building. Her record is one of which any woman might be proud. Confronted with the necessity of providing for herself and children, she bravely attacked and solved the difficult problem, not only earning food, clothes and shelter for the family, but giving the children an education and a good start in life. To do this not only involved hard work but required good business ability, of which she proved herself possessed in large measure. She has always practiced the Golden Rule, which is doubtless one of the chief causes of her success and happiness. She is a member of the Catholic Church, belonging to SS. Peter and Paul's Congregation; also to the Ladies' Aid Society of that congregation, to the Equitable Fraternal Union and to several social clubs. She is a strong prohibitionist and a suffragist, believing in equal rights, and it was a great source of gratification to her when she could cast her first vote.

Thomas Bratton, a hardy pioneer of Wood County, who came here more than 60 years ago, had a varied experience as lumber worker, farmer, and town and county official, and is now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in County Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1836, son of James and Mary (McMullen) Bratton. He arrived on this earthly scene about six months after the death of his father, being the fifth and last born child in the family. In 1838 his mother moved to Quebec, but for some reason remained there only three weeks, at the end of that brief period taking up her residence in Ogdensburg, N. Y., where she died in 1842. Thus entirely orphaned when but in his sixth year, young Thomas was taken soon after to a neighborhood near Osgood, Canada West, where the neighbors befriended him sufficiently to provide him with food, shelter and clothes. He was not regularly adopted, but lived for awhile with one and then with another, as he received invitations or found opportunity, until he was able to go to work. But though charitable hearts bestowed on him food, shelter and clothes, none of his protectors seemed to think it necessary to provide for his education. He was expected to make himself useful as soon as he was able, but somehow he learned how to read and used that acquisition as a key to other knowledge, and in addition to what he learned from books he gained a good deal by keeping his ears open, being always a good listener. Thus in time he found himself fairly well equipped for the battle of life in any ordinary capacity. He had no need of book knowledge to aid him in performing his first industrial tasks, which consisted simply of farm work, nor did he do anything else until he reached the age of 23. In 1859 he went to Michigan, where for a short time he followed the occupation of lumber cutter. He was now a married man, having been united the previous year in Osgood, Canada, to Jane McVay. It was his connection with the lumber industry which caused Mr. Bratton to come to Wood County, Wisconsin, in 1860 and engage as camp cook with the Orestes Garrison Company. He was thus employed for eight years, during

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS BRATTON

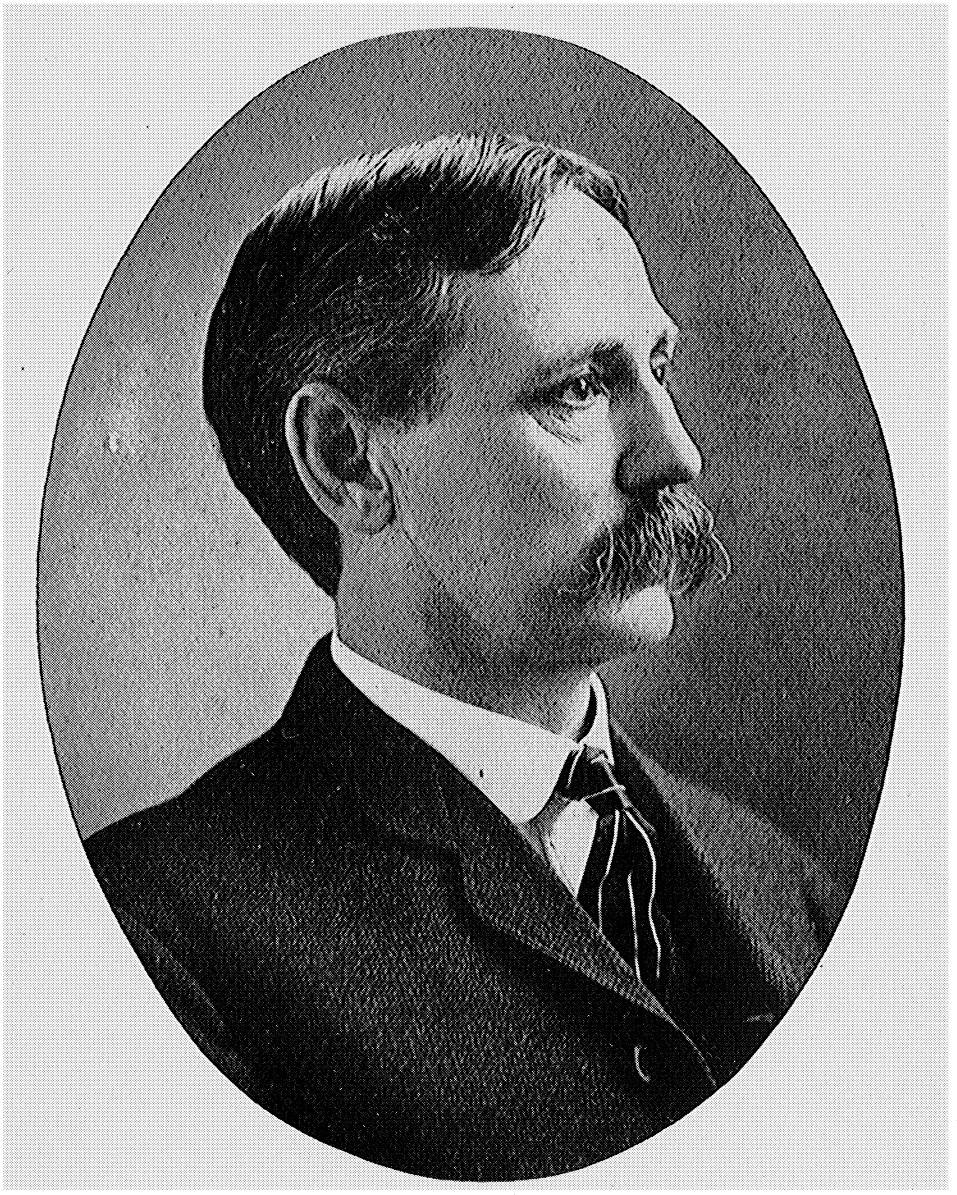
which period, having abundant opportunity for spying out the land, he purchased 120 acres of heavy timber land in Rudolph Township, where in due time he settled with his wife and first-born child. They lived in a shingle shanty until he could erect a log cabin; he hired his clearing done and kept on working in the woods or on the drives. In time he improved his farm, putting up a fine set of buildings, and there he and his wife resided until 1912, when having by that time acquired a competence, he retired, sold the farm and moved to Grand Rapids. He had been a prominent citizen of his township, and by that time was well known throughout the county, having served many years on the county board, also on the school board of his district. In early years he helped to get new settlers into the township and aided them in making a start, often sharing with them his provisions and tools, or helping them to build their shacks or log cabins. He also helped to build roads. In short, when any useful work was going on in the township Mr. Bratton was generally not far away, and it was as a willing and efficient worker, and not as a mere adviser, that he made a name for himself. The Christmas present that his poor bereaved mother gave to the world some 85 years ago, and which at the time seemed a superfluous addition to the struggling mass of humanity, had proved its utility and value; the helpless orphan child had developed into the man of worthy achievement, self-reliant, useful in his community, and respected by all. After his retirement and removal to Grand Rapids Mr. Bratton passed nine years of reposeful leisure in the society of his loving wife and helpmate, who had for so many years shared his joys and sorrows, and had like himself borne a worthy part in the scheme of existence. Then death put an end to this happy companionship, and on May 7, 1921, she passed from this life, leaving a sweet memory. It was not by any means the first time that the Grim Reaper had visited the family, for out of Mr. and Mrs. Bratton's family of 13 children, only four now survive, namely: Anna, now Mrs.Amos Oster, residing in Arizona; Blanche, wife of Herman Gutzmer of Polk County, Wis.; Daisy, wife of Frank Clark of Rudolph, Wood County; and Maude F., who is now Mrs. Walter Colhart of Manitoba, Canada. Mrs. Jane Bratton was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which the other members of the family belong. Mr. Bratton's work is done. When he first came to Wood County it was little better than a wilderness. Sixty years and more have since rolled by like a panorama, each year representing a different scene embracing all the wonderful changes effected by the hand of man, and as Mr. Bratton reviews them in his mind's eye he can see himself as one of the busy actors to whom the grand transformation is due and feel a sense of satisfaction in having well performed his part. (Mr. Bratton now deceased.)

John H. Ebbe, an early settler in Lincoln Township, of which he became a well known and highly respected citizen, was born in Denmark and came to the United States in 1858. After spending four years in Watertown, Wis., he came in 1861 to Wood County and bought 160 acres of wild land in Lincoln Township. His first wife had died in Watertown in 1862, and he had later married Mrs. Julia Thompson. They took up their residence in a small shack on the land, which had been built by a logging crew, and Mr. Ebbe set to work to improve the place. The task took a number of years, but was finally well accomplished, and Mr. Ebbe there spent the rest of his life, which came to an end in 1897. His sterling character had made a favorable impression on the community and he had become one of Lincoln Township's prominent and popular citizens. He was a member of the Congregational Church. By his first wife Mr. Ebbe had two children: John J., now of Pittsville, Wis., and Mary, who is deceased. The children by his second wife, Julia, were: Henry, now deceased; Hans, who died in 1882; William, of Marshfield, this county; Henry, now register of deeds for Wood County; Julia, who died in 1898; Albert, who died in 1900; and Clarence, who lives in Trenton, Mo. Mrs. John H. Ebbe now resides in Wisconsin Rapids. By her first husband Lars Thompson, she had three children: Martha, who is deceased; Thomas, of Lincoln Township; and Louis, who resides in Marshfield, Wood County.

Henry Ebbe, register of deeds for Wood County, was born in a log house on a farm in Lincoln Township, this county, Feb. 25, 1874, son of John H. and Julia

Ebbe. His father was a native of Denmark and came to the United States in 1858, settling in Dane County, near Watertown; his mother's family, coming from Norway about the same time, settled in the same locality, and the two were united in marriage shortly after their arrival. After residing in Dane County for three years they were persuaded by Chris Ebbe, John H. Ebbe's brother, who was then living in the town of Lincoln, to come to that locality, and thither they made the long, tedious journey with an ox team and covered wagon over Indian trails through the wilderness. When they arrived they found only four white settlers and their families: these were S. L. Nason, John Rausch, Nick Rausch, and Chris Ebbe. Here John Ebbe purchased 160 acres from the Necedah Lumber Company for $100, and erected the log house in which Henry Ebbe was born. This land now ranks with the best producing farm land in the county. In those early days, however, hardihood was indeed required of the settler, and Mr. Ebbe's father was forced to travel on foot over Indian trails to Necedah to procure clothing for the family, spending three to four days in making the 120 mile trip. Henry Ebbe attended the district schools and began industrial life as his father's assistant on the home farm. At the age of 13 he began working in the woods in the winters. In 1901, his father having passed away, he bought the home farm, which he operated until 1914, when, his health poor, he found the strain too great, and rented the farm out. He still owns a 40-acre tract of this farm, having sold 90 acres of it in 1920. Mr. Ebbe entered politics in 1900, when he was elected clerk of Lincoln Township. He served in this office nine years, during which time he was also school treasurer for a number of years. He proved his capacity and reliability in these positions, and his fellow townsmen were more than willing that he should continue to serve them in public office. Accordingly in 1910 he was elected chairman of the township board and served as such for four successive terms. After this he was treasurer of the board for two years. In 1913 Mr. Ebbe was stricken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, which confined him to his bed for seven months, and left him with a stiffened hip joint which has permanently lamed him slightly and which forced him to use crutches for three years, during which time he was unable to do any work. In 1916 he ran for register of deeds on the Republican ticket, John Hoffman being his Democratic opponent. The race was so close, giving Mr. Ebbe a majority of 15, that the Democrats demanded a recount, and this resulted in the declaration that the election was a tie. The question as to who should take the office was finally decided by Mr. Ebbe and Mr. Hoffman flipping a coin. Mr. Ebbe won the toss, and so gained the office. Mr. Ebbe is now, as then, a staunch Republican; in religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Congregational Church. During the late war he did patriotic and effective work on the Liberty Loan drives. On May 3, 1899, he was united in marriage, at Lynn, Clark County, to Miss Emma Jenson, daughter of Peter and Bertha Jenson. Mrs. Ebbe's parents were natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1875, and after living for a while in Southern Wisconsin, settled in Clark County, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Ebbe are the parents of two children, Ethelynd L., born Nov. 21, 1903, now attending the Normal Training School in Wisconsin Rapids, and Leoline W., born April 11, 1911, who is attending the graded school. Mr. Ebbe's mother is still living at this writing, and lives with her son at 210 Drake Street, where he owns a good residence. Mr. Ebbe has a wide popularity throughout Wood County; he is a highly capable man, and Wood County is fortunate in having him in public office.

Frank Garrison, for many years known throughout Wood County as one of its most active and forceful business men, was born in Greenwood, McHenry County, Ill., Nov. 18, 1852, son of Orestes and Viola (Sheldon) Garrison. The parents were natives of New York State, the father born Aug. 8, 1813, and the mother, March 24, 1821. They came west to Centralia, Wis., in 1854, and here Orestes Garrison became interested in the lumber business, which was already the leading industry throughout this region. He became the owner of several hundred acres of timber, operated a large sawmill, and rafted many fleets of lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers as far south as New Orleans. His successful



FRANK GARRISON

career was terminated by his death on June 3, 1874. His wife died June 12, 1889. Frank Garrison acquired his elementary education in Wisconsin Rapids and subsequently attended Ripon College. He began industrial life working for his father in the woods, and later for a short time operated the sawmill on his own account. In 1876 he entered into the general merchandise business in Centralia (Wisconsin Rapids), his store being located where the old Johnson & Hill building stood. This business he sold in 1887 to Jeremiah D. Witter. In January, 1888, Mr. Garrison built a pulp mill in South Centralia, on the site of the present power plant. This was the first paper manufacturing plant on the Wisconsin River. It was conducted by a corporation of which Mr. Garrison was president until his death. He also built the Port Edwards Paper Mill, of which he was manager until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Wood County National Bank, serving until his death as its president, and in many other ways he proved a motive power to keep the wheels of progress turning. In civic affairs he was also active and his foresight and sound judgment were so fully recognized by his fellow citizens that he was elected to the office of mayor, in which he served with credit. For many years he was a member of the board of education. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, while his religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church. His death, which occurred Dec. 11, 1905, deprived the community of a useful and high-minded citizen whom it could ill afford to lose. Mr. Garrison was married March 22, 1876, in Wisconsin Rapids, to Celia Rossier, who was born in Illinois, Feb. 13, 1856, daughter of E. B. and Caroline (Mennet) Rossier, and who accompanied her parents to Centralia, Wood County, in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison were parents of four children: Emile, now of Los Angeles, Calif.; Orestes, of Wisconsin Rapids; Viola, wife of L. E. Nash, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Caroline, wife of R. J. Mott, also of this city.

E. B. Rossier, pioneer of Wisconsin Rapids, or of that part of this city that was formerly known as Centralia, was born at Vevay, Switzerland, Dec. 2, 1832, and was a son of J. B. and Elisa (Monney) Rossier. He was educated in Selig Academy, in Vevay, and at Geneva Institute, where he finished his studies. The first 19 years of his life were spent in the beautiful land of his nativity, after which, in 1851, he emigrated to the United States. He located first in Highland, Madison County, Ill., where he resided seven years, during which time he carried on agricultural pursuits with a fair degree of success. In 1858 he came to Centralia, Wood County, Wis., and established a mercantile store, soon becoming connected with various other enterprises. He won considerable prominence as senior partner of the law firm of Hayden, Rossier & Baker, was superintendent of construction of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, and for years editor of the Centralia Enterprise, a greenback paper which had been founded by C. H. Clark, and from 1870 to 1873 he served as cashier of the Grand Rapids Bank. One of the most enterprising and influential residents of the county, he was a leader in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and was prominent as a public official. He served as city treasurer, was city clerk for several terms, chairman of the board of supervisors of Wood County for 1877 and 1878, and for ten years was postmaster of Centralia. In every public capacity he showed efficiency and fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He died May 24, 1893, deeply regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Rossier was married in St. Louis in 1853 to Caroline Mennet, daughter of Emanuel and Euphrosine (Fawcon) Mennet, and their union was blessed with a family of six children, namely: Cecelia, widow of Frank Garrison; Alfred A., born in Illinois, Dec. 6, 1857, now in New Mexico; Edmond H., born in Centralia, May 4, 1860, now in Plover, Wis.; Eugene, born in Centralia, July 14, 1862, who died on the day of his birth; E. C., born July 10, 1864, who resides in Wisconsin Rapids; and Benjamin, born July 11, 1866, who died Dec. 22, 1867. Mrs. Caroline Rossier, the mother, passed away Oct. 20, 1908. She was a woman who shared, and well deserved to share, her husband's popularity, being a good neighbor, faithful wife and wise and loving mother.

Matthew C. Ernser, a traveling salesman residing in Wisconsin Rapids, where he has many friends, was born in Germany, April 1, 1875, son of Nick and Kath-

rine (Youst) Ernser. He came to this city with his parents when eight years old and was here educated. After leaving school he began work here as a delivery boy. At the age of 13 he assisted G. N. Wood in surveying different parts of Wood County, including the village of Nekoosa. When the rush to the Klondike took place in 1898 Mr. Ernser joined the gold seekers and subsequently spent ten years as a prospector in that far northern land, where adventures were ever close at hand and death was not infrequently an unseen partner in the game. In 1905 Mr. Ernser returned to this city on a visit, but soon went back again to the Klondike. He had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye, it having been pierced by a piece of steel. In 1909 he returned finally to Wisconsin Rapids and in the following year became a salesman for the Reiland Packing Co. From their employ, in 1912, he entered that of the firm with which he is now connected, the Plankinton Packing Co. His territory includes central Wisconsin, with headquarters at Wisconsin Rapids. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a charter member of the local Knights of Columbus lodge and also of the local United Commercial Travelers. Mr. Ernser was married Nov. 5, 1912, in Manawa. Wis., to Margaret Smith, who was born in Manawa, daughter of Robert Smith. He and his wife have one child, Matthew F., who was born April 13, 1917. Mrs. Ernser is a member of the Catholic Lady Foresters, the Royal Neighbors and the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, of which last mentioned she is chairman. She has taken an active part in various civic affairs.

Erick Berg, who by nearly 40 years of hard work helped to bring Sigel Township up to its present high state of agricultural development, was born in Sweden, Dec. 28, 1846, son of Eric and Christina (Jonce) Berg. As a boy he attended school in his native land and afterwards learned the practical business of farming. There also he was married, April 20, 1868, to Bertha Anderson, then just 23 years old, as she was born April 20, 1845. For 12 years after his marriage Mr. Berg remained in Sweden, with a family growing up around him. The increase of his responsibilities as a provider was brought home to him the more forcibly, as it was not accompanied by a corresponding increase of earning power, and finding it impossible to speculate on the future without dismal forebodings of a poverty-stricken old age, he at last came to the resolution to seek better opportunities in the United States, where he knew many of his countrymen had been able to advance themselves. His wife consenting, they made their preparations and in 1880 took ship for this country. On emerging from Castle Garden, New York, they made their way directly to Wood County, Wisconsin, locating in Centralia, now and for some years included in the city of Wisconsin Rapids. During the following winter Mr. Berg worked for John Piel, who had a farm of 320 acres in Sigel Township. In the spring of 1881 he went to Port Edwards, where until the fall he was employed by John Edwards. Having made up his mind to engage in farming for himself as soon as possible, he now bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 3, Sigel Township, and that winter he and his family lived with an uncle of his. In the spring he put up log buildings on his land, moved on to it and began the task of building up a new home. His early progress was necessarily slow, but as time went on it gathered momentum. In 1883 he bought two cows with which to do his heavy hauling on the farm. As for the family provisions and supplies, he carried them on his back from Centralia for many years. In 1885 Mr. Berg reached another milestone on the road of progress, buying his first team of horses, which he used in logging for Clark & Scott and the John Arpin Lumber Co., having previously done similar work for them with his oxen. He continued to do such work as long as the mills operated, in the summers, however, clearing his farm, at one time having four teams of horses and five yoke of oxen. He also helped to build many miles of road in Sigel Township. His constant activities of various kinds brought him into contact with the people, and he made many friends and acquaintances. When he became prosperous he showed his public spirited disposition by donating land for the first schoolhouse in District No. 4. For 20 years he served as assessor of Sigel Township, and for 21 years he was treasurer of District No. 4 school board. He also helped to build the first Swedish Lutheran Church

ERICK BERG AND FAMILY

in the township, and served as its secretary until 1919, in which year he retired, sold his farm and moved to Grand (now Wisconsin) Rapids, where he has since resided. The farm by that time was one of the best in Sigel Township. Mr. Berg's present residence, at 560 Grant Street, was built by him in 1914, and in 1921 he built a dewlling house at 714 Grand Avenue, which he rents out. In his long and active career in this county Mr. Berg has had the cooperation and helpful companionship of his good wife. They have had altogether nine children, of whom they have lost four, namely, Bertha, Axel, William and Betty. The survivors are: Amelia, the widow of B. Peterson; she lives in Chicago; John E., who is operating a store in Wisconsin Rapids; William, a policeman of this city; and Berdina and Floetta, who are residing at home with their parents.

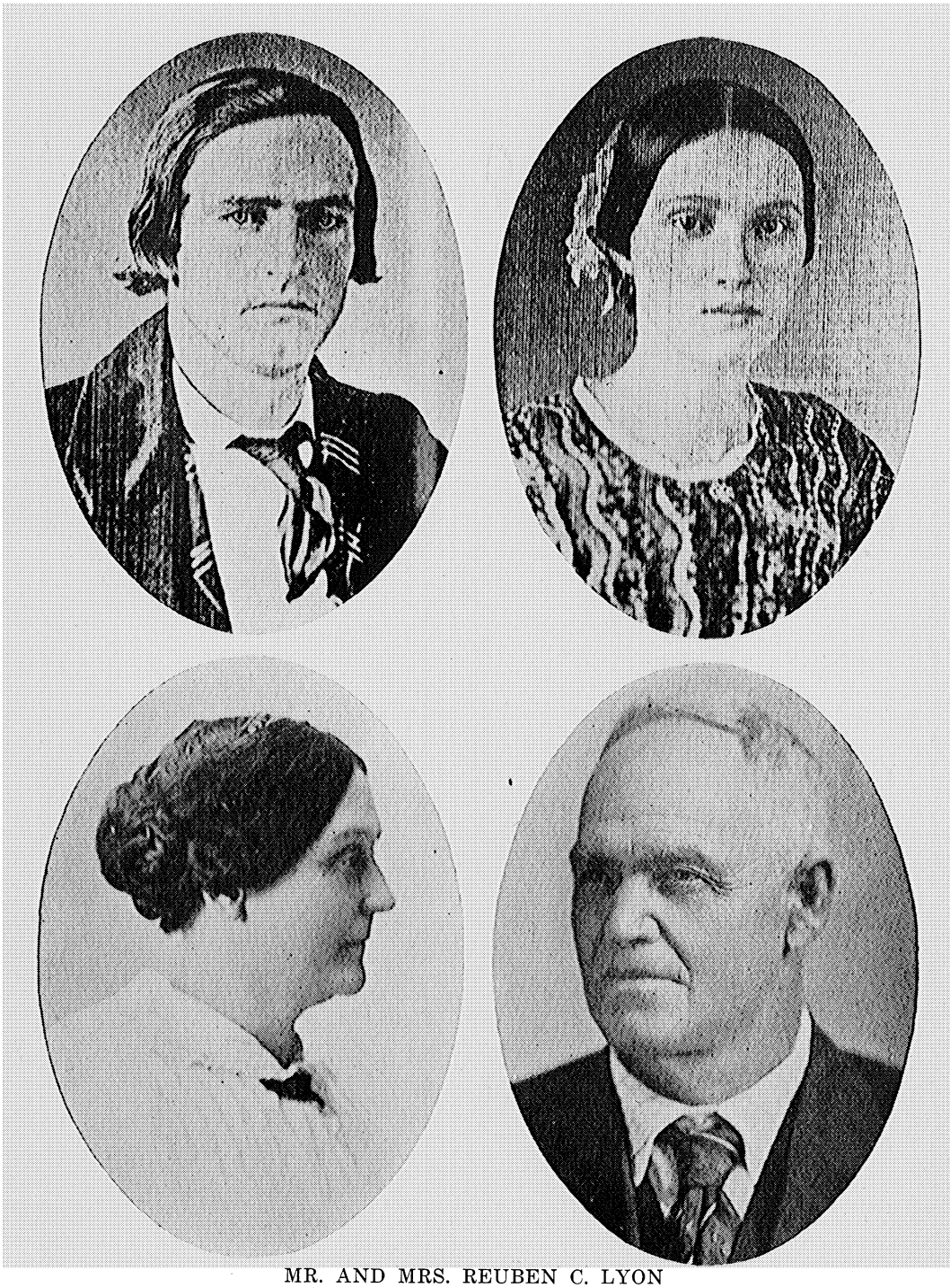
John A. Ernser, an alderman of Wisconsin Rapids, whose business connections are with the undertaking department of the J. R. Ragan Furniture store, was born in this city Nov. 29, 1883, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Miller) Ernser. The parents were born in Germany, the father in 1853 and the mother in 1847. They were married in their native land and came to the United States in 1882, residing for a short time in Appleton, Wis., from which city they came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, in 1883, and here they still reside. Nicholas Ernser, who was for many years a gardener, is at present engaged in general labor. John A. Ernser was educated in SS. Peter and Paul's parochial school. He began industrial life driving a delivery wagon, an occupation that he followed for several years. In October, 1904, he entered the employ of J. R. Ragan as a deliveryman. Then seeking an opportunity to advance himself, he went to Chicago, where he took a course in the Barnes Embalming School. Since his return he has had charge of the undertaking department operated by Mr. Ragan in connection with his furniture store. His personal qualities have gained for him a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. A Catholic in religion, he belongs fraternally to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Eagles. He has served as alderman for the First Ward for the last five years and is actively interested in the progress and development of the city, in which he has a personal stake aside from his business interests, owning a good residence at No. 868 Twelfth Street North. Mr. Ernser was married Oct. 10, 1911, in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Estella Douville, who was born in the village of Biron, daughter of Peter and Rose (Snyder) Douville. Both her parents have passed away. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Ernser has been enlarged and brightened by the birth of two children: Gwendolyn M., born Feb. 7, 1914; and John J., born Sept. 8, 1915.

Anton Edwards, of Wisconsin Rapids, a member of the firm of Siewert & Edwards, dealers in meats and canned goods, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., April 27, 1891, son of Charles and Frances (Cicholinski) Edwards. The parents were born in Germany and came to this country when young. For some years the father was a common laborer at Stevens Point. In 1905 he came to Wood County with his family and now resides in Nekoosa, being an employee of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. Anton Edwards attended school at Stevens Point and later at Nekoosa. In 1902 he entered the employ of Otto H. Siewert, of Grand Rapids, to learn the butcher's trade, and remained with him subsequently until 1910. He then entered into partnership with Herman Gouchee, and they continued together until Mr. Gouchee sold his interests to Otto H. Siewert, and the present firm of Siewert & Edwards was formed, with a place of business located at No. 300 Grand Avenue. The firm have a branch shop in the Johnson & Hill store, which is managed by Mr. Siewert, Mr. Edwards taking care of the main establishment on Grand Avenue. Mr. Edwards has taken his place among the successful and progressive business men of this city. He is a member of the Catholic Church, belonging also to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was married Sept. 14, 1914, to Ella Hoeft, daughter of Julius and Anna (Grunow) Hoeft. Her father is now deceased, the mother residing with Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. The latter have two children: Dorothy, born June 25, 1916, and Ruth, born Dec. 13, 1918.

William W. Rickman, an active young business man of Wisconsin Rapids, who is also prominent in civic affairs, was born in Portage County, Wis., March 1, 1892, son of Christian and Amelia (Hanneman) Rickman. The parents came to this country from Germany with their own respective parents when young, and are now prosperous farmers in Portage County. They have had a family of 12 children: Minnie, now Mrs. Fred Goldberg of Portage County; Emma, wife of Andrew Timm of Portage County; William W., of Wisconsin Rapids; George, employed as clerk at the Nash Hardware Co. of Wisconsin Rapids; Edward, who conducts a shoe store at La Valle, Wis.; Elenora (twin sister of Edward), now Mrs. Charles Knoll of Wisconsin Rapids; John, deceased; Anna, residing in this city; and Esther, Mamie, Edna and Elmer, who are on the home farm in Portage County. William W. Rickman acquired his elementary education in the district school in Portage County, and later attended the Lincoln High School in Wisconsin Rapids and the Grand Rapids College. In 1910 he became a clerk in the department store of W. C. Weisel and was thus occupied for seven years and a half. After that for a short time he operated a grocery business. In the spring of 1918 he became agent for the Standard Oil Co., which position he still holds. Mr. Rickman has identified himself closely with the general interests of the community, which he has helped to advance through ungrudging personal service, and is recognized by all as a useful and patriotic citizen. He took an active part in all the loan drives during the World War and also in the Riverview Hospital drive, in each case proving himself a good money getter. In 1918 he was elected alderman from the Fourth Ward, in which position he is still serving. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. On May 8, 1913, Mr. Rickman was married in Shawano County, Wisconsin, to Elera Dittman, daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Zenke) Dittman, the parents being now retired farmers in Shawano County. Mr. and Mrs. Rickman have one child, Victor C., who was born Nov. 21, 1916.

Theron Lyon, son of Reuben C. and Esther Jane (Hill) Lyon, was born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Aug. 22, 1852. After attending the common school he became associated with his father in the lumber and shingle mill, and followed the millwright and lumber mill business here until ten years ago. Then in April, 1912, he went to St. Marie, Idaho, where he is now engaged in the mill business. In 1900 he was mayor of the city of Centralia, as that part of Wisconsin Rapids west of the river was then called, and it was his vote that determined the consolidation of the two cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia. At one time he served as county supervisor. He is affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Ida M. Gardner, who died Jan. 23, 1917, leaving no children.

Reuben C. Lyon, pioneer, and one of the builders of Wood County, was born in Franklinville, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1822, of English and Scotch ancestry. In early manhood he learned the tanner's trade, and in 1846 came west to Centralia, Wis., now the west side of Wisconsin Rapids, and found employment as bookkeeper for the Neeves Lumber Co. His rise was rapid. In 1848 he and Henry A. Sampson, as the firm of Lyon & Sampson, built a sawmill on the site of the Centralia Pulp and Water Power Company plant. Later he sold this to Tim Hurley and Hugh Burns, and in 1866 built a shingle mill where the Consolidated Paper Mill now stands. Of this mill he was the sole proprietor until 1882, when he sold to Mack & Spencer, who turned it into a pulp mill. Mr. Lyon then retired. He had attained a high position in the community as an enterprising and honorable business man and a progressive citizen who was a strong factor in the development of the community. He served one term as mayor of Centralia, and he was county supervisor for many years. His death took place in October, 1887. Mr. Lyon was married in 1849 to Esther Jane Hill, who was born in Masonville, Vt., March 28, 1829, daughter of Jonah and Sarah (Manson) Hill, who settled in Beloit, Wis., in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon were the parents of seven children: Lydia Harriet, now Mrs. James T. Houston of Wisconsin Rapids; Theron of St. Marie, Idaho; Clark of Wisconsin Rapids; Esther Jane, widow of William Hooper of Nekoosa, Wood



MR. AND MRS. REUBEN C. LYON
MR. AND MRS. CLARK LYON

County; Reuben of Marshfield, Ore.; Henrietta, now Mrs. James Natwick of Wisconsin Rapids; and Russell, a retired dentist residing in Wausau, Wis.

Clark Lyon, son of Reuben C. and Esther Jane (Hill) Lyon, was born in the village of Centralia (now Wisconsin Rapids), on Dec. 11, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of Centralia and received his early industrial training in his father's mills. Later he became a carpenter, builder and contractor, and as such was engaged in the construction of many of the principal buildings of the city. In this line of enterprise he continued for 40 years, at the end of which time he retired. He has a beautiful home, which he himself erected, on First Avenue South, on the west bank of the Wisconsin River. The grounds resemble a miniature park, being artistically laid out. Among the prominent features are a small lake, fed by a little creek which traverses the lawn, a waterfall, rustic seats, and other landscape attractions in which nature is skillfully imitated. Mr. Lyon laid out the River Park Addition and contributed liberally to the city Lyon Park. For several years he was proprietor of the Lyon Hotel, at the corner of Grand and Third Avenues, and which stood on the present site of the Lyon Block and occupied by the Church Drug Co. and others. This property he bought in 1888, and he conducted it until 1904, when he remodeled it into the fine store building it is today, and, after renting it out until 1920, sold it. In addition to his contracting and building he followed millwright work for many years. He has taken a prominent part in civic affairs and served efficiently as alderman and as treasurer and assessor of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Lyon married Anna Williamson, of Amherst, Portage County, Wis.

Will G. Merrill, M. D., who is practicing his profession in Wisconsin Rapids as a specialist, was born in Sparta, Wis., April 26, 1875, son of Llewellyn D. and Sarah L. (Garrison) Merrill. The parents were natives respectively of Maine and New York. They came west when young with their parents, who settled near Friendship, Wis. Llewellyn D. Merrill after arriving at manhood went to Montana, where for some time he was engaged in mining. After his return to Sparta, Wis., he engaged in the jewelry business there, and is still a resident of that city though now retired. Will G. Merrill as a youth attended school in Sparta and was graduated from the high school there in 1893. He then worked three years in a drug store. In 1897 he became a student in Northwestern University, where he took a two-year course in pharmacy, and in 1899 he took a post-graduate course in chemistry. During the three years following he worked as a clerk in drug stores. In 1903 he entered the medical department of Marquette University at Milwaukee, and in 1906 was granted his medical degree at that institution. He then began the practice of his profession in Sparta, where he remained four years, coming to Wisconsin Rapids in 1910. His line of practice was given a special direction owing to his service in the late war. In June, 1911, he took the army medical examination, which he successfully passed and was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. In 1915 he attended the officers' training camp at Camp McCoy, Sparta. On Aug. 5, 1916, he was called into the active service during the border mobilization and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, in the Base Hospital, where he remained for 11 months. He was then transferred to the Wilbur Wright Flying Field at Dayton, Ohio, where he built and organized a hospital, remaining there from July, 1917, to October, 1917, and during that time receiving his commission as captain. He was then sent to New York, where he remained until he went overseas, landing in England Dec. 17. There he was stationed at Romsey, having charge of the medical work in a rest camp. From there he was transferred to Winchester, where he performed the operative surgery in the base hospital until August, 1918, when he sailed for France. His first assignment in that country was at the First Air Depot at Colombey-les-Belles, where he had charge of the medical work and received his commission as major. He was transferred Dec. 25, 1918 to Chatillon-Sur-Seine, with the 2nd Corps, a training school for officers, where he remained until March. From there he was transferred to the 313th Engineers, 88th Division as regimental surgeon and remained with that division until he returned to the United States in June, 1919. He was then sta-

tioned at the Base Hospital at Camp Grant, Ill., having charge of the ear, nose and throat department until the hospital closed. For six weeks after that he was stationed at the post hospital at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and afterwards at the post hospital at Douglas, Arizona, where he remained until October. 1920. He then returned to Camp Grant, Illinois, when all the emergency officers were discharged. After receiving his discharge Dr. Merrill returned to Wisconsin Rapids, where he has since practiced his profession as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. He is building up a good practice and winning the confidence and respect of the people in the city and surrounding territory. As a progressive citizen he has identified himself with the Rotary Club, and is also a member of the local Masonic lodge. He belongs to the county, state and American medical associations, and is religiously affiliated with the Congregational Church. Dr. Merrill was married in Sparta, Wis., Nov. 9, 1898, to Alice Sholts, daughter or John and Emma (Kenyon) Sholts. Both her parents are now deceased.

William M. Ruckle, M. D., who has an office in Wisconsin Rapids for the scientific treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born in Lovington, Moultrie County, Ill., Nov. 23, 1877, son of G. W. and Eliza (Foster) Ruckle. He comes of mixed stock representing chiefly the Scotch, Irish, and German races. When he was quite young, his parents with their three children moved to Decatur, Ill., where the father followed the business of a contractor. There William M. attended high school and business college. Later, after working for a while as a bookkeeper he decided on a medical career and became a student in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1903. He was then for a few months in a doctor's office in Chicago, after which he entered the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and Hospital in Chicago, and has ever since followed that profession, taking post-graduate work in the different clinics most every year to keep abreast of the latest developments in his profession. In 1905 he was issued an Ad Eundem diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. During part of 1904 and early 1905 he practiced first a few months in Chicago, then a short period at Danville, Ill., and later for a while at Nelson, Nebr., in the offices of physicians in places mentioned above, treating their patients during their temporary absences. In June, 1905, Dr. Ruckle came to Wisconsin Rapids and opened an office which he has since conducted. He has won a good reputation, gained the confidence and esteem of his patients, and has a steadily increasing practice. He is on the teaching staff of Riverview Hospital. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and Elks, and he is a member of the Bullseye Country Club. Dr. Ruckle was married Oct. 11, 1909, to Miss Olive A. Bemis, who was born in Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Nov. 2, 1882, daughter of H. G. and Gertrude (Allen) Bemis. Dr. and Mrs. Ruckle have one child, Ruth Gertrude, who was born July 28, 1910. Mrs. Ruckle is a graduate of the public schools of Menasha, Wis., and of Lawrence College of Appleton; for several years before her marriage she was a teacher in the high schools of Trempealeau, Watertown, and Wisconsin Rapids. She is prominent in Women's Club work, and is a member of the Eastern Star lodge and the Bullseye Country Club. She is an active and helpful member of the Congregational Church.

Amos J. Hasbrouck, vice president of the Prentiss-Waber Stove Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, of which place he is a prominent and successful business man, then and until recently known as Grand Rapids, was born on Feb. 2, 1861. His parents were Joseph B. and Ellen (Johnson) Hasbrouck. The father was a native of Sullivan County, New York, where he spent his younger days and learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1842 he came west to Illinois, and about 1845 to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he was one of the first settlers, and the first one to establish a blacksmith shop which he operated during the winter, working on the river in summer. His first shop was on the first street north, and later he had one on Eighth Street. In early days he was an active and helpful citizen in public movements, taking a special interest in school affairs. In 1895 he retired from work and until his death in 1907 resided with his son, Amos J., the subject of this sketch. His wife, Ellen Johnson Hasbrouck died in 1899. She was a devoted and active

L. A. DE GUERE

member of the Congregational Church. They had six children: Henry, now deceased; Amos J., subject of this sketch; Anna, deceased; Lina, now Mrs. George Corriveau, residing with her brother, Amos J.; Ella, also residing with him; and Albert, who died in infancy. Amos J. Hasbrouck as a boy attended school in Grand Rapids. He then learned the blacksmith's trade with his father and worked at it subsequently until 1892, in which year he bought a livery business that he operated for 26 years. It was located on First Street North. In 1918 he sold it and became connected with the Prentiss-Waber Manufacturing Co., vice president and manager. On Dec. 19, 1920, the concern was reorganized as the Prentiss-Waber Stove Co., with Mr. Hasbrouck as vice president, which office he has still retained. He is also a director of the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railway Co. and a stockholder in the Wood County National Bank. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masons and Elks and is an attendant of the Congregational Church. Mr. Hasbrouck owns and occupies a fine residence at No. 435 Eighth Street North.

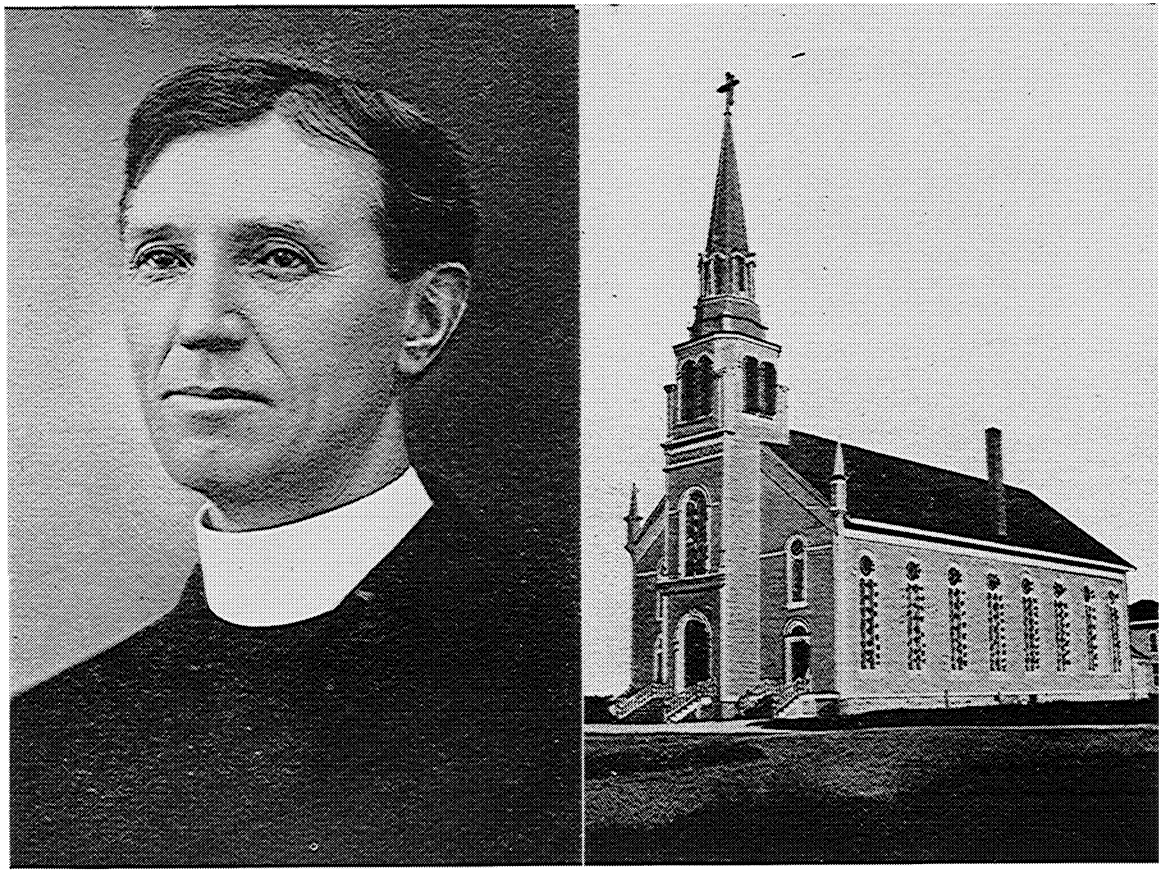
Leonard A. De Guere, who has resided in Wisconsin Rapids for the last 17 years and is widely known throughout this region as a capable architect and engineer, was born in Appleton, Wis., Jan. 12, 1875, son of Louis and Mary (Stitch) De Guere. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of Germany, the latter coming to the United States in 1849 with her parents. For many years Louis De Guere was employed as a steward on lake boats, after which he settled with his family at Manitowoc, Wis. In 1873 he moved to Appleton, where he spent the rest of his life. His wife still resides in that city. Leonard A. De Guere was educated in Appleton, graduating from the schools there in 1890. For the next three years he was engaged in office work in machine shop plants at Appleton. In 1894 he entered the employ of C. B. Pride, an architect of that city, with whom he remained for 11 years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge and mastery of his profession. In 1905 he came to Grand Rapids and became a partner of J. C. Jacobson, the firm being known as Jacobson & De Guere. This partnership lasted until Jan. 1, 1911, when it was dissolved, and Mr. De Guere has since practiced his profession alone. As architect and engineer he has been concerned in the designing and construction of industrial plants, hydro-electric power developments, pulp and paper mills, also in miscellaneous work such as surveys, estimates and reports. The largest and most important branch of his work has been that connected with the upbuilding of the paper industry and water-power development, and he has built some of the largest mills and hydro-electric plants in this locality. He has risen in his profession until he is now one of its best known members in this part of the country. He has also identified himself with the general progress of the city and is an active mamber of the Rotary Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus, in religion being a Catholic. Mr. De Guere was married Jan. 22, 1901, in Waupaca, Wis., to Isabelle McArthur, daughter of Neil and Carrie (Kenyon) McArthur of that place, where the mother still resides. The father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. De Guere are the parents of three children: Robert, born Nov. 17, 1901; Helen, Aug. 20, 1907; and Philip, April 1, 1917.

John Hamm, a former merchant in Grand Rapids, where he established a good business, was born in Hiddesheim, Prussia, May 1, 1838, His parents were natives of the same country, the father born in 1796 and the mother in 1798. They were advanced in years when they came to America in the summer of 1860 and settled at Waukesha County, Wis., where they took a farm. The father died in 1876 and the mother in 1878. Their son John attended school in his native land from the age of five years up to that of 15; and from the age of 15 to that of 23, was employed in a government office. After arriving in Waukesha, Wis., he spent the winter of 1860-61 in school learning the English language. The winter of 1862-63 he spent attending a commercial college in Milwaukee. Soon afterwards he became clerk in a general merchandise store at Richfield, Wis., operated by H. Pfeiffer, in whose employ he remained nine years. In 1874 Mr. Hamm came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and opened a general merchandise store of his own, where the J. Hamm building now stands. His energy and ability, backed by integrity,

made a success of the enterprise, and he continued as proprietor until his death March 13, 1883. Mr. Hamm was married in Richfield, Wis., June 17, 1871, to Barbara Thielmann, who was born in Germany, April 9, 1851, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Henn) Theilman. In 1861 she came to America with her parents, who settled on a farm in Washington County, Wis., where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying Aug. 17, 1897, and the mother April 13, 1898. After her husband's death Mrs. Hamm continued to operate the store, which she did successfully. In 1894 she erected the Hamm Block on First Street North, and conducted business there until 1901, when she sold out to Seigmond Heinmann. In 1907 Mrs. Hamm built a nice residence of 13 rooms at 218 Fifth Street South, where she now lives. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamm are as follows: Margaret, now widow of Grant S. Beardsley, of Wisconsin Rapids; Frank, connected with the Milwaukee Lumber Co., at Fernwood, Idaho; Mamie, wife of George Warren of Wisconsin Rapids; and Clara, who resides with her mother.

Dwight M. Huntington, proprietor of a machine shop in Wisconsin Rapids, and formerly a merchant here, was born Sept. 22, 1854, in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y. His parents, now deceased, were natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. They came to Wisconsin in 1858, first settling in Adams County. Later they came to Wood County and settled in Grand Rapids, where James M. Huntington, the father followed the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker until his death. The maiden name of his wife, the mother of Dwight M., was Amelia Shearer. Dwight M. Huntington after attending school in Grand Rapids, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed here for two years. He then learned the machinist's trade, after which, being qualified to earn a living in any place with a settled population, he spent some years in travel. In 1881 he came back to Grand Rapids and for 40 years thereafter operated the steam fire-engine for the city, besides carrying on a machine shop. In 1911 Mr. Huntington engaged in the hardware business on the corner of Baker Street and Third Street North, which he later sold and established a garage, which was located in the same building. In 1917 he turned the garage business over to his son George and has since conducted a machine shop on the second floor of the building. During the early days of the lumber industry, when the county was dotted with lumber camps and there were sawmills in almost every village, Mr. Huntington did considerable work for various lumber companies. He was married Jan. 30, 1879, in Stirling, Ill., to Georgia Warner, daughter of George and Mary (Bennett) Warner, of Massachusetts and Illinois. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have five children: Bessie, now Mrs. William S. Fishback, of Wisconsin Rapids; Grace, now Mrs. W. J. Fahrner, of Joliet, Ill.; Ruby, wife of George Hill, Jr., of Wisconsin Rapids, and George, who operates the garage previously mentioned.

Donald Waters, M. D., one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Wood County, was born on a farm in Middlesex County, Province of Ontario, Canada, March 25, 1871, son of William and Sarah (McCubbin) Waters. The parents were natives of Scotland, but were married in Canada, to which country the mother came from Glasgow. William Waters was brought to Canada by his father, Donald, a carpenter, when six months old; he became a farmer in the Dominion, in which occupation he continued to the end of his life. He and his wife Sarah had seven children, of whom Donald, the subject of this sketch, was the second in order of birth. Donald Waters, of the present generation, spent his early years on his parent's farm. He split rails and worked in the fields at hard manual labor, developing a robust physique. His literary education was first acquired in the rural school and later in grade schools that included high school work. In 1893, at the age of 22, he left the home farm and went to Port Huron, Mich., where he was employed three years in the office of Doctors C. M. and C. B. Stockwell, who were at that time two of the leading physicians in the state of Michigan. With them he remained until 1896 and under their guidance began the preliminary study of medicine. In the fall of the year above mentioned he left Port Huron for Detroit, Mich., where he entered Detroit College of Medicine as a student, being graduated therefrom in the spring of 1900. After his graduation Dr. Waters



REV. WILLIAM REDING — S. S. PETER & PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

began the practice of his profession at Marine City, Mich., but remained there only a few weeks, on June 22, 1900, moving into his present office on Grand Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids, which he has occupied ever since. Here he has built up an excellent practice and won an honored position in the community. He was the most active physician in the city in the organization of the Riverview Hospital and is a member of its board of directors. He is also identified as a member with the Ninth District Medical Society, the Wood County Medical Society, and with the State and American Medical Associations. His other society affiliations are with the local lodges of Masons and Elks, the Rotary Club, of which he is an active and useful member, and the First Congregational Church. Dr. Waters was united in marriage, June 20, 1910, to Miss Stella Maud Ascher of Chicago, who was born in Indiana, and they are the parents of three children, William, John and Hugh. A man of strong mental force, with a ready capacity for absorbing knowledge, the Doctor has remained an earnest student of his profession, seeking to advance himself in its difficult requirements so as to be of greater use to suffering humanity. Although born under the British colors, he became an adopted son of Uncle Sam, having pledged allegiance to the United States. During the World War he was a liberal subscriber to every financial call for patriotic purposes, buying war stamps and liberty bonds and contributing to the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

Rev. William Reding, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Wisconsin Rapids, was born in La Rochette, Luxemburg, Feb. 19, 1867, son of John and Mary (Giefer) Reding. The parents, who were natives of the same place, came to the United States with their family in the year of their son William's birth, settling on a farm southeast of St. Paul, where they resided until the father's death, July 2, 1902. The mother subsequently lived with her son William until her death on Sept. 30, 1911. There were ten children in the family, whose record in brief is as follows: Peter, now residing in St. Paul, Minn.; Mary, deceased; John, a resident of Little Falls, Wis.; Anna, now Mrs. Joseph Zeien, of Hastings, Minn.; William, subject of this sketch; Pierre, deceased; Kathrine, who is the wife of Charles Kirchner, of Ellsworth, Wis.; Anna Mary, residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Margaret, wife of Louis Hofacker, of Plum City, Wis.; and Elizabeth, wife of Hubert Wollmering, of Hastings, Minn. Rev. William Reding acquired his elementary education in the common and parochial schools of Minnesota. In 1884 he entered St. Johns' University at Collegeville, Minn., from which he was graduated in 1886. He next attended Campion College, where he studied two years, and then St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was ordained June 24, 1893. His first charge was at Eau Galle, Dunn County, Wis., with Plum City and Farm Hill as missions. During his stay of ten years there a fine church edifice and parsonage were built. In 1903 Father Reding was transferred to Colby, Wis., where he stayed four years, with Abbotsford as a mission, and saw the erection of new churches in both cities. On July 25, 1907, he was transferred to Wisconsin Rapids, where he serves a congregation of over 2,000 members. Since coming to this city he has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements in the church property, including an addition to the parochial school. This school is acknowledged to be one of the best in Wisconsin Rapids and is presided over by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Father Reding's patriotic work during the recent war proved him to be a thorough and uncompromising American. He aided the government by every means in his power and was, and still is, the chairman of the home section of the Red Cross. He is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, a Catholic Knight of Wisconsin and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He has done valuable work in the Boy Scout movement, and has three troups of Boy Scouts in his own parish. In short, he stands for the highest ideals of manhood and is honored by the entire community.

John P. Horton, an early settler in Wisconsin Rapids and for a number of years one of its prominent business men, was born in Dell Prairie, Columbia County, Wis., Aug. 19, 1860, son of John W. and Zilpha (Parker) Horton. As a boy he first attended school in Kilbourn, coming into town from his parents' farm five or six miles away. In 1879 the family came with an ox team to Centralia, now Wis-

consin Rapids, and John P. continued his studies at the old Howe School. He was one of the three members of the first graduating class, the other two being E. P. Arpin and B. M. Vaughn. He started his business career by sweeping out a corner grocery, in which he later became a clerk. J. D. Witter then took him into the old First National Bank as clerk and later promoted him to the position of bookkeeper. Later when Mr. Witter started the first insurance agency here, he put John P. Horton in charge. About 1886 Mr. Horton moved to Pittsville, this county, and started a general mercantile store there, which he conducted for seven years. Then in 1892 Mr. Witter induced him to join the Jackson Milling Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, as salesman. He was on the road for four years, using a bicycle to reach his customers, and when visiting the iron range country carried a patent lock for his hotel door, and had to put up with many inconveniences endured by road salesmen in those days. He was then placed in charge of the Jackson Milling Co.'s plant at Wausau, Wis., of which he was manager for about a year and a half. At the end of that time, on the death of J. G. Jackson, he was called into the main office of the company at Wisconsin Rapids as general manager, and so remained until 1901. Then with I. P. Witter he organized the Grand Rapids Milling Co., subsequently buying the interests of the Jackson Milling Co. The territory covered by the company comprised Wausau, Tomah, Sparta, New Lisbon and Grand Rapids. Mr. Horton was secretary and treasurer of this company until his death. He was interested in the cause of education, and served on the local school board for many years, and he was a member of the building and ground committee when the new Lincoln High School was built. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Congregational Church. He was the first secretary of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and served in that position until his death. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows. His main interest centered about his home and he was blessed in both wife and children. Mr. Horton's marriage, which occurred Aug. 22, 1883, united him for life with Eva Mosher, who was a native of the same place as himself, and a daughter of Isaac and Olive (Moore) Mosher. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horton were Merritt, Lacey W. and Ruth. Merritt died at the age of two years. Lacey W. is now a prominent citizen of Wisconsin Rapids. Ruth, who was a kindergarten teacher in the public schools for a number of years, is now assistant principal of the Lowell School.

Lacey W. Horton was born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Dec. 23, 1885, son of John P. and Eva (Mosher) Horton. He was a member of the last class graduated from the Howe School, his father having been graduated with the first. He attended the Madison School one year, and in April, 1904, began his business career in the office of the Grand Rapids Milling Co., being one of the officials of this company before its consolidation with the Jackson Milling Co., and he has since remained with the concern, being now assistant manager. He has won recognition as a capable business man, and has also interested himself to some extent in civic affairs. He is a member of the Rotary Club, he served two years on the local school board, and he is now a councilman from the Third Ward. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church; he has been secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school, and at one time was president of the Young People's Society. Since 1908 he has taken an active part in Masonic work, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory, and the Eastern Star. Mr. Horton was married Oct. 15, 1910, to Margaret Richmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richmond, of Nekoosa, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Margaret, John and Howard. Mrs. Horton, like her husband, is a member of the Eastern Star.

John Worlund, now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids after a long and active career spent mostly in farming, was born in Finland, Oct. 13, 1847, son of Simon and Margaret (West) Worlund, the parents being of Swedish birth or ancestry. After acquiring an education he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some time in early manhood. He also learned the trade of cabinet-maker and spent two summers in Sweden. In 1870 he was married, and in 1873, leaving his wife in Sweden, he came to the United States, landing at New York, from which city he went directly to Renova, Penn., where for some time he worked as a laborer

MR. AND MRS. JOHN WORLUND, SR.

on the railroad. After that he spent two years in Vermont, also doing railroad work. In 1875 he went to Montreal, Canada, spent some time there and then shipped as a sailor on an English boat, during his stay on which he touched at some important English ports, including Newcastle, Shields and Hull. In 1876 Mr. Worland left England and made the short trip across the North Sea to Sweden, where he rejoined his family. There he remained for seven years and a half, working as an edger in sawmills and also at his trades of cabinet-making and painting. On his first trip to America he had made no great amount of money, but he now resolved to try his fortune a second time, and in 1883 he again arrived in this country. This time he came directly to Grand Rapids, Wood County, from which city he went on to Vesper, where he worked for a short time in a sawmill. His next stopping-place was Pittsville, this county, and after that, Dexterville, where he took a contract to clear and grade the right of way for the Hiles railway between Pittsville and Dexterville. His wife and two children, Simon and John, joined him in 1884. After completing his grading contract Mr. Worlund began his career as a farmer, buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 3, Sigel Township, his tract being situated half a mile from the nearest road. This made it necessary for him to cut a road to it. The property had cost him $300 and included some standing timber. Later he bought 280 acres more, and also another 80-acre homestead in Section 4, Sigel Township, of which he finally disposed. His first work in improving his property was to build a pioneer log house, and he soon began cutting some of his timber and transforming it into logs and lumber. For the first nine years he had to carry his supplies on his back from Grand Rapids, ten miles distant. After making some progress and accumulating a few household goods, he lost them all by fire, which also destroyed his log house and he had to rebuild and refurnish his residence. Disastrous as the fire was, it marked an advanced step in his career, for his second house was a brick structure of 12 rooms, one of the best residences in the community. He also put up a good set of outbuildings that were in keeping with the residence. In 1893 he got his first team of oxen, but afterwards raised his own, and later on was able to buy horses. He and his family suffered many hardships at first, but they worked hard and made gradual progress, and by 1913, when he sold out, he had one of the finest farms in Wood County. He had also become well and favorably known, not only in his own immediate neighborhood but throughout the county. For two years he was supervisor of Sigel Township, and was a good worker for all local improvements, especially for schools. After selling his original farm in 1913, Mr. Worlund bought a tract of 80 acres of wild land in Section 34, Sherry Township, paying for it $2,000, but instead of making his home there he took up his residence in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). He drove out to his new farm each day, however, and within a few years had made a good farm of it, which he sold in 1919. Since then he has been retired from active work. In 1921 he erected his present residence, a modern, seven-room, magnestone bungalow, 28 by 36 feet, at No. 106 South Eighth Street. Mr. Worlund is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and has been a very active church worker for many years. He has helped to build three different churches of his denomination, two in the country and the present edifice in Wisconsin Rapids, donating the bell to the latter. He helped to support them, for many years served as Sunday school superintendent, and has represented the Superior Conference of the Swedish Augustana Lutheran Synod at different times at their conventions, the last of which was held at Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Worlund was married in Finland, Feb. 23, 1870, to Elizabeth Kronholm, who was born in that country, Sept. 16, 1849, daughter of Emanuel and Margaret (Krooce) Kronholm, and who has been a faithful wife, companion and helpmate and a good mother. They have been the parents of a large family of 15 children, of whom only five are now living, namely: John A., now living in Wisconsin Rapids; Emma, who is a music teacher in this city and lives with her parents; Amelia, now Mrs. William Muth of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ida, wife of Charles Jasperson of Minneapolis; and Victor. Nine of the children died in infancy, one at the age of four years, and Simon in 1912.

John J. Henry, an elderly resident of Wisconsin Rapids, where he has spent a considerable part of his life, and been an active factor in local events, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, Nov. 27, 1846, son of Andrew and Katherine (Schain) Henry. He attended school in his native county and subsequently worked for his father until 1864, when he came to Wood County, stopping the night of his arrival with Mr. La Fave. He then entered the employ of Howe and Rablin, as teamster, logging along the Wisconsin River as far north as Grandfather Falls. He remained with that firm for ten or eleven years, in the summers, when not otherwise busy, doing some farming. In the winter he worked in the woods and in the spring on the drives, and also hauled fish and supplies for the lumber camps on Tomahawk River and Eagle River. Later he bought an 80-acre tract of land east of the city and subsequently another of 47 acres, making a total of 127 acres. The place was partly improved and Mr. Henry made further improvements on the land and buildings, which at a later date he sold. About 1878 he came back to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of Frank Tibbets, working in the planing-mill, driving team and doing common labor. In 1893 he began working for the city of Grand Rapids as fireman, using his own team to draw the fire apparatus. He also served as street commissioner for 27 years. For several years also he served as alderman. He has seen Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) grow from a small village to a city of about 8,000 population, and has assisted a good many people in locating here. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Henry was married in May, 1872, in this city, to Henrietta Osterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Osterman, formerly of Milwaukee, but both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have had 11 children, as follows: John, now proprietor of a restaurant in Sauk Rapids, Minn.; Fred, a carpenter in Minneapolis; William, also a carpenter in Minneapolis; Irving, drayman of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary, now Mrs. William Platzer of Minneapolis; Lizzie, wife of Mr. Oscar Lund, of Minneapolis; Anna, wife of Erwin Mosher of Nekoosa; Katherine and Andrew, who are deceased; George of Wisconsin Rapids, a carpenter contractor; and Frank of Wisconsin Rapids, a general contractor. Mr. Henry is now retired from active work.

Isaac Lacey Mosher, one of the pioneer settlers of Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, and in his day a widely known and very popular citizen, was born at White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1819, son of Jabez and Elizabeth Mosher. Reared in an agricultural community, his early years were spent in farming. In the fall of 1844 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Prairie du Sac, Sauk County, where he entered land and began to make improvements. He remained there little more than four years, however, as in December, 1848, he came to Grand Rapids, which place had then scarcely more than a dozen real settlers. There was, however, a store, conducted by Miner & Warner, into whose service Mr. Mosher entered as clerk. At the end of three years he became clerk for Rablin & Clinton, with whom also he remained three years. In the winter of 1855-56 he entered into mercantile business for himself and continued in it for 20 years subsequently, retiring in 1876. His position as storekeeper brought him into contact with a large number of people, and his upright character and agreeable manners made him popular. It was not surprising, therefore, that he should have been called on to fill public office. Before he opened a store of his own he served as a justice of the peace, and in 1857-58 he was county treasurer, being the first incumbent of that office. He was county commissioner for two years and county judge for three years, resigning the latter position in 1876 to take the office of county treasurer again, which he held from that time until his death on June 27, 1888. It is a sufficient tribute to his character to say that in days when political lines were sharply drawn, and political opinions strongly contrasted and the frequent source of bitter feelings, Mr. Mosher was known as the "man without an enemy." Isaac L. Mosher was married in Grand Rapids, in November, 1853, to Olive Maria Moore, a native of Rushville, Indiana. She was born April 12, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher had five children: Antoinette, Eva, Morton, Carson and Milton. Eva married John P. Horton, who is now deceased.

B. M. VAUGHAN

Byrde M. Vaughan, a well known member of the legal profession, residing in Wisconsin Rapids, and who has served with credit in various important public offices, was born in Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Nov. 30, 1862, son of John Wesley and Sarah Elizabeth (Blake) Vaughan. On the father's side he is of Welsh ancestry, and on the mother's of Welsh-English-Irish ancestry, though both parents were born in this country, the father near Rochester, N. Y., and the mother near Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y. The founder of the Vaughan family in this country came to America in 1632, only 12 years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. About a century and a half later, four brothers of the name, who were probably descendants of the original Vaughan, served on the American side in the Revolutionary War. John Wesley Vaughan, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer and wagon-maker in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. He and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth, were married in Byron, that county, in 1860, and settled in Fond du Lac city in December, 1862. A partiotic American and Unionist, at the outbreak of the Civil War he tried twice to enlist, but for some reason was not then accepted. Late in the year 1863, however, he succeeded in entering the army, becoming a member of Company H, 35th Wisconsin Regiment, and it was while he was still in the service that he died of illness at Natchez, Miss. His father, Daniel C. Vaughan, was a Wesleyan Methodist minister and an abolitionist before the Civil War, and he voted for Abraham Lincoln, candidate for president in the Republican convention of 1860 to which he was a delegate. The mother of the subject of this sketch taught school before she was married, and, after her husband's death, having to earn her own livelihood and provide for awhile at least for her only child, Byrde M., again turned her attention to teaching, a profession that she followed subsequently for 24 years, and in which she made an admirable record, becoming prominent in the educational movements of her day. During the last 12 years of her professional career she taught in the public schools of Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids), in which city she died in 1901. In October, 1867, Byrde M. Vaughan, then a child under five years old, came to live with his maternal grandfather, Alanson Blake, a pioneer of Wood County, who in the spring of 1857 had driven into Rudolph with an ox team, accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and three daughters. He was then a middle-aged man, as his daughters soon afterwards began teaching school, and one of the sons served as a soldier in the Civil War. In this family and amid pioneer conditions, Byrde M. Vaughan spent his childhood. He attended district school, received some educational training from his mother, and later attended the Howe High School of Grand Rapids, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He then attended the University of Wisconsin, graduating as B. S. in the class of 1885. In 1888 he was graduated from the law class of Wisconsin University and at once opened a law office in the city of Grand Rapids with C. A. Copeland. At the end of a year the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Vaughan has practiced alone. He has made a good reputation as a lawyer and has also taken an active and useful part in city and county affairs. He served 14 years on the committee that revised the drainage laws of the state, and is often called the "father of the Wisconsin drainage law." He was superintendent of schools in his city for six years and a member of the school board for seven years; served on the county board four years; has been court commissioner 32 years, or almost from the time when he first began the practice of his profession, and served as city attorney for five terms of one year each. He is an acknowledged authority on drainage law and has a practice throughout the state in drainage matters. He is a member of three bar associations, those of Wood County, the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and the Wisconsin State Association. In religion he is a Unitarian. Mr. Vaughan was married July 23, 1893, to Mae Elizabeth Southard of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Catherine Ruth and Carlos Van Valkenberg, both residing at home. Mrs. Vaughan, who was a prominent educator before they were married, is a member of the Episcopal Church, also of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman's Club, and the State Historical Society, to which she is a literary contributor.

Alanson Blake, one of the early immigrants to Wood County, was born in 1813, probably in Essex County, New York. He was of Welsh-Irish parentage and his parents moved to New York from Vermont. At 19 years of age he was married to Elizabeth Shepherd, who was born in New York City in 1811 of English parents. They lived in Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y., until 1855, and their children were all born there. In 1854 they moved to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and in the early spring of 1857 to what is now Rudolph, Wood County, this state. There they settled on the northwest quarter of Section 12 of that township, where they lived until 1888, clearing a farm from the dense hardwood and pine forest. There was but one other farmer in that town when they came. Their nearest neighbor was then four miles away, and the nearest store was at Plover, Portage County. There was no passable road out from their farm in summer, and mail and much of their groceries were "packed in" on the men's backs. Until 1871 there was no railroad nearer than New Lisbon. Public school and church services came the second year. Mr. Blake was for 27 years a member of the school board of his school district, for 14 assessor of his town, and for several years its chairman. No one in need of aid, whether friend or stranger, was ever turned away from his home empty-handed. He was a great friend of the Indians, and in the so-called "Indian scare" of 1862, in which the Indians were in fact as much scared as the whites, he acted as a go-between to prevent trouble and quiet the excitement. He was a little man but entirely without fear. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church in New York but aided all churches here. He died at the age of 78 years, and his wife at the age of 88 years, in the city of Grand Rapids.

Edgar George Doudna, superintendent of the Wisconsin Rapids city schools and one of the foremost educational leaders in the state, was born in the village of Viola, Wis., Sept. 21, 1878, son of William F. and Mary (Brewer) Doudna. In 1879 his parents moved from Viola to Richland Center, Wis., and, after a short residence in the village, to a farm in the same locality. Finishing the country schools there, Edgar Doudna began his career as an educator at the age of 16. He taught in the district schools of Richland County for three years, and then attended the state normal school at Platteville, graduating in June of 1900. He then became principal of a small high school at Boaz, Wis., and after one year there went to the high school at Dodgeville as teacher of science and mathematics. After four years there, he became principal of the high school at Watertown, and the following year was superintendent of the high school at Richland Center, where he remained until 1916. He attended summer school at the University of Wisconsin during the summers, and in 1914 graduated from the Letters and Science course of that institution. In 1916 he left Richland Center to become director of the high school teachers' course in the Eau Claire State Normal School, which opened that year. There he spent two years, at the end of that time coming to Wisconsin Rapids as superintendent of city schools, in which capacity he has succeeded in making the school system of Wisconsin Rapids a credit to the state as well as to the city. Mr. Doudna is president of the City Superintendents Association of Wisconsin, vice president of the State Teachers Association, member of the National Council of Teachers of English, and member of the Landmark Committee of the State Historical Society. He is the author of "Our Wisconsin," a school history of the state used as a textbook in all the schools of Wisconsin, and has written a number of articles for educational magazines on the subject of high school and grade English study. In 1918-21 he was a member of a state committee formed to devise a standard course in high school English which should be simple, practical, and definite. The course so evolved has been adopted in this state, in Illinois, and in New Jersey, and is now being worked over to include all of the English work in high school and grades. Mr. Doudna was married Dec. 21, 1903, to Miss Caroline Parnell, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was born at Platteville, Aug. 3, 1880, daughter of John and Mary (Chapman) Parnell. Mr. and Mrs. Doudna are the parents of two children, William, born Feb. 21, 1905, who is attending Stevens Point Normal, and Dorothy, born Jan. 28, 1916, now at home. Mr. Doudna and family are affiliated with the First Congregational Church of Wisconsin Rapids.

He is a member of the Masonic and Elk lodges, and of the Rotary Club, of which organization he is president. During the war he was very active in the interests of the nation, and spoke throughout the state as one of the "four-minute-men" promoting the Liberty Loan campaigns. Democratic by nature, in his educational work his chief aim, aside from the application of high standards of efficiency is to humanize the school system, and in this he has so far succeeded as to excite admiration on the part of the highest educational authorities in the state. Founded thus upon democratic principles, his leadership is of the highest type.

Louis Amundson, a leading contractor of Wisconsin Rapids, and for eight years a County Highway Commissioner of Wood County, was born near Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau County, Wis., April 25, 1868, son of Andrew and Carrie (Gchylstad) Amundson. The parents were born and married in Norway and came to the United States in the spring of 1866, proceeding west to Wisconsin and locating in Trempealeau County. There they were engaged in farming until 1876, in which year they moved to Merrillan, Wis., where for some time Andrew Amundson was employed in a lumber yard, and later he did logging; after that with the help of his wife conducted a boarding-house in Merrillan, Wis. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Amundson came to Wood County and made their home just across the county line east from City Point and close to the Jackson County line, where they were engaged in farming until Mr. Amundson's death Oct. 18, 1918. They had 12 children, of whom three are now living: Carrie, now Mrs. Peter Olson, residing near City Point; Louis, of Wisconsin Rapids, and Louise, wife of Stein O. Nelson, living near City Point. Louis Amundson received most of his schooling in Merrillan, but at the age of 15 laid aside his books and began industrial life as a lumberjack working in the woods in winter and on the drives in spring. On Sept. 10, 1889, he was united in marriage with Caroline Fremstad, and continued work as a lumberjack until the year after his marriage, when he went to Dexterville and was employed in the shipping yard of the Hiles Lumber Co. there. He also helped James Ryan in the erection of the big mill for the Hiles Company. In 1895 he left that company and went to Star Lake, Vilas County, where for one year he did ordinary labor in the sawmill. He then became a log scaler and for three and a half years operated an edger. On his return to Wood County in the spring of 1900, he bought 113 acres of wild land in Hiles Township, just east of City Point, built a house on it and started to develop a farm. But his plans were thwarted by an unexpected misfortune. His wife was taken sick and he had to give up his improvements and go to work again at Star Lake to earn enough money to be able to give his wife proper care. There he remained for a year and a half as setter, at the end of which time he returned to the farm to care personally for his wife, who had continued to decline, and he remained with her until her death on Nov. 12, 1903. She had borne him five children, Albert J., Lee C., Grace, Arthur J. and Ervin, of whom the three last mentioned are deceased. Albert J., who was born July 26, 1890, married Leona Le May, resides at City Point. Lee C., born July 15, 1892, married Grace Powers and resides at Shoshony, Wyoming, where he is agent for the C. & N. W. Railway Co. After his first wife's death Mr. Amundson continued to reside on the farm and reared his two surviving sons, the other three children having died young. On Sept. 8, 1909, he married Ethel Sullivan, of which union six children have been born, as follows: Victor L., Sept. 30, 1910; John N., Jan. 28, 1912; Wayne E., Dec. 22, 1913; Stella V., Feb. 1, 1916; Henrietta M., Oct. 10, 1918; and Louis E., March 1, 1922. Mr. Amundson's career as a public official began in 1905, when he was elected supervisor of Hiles Township, in which office he served two years. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the board and served as such for three years. Then in the fall of 1911 he was appointed by the Wisconsin Highway Commission as acting county highway commissioner, was subsequently three times reelected and served in that capacity until Jan. 1, 1920. While serving as highway commissioner he promoted the building of concrete roads, 17 miles of which were laid in the county during his term of commissioner; and he was also instrumental in promoting the one and a half million dollar bond issue to be used for the construction of concrete roads in Wood County. In Janu-

ary, 1920, Mr. Amundson organized the Grand Rapids Sand & Gravel Co., with Fred Bossert as president, Earl Bossert vice president, and himself as secretary, treasurer and manager. In August of the same year, owing to the failure of his health, he sold his interest in that concern to Fred Bossert and entered the employ of the state as bridge inspector, which position he held until December, 1920. Then in the following spring he established himself in Highway contracting business in which he is still engaged. He has established a good record both as business man and public official and is well and favorably known throughout Wood County.

Fred Bossert, a well known business man of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Hennepin County, Minn., May 15, 1869, son of Gottlieb and Margaret (Ebert) Bossert. The father was a native of Switzerland and the mother of Illinois. Both are now deceased. Fred Bossert acquired his early education in a log schoolhouse in Hennepin County, Minn., and later attended a business college at Anoka. He worked for his father until 1886 and after that for one year did contract grading on the railway near Duluth. The next two years of his life were spent as a buyer of live stock. At the end of that time he entered the employ of the J. E. Osborn Milling Co., of Minneapolis, and was with that concern for seven years. In 1895 Mr. Bossert came to Centralia, now a part of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and for one year had charge of the rye mill for the Jackson Milling Co. In 1896 he and his brother Adam G. entered into the broom manufacturing business, and continued in it subsequently until 1901. In the spring of the latter year he went into the cement business, adding coal as a side line in the following fall. This business was conducted under the firm name of the Bossert Bros.' Concrete & Coal Co. Having bought his brother's interests in 1911, Fred Bossert became sole owner, his brother going into business on his own account at Austin, Minn. In January, 1920, the subject of this sketch took his son, Earl C., as a partner, and the firm is now known as Bossert Coal Co. They are engaged in general contracting, cement work and paving, also dealing in coal and wood, their yards being located at 760 Seventh Avenue South. Mr. Bossert has taken an active and useful part in civic work and for eight years has served as alderman of the Fifth Ward. He is connected by membership with a number of fraternal societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America and Independent Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Congregational Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Bossert was married in Minneapolis, Sept. 12, 1889, to Mollie Ebert, daughter of Fred and Minnie (Sanderson) Ebert of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bossert have been the parents of 11 children, the two last born of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows: Emily, born Feb. 12, 1891, now Mrs. Harry Lubben; Myrtle, born Aug. 23, 1893, now Mrs. Arthur Ewin; Gertrude, born July 28, 1895, wife of Dan Karmitz of Minneapolis; Evelyn, born Aug. 11, 1897, who died Oct. 1, 1914; Earl C., born May 11, 1898; Margaret, born Sept. 5, 1904; Mildred, born July 29, 1906; Ruth, born June 16, 1908; and Donald, born July 14, 1912, who died Oct. 31, 1916. Earl C. Bossert was educated in the schools of Wisconsin Rapids and since beginning industrial life has worked for his father. In January, 1920, he was given an interest in the business and he now attends to all the clerical and office work. He was married at Stevens Point, Wis., June 14, 1921, to Fern Willet, daughter of Bradford and Ella (Smith) Willet of that place.

Andrew Law, an early settler in Wood County, long since passed away, was born in the northern part of Ireland and came to the United States when 16 years of age. He first resided in Mercer County, Penn., where for two or three years he taught school. After that he followed farm work for a short time. After his marriage to Eliza Ann Dunn he bought a small coal mine in Mercer County and also operated a sawmill and general store there. In 1852 he sold all his interests in Pennsylvania, and, in association with others, built four covered wagons, bought horses, and set out across the plains for California with the intention of making his fortune in the gold fields. On the arrival of the party at Warren, Ill., where Mr. Law had a brother, the latter persuaded him to remain there and assist him on a large contract he had taken from the Illinois Central Railway Co. to make a cut several miles long, which they completed after two year's hard labor, and which

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS M. LAW

is today known as "Law's Cut." Having by this time given up his idea of making the California trip, Andrew Law in 1854 bought a large tract of land in northern Illinois, and, after erecting a complete set of farm buildings on it, sold the property at a profit in the following year. In 1855 he went to Pepin, Wis., where he bought a hotel, and also operated a stage from Pepin through Dunnville, Durand and Menomonie to Hudson. He later bought a sawmill in Dunn County, which he and four of his sons operated until the timber in the vicinity was exhausted. In the meanwhile his wife and other son were operating the hotel. After giving up the mill they sold the hotel and returned to Illinois, where Mr. Law purchased another large farm which he and his family operated for a few years. After that Mr. Law engaged in horse buying for awhile and later owned a livery stable in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1867 he came with his family to Wood County, Wisconsin, driving from Dubuque and locating in Remington, where he and two of his sons found work on the railroad then being built between that place and Tomah. Later, accompanied by his family, he went to Dexterville and opened a boarding-house, there being several hundred men employed there by the Hiles Lumber Co. After operating it for three years he returned to Remington, where he bought the Clark Hotel of which he was proprietor at the time of his death in 1878. Mr. Law was a man of energy and foresight, keeping his eyes open for every opportunity for advancement, which he was quick to seize. He had no hesitation in quitting the place he was in if he saw a chance to do better somewhere else. In that respect California, Wisconsin or Illinois were all the same to him, but wherever he settled, even temporarily, he proved himself a good citizen and each of his successive places of residence was the better for his having lived in it. He spent but 11 years of his life in Wood County, but he left a son, Thomas M., who is now a respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids. Mrs. Andrew Law died in 1890. They had six children: Richard W., Wilson, James, Andrew J., Anna and Thomas M., all of whom are now deceased except the last mentioned.

Thomas M. Law was born in Georgetown, Mercer County, Penn., April 8, 1847, son of Andrew and Eliza Ann (Dunn) Law, whose history has been given under the head of Andrew Law. His education was not extensive, and was frequently interrupted by the removal of his parents from one place to another; but if he gained little from books he saw much of life, practical experience in which proving an excellent substitute for theoretical knowledge. Until 1877 he worked for or with his father, with whom he was thus associated until a year before the latter's death. In the spring of the year mentioned, 1877, he and his brother Richard, with several others, started in covered wagons for California, thus putting into execution a plan abandoned by his father after starting 25 years previously. The journey might have been made by rail in 1877, as the Pacific railroad had been completed eight years before, but the party wanted to make it in true pioneer style, like the "Forty-niners," and it was made accordingly under conditions not very different from those which obtained a quarter of a century before. They were annoyed by Indians many times, had to ford all rivers and creeks and having only the trail to follow, they frequently lost their way, and the trip altogether was a most eventful and exciting one. The party arrived in San Francisco in July, and within a short time afterwards Mr. Law had become a member of the police force of that city, in which position he served for a year. In 1879 he returned to Wood County, Wisconsin, and purchased his father's old hotel at Remington, which he moved to the site of the present village of Babcock, it being the first building in the village, and he and his family the first settlers there. The hotel, was conducted by Mr. Law until 1885. He then bought a tract of land of 40 acres near the village where he and his family have since made their home. As farmer, cranberry grower and proprietor of a livery and transfer stable he has been industrially active and made good financial progress. For many years he served also on the Remington town board. In 1898 Mr. Law went to Alaska. After arriving in Seattle he took boat from that place to Skagway, and then packed two years' provisions to Dawson or Klondike City, where he remained two years. On his return home he brought back many gold nuggets. He was in the St. Michael Hospital

for many weeks, having had the misfortune to be thrown from his boat while going over the rapids, owing to the breaking of one of his oars. Mr. Law was married at Georgetown, Wis., Jan. 1, 1871, to Louise Guerin, who was born at Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1847, daughter of Francois and Elaine (Molaire) Guerin. Her father, a native of Nantes, France, fought under Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo. He came to the United States when 20 years of age, first settling in St. Louis where he married Elaine Molaire, who was a native of that city, and afterwards in Dubuque, Iowa, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They had nine children, but two of whom are now living, namely: Estella A., now Mrs. William J. Shea of Wisconsin Rapids, and Louise, wife of Thomas M. Law. Mr. and Mrs. Law have had four children: Oscar F., now of Madison, Wis.; Estella H., who married E. J. Erickson and lives in California; Warren G., of Minneapolis; and Guy, who is deceased. They have also an adopted daughter, Edith E., who is the wife of George Oehrleine of Babcock, Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Law spent the winter of 1921-22 in Wisconsin Rapids but expect to return to their home in Babcock, where they have a wide circle of friends.

Rev. Francis C. Ciszewski, pastor of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Wisconsin Rapids, was born in that part of Poland which for many years belonged to Germany, on Dec. 3, 1883, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Zwicke) Ciszewski. The parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1889, settling in Milwaukee, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch in his boyhood attended the graded schools in Milwaukee, later took a classical course in Marquette University, and studied theology in St. Francis Seminary. He was ordained to the Catholic priesthood June 16, 1909. His first charge was at Sacred Heart, Cassel Township, Marathon County, Wis., and from there he went to St. Mary's Congregation at Stanley, Wis. In 1912 Father Ciszewski came to Grand Rapids and took charge of St. Lawrence congregation, of which he still remains the pastor. The church is located on the corner of Tenth and Freemont Streets.

Joseph A. Cohen, president of the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Russia, Feb. 12, 1869. When quite young he went to Austria, where he acquired his education. In 1888 with his two brothers, Max and Nate, he came to the United States, proceeding westward to Milwaukee, where Joseph was employed for two years in a store. In 1890 he engaged in a general mercantile business at Neenah, Wis., his brothers being associated with him. At the end of that time they came to Wisconsin Rapids and here engaged in the same business on the south side of the river, which they successfully conducted until July, 1918. In 1912 Joseph A. Cohen organized the Citizens National Bank of Grand Rapids, as this city was then named, with 160 stockholders, and the bank opened its doors for business April 1, 1913. Mr. Cohen has been president of the institution since its organization and has had much to do with its success. He is also a stockholder in several of the leading business enterprises in the city, and for years has been a leading spirit in community affairs. He helped to organize the Chamber of Commerce and has served on its board of directors. During the war he proved himself a patriotic American, doing good work as chairman of the Liberty board and Red Cross drives, which always "went over the top." In 1912 Mr. Cohen was elected mayor of Grand Rapids and served in that office for two terms, or four years, giving the city a good administration. His career shows that energy and self-reliance, accompanied by integrity, command respect and lead to fortune and honor. Mr. Cohen is a member of several fraternal societies, including the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles Nobles, who has a fine reputation throughout Wood County as an artistic carpenter, and has executed many important contracts, was born in Waushara County, Wis., Dec. 11, 1856, son of William and Maria (Stockwell) Nobles. The parents were natives of New York; William after coming west first followed engineering in Waushara County and later farming in Adams County, which occupation he followed until his death. Charles Nobles was educated in the district school and subsequently until 1889 was engaged in common labor. He then took up carpenter work in which he has since continued. Mr. Nobles came to Grand

Rapids in the early eighties. Since entering into his present line of business he has erected a large number of dwelling houses in this city and has the reputation of being one of the best interior carpenters in Wood County. He was married in Grand Rapids, March 1, 1885, to Helen Hurley, daughter of Timothy W. and Elizabeth (Byrnes) Hurley. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children: William T., May, Charles, Sybil, Marguerite, Philip and Thomas. William T., born April 16, 1886, was graduated in 1911 from the law school at Valparaiso, Ind. He served as clerk of Wood County in 1914-15, and at present is in the employ of the Wood County Telephone Co. May, who was born May 24, 1890, died April 24, 1893; Charles, born June 22, 1894, is now foreman for the Lake Arthur Dredge Co. at Lake Charles, La.; Sybil, born Jan. 14, 1897, is in the employ of the Johnson & Hill Co., of Wisconsin Rapids. Marguerite, born June 13, 1899, is a stenographer for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.; Philip, born Oct. 15, 1901, is attending the Lincoln High School, as also is Thomas, born Nov. 7, 1903.

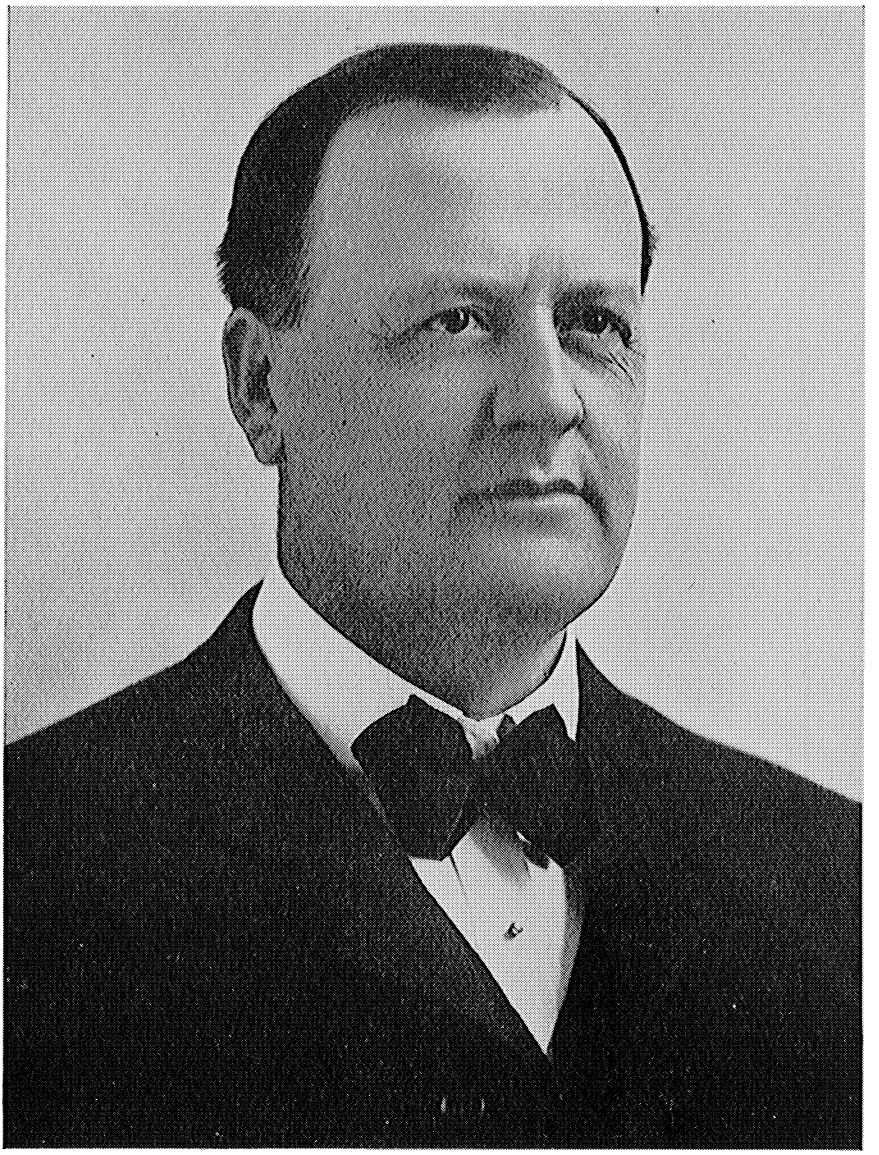
Timothy W. Hurley, father of Mrs. Charles Nobles, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1821, son of Timothy and Mary (Staunton) Hurley. The parents emigrated to Canada, settling in Prescott, Ont., where they spent the rest of their lives, the mother living to be 94 years of age. Timothy W. Hurley did not wait for his parents to come to this country, but in 1834, when in his thirteenth year, ran away from home and took ship to New Orleans, where he had an uncle living. After arriving there he worked some time for his uncle, and then came north up the river as far as Galena, Ill. In 1846 he came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, but remained here but a short time, soon going to Chippewa. In 1848 he returned to Grand Rapids, and from that time until his death on June 20, 1889, was a resident here or in this vicinity. His early manhood was spent in the lumber business, and in 1855 he formed a partnership with Hugh Byrnes, and together they bought a sawmill in South Centralia, which they operated under the firm name of Hurley & Byrnes until 1870, at which time they sold the mill to Mr. John Rablin. At that time the white population here was limited but there were numerous Indians. Hurley & Byrnes erected a boarding-house for their employees, and, there being a store or two in the vicinity of their mill, they named the place Hurleyville. Mr. Hurley operated the boarding-house for a short time after he sold the mill. In 1874 he bought a farm in Saratoga Township, which he subsequently improved and where he spent the rest of his life. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hurley was first married to Mary McGrain, who died in 1849, leaving two children: James, now living in Wisconsin Rapids, and Julia, who is deceased. In 1852 Mr. Hurley married Elizabeth Byrnes, at Mineral Point, Wis. She was born May 17, 1819, and died May 17, 1906. Of this second marriage there were six children, of whom but two are now living: Mary, wife of John McLaughlin of Wisconsin Rapids; and Helen, wife of Charles Nobles of this city. Those deceased are Hugh, Elizabeth, Ruth and Celina.

John Collier, who was a resident of Centralia for 44 years and who died May 6, 1900, well known and respected throughout this part of the county, was born in County Meath, Ireland, June 24, 1836, son of William and Mary (Mohan) Collier. After attending school in his native land, he came while still young to the United States and resided for a short time with an uncle in Pennsylvania. Then he came west to Wisconsin, locating first in Rock County and in 1856 coming to Wood County and settling in what is now Port Edwards, where he found work in the sawmills operated by Edwards & Co. He first worked as a teamster and later in the woods in the winter and took fleets of lumber south in the spring. Mr. Collier stayed with the concern after its style was changed to Edwards & Clinton and was stationed on Mill Creek to guard the logs as they were rafted down the creek to the sawmills. In 1895 Mr. Collier opened a stone quarry near the city, which he subsequently operated until his death. He continued his residence in Centralia, going to and from his work daily. Before the coming of the railroad he used to haul freight from New Lisbon to Centralia. In religion he was a Catholic. Mr. Collier was married in Centralia, Nov. 20, 1861, to Mary Hurley, who was born in Baldwinsville, Ill., Sept. 6, 1840, daughter of Dr. Patrick and Amanda (Johnson)

Hurley. Nine children were born of this marriage, namely: Emma, who married Patrick Love, of Coleman, Wis., and died May 27, 1922; Julia A., who is caring for her mother; Annie, deceased; Celia, now Mrs. M. J. Slattery of Wausau, Wis.; Nellie, deceased; Francis E., a conductor on the Green Bay Railway, residing in Wisconsin Rapids; William, a conductor on the C. M. & St. Paul Railway, residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Arthur, deceased; and Edna, now Mrs. G. J. Kelly of Milwaukee, Wis.

Patrick Hurley, M. D., who was the first physician to practice in Centralia, and who was in his day well known and highly esteemed, was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1808, son of Timothy and Mary (Swanton) Hurley. His parents with their family emigrated to America in 1825, settling near Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where they were engaged in farming until the father's death. Patrick Hurley attended school in his native land and also after he came to America. He had studied medicine from his youth and seemed particularly adapted for that profession, of which he remained a close student to the end of his life. On leaving Canada he first located in New York, and from there in 1837 went to Joliet, Ill. In 1839 he moved to Edgar, Ill., where he remained until 1854. He then returned to Joliet and practiced as a physician there for two years more. In 1856 he came to Wood County, Wis., locating in Centralia, where he continued in practice until a few years before his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1897. He became widely known and popular and was called on to serve the city and county in various public offices, which he did with ability. Dr. Hurley was married Feb. 29, 1832, to Amanda Johnson, who died a number of years before him, in September, 1880. They had three children: Alfred L., who died in infancy; Alfred L. (second), who is also deceased; and Mary, who is the widow of John Collier and resides in Wisconsin Rapids.

Frank Waldo Calkins, of Wisconsin Rapids, incumbent of the important office of district attorney, was born on a farm near Stockton, Portage County, Wis., Nov. 3, 1884, son of Hanford J. and Cora (Franklin) Calkins, who now reside at Stevens Point. Until he was 12 years old he lived with his parents in Portage County, attending district school. Then he removed with them to Stevens Point, where he entered the high school, from which he was graduated in 1902. In 1904 he was graduated from the State Normal School and became a student in the University of Wisconsin, where he took one year's work in letters and science. He then took up the study of law, and, being admitted to the bar in 1908, opened a law office at Stevens Point. In 1909 he came to Wisconsin Rapids, where he formed a law partnership with W. E. Wheelan, now deceased. This lasted until Jan. 1, 1915, when Mr. Calkins resumed practice alone. In September, 1915, he became a partner with Geo. P. Hambrecht. Three years later, in the fall of 1918, Mr. Calkins was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket, and after the expiration of his term was re-elected, his administration of the office having proved highly satisfactory to the people of the district. For a number of years he has taken a prominent part in local affairs and thrown the weight of his voice and influence on the side of patriotism and the moral and material advancement of the community. He served two terms as city attorney, and was alderman from the Third Ward, and was United States court commissioner during the recent war. During the period of the war he was also the government appeal agent for this district, and through his services as a public speaker rendered the government material assistance in the raising of war loans and the advancement of other patriotic work, a record that calls for no eulogy, as it speaks for itself. For the last three or four years Mr. Calkins has been secretary of the Republican County Committee, in his choice of party following the example of his father. He is a member of four bar associations, those respectively representing Wood County, the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the State, and the Nation. As a Free Mason he belongs to the Blue Lodge Chapter, and Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Elks, of which lodge he was secretary two years, and to the Mystic Workers. He is religiously affiliated with the Methodist Church, and for five or six years has been superintendent of its Sunday school. Mr. Calkins was married June 21, 1911, to Vida



ALBERT L. FONTAINE

M. Riley, of Wisconsin Rapids, daughter of Timothy and Lilly Riley, her parents being old settlers of this county.

Albert L. Fontaine.—The most potent influence in the development of modern civilization is that of the press. Before the invention of printing the destinies of nations were moulded in accordance with the ambitions, usually selfish, of kings and potentates, few of whom in declaring war, making peace, or constructing great public works, consulted the wishes or interests of their subjects, whose part it was to fight when ordered or to bear the expense in the form of heavy taxes. Had there been such a thing as a free press in ancient Egypt, the pyramids, those giant monuments of kingly vanity, which after thousands of years, still tower majestic in the Nile valley to excite the wonder of tourists, had never been erected, representing as they do a waste of human life and toil, as well as treasure, that stagger the imagination; and the same may be said of most of the wars undertaken for conquest, religious persecution, or with some other unworthy object. Yet mankind is so given to admiration of the spectacular that great conquerors like Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon, occupy the stage of history almost to the exclusion of those less noticeable factors in life's drama whose presence and work have made more truly for the advancement of humanity. When Elijah fled to the desert to escape the vengeance of Jezèbel the Lord spoke to him, not in the fire or the whirlwind, but in the still small voice. So the pen has become mightier than the sword, and the wise and thoughtful know today that Guttenberg was a mightier man than Alexander, and the change he wrought in the world by the invention of the printing-press has proved more enduring and beneficent. Newspapers, books and magazines are the swords of knowledge opposed to ignorance, and of these, perhaps, the newspaper is the most constant and frequent in its exercise of power, as it is an educational factor in the daily life of almost every adult individual, presenting, as it does, to each a photograph of passing events, almost everyone of which affects him personally, directly or indirectly, in greater or smaller measure. Among those who have wielded this potent weapon to good effect in Wood County is the subject of this sketch, Albert L. Fontaine, for many years proprietor and editor of the Wood County Reporter. Mr. Fontaine was born in Centralia, now a part of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Aug. 9, 1859, son of Henry Lewis and Ernestine (Melber) Fontaine. The father was a native of Lausànne, Switzerland, and the mother of Wurtemburg, Germany. They were married in Germany and came to the United States in 1850. After spending two years at Highland, Ill., they removed to Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, of which place they were among the early settlers and hence pioneers. Henry L. Fontaine was an architect by profession, but the primitive comminuty affording him no scope for the exercise of his talents, he turned his attention to mercantile business and opened a store, which he conducted until the breaking out of the Civil War. His strong patriotism and devotion to the cause of the Union then led him to enlist for service in the armies of the North, and he became a member of Company G, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which company was known as "the Evergreens." He was destined never to return, as, while on the march to the sea with Sherman's army, he died from the effects of malaria and other sickness contracted through the exposures and hardships of army life. Though he perished neither by sword nor bullet, he was none the less a hero who gave his life for his country. His wife survived him more than 40 years, dying at Minneapolis, Jan. 6, 1911, at the age of 78. They were the parents of six children: Sophie, wife of W. E. Coates, of Chicago; Ernest L., of Los Angeles, Calif.; Paul, of Minneapolis; Marie, wife of N. Higbee, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert L., of Wisconsin Rapids; and Angele, who married C. C. Herbst, of Minneapolis, and is now deceased. Albert L. Fontaine, after acquiring his elementary education, became a pupil in the Grand Rapids High School, from which he was graduated. Then for two years he attended the State University at Madison, Wis. In April, 1880, he and his brother Paul purchased the Wood County Reporter from H. B. Philleo & Son, and until April, 1886, continued the publication of that paper under the firm name of Fontaine Bros. Albert L. Fontaine then purchased his brother's interest and has since been sole proprietor

of the newspaper. As such he has endeavored to present to his readers an accurate account of passing events, local, national and world-wide, and also to make the paper a power for the moral and material betterment of the community, and the Reporter is today a bright and interesting weekly journal, with a large and increasing circulation. For 11 years it was published also as a daily, but the right of daily issue was sold June 1, 1917, to the Wisconsin Valley Leader. Mr. Fontaine's policy as an editor has been never to publish anything not suitable for all ages to read, to avoid all scandal in so far as it could be avoided in the presentation of the news, and to keep the paper up to a high moral standard. In politics he is Republican. In the line of his profession he was a delegate to the National Editorial Association held in San Francisco in 1891, and to the meeting of the same Association at Asbury Park, N. J., in 1893. As to party and civic activity, he has been for years prominent among the Republican leaders in this part of the state, and as such has been a delegate to several Republican state conventions. He served five years as city clerk, four years on the school board, and was for two terms a member of the county board. He served two terms as postmaster—in all ten years—under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. One of the organizers of the telephone company, he has served as a director, and is now one of its stockholders. He is also an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and has been one of its officers. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, his wife belonging to the Eastern Star lodge, and both are members of and active workers in the Congregational Church. Mr. Fontaine was married May 29, 1895, to Lillian Rintelman, who was born at Mukwonago, Waukesha County, Wis., Sept. 23, 1870, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Pape) Rintelman. Her parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, the father born in 1836 and the mother in 1837. The former came to the United States in 1846, and the latter in 1850, and they were married in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine are the parents of two children: Ruth, wife of Dean C. Babcock, of Clintonville, Wis., and Janet Marjorie, who is attending first ward public school. He was selected postmaster for the city of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., by his party, Feb. 27, 1922, and took charge of his office on March 1, 1922, and is now serving in that capacity as well as publishing the Wood County Reporter.

Samuel W. Howard, a well known merchant of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1882, son of Edward L. and Fannie M. (Williams) Howard. The parents were born and married in Ohio. After settling in Chicago Edward L. Howard was silk and velvet buyer for the large and well known house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., an important position that he held for 38 years. He then went to La Porte, Ind., where he established a dry goods business which he conducted for four years. After that and until 1914 he was engaged in the same business in Janesville, Wis. He then came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and became interested in the variety store which had been purchased that spring by his son Samuel, and he remained a resident here until his death on May 10, 1920. His wife now resides in Kansas City with her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Meissner. They had three children: Samuel W., subject of this sketch; Priscilla E., now Mrs. W. W. Ransom of Trinidad, Colo.; and Annah D., wife of C. F. Meissner above referred to. Samuel W. Howard attended school in Chicago and was subsequently graduated from the Evanston Township High School (Evanston, Ill.), in 1900. He was then a salesman for one year for the Cable Piano Co. of Chicago. Desiring to improve his education he entered the Northwestern University, where he was a student for a year and a half. His next business enterprise was with the Chicago Varnish Co., as assistant to the secretary, a position that he held for four years. At the end of that time he became associated with his father in the latter's store at La Porte, Ind., and was with him there until he sold out. He then went to Great Falls, Mont., where he spent a year in the employ of the Thisted Suit & Cloak Co. From that place he went to Mesa, Ariz., taking a position with the Toggeries Co., Inc. His next experience was with the dry goods firm of F. A. Cram at Hood River, Ore. After these wanderings, Mr. Howard came in May, 1914, to Grand Rapids, Wis., and purchased the Charles Curtis variety store on Second Street South, which he

JOSEPH O. BISSIG AND FAMILY

has since conducted. He has taken his place among the prominent merchants of the city, and has been active in civic work and a "booster" for local interests. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Masonic Blue Lodge and the lodge of Elks, of which last mentioned he is now serving as secretary. Mr. Howard was married in New York City, Feb. 20, 1906, to Mabel F. MacMillan, who was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Charles and Matilda MacMillan. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have three children, who were born as follows: Francis M., Oct. 10, 1908; Edward M., Jan. 8, 1913; and Patricia M., May 2, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are connected religiously with the Christian Science Church.

Joseph O. Bissig, a well known and respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, and a pioneer of the cranberry industry in Wood County, was born at Attinghausen, Canton Uri, Switzerland, Aug. 21, 1870, son of Jost S. and Mary Bissig, the father being a farmer by occupation. The mother, Mrs. Mary Bissig, died in 1874, and Jost S. Bissig subsequently married again, the given name of his second wife being Margaret. She died at the birth of her only child, Jost, in 1881. In June, 1883, Jost S. Bissig joined a party of Swiss, three in all, who were emigrating to the United States, and who settled in Wood County, Wisconsin, at or near the locality since known as Altdorf, a post office being established there and named after their native place in Switzerland. For about a year after his arrival here Jost S. Bissig worked in the woods for the Sherry & Cameron Lumber Co. In the spring of the following year he sent money to Switzerland to pay the expenses of his children to this country and they arrived at Altdorf, Wood County, in March, after a voyage of 21 days on the ocean. There were four sons and two daughters, namely: Frank, who died in California in 1889; Andrew, now the partner of his brother Joseph, but who resides in Chicago, being a salesman, or selling agent, for the American Cranberry Exchange, the New Jersey Cranberry Co., and the New England Cranberry Co.; Joseph O., the subject of this sketch; Agatha, now the wife of Thomas Cummings and residing in Tacoma, Wash.; Barbara, now Mrs. Bert Furrer, residing in Chehalis, Wash.; and Jost, who died at the age of nine years, in 1889. After quitting Sherry & Cameron the father bought some land which he subsequently cleared with the help of his sons. He did but little farming, being engaged mostly in clearing land for others on contract. He resided at Altdorf until his death, Oct. 21, 1899. Joseph O. Bissig before coming to this country attended school for four years at Altinghausen, Canton Uri, Switzerland, and subsequently for three terms at Altdorf, Canton Uri, Switzerland. He began industrial life as his father's assistant, helping him to clear land, and later worked in the Roenius Stave Factory at Hansen. In 1884, being then a boy of 14, he acquired his first practical knowledge of the cranberry industry, being engaged that season as a picker, and in the following season he became an employee of the well-known cranberry grower, Arthur E. Bennett, with whom he was associated in a similar capacity for five or six years subsequently. In 1891, with his brother Andrew as partner, he bought of A. C. Bennet & Son a tract of marshland in Remington Township, consisting of 23 "forties," or 920 acres, and in the following spring they began active work as cranberry raisers on their own account. At that time no part of the marsh was under cultivation, but wild cranberries were growing on it; there were, in fact, no cultivated marshes in Remington Township; the cranberry lands were there and the berries grew wild, and all that was necessary was to gather them. The business was not then a very profitable one, the redeeming feature being that it did not take much of the owner's time. If there was a large crop the owner of the marsh reaped a rich harvest and made some money, and if the crop was a failure he was not out a great deal. However, the cultivation of cranberries had begun to attract some attention, and in 1893-94 the Bissig Bros. scalped a piece of land by hand and planted some vines, digging some ditches also to supply the new vines. In 1894 the marsh burned over and destroyed all the vines, but instead of being discouraged the owners went to work again and continued their work of scalping and planting vines during 1895-96, and in the fall of the latter year the marsh yielded ten barrels of berries—not much of a cranberry crop, but giving some encouragement for the future. From 1897 up to the present

time, however, the crops have been all that could have been expected, considering the amount of land under cultivation. Their business has now grown to large proportions, Joseph O. Bissig being the active manager. On some five or six occasions since they first started, they have purchased other land until now they own 1,500 acres, 600 of which are in Remington Township, Wood County, and 900 in City Point Township, Jackson County. At the present time they have 40 acres in cranberries, all in Remington Township, most of the remaining land being used for reservoir and outlet purposes. They have produced as high as 2,100 barrels in a season and find ready markets for all their products, disposing of it mostly in the West. Their place is well provided with all the necessary buildings, including a spacious warehouse, and shanties for the pickers, of whom they hire from 50 to 75 in a season, according to the size of the crop. The berries grown on the Bissig marsh are the Favorites, Daisy, and Badger brands. Mr. Bissig's experience in the cranberry industry covers a period of 38 years, during which time he has never missed a season, as in the early years he was employed every year in one capacity or another, if but for a few days, though usually for several weeks, and since he began for himself he has devoted his chief attention to this important industry, in which he has made a fine record. In connection with it, however, he is interested in the gathering of spagnum moss, which is widely used by florists and nursery men for covering plants and wrapping about roots, and also as a packing material by upholsterers. This moss grows freely on some parts of his land, and he has granted a contract for gathering it, covering 160 acres, to the A. L. Randall Co. of Chicago, for whom he acts as manager. The moss is raked and pulled from its marshy bed, spread out to dry on what is known as the drying-bed, then stored in sheds, and subsequently pressed and baled, when it is ready for shipment, the process being interesting and picturesque. The usual size of the bales is 48 by 16 by 14 inches, and they are wrapped mostly in burlap. From 10,000 to 15,000 bales are gathered on the Bissig Bros.' land each season, the market price at the present time being about 75 cents a bale, though if formerly brought as high as $1.50. Mr. Bissig's activities in the cranberry and moss industries have made him a well to do man and he owns and occupies a fine residence on Oak Street, on the East Side, Wisconsin Rapids. He was married March 11, 1896, to Annie Mary Reinert, who was born in Stetlin, Germany, daughter of Amandus and Mary (Erdman) Reinert. Her parents came to Wisconsin Rapids (then known as Grand Rapids) 30 years ago, the father entering the employ of the Oberbeck Furniture Co., for which concern he worked for a number of years, but is now retired. His wife died two years ago, in 1920. Of the children in the Reinert family, Annie Mary, now Mrs. Bissig, was the first born. The others are: Emil, of Wisconsin Rapids; Bertha, wife of Frank Hagendorfer, of Racine, Wis.; Olga, now Mrs. Walter Blish of Racine, Wis.; and Amandus, who lives in Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Bissig are the parents of four children: Alma, born Dec. 4, 1896; Elsie, born June 14, 1898; Olga, born May 28, 1900; and Evelyn, born June 27, 1906. Alma, who was a reserve nurse during war time in the Riverview Hospital, this city, married Erwin Gleue, who is the active manager of the Gleue Bros.' shoe store in Madison. Elsie is the wife of Hugh Edward Alford, who is in the Federal post office department at Washington, D. C., and she herself was also in government service during the recent war. She has one son, Earl Vernon. Olga is now bookkeeper in the Wood County Bank, Wisconsin Rapids. Evelyn is attending high school. Mr. Bissig's fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and Travelers' Protective Association. He was reared a Catholic and his wife a Lutheran. He may well be called a self-made man, and though he has always been too busy to mix actively in politics he has always shown himself ready to help promote any practical enterprise for the benefit of his city and county.

James D. Gibson, a soldier of the Civil War, and a few years ago chief of police of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 23, 1848, son of William J. and Martha Gibson. The parents were natives of Ireland who came to America in 1859 and settled on a farm north of Ripon, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. James D. Gibson attended school both in Ireland and in Wisconsin.

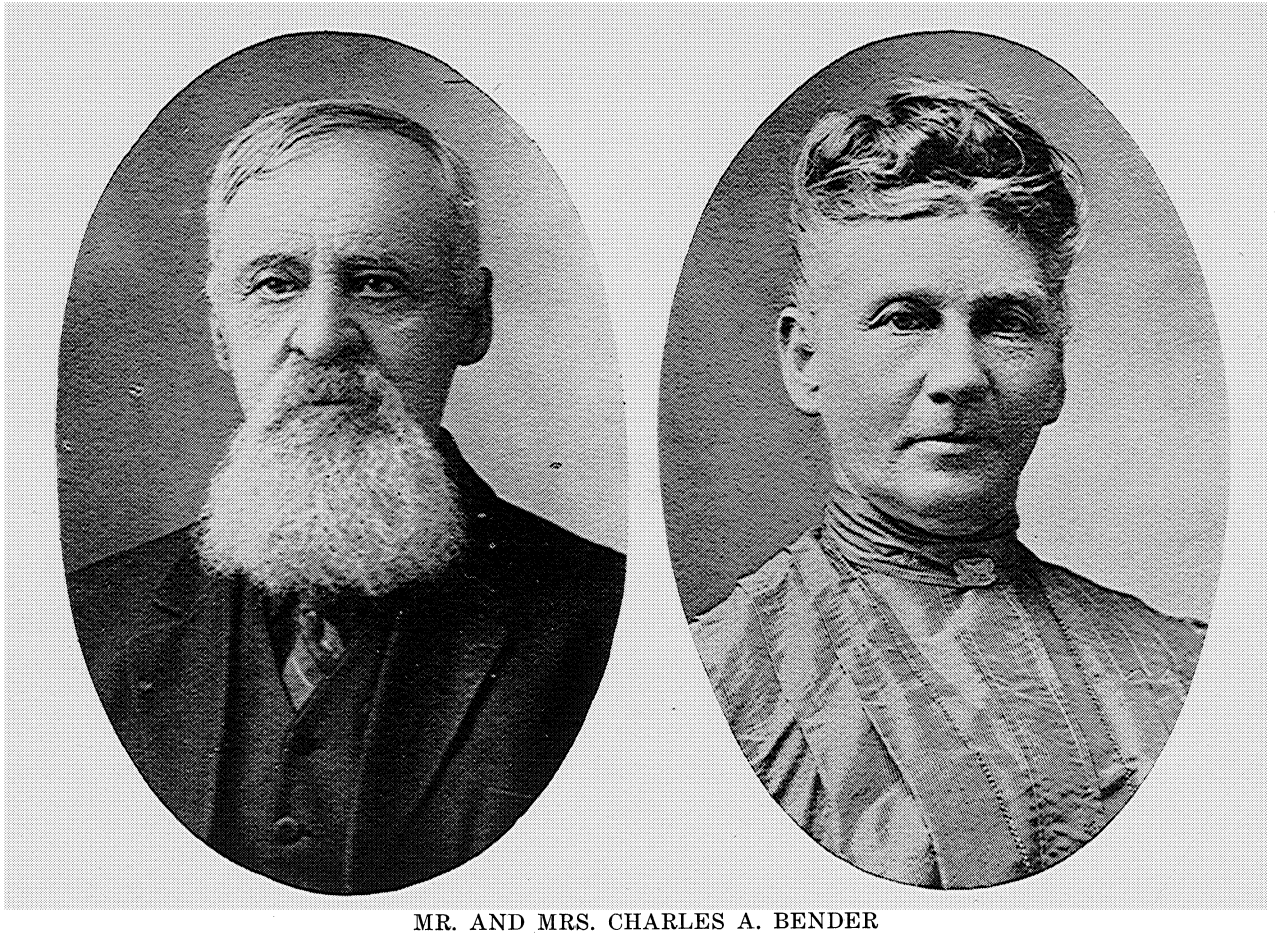
He worked for his father until he was 14 years of age and for several years subsequently did farm labor for others. On Jan. 1, 1865, before he had reached his eighteenth birthday, he enlisted, at Ripon, Wis., in Company I, 47th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Nashville, Tenn., being employed in guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga Rivers. After a few months he was taken sick, and was discharged from the service in August, 1865. He then returned home to Ripon and engaged in farm labor. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Gibson went to Amro, Wis., but after a short stay there came to Wood County, where for 16 years he worked as a teamster in the logging and lumbering industry for Gerard, Drake, Webster and Wilson, his location being on the site of the present village of Vesper. In 1874 he took a team and walked with it from Vesper to Amro, where he got a wagon, which he loaded with what household goods he had, and his family, and brought them to Vesper. In 1887 and 1888 he and his wife cooked in logging camps in Hansen Township and in 1888 and 1889 Mr. Gibson was superintendent of Wood County poor farm. Then in 1890 he went back to Vesper and for a short time operated a boarding house there. Later he bought 80 acres of land there, some of which he cleared. In 1894 he sold it all and moved to Centralia, now included in Wisconsin Rapids, and for two years held the office of street commissioner, a fact which shows that by that time he had become well known and had won the confidence of his fellow citizens. On May 1, 1896, he was appointed city marshal, and in 1900 was appointed chief of police, in which office he served until 1917. Since then he has been retired and now lives with his son, Charles E. Mr. Gibson was married March 5, 1866, to Katherine Radebusch, of Ohio, who died Oct. 23, 1917, after a married life of more than half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson had one son, Charles E., already mentioned, who is connected with the Rood Construction Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. Charles E. Gibson married Rose Zager, on Dec. 24, 1893, and he and his wife have five children, namely: Cassie, now Mrs. Thomsa Damphier; George, of Hartford, Wis.; Harry, of Milwaukee, Wis.; James, Jr. and Marjorie, both of Wisconsin Rapids. Both George and Harry served in the World War in the 107th Ammunition Train, Co. B, 32d Division.

Euzeb La Vigne, a notable pioneer of Wood County, who was a member of the first board of county commissioners, was the second sheriff of the county, and, some 60 or 70 years ago the leading merchant in Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, and who passed from this life in Rudolph, on Friday morning, Sept. 15, 1899, was a native of Canada, born at Gentilly, 30 miles from Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on July 4, 1817. One of a family of 19 children, he received but a limited school education and was early obliged to assume the task of self support. In 1835, as a youth of 18, he went to Boston, Mass., and for two years was in the employ of lumber firms in that city or the vicinity. Then, turning his back on the East, he traveled westward to St. Louis, which place had grown to be a large and busy trading mart, the gateway to the little known territories of the far West, and the largest town on the great river above New Orleans, the very atmosphere of which was one of romance and adventure. There doubtless he met many men of his own race, hunters, trappers and scouts from the plains, or busy and prosperous merchants, but of his own doings we have no record. After remaining there six years, he gathered up his few belongings and made a new trek, this time to the north. He had heard of the vast forests of central and northern Wisconsin, probably from French lumbermen who came down the river as pilots in charge of the giant rafts of logs to be marketed at St. Louis, and it may be that the call of the pine forests, reminding him of his native Quebec, was one that he could not resist. Late one night in the spring of 1843, having walked many miles that day, he applied for lodging at one of the few log cabins in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. Thus he entered upon his career in this region, upon the annals of which his name is written large and in fair characters. His first work here was as cook in a lumber camp, and in one capacity or another he was for some years identified with the lumber industry. But his ambitious nature would not permit him to remain long as a mere wage laborer, and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient

capital he embarked in the mercantile business as a store keeper in Grand Rapids. In this line of endeavor he was so successful that in the fifties and sixties he was the leading merchant here, having outdistanced all competitors. The work was one that required energy, watchfulness and good judgment, for he was obliged to haul his goods from Galena, Ill., 245 miles away, which point was then the end of the railroad connecting Wisconsin with the East, the source of supplies. His store was located just north of the old First National Bank, recently dismantled, the second story of the building being used, as all "old timers" will remember, as a church, dance house, opera house and public hall, it being then the only public hall in the town. His business as store keeper brought Mr. La Vigne into contact with all classes of people, and his strict honesty and genial personality soon established for him a popularity that extended over all parts of the county. It was natural that such a man should be chosen for public office. He was a member of the first county board, when it was composed of only two supervisors, and in April, 1861, he was elected to the office of sheriff to succeed Ben Buck, who was the first sheriff of the county. He served a second term in 1865-66, and a third term from January, 1873, to June, 1875, when J. D. Miller was county judge. He was also postmaster of Grand Rapids for one term, and held other offices of trust. In addition to his mercantile business, he at one time conducted a ferry across the Wisconsin River before the bridge was built. His politics were those of the Republican party. For 47 years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined it at Plover, Wis., and been transferred to the lodge at Grand Rapids, of which he was a charter member. The charter having been dropped here for two years, he rejoined the lodge at Plover. In 1873 Lodge No. 91, I. O. O. F., at Grand Rapids was reorganized, when Mr. La Vigne again became a charter member here, and he remained so until his death. Mr. La Vigne was three times married, his third wife, to whom he was united in 1888, being in maidenhood Eliza Holmes of Rudolph. The children were James E., Bessie A., and Mary R.

James Euzeb La Vigne, county treasurer, was born on a farm in Rudolph Township, Aug. 12, 1896, son of Euzeb and Eliza (Holmes) La Vigne. The father died when James was three years old and the family then moved to Wisconsin Rapids. Here he attended the public schools, spending two years in the high school, at the end of which period he was obliged to begin work. He began industrial life in the telephone office, where he remained four years, and then opened a confectionery store, which he conducted until June, 1918. Then until 1920 he conducted a lunch room in this city. By that time he had become well and favorably known to the voters of the county, and it was no surprise to many when he was elected on the Republican ticket to his present office, for which he has since shown himself fully qualified. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is a man who has a large circle of friends.

Burt O. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Smith, was born on a farm near Tuscola, Douglas County, Ill., Jan. 18, 1884. When he was nine years old his parents gave up farming and moved into the city of Tuscola, where the father engaged in the grocery business. Burt O. acquired his education in the city school, but owing to the financial condition of the family he was forced to give up his studies in his second year of high school and go to work. But not liking the grocery business, he embraced an opportunity to go to work in a shoe store. His wages were three dollars a week for the first six months, and four dollars a week for the next six months. He retained his position in this store for four years, and when he quit he was buyer for the store and its manager, receiving $10 a week. He then secured a position in a shoe store in Danville, Ill., at $15 a week. After remaining there two years, he returned to Tuscola and took charge of the shoe department of a local department store. In April, 1906, he was afforded an opportunity to go to Grand Rapids, Wis., to manage the shoe department of the J. C. Schumacher store. This offer he accepted and on April 23, he arrived in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), and took up his duties. He continued in the employ of Mr. Schumacher until Jan. 1, 1907, when he resigned his position and went back to Illinois, expecting to stay there; but circumstances so altered that in



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. BENDER

April, the same year, he returned to Grand Rapids to accept the position of buyer and manager of the Johnson & Hill Co. With this latter concern he was connected until March 1, 1912, when he resigned and became associated with the Gleue Bros. On Jan. 1, 1915, he severed his connection with the Gleue Bros., and in February, 1916, formed a partnership with F. Luzenski and bought the I. Zimmerman shoe store. The business was conducted under the firm name of Smith & Luzenski until Jan. 1, 1919, when Mr. Luzenski sold his interest in to it F. J. Kaltenecker, the firm name being then changed to Smith & Kaltenecker, under which style the business is still conducted. Mr. Smith has had a longer experience in the shoe business than any man now in Wisconsin Rapids. He is active in civic affairs and widely recognized as a useful and progressive citizen. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen and Elks, and attends the Congregational Church. He was married Aug. 16, 1909, to Louise Podawiltz, of this city, daughter of Charles A. and Bertha (Schroeder) Podawiltz. Mrs. Smith belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society connected with the Congregational Church, in which she is active in other capacities also; and to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

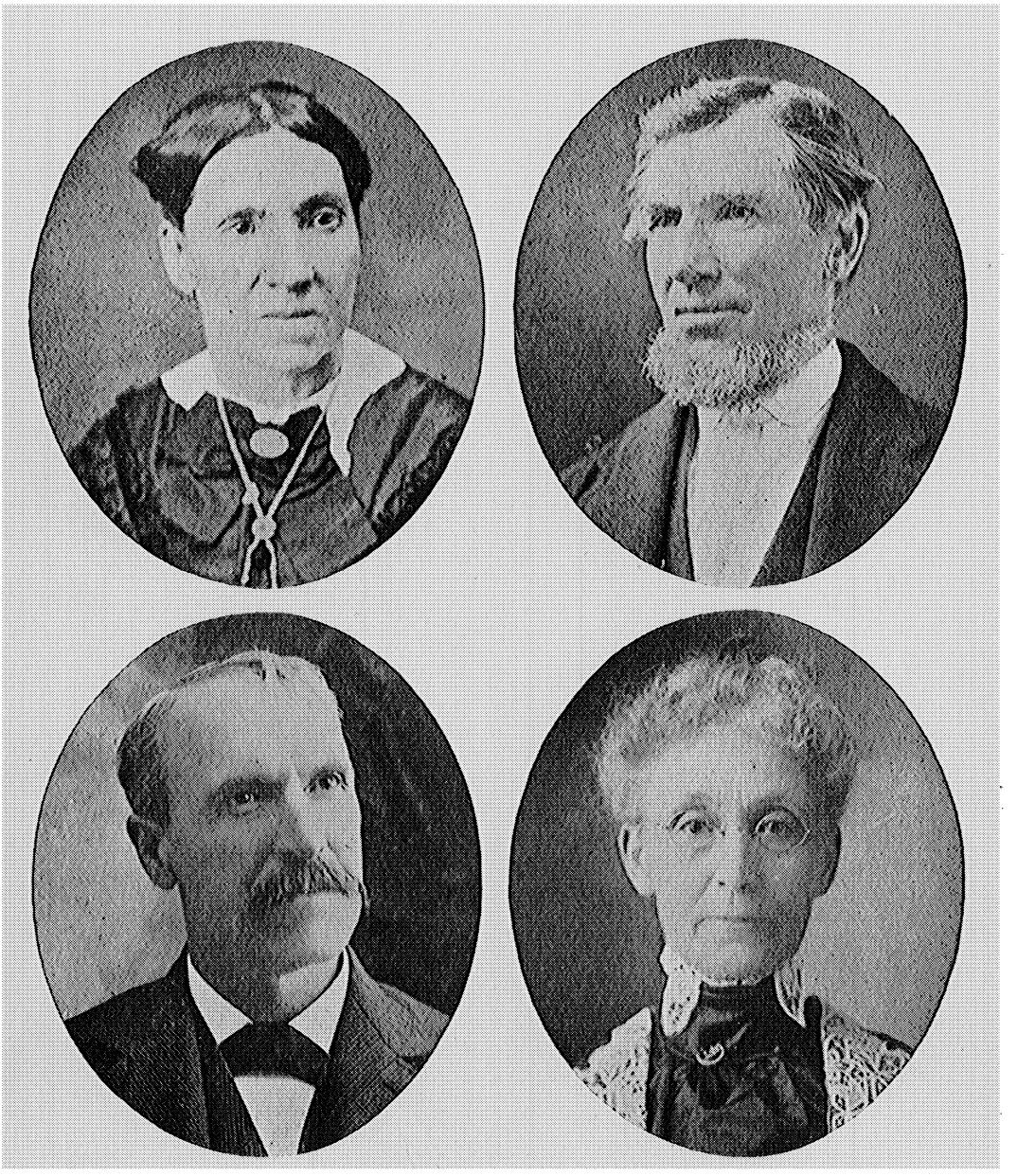
Earl B. Smart, manager for the Wood County Telephone Co., residing in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in New Albin, Iowa, April 6, 1879, son of Salma and Alma (Florer) Smart. He was educated in La Crosse, Wis., and in that part of Wisconsin Rapids formerly known as Centralia, and was graduated from the high school in 1898. During his last year in the high school he worked as night operator for the Wood County Telephone Co., and after his graduation he was employed by the same company for several years as "trouble man." During the next few years he did considerable traveling in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. and the Escanaba & Ohio State Telephone Co. In 1906 he returned to Wisconsin Rapids and became assistant manager for the Wood County Telephone Co., becoming manager in 1907. Since assuming the duties of the latter office, he has reorganized the system, having changed it from the magneto to the common battery, and later to the semi-automatic. During his managership also the number of the company's lines has been increased from 300 to 1,800. In 1917 he built a new office building on Second Street South, at the rear of the Kruger & Turbin clothing store, and has fitted it up with every modern convenience. Mr. Smart has proved himself an enterprising citizen and has made many friends in this city. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and is also a Knight Templar Mason; also belongs to the local lodge of Elks. He was married April 16, 1907, in Wisconsin Rapids, to Beulah Chandos, daughter of Bertron and Selina (Sandville) Chandos of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Smart are the parents of two children: Dorothy, born June 22, 1908; and Reba M., Aug. 4, 1916.

Charles A. Bender, now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1843, son of Abraham and Permelia (Cook) Bender. On the maternal side he is a great great grandson of John and Thankful (Tripp) Cook, the former of whom before his marriage served as quartermaster in the Revolutionary War, and after the close of the war married and settled in Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., which city, now having some 9,000 inhabitants, is but a few miles from the former home of J. Fennimore Cooper, the famous novelist. Abraham Bender and wife, the parents of Charles A., left the state of New York in 1855 and came West, stopping for a while at Marengo, Ill., whence they soon came to Waushara County, Wisconsin, locating near Plainfield, from which place they conveyed their grain to Berlin, the nearest market. Charles A. Bender was educated in a pioneer schoolhouse built of slabs and with slab benches for seats. In those days and in that neighborhood hop raising was a great industry and the hop picking season was a gala time for the young people, who would pick hops in the fields through the day, and at night time would gather in some house in the neighborhood to enjoy dancing from early evening till early morning, the music being usually furnished by one fiddler. In these festivities, as also in the work which had gone before Charles took an active part. He was still quite young when he began to learn the blacksmith's trade. At the age of 17, or about 1859 or 1860, he made his first visit to Grand Rapids, crossing in a boat to Centralia, no bridge

having yet been built. Centralia then had no streets, the site being mostly dense woods or marshland, with a few shanties, and there were also very few buildings in Grand Rapids. The main industry at that time was lumbering and he easily found work in the woods and on the spring drives. Mr. Bender remembers the time of a great snow fall when a heavy crust formed over the top of the snow strong enough to hold teams, pedestrians and animals, the latter being very numerous, especially deer. They would gather in groups and in their efforts to escape would tire out, making it possible to get them with little trouble. Owing to the scarcity of other meat, venison was served quite frequently and was not considered the luxury that it now is. In 1864 Mr. Bender enlisted at Madison in Company H. First Wisconsin Cavalry, to serve as blacksmith. While in the army he was attacked by illness and after his recovery was assigned to the duty of hospital nurse. He was honorably discharged in 1866. In the early seventies he entered into the sawmill business with his brother-in-law, P. J. Johnson, at Sigel. To him he later sold his interest and then went to Plainfield to visit his parents. After staying with them a short time he made a trip East where he visited other relations, finally returning to Wisconsin. In 1879 Mr. Bender bought a lot in Centralia, just north of the Emerson School, on which he built a house and blacksmith's shop. Later he sold that property and entered into partnership with Charles Wasser, and they erected a new shop on the present site of the "Soo" railway station. Subsequently Mr. Bender sold his interest in this business also, and engaged in farming and in the stone quarry business a few miles west of the city in the town of Seneca. Here he held numerous town and school offices and was recognized as a public spirited citizen. He remained thus occupied until 1916, when he sold his 146 acre farm, retired and moved to the city, where he has since made his home with his daughter, Mrs. George A. Otto. Charles A. Bender was married at Plainfield, Wis., July 4, 1875, to Margaret Pellersels, of Sac City, Iowa, formerly of Vesper, Wis., with whom he spent nearly 45 years of happy married life, their companionship being terminated by her death on Jan. 21, 1920. They had seven children, all living, namely: Nora, now Mrs. Emmet Warren of Seattle, Wash.; Lulu, also of that city; Henry, of Buckeye, Ari.; Kate, wife of George A. Otto, and Charles W., Francis and Leonard of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Bender is a Republican in politics and is also a faithful and ardent member of the G. A. R., Post No. 22.

George A. Otto was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1875. He was educated at Wanatah, Ind., and learned the creamery and butter-making business, which he followed in various places until 1916, when he came to Wisconsin Rapids. He is now in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. He was married June 1, 1901, to Kate Bender of Grand Rapids, who was born in Plainfield, Wis., Oct. 1, 1877, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bender, the pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Otto have had five children, two of whom, Georgia E. and Charles C., are deceased. The three survivors are: Earl L., born Dec. 9, 1905; Genevieve E., born Jan. 25, 1908, and Beulah M., born Aug. 22, 1912. Mr. Otto is a Modern Woodman of America, and a member of the Fraternal Reserve Association. Mrs. Otto is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

Clarence D. Searls, junior member of the well known cranberry firm of A. Searls & Son, Wisconsin Rapids, was born near Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Feb. 18, 1877, son of Andrew and Ella (Gustin) Searls. In 1878, when only one year old, he was brought to Wood County by his parents, and located with them on their cranberry marsh. On reaching school age he went to Waushara County, where he resided with his grandparents and attended school until he was ten. He then returned home and became a pupil in the public schools of Grand Rapids. After completing his studies he followed farm labor for two years in Waushara County, and subsequently returning to Wood County, worked for a short period on his father's marsh. During the winter of 1896 he clerked in a grocery store in Grand Rapids, and in March, 1897, went into the pine woods in Oneida County. That fall he returned to the marsh and helped his father in its cultivation and together they built up one of the leading and best equipped cranberry bogs in the county. In 1905 Clarence D. became his father's partner in the



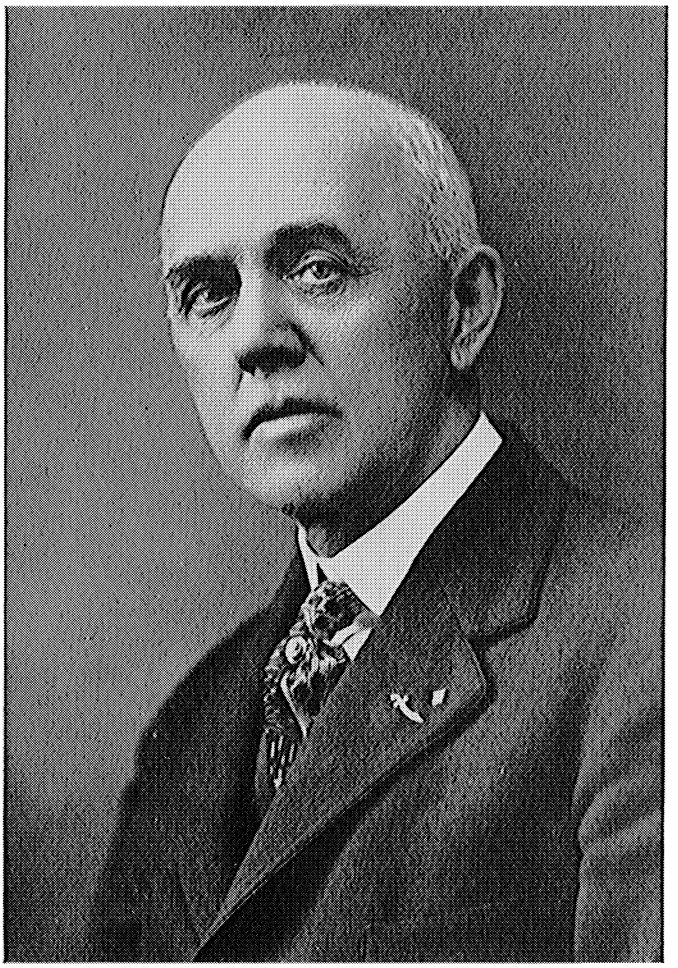
MR. AND MRS. JOHN RABLIN
MR. AND MRS. HENRY RABLIN

business, which was carried on, and still is, under the firm name of A. Searls & Son, and has been one of the prime movers in the later achievements in this industry. A man of sterling qualities, coupled with good judgment and business ability, he has won a solid position in the business world and the respect and esteem of his associates. He is familiar with every branch of the cranberry business and is a valued member of the State Cranberry Growers' Association. His civic activities include membership in the Rotary Club, and at various times he has served acceptably in public office. He was a clerk of Seneca Township before Cranmoor was set off from it, and afterward was clerk of Cranmoor Township, holding that office altogether for a period of 21 years. He also served for several years as school treasurer of the joint district of Seneca and Cranmoor. He is president of the Boy Scouts Council of Wisconsin Rapids; is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of this city, and in the Masonic Order is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Eastern Star, being a past master of the first mentioned. His fraternal affiliations also include membership in the Elks and Independent Order of Foresters. Mrs. Searls is a past matron of the Eastern Star. Mr. Searls was married July 28, 1904, to Clara Yousko of Sigel Township, who was born Nov. 4, 1882. He and his wife are the parents of six children: Clarence A., Margaret, Irma, Arleigh, Harold and Robert. The family are affiliated by membership with the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Searls is a liberal supporter.

John Rablin, one of the notable pioneers of Wood County, a man of active and adventurous life, the upbuilder of various enterprises, and the founder of the industry now carried on under the name of the Grand Rapids Foundry Co., was born in Camborne, Cornwall County, England, on July 15, 1815. He was married in England in 1837, to Elizabeth Webster, and in the same year brought his wife to the United States, settling, in 1838, in the vicinity of Galena, Ill., where he found employment in the lead mines. Mining was a kind of work to which he was accustomed, as he had followed it in England. In 1843 he moved on to a farm in Elk Grove, Lafayette County, Wis. In 1851, excited by the news of the gold discoveries in California, he went to that distant territory, but on that occasion he made only a short stay, returning to Elk Grove in 1852. In 1854, however, he returned to California, crossing the plains on horseback, accompanied by ten men, and taking with him 150 head of cattle and nine horses, he himself acting as guide. The trip took about six months. In 1856 Mr. Rablin came back to Elk Grove and moved his family from there to Lafayette County, Wis. In October of the same year he came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and here embarked in the lumber business, with which line of industry he was connected for many years subsequently. Prosperity smiled on his efforts and he was soon able to branch out into other lines of business endeavor. It was then that he established the foundry and machine shop which has since developed into the Grand Rapids Foundry Co. He also founded a large general store and was for a number of years a leading merchant here. He built the old hotel known as the Rablin House, and started a tub and pail factory at Hurley Town (now included within the limits of Wisconsin Rapids), where a part of the Port Edwards Power Co. is now located. He also platted the north part of the city of Grand Rapids, of which he was one of the first settlers, and financed in large measure the building of the first two railroads which entered the city, the Green Bay and Wisconsin Valley Railway, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These various enterprises, successfully carried out, have placed his name high up on the list of those who laid the foundations of the present prosperity of this part of Wood County. His life was prolonged to the age of 82 years and he passed away July 31, 1897. His wife survived him less than two years, dying May 21, 1899. They had been the parents of ten children: Jane, who died Nov. 16, 1917; Elizabeth, who died Nov. 29, 1918; Sarah, who died in June, 1898; James, who died in infancy; John, Jr., who died April 25, 1884; William, who died in infancy; Henry, now residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Catherine, wife of F. J. Wood of Wisconsin Rapids; Susan, deceased; and Lavinia, who resides in Duluth. Thus it will be seen that all but three of this large family have passed away.

Henry Rablin, who though but a boy when he came to the little settlement which has since developed into the city of Wisconsin Rapids, may rightly be regarded as a pioneer of this place, was born in Elk Grove, Lafayette County, Wis., Oct. 25, 1848, son of John and Elizabeth (Webster) Rablin. It was in 1856 that he accompanied his parents to what was then the village or hamlet of Grand Rapids, where his father engaged in the lumber business and afterwards in various other industries. He laid the foundation of his education in the old school building located on Eighth Street, between Wylie and Baker Streets, which was used at election times as an auditorium for public meetings. His first industrial experience was gained in his father's sawmill, which stood where the swimming pool is now located. The mill was owned by Howe & Rablin, who at that time were cutting from 10,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber a day. Later, through the introduction of modern machinery, they were able to cut about 80,000 feet per day. After working for some time in the mill Henry Rablin operated a ferry boat on the Wisconsin River, running from the old pier between Moore's studio and the Herschleb bakery to the west bank, landing psasengers and freight where the little stone dam at the lagoon is situated, close to the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.'s park. While engaged in this work he once took over 400 Indians with their ponies. In 1864, to improve his education, he became a student at Point Bluff Academy. In 1867 he went to St. Louis, where he was employed for about two years in lumber yards owned by Howe & Rablin. From there he went in 1869 to Hannibal, Mo., where also he had charge of a lumber yard. In February, 1874, he came back to Grand Rapids, and for three years was engaged in the lumber and mill business here as a member of the firm of Rablin Brothers. He then took charge of the shipping department of a sawmill at Spaulding for J. L. Whitney and rafted lumber to St. Louis. In 1879 he was with the John Farrish Lumber Co., spending the winters in the woods and the summers in sawmills. In all he spent some 30 years up to 1900, engaged for the most part in logging, rafting, sawmill work and the operation of lumber yards, and also during a part of that time worked in the store. In 1900 he took charge of the East Side yards of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co., and remained in the position as manager or superintendent until the business was sold to the Parker-Marlin Lumber Co. Then for a year subsequently he was with the Badger Box Factory. On June 21, 1918, Mr. Rablin became connected with the MacKinnon Manufacturing Co., with whom he remained until December, 1920, when he retired from active work. In addition to the activities already mentioned, he served as under sheriff in 1864, and in 1881 was on the police force of Grand Rapids. For many years also he served on the school board and was its president in 1900, when the two cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia were united. Thus for more than half a century Mr. Rablin has been an active factor in the development and progress of the southeastern part of Wood County and is well entitled to rest on his laurels. His name will be inscribed on its annals as one of its upbuilders. Mr. Rablin was married Aug. 26, 1871, to Mary J. Clark, the wedding ceremony being solemnized at Barry, Pike County, Ill. She was born in Barry, Ill., Sept. 28, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Edith (Van Cicle) Clark. After nearly half a century of happy wedded life she passed away Dec. 5, 1920. She was a prominent member of the city's best social circles and a member of and active worker in the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rablin were the parents of four children: Clara E., born Nov. 27, 1873, now Mrs. William H. Nelson, residing with her father; Charles E., born Dec. 15, 1875, who died July 7, 1876; Edith L., born May 28, 1877, who resides with her father; and Harry L., born July 22, 1878, who is vice president of the Tanberg Auto Co., of Eau Claire, Wis.

Seth A. Spafford, an early merchant in Grand Rapids, now deceased, was born in Twinsburg, Ohio, May 2, 1833. His earliest ancestors in this country, who were of English and Scotch stock, came to America in 1820. Mr. Spafford was married in 1855 to Irene Rosanna Tenant, and in 1861 he came with his family to Wood County and settled on a farm in Saratoga Township. From there he later moved into the city of Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, and here followed the trade of carpenter and millwright. In 1865 he and Harry Compton opened a



CHARLES F. KELLOGG

general merchandise store in Grand Rapids and in a little while built up a fine business. Later Mr. Compton dropped out of the firm, his place being taken by D. J. Cole. In 1890 they started a branch store at Rhinelander, of which Mr. Cole took charge. Then T. A. Lipke was given an interest in the business, and ten years later Henry McCann also became a partner, the style of the firm being Spafford, Cole & Co. In 1903 the business was sold to John Schumacher. Mr. Spafford had land and other interests in Rhinelander and Tomahawk, and also owned farms in Rudolph Township, Wood County. At one time he owned 1,600 acres of land. For two terms he served the county as sheriff. He was a man of many sterling qualities, of an even temperament, kind to all, speaking ill of none, and keeping his own counsel. For 51 years he was a member of the Masonic order. He died June 8, 1914. His wife, Irene Rosanna, died March 3, 1896. They were the parents of five children: Mamie, who married A. M. Pride; she died May 24, 1897; Edward and Seth, residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Minnie, now Mrs. I. E. Philleo, of this city; and Tillie, now Mrs. Edward T. Harmon of Milwaukee.

Seth Spafford, Jr., a well known resident of Wisconsin Rapids, and proprietor of a fine farm in Rudolph Township, was born in Grand Rapids (Wisconsin Rapids), Nov. 4, 1873, son of Seth A. and Irene Rosanna (Tenant) Spafford. He was educated in the schools of this city and subsequently worked in his father's store until it was sold in 1903. After that he spent 22 months in railroad work for the Green Bay & Western Railway. He then became local agent for the Standard Oil Co., in which position he continued for nine years. In 1914 he took charge of a 300-acre farm in Rudolph Township, which had been left to him and his brother Edward by their father, and which they are now developing into a dairy farm. He keeps graded Holstein cattle and has a pure bred sire. His residence in the city is in the house in which he was born nearly 50 years ago, at No. 548 Oak Street. Mr. Spafford is a member of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles F. Kellogg, treasurer of the Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., and a prominent representative of the past and present lumber industry, was born at Kellogg's Corners, ten miles from Racine, Wis., April 18, 1855, son of Frederick F. and Samantha (Torrey) Kellogg. The locality where he was born was named after his paternal great grandfather, Helmont Kellogg, a revolutionary soldier who had settled there in 1837 on coming from his original home in Connecticut. Frederick F. Kellogg, father of Charles, was also born in Connecticut, and at the age of ten years accompanied his parents and grandparents when they removed from Goshen, Connecticut, to Wisconsin. His early life was spent in farming, teaching school and railroading. He was married in 1851 to Samantha Torrey, and in 1858 moved with his family to Neenah, Wis. There Charles received a common school education, supplemented later by a commercial course at Oshkosh Business College. He began business life as clerk and bookkeeper in a shoe store at Oshkosh, in which occupation, however, he continued but a short time, as he soon engaged in railroad work at Neenah, Wis., as baggageman and warehouse man for the C. & N. W. Railway. He served two years in this capacity, but seeing no opportunity of advancement, he resigned and began his present vocation, the lumber industry, as lumber piler for Henry Sherry, of Neenah, one of the largest dealers in lumber and pine lands in Wisconsin. This proved to be a turning point in his career and he rapidly advanced to the management of the retail yard. Desiring further knowledge in his chosen calling, he decided to go to the woods and see what pine trees looked like, and in 1878 engaged as scaler and bookkeeper with George Gerry of Appleton, who with Henry Sherry conducted large logging operations on the Wolf River, 35 miles above Shawano, Wis. He followed this branch of the business for three winters, and during the spring and summer accompanied the log drive down the Wolf River, to the Bay Boom, near Winneconne, where the logs were sorted, rafted and sold. Having been married two years, and wishing to become better acquainted with his wife, he gave up the logging and driving operations and in the fall of 1881 entered the office of Henry Sherry, as bookkeeper, where he remained until September, 1886, when he removed with his famly to Vesper, Wis., to be em-

ployed by the Henry Sherry Co., composed of Henry Sherry, George Gerry and James W. Cameron, three of the best known lumbermen in the pioneer days in this section of the country. The towns of Sherry and Cameron in this county (Wood) are named after two of these lumbermen. In 1887, George Gerry sold his interest in the company to the two other partners, and the company was re-organized and incorporated as The Sherry-Cameron Company, Charles F. Kellogg becoming a stockholder and elected as secretary of the new corporation, in which capacity he served until Jan. 1, 1893, when he disposed of his interests and came to Grand Rapids to enter the wholesale and retail lumber business, with his brother William F. Kellogg, John Daly and Henry Sampson, which was incorporated as the Centralia Lumber Company. In 1899, Charles F. and William F. Kellogg bought out the interests of the other stockholders and in 1901 the corporate name was changed to the Kellogg Bros. Lumber Company. This company owns and operates two retail yards in this city, and ten branch yards in this vicinity. Mr. Kellogg was married Sept. 24, 1879, to Jennie E. Cutting, of Racine, Wis., daughter of Shepard D. Cutting and Mary (Pullman) Cutting. They have four children: Elbert C., vice president of the Kellogg Bros. Lumber Company, and manager of its Nekoosa yard; Edgar F., bookkeeper for the same company at its main office, Wisconsin Rapids; Georgia, wife of Elmer A. Hannon, of Waupaca, Wis., and Katherine, widow of the late Warren G. Fisher. Mr. Kellogg has nine grandchildren and claims that they are the healthiest, handsomest bunch of kids in the county. A Democrat in politics, but an ardent worker and supporter of good government under any party name. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce of Wisconsin Rapids, a Rotarian, an Elk, and a 32nd degree Mason. Is a willing contributor to all civic improvements and benevolent institutions.

John Roberts, a prominent attorney of the Wood County Bar, who has served as district attorney, and filled other offices of public trust, and has taken an active and useful part in local government and civic improvement in Wisconsin Rapids, was born near Randolph, Dodge County, Wis., Feb. 8, 1881, son of Richard S. and Fannie C. (Jones) Roberts. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Roberts, native of Wales, was an early settler and pioneer farmer in Columbia County, Wis., in 1848 taking a homestead a few miles from the site of the city of Columbus, Wis. It was then a tract of wild land which has since developed into splendid farm land and now comprises what is widely known as the Welsh settlement. It was on this farm that Richard S., the father of the subject of this sketch was born, and he spent his early years in that locality. As already intimated, he married Fannie C. Jones who was also born in Wales, of a family of considerable prominence in the Welsh ministry, and who came to this country when a girl. They were married at Columbus, Wis. After a few years work Richard S. Roberts gave up his farm work and took up railroad work at a time when railroad work was just opening up in that locality. He and his family moved to Portage, Wis., where he made his home for many years, during all that time being employed as railroad conductor, and where the children received their preliminary education. Richard S. Roberts died in 1902. His widow and family then moved to Columbus, Wis., where she resided for several years, later moving to Stevens Point, Wis., where she now resides. They were the parents of five children: Margaret K., who has made a name for herself in educational work and is now professor of history in the State Normal School at Bellingham, Wash.; John, the subject of this sketch; Mary, residing at Stevens Point, Wis.; Frances, a high school teacher in Idaho; and Edward, who died in infancy. John Roberts, after completing the grammar school course, pursued his high school studies at Portage, Wis., where he was graduated in 1900. Then followed a period of about four years during which time he was engaged in office, railroad, and school teaching work, after which he resumed his work as a student and was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal School in 1906. In his senior year at Milwaukee Normal he was closer of the winning joint debate team in the annual debate with Platteville Normal School. From 1906 to 1909 he was principal of schools at Gratiot, Wis., during which period he studied law at the College of Law at the University of Wisconsin during the summer months. In

O. E. UEHLING

1909 he entered the College of Law of the University and in 1911 was graduated, receiving his Bachelor's Degree, and being admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts in 1911. In July, 1911, he came to Wisconsin Rapids where he has since made his home. For the first two years he worked as assistant attorney in the office of D. D. Conway, a prominent attorney of Wisconsin Rapids, and in 1913 opened an office for himself in the Wood Block, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law. In 1914 he was elected justice of the peace in which office he served one year. In the fall of 1914 after a vigorous campaign, Mr. Roberts was elected district attorney of Wood County in opposition to D. D. Conway, his former employer, being given a substantial majority, and he was re-elected two years later to the same office, his opponent being C. B. Edwards of Marshfield, Wis., Mr. Roberts again gaining office by a large majority. Mr. Roberts has now been in Wisconsin Rapids for 11 years, and has made a very good record in his profession and has taken an active and influential part in all matters that tend to civic improvement and social betterment. He is a member of the Wood County Bar Association, and of the District, State, and American Bar Associations. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is at present representing his ward as alderman on the Common Council. Mr. Roberts was married to Mary D., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Daly. They have five children: Elizabeth, John D., Jean Frances, Richard S., and Keith.

William J. Johnson, formerly engaged in farming in Rudolph Township, but now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Germany, May 6, 1844, son of Rhiner and Clara Johnson. When a young man he worked for his father, and then, at the age of 28, took charge of a large farm in Germany. In 1880 he came to the United States, landing at New York on August 10. From that city he came west to Illinois, in which state he remained two months. He then came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and after arriving here found employment at logging. Later he bought 40 acres in Rudolph Township, built a small shanty on his land, which he subsequently cleared, and in time developed a good farm with modern buildings. There he resided until 1915, when, on account of the building of a dam by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., his farm became flooded, and he accordingly sold it to the company and retired to Wisconsin Rapids, where he built a nice residence at No. 403 Maple Street. During the time that he lived in Rudolph he served two years as pathmaster, and was a member of the building committee during the construction of the new schoolhouse in District No. 5. He also constructed many miles of road in the township and proved himself a good neighbor by helping new settlers to get started. In short he made a good record, to which he can look back with satisfaction and without regret. Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 2, 1882, in Grand Rapids, to Bertha Zimmerman, who was born in Germany, Feb. 18, 1847, daughter of Christian and Linda (Miller) Zimmerman. The parents came with their family to America in 1881, settling on a farm in Grand Rapids Township, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children: Clara, now Mrs. Albert Hamm of Rudolph, this county; Pauline, who lives in Evanston, Ill.; William, a farmer in Sigel Township, Wood County; and Mary, wife of Frank Cohnan, a farmer of Rudolph Township. The Johnson family are members of the Catholic Church.

Oscar E. Uehling, treasurer and director of the Grand Rapids Foundry Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 17, 1876, son of Henry and Emelyn (Roenius) Uehling. The father, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when he was four years old. After growing to manhood he settled in Milwaukee, where he learned the machinists' trade with the E. P. Allis Co., engine builders and operators of a foundry and machine shop. In 1878 he went to Richwood, Wis., and in the following year became a partner with Edmund Roenius in the stave and heading mill business. In 1883 they came to Wood County and erected a mill at Hansen, and later one at Hogen, Wis., of which latter Henry Uehling took charge until 1896. He then went to Watertown, this state, where until 1900 he was engaged in the creamery business. In the year last men-

tioned he retired and still resides in Watertown. He and his wife had three children: Oscar E., subject of this sketch; Alexander, who is in the real estate business at Madison, Wis.; and Linda, residing at home. Oscar E. Uehling acquired his elementary education in district schools and subsequently attended the Howe High School in what is now Wisconsin Rapids. He then spent one year in a Milwaukee business college. In 1897 he went to New Jersey where for a short time he worked at bookkeeping. In 1898 he was a student in the Northwestern College at Watertown, Wis., and in the following year he was in Denver, Colo. He came back to Watertown in 1901, stayed there a short time, and then went to Milwaukee where for four years he was bookkeeper and shipping clerk for the Merkel Manufacturing Co. On Jan. 1, 1904, Mr. Uehling came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and having bought stock in the Grand Rapids Foundry Co., became its treasurer, which position he still holds. The concern is a large and important one, and Mr. Uehling has justified the confidence placed in him. He is fraternally connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is affiliated religiously with the Christian Science Church. Mr. Uehling was married June 29, 1904, to Mildred M. Brown, who was born in Watertown, Wis., on July 25, 1877, daughter of William and Martha (Norton) Brown. Her father now resides in Watertown, her mother being deceased. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Uehling has been enlarged by the birth of three children: Ulysses, born July 25, 1906; Victor, April 20, 1911, and Oscar, Jr., April 23, 1016.

John Martin, a respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, in the employ of the Ellis Lumber Co., was born in Germany, Jan. 25, 1881, son of Rimer and Anna (Hoffman) Martin. The parents came to America from Germany in 1883, landing at New York. Thence they came directly to Wood County, Wis., and took a homestead of 80 acres in Seneca Township. It was all wild land but Mr. Martin cleared and improved it and built up a farm. In 1888 he sold it and for three years after that rented farms in Rudolph Township. He then bought a saloon at Seneca Corners, which he conducted until 1898, in which year his wife died. After that he operated a farm in Nekoosa until 1913, when he retired from active work. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. George Germanson, in Wisconsin Rapids. John Martin acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school, and at the age of 15 went to work in the woods for the Hiles Lumber Co. at Dexterville, and was thus occupied for a year. After that he was two years with the Arpin Lumber Co., from whose employ he entered that of the Edwards Paper Co. With the latter concern he remained but a short time, and in 1898 he entered the employ of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co., where he learned his trade of saw filer under Dick Harvey. Mr. Martin remained with that concern until they sold out to E. W. Ellis, and has since been head filer for the box and sash department of the Ellis Lumber Co. A master workman and with an agreeable personality, he is well known and esteemed among the members of the trade in this section. He is connected fraternally with the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. Mr. Martin was married in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on May 30, 1903, to Edith Branstadt, daughter of Charles and Minnie (Kluge) Brandstadt, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children: Clarence, born April 24, 1904, who is attending high school; and Marcella, born Oct. 25, 1910, who is a pupil in the grade school. The family home, a fine residence at No. 1460 Grand Avenue, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Rogers J. Mott, president and manager of the Mott & Wood Co., proprietors of a creamery and cold storage in Wisconsin Rapids engaged in the manufacture of carbonated butter, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20, 1888, son of Col. C. W. and Agnes (Smith) Mott. He was educated in his native city and was graduated from Notre Dame University in 1909. He then began business life as messenger on the board of trade in Chicago for the firm of Knight & McDougell, being later promoted to the position of assistant bookkeeper, and as such he remained until 1910. He then became a member of the Chicago board of trade, retaining his membership until the spring of 1915. Mr. Mott then came to Wisconsin Rapids and was secretary of the Badger Box & Lumber Co. He remained in this position

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM T. JONES.

but a short time, however, and then engaged in the fruit and produce business. In 1916 he organized the Mott & Wood Co., of which he became president and manager, with C. E. Blodgett as vice president and W. L. Wood, secretary and treasurer. The first plant of the concern was located on Second Avenue South, but in 1920 removal was made to a location on First Street South. In December, 1920, work was begun on the remodeling of the plant, and the company installed additional churns, ripeners, coolers, pasteurizers and other butter-making machinery sufficient to produce an output of five million pounds of butter annually. These improvements make the Mott & Wood Co.'s plant one of the largest butter producing plants in Wisconsin. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of Heathized carbonated butter, and as such has become a nationally known producer, with a sales organization extending to New York City, Washington, Chicago, Milwaukee and Tampa, besides other large centers in the east and southeast sections of the country, and has caused an increased demand for the local brand, making additional instalments necessary to accommodate the trade built up. The Literary Digest in its issue of Nov. 19, 1921, published a lengthy article pertaining to the manufacture of carbonated butter and ice cream, under the caption of "Air-Tight Butter and Ice-Cream," giving an account of tests made under the process of W. P. Heath, inventor of the Heathization. While it did not state where the tests were made, it will be of interest to local people to know that they were made in the Mott & Wood Co.'s plant in this city. The carbonated system of butter and ice cream manufacture is fast gaining favor throughout the country on account of the clean product produced under that process. Mr. Mott is president of the Rotary Club of Wisconsin Rapids, a member of the school board and an active worker for the progress and development of the community. He took an active and efficient part in patriotic work during the participation of this country in the World War and is recognized as a reliable citizen of proved Americanism. He has a fine home in Lyon Park. He is affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, and fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Oct. 18, 1911, to Caroline Garrison, daughter of Frank and Celia (Rossier) Garrison. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Mennet, who was born May 23, 1917.

William T. Jones.—It is a suggestive figure that considers the lives of men under the various forms of poetic verse. There are some lives that are lyric, that run along with joyous measure singing lightsome themes. There are some lives that are dramas in which situations, either comic or tragic, follow in great profusion. There are some that are narrative, in which blank verse describes an uneventful succession of commonplace episodes. There are some that are so meaningless that doggerel describes their whole experience. But the life of this, our friend, was epic. A truly strong and great spirit fought a great fight. Mighty experiences such as come to few men, were his lot and he struggled manfully under them. Many obstacles opposed his way; many odds arose against him. He knew what it was to taste the strong wine of success and to drink the bitter dregs of misfortune. But he faced every event of life, and in the end emerged a conqueror. He died, but not until he had proved himself a man in every sense of the word; and in his death he revealed himself to be a giant. Mr. Jones's life is indelibly imprinted upon the very warp and woof of the life of this community. For many years he was one of the leading business men of the city. He held every local office within the gift of his fellow citizens. As a member of the local council, as mayor of Centralia, as clerk of Wood County, as a member of the county board, he was faithful and honorable in the performance of all of his duties. His fidelity to his public duties was remarkable. During these last years he has many times sat as a member of the county board during its sessions, and then gone to his work at night, doing a double duty, with patient and uncomplaining willingness. He left this place of public trust only when the ravages of disease made it impossible for him to continue. William T. Jones was born at Geneva, Wis., Nov. 21, 1852, son of John and Mary (Harrison) Jones. The parents were pioneer settlers who came to this country from England and Wales. Soon after the birth of their son,

William T., they moved with their family to Mazomanie, Wis., where he later attended the public schools, helping to pay his own expenses by working as clerk in a store. After graduating he taught school for a year. In 1872 he came to Grand Rapids with the first railroad—the Green Bay & Western—that entered the city, acting as cook for the construction crew that was building the railroad connecting Grand Rapids with the centers of civilization. Subsequently he became connected with Compton & Spafford in their general merchandise store, and was later in partnership with L. M. Nash, the partners erecting the present Nash hardware store. Mr. Jones continued in this business for 21 years, during which time he also helped considerably in the cranberry industry in Wisconsin. As a Democrat he was active in politics and on several occasions he was called upon to fill public office. He was county clerk from 1883 to 1886, and mayor of Centralia in 1888. Later he became a contractor and in that capacity contributed a good deal to the growth and welfare of the city by constructing water reservoirs and mains. As a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the Eighth District, in 1894, his duties took him to Washington, D. C., where he became personally acquainted with President Cleveland. Among the other public offices in which Mr. Jones served with efficiency and honesty were those of alderman, assessor and supervisor on the county board, which last mentioned office he held for many years. Just before his last illness he was filling a responsible position with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. at Nekoosa. After some months of patiently born suffering, he passed away May 19, 1921. He was the oldest Mason in point of membership in the city and was accorded the Masonic burial service, the Rev. N. J. Breed assisting. His Masonic affiliations included membership in the Commandery, and he also belonged to other fraternal orders, including the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Beavers and United Commercial Travelers. He was a liberal contributor to every cause that was for the good and betterment of his city and county. A man's character is best known and appreciated by his intimate associates—the members of his family and those with whom he has been connected in the daily business and duties of life. What Mr. Jones's fellow workers thought of him is expressed in the following quotation from the May bulletin issued by the company for which he worked: "William T. Jones is gone. It's hard to realize that a few months ago Billy was around amongst us, and that now he is gone. Many there are among the men in the crews who visited "Billy," as he was familiarly known among his friends—and he had a host of friends. And they admired his gameness, particularly when he realized that this was his last sickness. He so thoroughly appreciated visiting with the friends he had made among the men he had worked with. It seemed to soothe the pain that racked his system the past few months. He always had a friendly word of a cheery story to lighten life's burden, and he will be missed. When the Grim Reaper calls for men they should not be measured by the extent of their worldly goods, not by their earthly power and influence, but rather by the number of their friends. Billy had the knack of making friends, as he was a friend to many. Billy, we're sorry to see you go, but we're glad you worked among us and was one of us." William T. Jones was married Dec. 25, 1876, to Caroline Compton, who was born at Volo, Lake County, Ill., daughter of H. H. and Frances (Shepherd) Compton. Seven children were born to them, namely: Della Ruth and William T., Jr., of this city; Eva Maude, now Mrs. Charles Halvorson, of Madison, Wis.; Seth William of Cincinnati, O.; Alexander Francis, of Chicago; Mary Louise, now Mrs. Dean K. Brundage of Washington, D. C.; and Charles Edwin, now deceased. All the children of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jones have been well reared and finely educated. Mary Louise was graduated from the Lincoln High School here and from Stevens Point Normal School. She also attended summer school at Columbia University, N. Y. She has taught school a number of years and spent much time in travel.

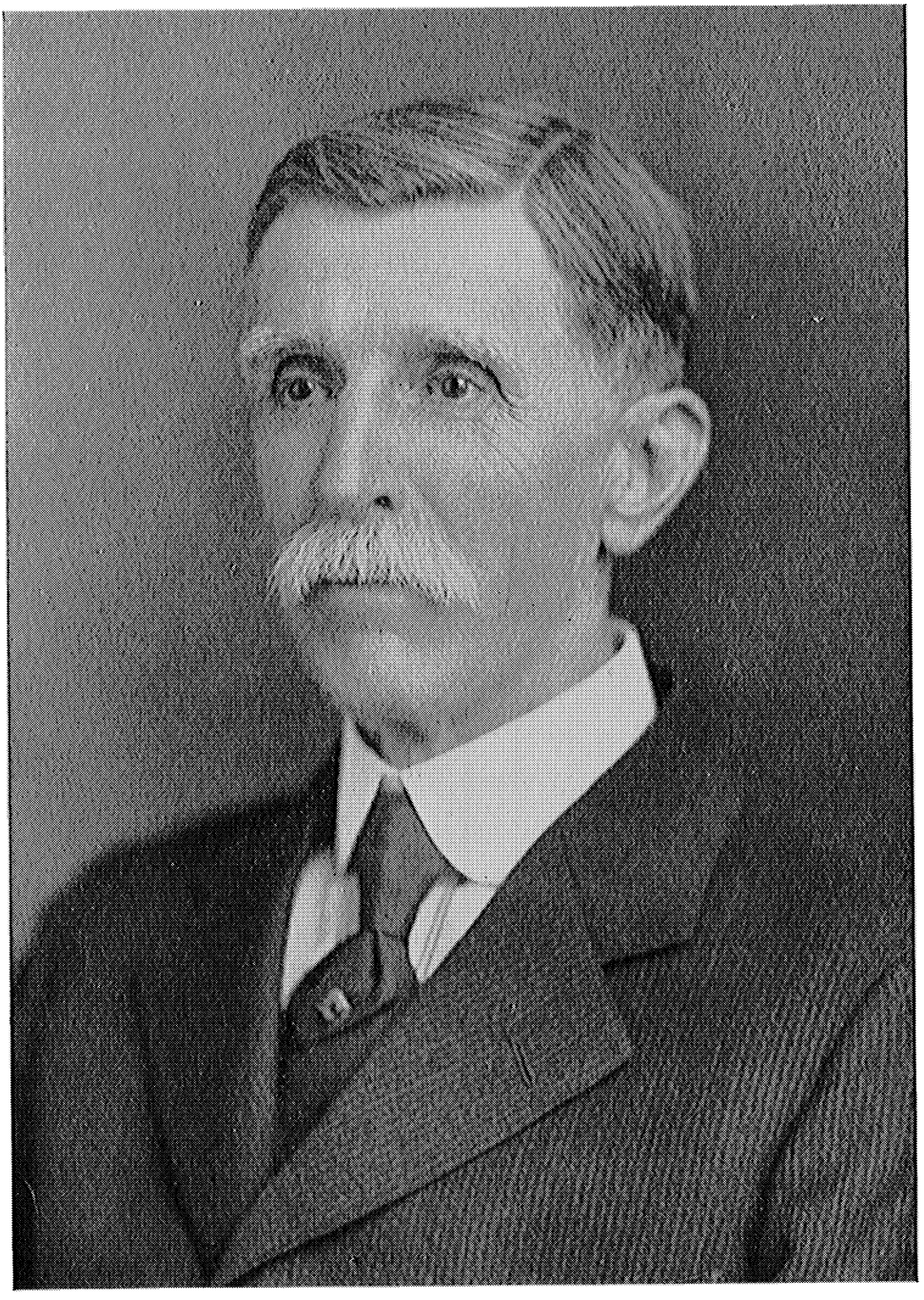
Seth W. Jones was graduated from the Lincoln High School, and subsequently went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was in the employ of the F. E. Compton Co. for two years. On his return to Wisconsin Rapids he entered the employ of the C. & N. W. Railway as secretary for Mr. Pendell at Fond du Lac. Wanting to learn the rail-

road business, he started in as brakeman. After two years' work he met with an accident at the depot in Wisconsin Rapids, being crushed between two cars, and being subsequently unable to resume railroading, he entered the employ of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., having charge of the Chicago office for awhile. He married Fern Love, of Wisconsin Rapids and went to Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of the Advance Bag Co., for whom he traveled seven years, also owning stock in the concern. In January, 1922, he accepted a position with the Barton-Hobart Co. of Chicago as sales manager. He has taken active part in church and Sunday school work. He and his wife have one son, Cyrus Roe.

Alexander F. Jones was born in Centralia, Wis. (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids), Aug. 16, 1891. After acquiring his elementary education he entered the Lincoln High School, and while a student there, having cultivated a taste for music, he became a member of the Grand Rapids City Band, in which he played the clarinet. After being graduated from the high school in 1909, he went to Newark, N. J., where he worked for a year and a half for the F. E. Compton Publishing Co. While in Newark he attended the Roseville Commercial School, from which he was graduated in 1910. After leaving Newark he went to Corpus Christi, Texas, where he spent six months. At the end of that time he returned north in 1913 and entered the University of Wisconsin, where he became a member of the Glee Club and of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and also played the clarinet in the University Regimental Band. For a year and a half he was a reporter for the Wisconsin State Journal at Madison. He enlisted as a private in Company C, First Regiment Infantry, W. N. G., and was mustered into the service of the State of Wisconsin, June 23, 1916, but was discharged for physical disability on July 7 following. From January, 1917, to Feb. 3, 1918, he was a reporter on the Minneapolis Journal. On Feb. 3, 1918, he enlisted at Minneapolis in the United States army, was subsequently stationed for three months at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and went overseas, arriving in France May 1, 1918. There he served with Hospital Train No. 58 until May 5, 1919, but for one month was in a hospital at Brest suffering from pneumonia. He was discharged at Camp Upton, L. I., May 30, 1919. In May the same year he accepted a position in New York City with the United Press Association as reporter, and in the fall of that year was sent to Chicago as general manager of the Association there, which position he now holds. He is an accomplished writer. Alexander F. Jones was married Nov. 29, 1920, to Edna Mae Schultz, who had been engaged for several years previously in editorial and secretarial work in Minneapolis and New York, and for the past two years was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in New York, having charge of the war roll for the International Committee. A son was born to them May 22, 1922.

Caroline Compton Jones. Fifty-nine years ago a covered wagon, commonly known as a "prairie schooner," reached Grand Rapids, then a small lumber town in the great north woods. It brought a family of settlers from Illinois, come to make a home in the new country and have a part in the development of the frontier. The newcomers were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Compton and their two children, Caroline and Charles. For a time the Comptons lived in the Magnolia House with many other families. Then they built a home on what is now the corner of Fourth and Saratoga Streets. It was necessary to cut a road through a dense swamp from Oak Street to the site of the new dwelling. Oak Street itself was merely a corduroy road leading up the hill from the river front. The nearest neighbors were the A. B. Sampsons, who lived where the Henry Sampson home is now, and between the Compton and Sampson properties was a deep ravine, through which a creek ran down to the river. Caroline Compton (Mrs. W. T. Jones) has accordingly seen the development of our city in all of its aspects. Although she was born in Volo, Lake County, Ill., Nov. 5, 1859, she came to Grand Rapids at the age of three and a half years, and for 59 years her life and interests have been here. She attended public school in the old building that stood upon the present Howe School grounds. Later this was moved to the Fair grounds, where it housed the agricultural exhibit. H. H. Compton, Mrs. Jones's father, was prominent in

early Grand Rapids affairs. For some time he served as sheriff, and his daughter Caroline often accompanied him on business trips to different parts of the county. The Compton family lived for six years in the court house, which was where the former Grand Rapids Brewery buildings now stand. In these days of settled life it is hard to comprehend the conditions of that early time, with lumber camps and sawmills where now there are fine farms, great water-powers and prosperous industries. With our good roads, too, it is hard to realize that a journey to Rudolph and return consumed a good part of a day, over a road that was almost impassable. The river offered many picturesque sights, with the great rafts of lumber and the many rapids and the ice jams in the winter time. As a girl Mrs. Jones played about on the river with the other children, boating, swimming, skating, and running over the rafts. She has very vivid memories of times when she rode the lumber rafts through the rapids, a sport that was dangerous, to say the least. There were times of high floods. In 1880 the river completely covered the flat below her father's house, and boats plied back and forth over the East Side market square, trying to save the property in the completely inundated business district; cables were fastened to buildings, and men waded back and forth holding to these cables to maintain their footings while they carried goods from the stores. Mrs. Boles, the mother of Charles Boles, had a narrow escape. She was about in the center of the bridge when it started to go down. Feeling it giving way she rushed across just in time to save herself. The flood of 1888 swept out the bridge and the only connection between Grand Rapids and Centralia was a ferry-boat. The splendid bridge now nearly completed is a far cry from such conditions, and in its stability, permanence and beauty it is a fitting symbol of the progress of this community. During the years Mrs. Jones has watched the establishment and growth of all of our business and community institutions. All our banks, business houses, mills and factories have come into existence during this time. She has seen the erection of every church building the town has had. Some of the church organizations have built again, larger and more beautiful buildings. Three of the old church buildings still remain, put to other uses. The old Congregational Church is now used by the Christian Science Society. The old Roman Catholic Church, which stood on the same site as the present church, was moved to a site near the original First National Bank building, and served for a time as a public hall. Later it was again moved to Fifth Street North and converted into a flat. The old Methodist Church is now the G. A. R. hall. In this church, Dec. 25, 1876, Caroline Compton and William Thomas Jones were united in marriage. They lived for years in the home they built on Fourth Avenue North, which was later occupied by Charles Kellogg, and which recently burned. Their home was a center of social life, and many happy gatherings of a church and community nature were held there. Later Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to the house on First Avenue South, where the home is now. Aside from the children already mentioned there are now eight grandchildren—seven grandsons and one granddaughter. Although her family has always been first, Mrs. Jones has found time amid the busy life of her home for many public activities. She was early identified with the movement to acquire the river banks for park purposes. She was chairman of the civic committee of the Ladies' Advancement Association, which took the initiative for the first "Clean-up Day" in Grand Rapids. She was interested in the Women's Federation of Clubs, and acted at different times upon the Civic and School Committees. She was a charter member of the order of the Eastern Star and served as one of the first officers. During her membership in this lodge she has filled nearly every office and has presided as worthy matron. She joined the Entre Nous Club when it was first organized. She was a charter member of the American Legion Auxiliary and served on the Publicity Committee. One of her early interests was a Chautauqua class in 1889, which followed the outline of study prescribed by the parent Chautauqua of New York. Other members of this class were Mesdames J. D. Witter, H. P. Chase, Charles Raymond, E. A. Tenant and H. H. Compton. Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Jones's mother, continued the study and was graduated at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., in 1904, at the age of 66. One of the organizations that means a great deal



EDMUND ROENIUS

to Mrs. Jones is the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Ahdawagam Chapter in which she has membership. Mrs. Jones's chief interest, outside of her home, has been her church. She was one of the early members of the First Congregational Church and has always been devoted and zealous in its service. In the Sunday school she served as teacher, superintendent of the primary department, and assistant superintendent of the school. When the flood of 1888 washed out the bridge the Congregationalists and Methodists of the West Side joined in the Unity Church and erected the building now used as the Masonic Hall. Mrs. Jones had charge of the first Christian Endeavor Society organized in that church. She was prominent in the West Side Ladies' Aid Society, and since the formation of the Women's Association she has joined heartily in the work of the united organization. During the late war she was always active and during one of the bond drives she sold 14 $50 bonds over the phone. She also took an active part in Red Cross work so far as she was able. She has always been a good neighbor and true friend. Her kindly sympathy has brought comfort to many in hours of sickness and sorrow. She is a lover of nature and understands flowers as it is given to few people to do. Her yard is always full of flowers, and it is her great joy to give them to decorate her church, or to send them to sick and shut-in friends as a token of her interest and affection.

Henry Harrison Compton was born at Catlin, Chemung County, N. Y., May 8, 1836, and came west in the fall of 1844 with his parents, who settled in Goodale, Ill. He was married May 1, 1858, at Waukegan, Ill., to Frances Shepherd, and in 1862 came with his wife and two children, Caroline and Charles, to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he was variously occupied until he entered the army in 1864 for service in the Civil War. After receiving an honorable discharge, he entered into a copartnership with S. A. Spafford in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Spafford& Compton, and was thus engaged until 1882. In the spring of that year he was injured at the burning of the old Rablin Hotel, being struck on the head by a piece of falling cornice and remained unconscious for weeks. In 1900 he went to Buckley, Wash., where he conducted a second-hand store until his death Sept. 9, 1916. His first wife died, and in June, 1901, he married Mrs. Mary Duncan at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Compton was a man of force and of prompt and reliable judgment. For six years he served as under sheriff and sheriff of Wood County and for several years he was city marshal of Grand Rapids. The children of Henry H. and Frances (Shepherd) Compton were: Caroline (Mrs. William T. Jones); Charles E., Della, Celia M., Johnny, Frankie, Frank E., John Milton, Mabel Grace and Ethel Truesdale. Charles E., born in Volo, Ill., Jan. 29, 1862, is now in Mobile, Ala., engaged in the pecan, fruit and orchard business. He married Susan Cobb, a teacher, formerly of Massachusetts. Della, born Nov. 23, 1865, in Grand Rapids, died at the age of about eight years. Celia M., born Oct. 23, 1867, is now a school teacher and music teacher in Casco, Maine. Johnny, born July 5, 1870, died in early childhood. Frankie, born April 6, 1873, died at the age of six months. Frank E., born Aug. 7, 1874, now in Chicago, is engaged in publishing Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. He first married Emma Blazer, and after her death Mrs. Anna (Howe) Cochran, only child of the sister of ex-President Wilson. Their household includes three children—one by his first wife, one he adopted and one of his present wife's by her first husband. John Milton, born April 23, 1878, and now in the publishing business with his brother Frank, married Dorothy Fulton, of Chicago, and has one son. Mabel Grace, born Dec. 23, 1880, is distributor of religious and educational works in the Y. M. C. A., at Philadelphia, but at present is traveling in Europe. Ethel Truesdale, born Nov. 21, 1883, is now Mrs. Gordon Thomas of Glenridge, N. J. She is a music teacher, having studied in Germany.

Edmund Roenius, president of the Grand Rapids Foundry Co., and also of the American Carbonic Machinery Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born at Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., Feb. 24, 1852, son of Jacob and Christiana (Specht) Roenius. The parents were natives respectively of Saxony, Germany. Four years after the birth of Edmund, his father died, leaving the mother to rear the family. Having

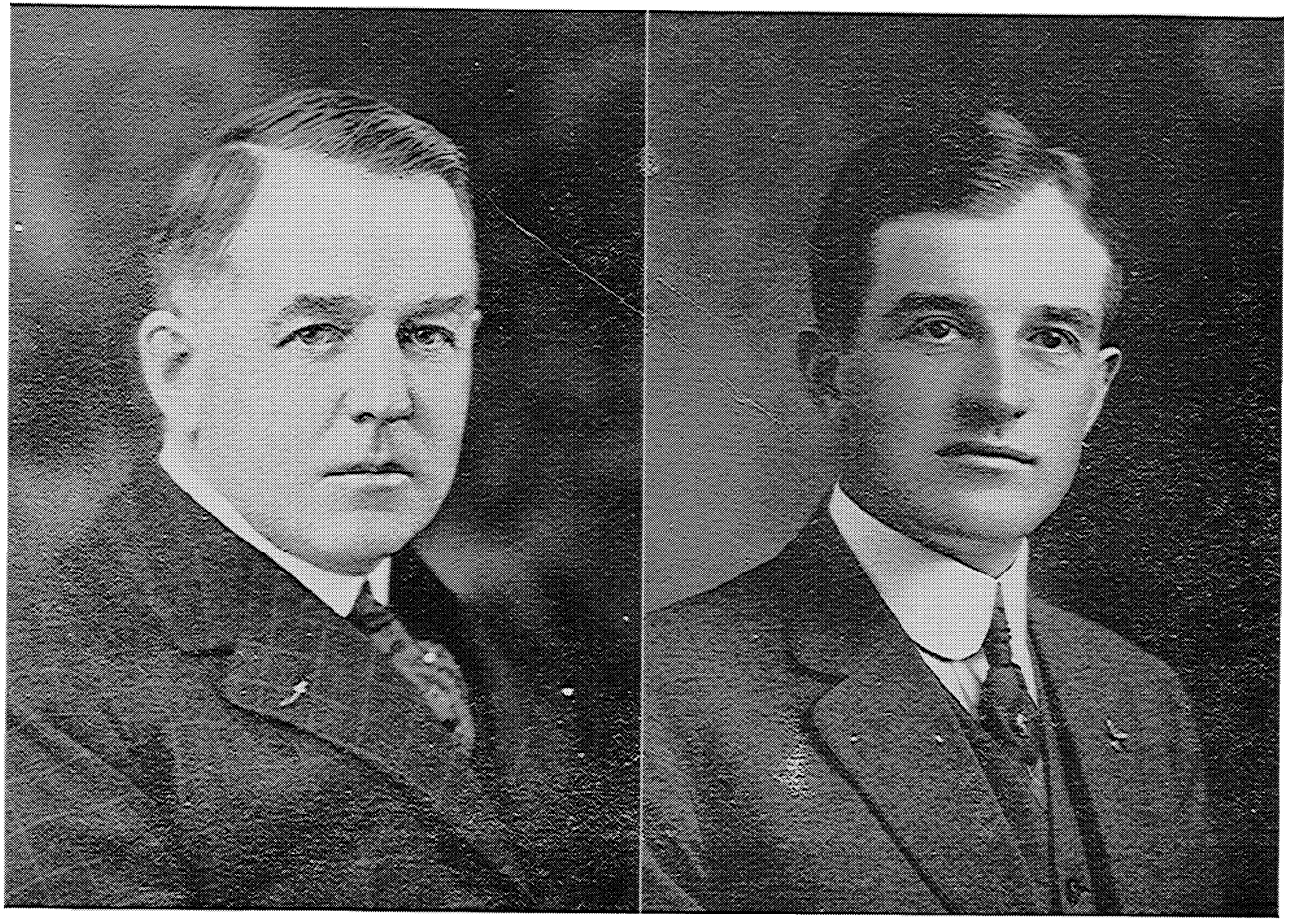
a farm in the town of Concord, near Watertown, Mrs. Roenius removed to it with her children and there they spent the next six years. When Edmund was ten years old, his mother married a second time, moving to Richwood where they were to make their future home. There were living in Richwood men whose descendants were to become well known citizens of Wisconsin Rapids, among them Frederick Uehling, grandfather of Oscar Uehling of this city. Frederick Uehling owned a partnership in the flour mill and the sawmill in Richwood, and had for a partner Otto Deusing, who was the stepfather of young Roenius. It was here that the latter obtained his first schooling. Mr. Uehling hired a private teacher, who conducted a school in his own residence. The teacher taught the boys and girls English and German, along with the essential rudiments of mathematics, spelling, reading and other popular branches of knowledge. The school was conducted for about four years, during which time young Roenius gained the greater part of his early education. When he left the school he was about 14 and he now set to work to clear the home farm, which then consisted principally of wild land. The work consisted of driving a double team of four oxen and holding a large breaking-plow, which he maneuvered around the stumps and roots that predominated in the soil, and it was hard work for a boy. Mr. Uehling rented his interest in the mill to Mr. Deusing, and in company with Christ May, of Watertown, Mr. Deusing opened a stave factory on the place. It was in the stave factory that Mr. Roenius got his first experience that he followed for many years afterward. Starting out at 25 cents a day piling the staves, he gradually increased in ability and usefulness until he was made foreman of the plant. In this position he filed the saws for the company, ground the knives, and carried much of the responsibility for the successful operation of the plant. After awhile Mr. May sold his interest to Mr. Deusing, and Edmund Roenius conducted the plant for about a year, or until November, 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, however, in the following spring. The fire was followed by another misfortune in the following year, 1871, when Mr. Deusing jumped from a moving train near the plant and injured his back. An invalid for several months, he gradually weakened and passed away in the following October. The responsibility of running the entire plant then fell upon Edmund's shoulders and for five years he successfully turned out the staves and heads used in the manufacture of barrels. On Nov. 29, 1877, Mr. Roenius was married at Watertown, Wis., to Amalia Schneider, and Mr. Uehling, Oscar Uehling's father, was married to Mr. Roenius' sister. A short time later the two men formed a partnership and for several years subsequently conducted the plant at Richwood. The timber was being gradually cleared up around Watertown, however, and both Mr. Roenius and Mr. Uehling at Richwood, and Mr. May at Watertown were looking around for a new location. At that time Thomas E. Nash, late of this city, was traveling freight agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and in the course of his business called on Mr. May at Watertown. He described the remarkably good country in Wood County, and particularly that in the town of Hansen, near Vesper, and advised Mr. May to move his plant up to that town. Martin Hansen, who was then operating a sawmill in Hansen Township, gave them every encouragement in coming up to Wood County and donated them 20 acres of land on which to erect their mill. This gift they accepted and Mr. Roenius moved to the new location on Nov. 23, 1883. They built the mill about a quarter of a mile from the Hansen mill near the old Hiles railroad. Mr. Roenius' first year in the town of Hansen was the busiest of his life. He was busy getting the mill built and running, building a boarding-house, a flour and feed store, stables and other necessary buildings. He took in 3,000 bolts of wood at the mill that winter and had to measure them up and pay for them, which meant a considerable amount of work. In the spring Mr. Uehling moved up from Richwood and took an active interest, the mill running for the next three years under the firm name of May, Roenius & Co. Later Mr. Roenius and Mr. Uehling bought the May interests, and the style of the firm became Roenius & Uehling. The business was expanding nicely and the partners decided to put up another mill near the site of Nasonville. Mr. Uehling went there to take charge of it and opera-

tions were begun before the structure was completed. It still lacked about two weeks of completion when the building took fire and burned down. As they had not yet taken out any insurance, they suffered a loss of about $5,000, but not daunted by this temporary setback they began rebuilding immediately, and subsequently operated the mill there for seven or eight years, at the end of which time it was sold. A few years later Mr. Roenius became interested in the prospects of operating a foundry in Grand Rapids, and on Jan. 1, 1896, through his efforts, the Grand Rapids Foundry Co. was organized with him at the head of it. King Bros. had been running the business, and they continued to run it until the following April, when Mr. Roenius moved to this city. The plant was located on the east side of the river between the present location of the swimming-pool and the "Consolidated" dam. The business was then very small, as it had been allowed to run down. Mr. Roenius recalls that the castings turned out by the King Bros. were so brittle, from using old scrap iron over and over again that it often happened that if one was accidentally dropped on the floor it broke. It was not surprising, therefore, that business was very poor and that there was a mortgage on the plant. Mr. Roenius at once set to work to improve conditions and lay the foundation for future prosperity. New pig iron was bought and shipped in, and new and more up-to-date equipment installed. King Bros. offered to sell their interest to Mr. Roenius. He first bought out Benjamin King's interest, and later that of Julian King, which made him the sole owner of the plant and business. About that time Mr. Roenius's son Otto graduated from school and became a partner in the concern, with which he has since remained, actively connected. Mr. Roenius and his son operated the foundry together for several years, Oscar Uehling becoming an additional partner about 1905. When Mr. Roenius first took over the business, and for some time afterwards, he and his son handled only jobbing work, but later they introduced paper mill work, of which they made a specialty, and developed a considerable business. When the "Consolidated" plant was erected and the dam cut off their side-track from the Green Bay road, Mr. Roenius decided to build a plant on the west side. Buying the site on which their present plant is located, he and his partners erected a new building and started manufacturing. As work was not always abundant, it became desirable that they should have some article the manufacture of which would keep them busy in the dull seasons. Mr. Roenius accordingly turned his thoughts to this problem and invented the Roenius coal chute, which he manufactured and placed on the market. It had a big run and was shipped to every part of the United States. It is still made by the company, though subsequent infringements on the patents have reduced its sale. In their new shop the firm became interested in the manufacture of the ice machines which now constitute the principal part of their work. The concern has grown from a little business enterprise employing the two machinist owners and one apprentice, to a firm which during the war employed as many as 65 men and turned out hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of work. At the present time they employ about 50 men. The struggle in establishing the ice machine as a marketable product was not an easy one, as the first engineer employed proved unequal to the work and the machines were returned. Later trouble followed with another engineer, and it was not until Mr. Otto Labus, the present engineer, located at the plant made things go with comparative smoothness, and the machines are now used in many of the principal hotels of this country and even on battleships. The American Carbonic Ice Machines are also giving excellent service in China and Japan, and during the recent war the company made 18 of these machines for the United States government. Mr. Edmund Roenius is president of both the Grand Rapids Foundry Co. and the American Carbonic Machinery Co. He is a man of quiet and retiring disposition who has won a place among the leading citizens of Wisconsin Rapids by sheer force of ability and determination which has carried him successfully through all difficulties, and over all obstacles, to the goal of success. During the last few years he has not been as active with the companies as he was in his younger days, but with his sons taking an active part in the business, he has been able to enjoy more leisure. Rarely a day passes, however, that he is

not at the office for a while. Mr. Roenius is a member of the Elks lodge of this city, having joined when the Elks were erecting their fine club house here, in order that he might help them in any way that he could. While a Democrat in principle, he votes independently for those whom he regards as the best candidates, and has cast his ballot for three Republican candidates for president of the United States. Mr. Roenius's first wife, Mrs. Amalia Roenius, died Dec. 16, 1918, leaving two sons: Otto R., now manager and secretary, and Fred A., overseer of the plant, and vice president. On June 21, 1921, Mr. Roenius married Mrs. Anna Bernier, of Wisconsin Rapids, who was born in Milwaukee, March 10, 1867.

Fred A. Roenius, a well known and popular business man of Wisconsin Rapids, a member of the Grand Rapids Foundry Company, was born in Richwood, Dodge County, Wisconsin, July 24, 1883, son of Edmund and Amalia (Schneider) Roenius. He was graduated from the Howe High School in Grand (Wisconsin) Rapids, in 1903 and became associated with the Grand Rapids Foundry Company, of which his father was the head. He traveled for eight years in the interest of his company. In 1911 he gave up road work, after which he entered into shop work and is now shop superintendent. He became a member of the firm in 1899 and in 1907 was one of the incorporators of the subsiduary company organized as the Wisconsin Ice Company, but which since 1912 has been the American Carbonic Machinery Company. On the reorganization in that year Fred A. Roenius became vice president, and to him a considerable share of credit is due for the great success of the two concerns. Mr. Roenius is an active member of the Elks lodge. He has also been generally active in promoting local interests and is recognized as an up-to-date and public spirited citizen. Mr. Roenius combines to a rare degree artistic and mechanical ability, and this combination brought great credit to the city and state of his residence when, in the great parade given by the Elks at their National Convention in Chicago, July 7, 1920, the Wisconsin State float, which was designed by Mr. Roenius, won the first prize in competition with 38 other floats representing as many states. In designing the float, Mr. Roenius endeavored to portray the natural beauties of the state, which is characterized as the greatest fishing resort in the world. The float was mounted on a truck and was so arranged that it showed a stream of water carrying over 100 gallons per minute, with all the surrounding characteristics of a trout stream. The stream was thrown over a cliff, which was covered with cedar trees and trailing vines, and was surrounded by wild barley, cat-tails, and moss, all of which was gathered within a radius of 20 miles from Wisconsin Rapids. As the float moved along in the parade, fishermen upon it drew from the stream great numbers of beautiful trout. A more artistic float or one displaying greater mechanical ingenuity could not well be imagined, and it is a matter of small wonder that it was awarded first prize, though 90 per cent of the other floats were designed by professional float builders, to which profession Mr. Roenius lays no claim. However, during the past few years he has superintended a number of interior and exterior decorating schemes, and has designed several floats, gaining a statewide reputation in matters of this nature. The first float which he designed appeared in a parade in Wisconsin Rapids for the promotion of an Elks' carnival. In 1914 a float which he designed carried off first prize at Green Bay, at the state convention of the Elks. In mentioning examples of Mr. Roenius's talent in matters of this nature, mention should not be omitted of the military, historical, allegorical, and industrial spectacle held in Wisconsin Rapids July 31, 1919, for which he was responsible, and which, taken part in by 2,000 people, was a tremendous success in every respect and gained wide notice. He was married in Wisconsin Rapids, November 23, 1920, to Annina Daly, daughter of Frank and Louise (Jeffrey) Daly of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Roenius have one child, James Edmund, born Dec. 3, 1921. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

Otto R. Roenius was born in Richwood, Dodge County, Wis., August 11, 1878, son of Edmund and Amalia (Schneider) Roenius. After coming to Wood County with his parents in 1883, he acquired his elementary education partly in a log schoolhouse in Hansen Township, and partly in a parochial school. In 1893 he



OTTO R. ROENIUS — FRED A. ROENIUS

entered the grammar grade in the Howe School in Grand Rapids, and was graduated from that school in 1898. He was a member of the first football team in Grand Rapids and played in every game for three years. In 1898 he entered into business with his father and is now the secretary and manager of the two concerns which his father has developed—the Grand Rapids Foundry Co. and the American Carbonic Machinery Co., both of Wisconsin Rapids. For years past he has been one of the active forces making for progress and prosperity, both in this city and throughout the county generally, where he is equally known and respected. He is president of Riverview Hospital; a member of the Rotary Club and Association of Commerce, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he has held every office, and in 1914-15 he was president of the state association of that order. His Masonic affiliations include membership in the Eastern Star lodge. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers. His favorite recreations are fishing and hunting. Just and often generous in his dealings with his fellow men, and with an agreeable personality, he has gained a host of friends and well wishers and may be classed without exaggeration as one of the most popular citizens of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Roenius was married at Richwood, Wis., Sept. 21, 1904, to Emaline Uehling, who was born in that place, May 4, 1880, daughter of Emil and Eliza (Volkert) Uehling. Her parents still reside in Richwood. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Roenius has been enlarged and brightened by the birth of two children: Karl Edmund, born May 5, 1907, and Elizabeth Jane, born Oct. 1, 1911.

E. B. Redford, secretary of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, and who is also prominently connected with other important business enterprises of this city, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., July 20, 1878, son of Robert and Ruth Redford. He was educated in the schools of his native city, being graduated from the high school there in 1896. He then entered the employ of the O. R. Mierson Drug Co., of Oshkosh, as salesman. In the spring of 1897 he became teller in the National Union Bank of Oshkosh, now the City National Bank, and served in that position until 1904, when he went to Wautoma, Wis., to become cashier in the First National Bank of that city. In the fall of 1906 he came to Grand Rapids to take the position of cashier in the Bank of Grand Rapids, and was thus employed until 1916, in which year he became secretary of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., and is still serving as such. He is also vice president and a director of the First National Bank, and a director of the Prentiss-Waber Stove Co. Since coming to this city Mr. Redford has identified himself closely with local interests and has helped materially to keep the wheel of progress turning. He is an active member of the Rotary Club, and belongs fraternally to the Masons and Elks. He took a helpful and patriotic part in war work and was chairman of the committee appointed to manage the $20,000 drive for the Riverview Hospital. Mr. Redford was married April 3, 1907, to Fannie Lucille Youngman of Wautoma, daughter of Charles F. and Belle Youngman. He and his wife have one child, John M., who was born Jan. 21, 1908. The Redford family are affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

Eugene Miller, proprietor of a very complete bicycle emporium in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., April 21, 1868, son of John T. and Carrie (Blaine) Miller. The parents, who were natives of that state, came to Wood County, Wis., in 1870, locating in Grand Rapids, where John T. Miller had a brother who was a store keeper, for whom he hauled provisions. His place was located on the present site of the Empire store. After coming here Mr. Miller followed his trade of carpenter for the rest of his life, taking contract work and building many dwelling houses here. He was noted for the excellence of his work and was a highly respected citizen. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the 149th Pennsylvania regiment, which was known as the "Bucktail Regiment." He died in 1889. His wife, who survived him, is still living in Wisconsin Rapids, being now 74 years old. Their children were: Eugene, subject of this sketch; George, a contractor and builder of this city; Samuel and Rose, deceased; Cora, now Mrs. George Arnett, of Wisconsin Rapids; Fern, wife of Norman

Woltz of Chicago; and Beulah, who is employed by the Wood County Telephone Co. as chief operator. The family are connected religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eugene Miller, who was a babe when he accompanied his parents to Grand Rapids, was reared in this place and in course of time became a pupil in the Howe High School. He entered the ranks of industry as assistant to his father, under whom he learned the trade of carpenter. At times he engaged in other kinds of labor, including telephone work, and for several years did all the line work for the telephone company. In 1899 he established a bicycle repair shop on the site occupied at one time by the first bank of Grand Rapids. After awhile he put in a regular line of bicycles and supplies, being one of the first to sell them in this city. In 1912 Mr. Miller erected his present building at No. 180 First Street North, a one story brick building 30 by 70 feet in dimensions. The bicycle having come into renewed popularity within recent years, Mr. Miller's trade has grown to very respectable proportions. In addition to bicycles and bicycle supplies, he keeps auto tires and auto accessories of all kinds. Mr. Miller installed the first outside gasoline pump in the city of Wisconsin Rapids. He was a volunteer fireman for 20 years. A man of wide acquaintance, he is popular wherever known, and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Miller was married in Plover, Portage County, Wis., April 30, 1901, to Mary E. Puariea, daughter of Mose and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Puariea, for many years residents of that county but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had two children: Perry, who died Feb. 4, 1910, and John J., who is a pupil in the Lincoln High School.

William G. Henke, president of the William G. Henke Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Portage County, Wis., in Grant Township, Aug. 11, 1875, son of Ludwig and Henrietta (Gaulke) Henke. The parents, who were natives of Germany, settled in Portage County on coming to America in 1873, and were engaged in farming there for the rest of their lives. The father died in March, 1914, and the mother in October, 1917. They had seven children: Bertha, deceased; Charles, a farmer in Portage County; Fred, deceased; William G., of Wisconsin Rapids; Louis, of Janesville, Wis.; Amelia, now Mrs. Charles Witt, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Amanda, who is the wife of Gust Luhison, of Abbottsford, Wis. William G. Henke was educated in the district schools and at Stevens Point Business College. In 1891 he began work in the general store of Clark & Scott at Rudolph, this county, and remained with that concern for two years. It was in 1894 that he entered as a student in the business college. Then in the following year he came to Grand Rapids and went to work in the general merchandise store of Spafford, Cole & Lipke, with whom he remained until they sold out the business. For three years after that he had charge of the dry goods department of Cohen. His next employment was in the grocery department of the Johnson-Hill Co. During these years he had been gaining mercantile knowledge and experience and began to contemplate an independent business career. Accordingly in May, 1918, he organized the mercantile business now carried on under the name of the William G. Henke Co., of which he is the president. The other officers are: Mrs. William G. Henke, vice president; A. A. Sundet, secretary; and J. A. Cohen, treasurer. The company handles general merchandise, having various departments, and they have built up a large trade and secured a firm place in the business world. The store is located at No. 145 North Second Street. Mr. Henke was first married, Oct. 14, 1892, to Anna Kline, who died in March, 1916. He was married secondly, on June 22, 1917, to Matilda Sundet. He and his wife are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, and Chapter. Mrs. Henke's parents were Nels and Gertrude Sundet, her father being a tailor in the employ of the Kruger & Turbin Clothing Co. Her mother is now deceased.

Fred J. Herschleb, the founder and developer of a fine farm in Grand Rapids Township, but now retired and residing in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Canada, and came to Grand Rapids with his parents in 1865. Later he operated a farm in the township and worked in lumber camps during the winters. The land he

bought consisted of 160 acres covered with heavy timber and without buildings, which latter he had to erect. The first house he built was destroyed by a cyclone, but he replaced it, erected other buildings and in time found himself the owner of a finely improved farm. In 1908 he retired from active work and moved to the city of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he has since made his home, residing at No. 435 Wisconsin Street. Mr. Herschleb married Tena Schroeder, who was brought to America from Germany when seven years of age. He and his wife are the parents of six children: Mamie, Charles and Laura (twins), Lillian, Della and Walter F. Mamie is the wife of G. Francke of New York City. Charles A. also resides in New York City. Laura is the wife of F. C. Turbin of Wisconsin Rapids. Lillian is the wife of F. A. Wichman of Leonard, S. D. Della is the wife of A. J. Anderson of Wisconsin Rapids. Walter F. is a business man in this city.

Walter F. Herschleb, assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Grand Rapids Township, Wood County, Wis., June 11, 1890, son of Fred J. and Tena (Schroeder) Herschleb. In his boyhood he attended district school and worked for his father until 1908, after which for three and a half years he was employed by the Jackson Milling Co. of Grand Rapids. He then took a course in the Wisconsin Business College at La Crosse, where he was graduated in 1913. In the same year he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Pearl Button Co., of La Crosse, and was with that concern until July, 1915. Then until Aug. 1, 1917, he worked for the Metropolitan Insurance Co. at La Crosse. At the end of that period he returned to Grand Rapids and entered the Citizens National Bank as bookkeeper, a position that he held until Jan. 1, 1921, when he was made assistant cashier. His fraternal affiliations are with the local lodges of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Herschleb was married April 13, 1916, in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Esther Schuman, daughter of Gust R. and Louisa (Brandt) Schuman of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Herschleb have two children: Jane M., born Dec. 22, 1917, and Ruth E., born June 1, 1920. The family residence, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Herschleb, is at 844 Saratoga Street.

Frank D. Abel, president of the Abel-Mullen Clothing Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city (then known as Grand Rapids) on Sept. 3, 1885, son of Herman and Augusta (Siring) Abel. The father was born in Milwaukee and came to this city June 11, 1881. The mother, a native of Berlin, Germany, came to this country with her parents when eight years old. The family resided in Milwaukee two years and then moved to this city. Here Herman Abel, who was a carpenter and contractor, took an active part during a number of years in the building up of the business and residence districts. He is now practically retired from business life, though physically active, and lives on Birch Street in Wisconsin Rapids. Frank D. Abel in his boyhood attended the public schools of Wisconsin Rapids, but finished his schooling when in his junior year at the Howe High School, as he then left to enter the clothing department of the Johnson & Hill Company store of which department he was later placed in charge. After five years' service he went to Almond, Portage County, where he was employed as manager of and buyer for the men's furnishing department of the L. S. Walker main store, and also as an assistant to the manager of the branch stores located at Plainfield, Hancock and Bancroft. After a year's employment with Mr. Walker Mr. Abel returned to Wisconsin Rapids and re-entered the service of the Johnson & Hill Company, remaining with them subsequently for three years. His next place of employment was in the Sampson & Halverson Clothing store, located in the building at present occupied by the Steinberg Style Shop. At the end of two years' service as a clerk Mr. Abel and A. J. Podawiltz bought the stock and formed a corporation called the Abel & Podawiltz Clothing Co., the members of which included Mr. Abel, Mr. Podawiltz and H. A. Sampson. The stock was moved to the building just across the street where H. F. Loock now has a grocery store. After conducting business in that building for two years the stock was removed to the building now occupied by M. Fridstein, Inc., and in 1913 Meyer Fridstein bought Mr. Podawiltz's interest and the business was continued under the name of Abel & Podawiltz Clothing Co. On Feb. 1, 1917, Mr. Fridstein bought the entire interest and the name of

Abel & Podawiltz Co. was discontinued. After disposing of their stock to Mr. Fridstein, Mr. Abel, Henry Sampson, Jr., and R. C. Mullen purchased the clothing stock of Bauer Bros. and formed a corporation under the name of the Abel-Mullen Co., which is still doing business in the same building on Second Street South, Mr. Abel being president of the company, Mr. Mullen vice president and Mr. Sampson secretary and treasurer. In addition to this store the company has one also in Nekoosa, of which Mr. Mullen is manager. Mr. Abel has taken a prominent part in civic work and occupies a high position in the business and social life of the city. He is one of the most active Elks here and at the last lodge election was for the third time elected exalted ruler. In July, 1920, he was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the home carnival and mardi gras which was presented under the auspices of the order and was one of the most successful home talent entertainments ever given in this city. In August, 1920, Mr. Abel was elected delegate to the Elks National Convention held in Chicago. He has also represented the order as a delegate to several state conventions. He also belongs to the order of Eagles and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He is connected religiously with the Moravian Church. At the spring election of 1920 Mr. Abel was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of this city, and at the meeting of the county board following the election was appointed one of the committee of public property of Wood County. During the World War he actively assisted in every drive in the city and also greatly helped in all Red Cross work. With the assistance of Captain Wilbur Herschleb and George Lane, Mr. Abel was instrumental in organizing Company K, Wisconsin State Guard of this city. At the time of its organization he was appointed first sergeant of the company and was later commissioned second lieutenant. He at present holds a commission as lieutenant of infantry of the W. N. G. Reserves. On Aug. 2, 1911, Mr. Abel was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Stahl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stahl of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Abel have two children: Elizabeth, born April 1, 1913; and Donald, born April 17, 1914.

Rufus E. McFarland, in former years one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Centralia and Grand Rapids, was born in Allegany County, New York, June 15, 1836, son of Joseph L. and Hannah (Hall) McFarland. The mother, who was born in Cortland County, New York, Jan. 7, 1819, and removed to Crawford County, Penn., in 1835, was a pensioned widow of the War of 1912, and was a prominent and faithful worker in the Methodist Church. She died Dec. 12, 1891, at the advanced age of 89 years, two months and two days, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Conneaut cemetery, near Meadville, Penn., her many friends mourning her departure. Rufus E. McFarland was two years old when he accompanied his parents to Crawford County, Penn., where as a boy he attended school. His elementary studies were supplemented by an academy course of two years at Meadville. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Fox Lake in Dodge County, whence he came in the fall of the same year to Wood County, settling in Grand Rapids. Here during the summers he was engaged in river work, and for 20 years thereafter acted as pilot on the Wisconsin River, while in the winters he followed the occupation of a hunter and trapper. In 1873 he took up his residence in Centralia. After giving up active work on the river he had charge for five years of the lumber yard of Hanson & Co. of Centralia. He then entered into the real estate business and also engaged in the cultivation of cranberries, which latter industry he remained in until a short time before his death, which occurred July 3, 1912. These industrial and business enterprises, though intelligently pursued and more or less profitable, were not the whole of his life, a part of which was devoted to the public service. For ten years—from 1874 to 1884—he was treasurer of the Centralia schools. He was also for some time treasurer of District No. 4 of the town of Grand Rapids, and for one term assessor of that town, also assessor of Centralia, besides being a justice of the peace there for many years. He also served as alderman of Centralia. The fidelity with which he performed every public duty, and his unfailing courtesy, won him many friends and he was universally popular. His ability as a writer, especially of verse, gained him the title of "Centralia's poet laureate." He was a member of Lodge No. 128, A.

MR. AND MRS. RUFUS E. McFARLAND

F. & A. M., of Grand Rapids, and a charter member of the Eastern Star, his religious affiliations being with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McFarland was married in Centralia, Feb. 1, 1874, to Susan P. Bender, who was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1852, daughter of Abraham and Permelia (Cook) Bender. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland were the parents of five children, of whom the three first born, Reuben E., Ida May and Lottie Ann, are now deceased. Reuben E., born Nov. 14, 1874, died May 8, 1875; Ida May, born Jan. 2, 1876, died May 7, 1879, and Lottie Ann, born May 13, 1877, died July 28, 1885. The two survivors are: Mabel L., born March 25, 1882, who is the wife of August F. Gottschalk of Wisconsin Rapids; and Robert E., born March 23, 1888, now an electrician in the employ of the Western Electric Co. of Chicago. As a specimen of Mr. McFarland's poetical powers, the following poem is printed, which was composed by him while impressed by the beauty of the rapids from which the city took its original name.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

Majestic Rapids! I love thee, dear,
I love thy waters sparkling clear,
I love to wander on thy shore,
I love thy dull incessant roar.

Deep in my heart thy powers I feel,
And fond memories o'er me steal;
Roll on, and still thy music keep
As when thou lulled my rougish sleep.

No stories of the fabled Rhine,
Could e'er possess a power like thine,
A power to ease the aching breast
And give the troubled spirit rest.

And yet beneath thy shining wave
Many have found a watery grave;
And these beneath thy sand and clay
Have hid their mouldering bones away.

On, on you dash in madder strife,
Fit emblem of our checkered life;
First whirled, then dashed, now fast, now slow,
Then raised above to fall below.

Then onward with that constant roar
Until the rapids you pass o'er;
Thus mortal man is like thy wave—
He finds his level in the grave.

Susan Bender McFarland, one of the pioneer women of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1852, daughter of Abraham and Permelia (Cook) Bender. As a babe she had come west with her parents in the spring of 1855 to Morengo, Ill., and later in the same year to Plainfield, Wis., where she attended the village school and grew to womanhood. The family arrived with plenty of money, but it was of little value in procuring food and clothes on account of their scarcity. Sometimes when the flour was getting low her father tried to buy some of a neighbor, but was refused for fear that the supply on hand should be exhausted before the next year's harvest. Her father journeyed to the southern part of the state for the needed article and other food, and her mother ground corn meal in the coffee mill to make bread for herself and seven children until her husband would return. When he came back after many days, bringing the flour, although it was late at night Susan's mother made biscuit and awakened the children to enjoy the feast. The Bender family were devout Methodists and

every Sunday used to drive six miles to the nearest church in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. After the construction of the road from Plainfield to Centralia, Mr. Bender used to do his trading here bringing his daughter Susan with him on many of his trips. She often remained for an extended visit at the home of her sister Jane, the wife of P. J. Johnson, who owned and operated a sawmill eight miles north of Centralia. It was on one of these visits that she met Rufus McFarland, who was buying shingles and lumber to transport by raft to St. Louis and other southern cities. Susan Bender and Rufus E. McFarland were united in marriage Feb. 1, 1874, at the home of the bride's brother, B. F. Bender, at Centralia, by Rev. Jesse Cole, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grand Rapids. After their marriage they boarded with Mr. and Mrs. William Hoover in a house situated on the lot where the new Sion Lutheran Church now stands while their home was being built. They moved into their new home while the doors were being hung and the windows placed. The home, which still stands, and is one of the landmarks of the city, is located on the lot directly south of the Lowell School. It has been remodeled into a very comfortable dwelling, which Mrs. McFarland now occupies, together with her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. August Gottschalk. Mrs. McFarland says that when their home was built the lot was used by the Indians as a camping ground, and many times she was kept awake the whole night through with their savage yells. The house was surrounded by dense woods filled with bears, wolves and other wild animals. Mrs. McFarland was one of the few women who rode the rapids on a raft. She made the dangerous trip in company with Miss Emma Hasbrouck, now Mrs. Frank Moore of this city, and Miss Emma Miller. The second Wednesday in August each year the Cook family and their descendants held a reunion at Richfield Springs, New York, and Mrs. McFarland, accompanied by her daughter Mabel had the pleasure of attending one held in 1906. Mrs. McFarland is a practical nurse and has ministered to the ills of her many friends and neighbors. Among the friends she mentions Mrs. Reuben Lyon, long since deceased, who was helpful to her in many ways, and whose good advice she will never forget. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, rarely missing a Sunday service, and taking an active part in its good work, and also belongs,to several societies, including the West Side Ladies' Aid Society, the Missionary Society, of which she is now the oldest member, Ahdawagam Chapter D. A. R., and Rainbow Chapter No. 87 O. E. S., in which she has held the highest offices. Of the last mentioned she is a charter member. She is alive to all the interests of the day, and in the fall of 1920 cast her ballot for President Harding. In pioneer days she endured many hardships, but endured them all with fortitude and cheerful spirits, looking forward to better times in the future, which she has had the happiness to see and has effectively done her own part of the work which has developed this community, and Wood County, generally, into what it is today. The dearest memories and interests of her life are centered in the city in which she lives, where she is universally known and esteemed, having a host of friends, some of the older and many of the younger generation. Her children will be found mentioned in the biographical sketch of her husband, Rufus E. McFarland.

Robert A. Weeks, of Wisconsin Rapids, the proprietor of the Wood County Granite Co., was born in Somersetshire, England, Aug. 8, 1865, son of George and Anna (Emery) Weeks. George Weeks in early life was a farmer, but later, after going through the necessary educational course, became a United Brethren preacher, continuing in the ministry until he came to the United States in October, 1868. He then bought a farm in Waushara County, Wisconsin, which he subsequently operated for over 30 years, in 1900 turning it over to his eldest son John, though he still continued to live on it. His wife Anna died Jan. 1, 1892. George Weeks is now 90 years old. He spends his summers with his son on the farm and his winters with his son, Robert A., in Wisconsin Rapids. He and his wife had seven children: John, residing in Waushara County, Wis.; Sarah and Frederick G., deceased; Robert A., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Emily A., now Mrs. James McKeague, of Wautoma, Wis.; and Emery A., of Wautoma, Wis., who

is a salesman. Robert A. Weeks acquired his early education in Waushara County, this state, and later took a course in a Chicago business college. He subsequently worked for his father until 1888, in which year he went to Waupaca, Wis., to learn the monument business as a cutter of marble and granite, being employed by the firm of Penny & Downey. After serving with them for about two years, he went to Chicago, where he resided in 1890 and 1891. In 1892 he established a monument business at Plainfield, Wis., the firm being that of Sherman, Tyler & Weeks, and was there until 1905. He came to Grand Rapids and established the Wood County Granite Co., which has since developed into the largest monument business in Wood County, specializing in original and artistic memorials. Mr. Weeks served as village treasurer of Plainfield, Wis., during his stay in that place. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies, including the Masonic Blue Lodge and Eastern Star; the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Beavers. On Jan. 9, 1895, Robert A. Weeks was united in marriage in Plainfield, Wis., to Evangeline Sherman, who was born in Green Lake County, Wis., June 1, 1876, daughter of Joseph T. and Julia (Morse) Sherman. The parents, who were natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont, came west before their marriage. After that event they resided a short time in Berlin, Green Lake County, and later settled in Plainfield, where the Sherman, Tyler & Weeks Monument Co. was established, Mr. Sherman later selling his interest to Tyler & Weeks. Mr. Sherman was a soldier in the Civil War. He and his wife now reside at Wautoma. Of their seven children, five are now living, the full list being as follows: Cora B., now Mrs. Ward Stillwell, of Wautoma; Evangeline, now Mrs. R. A. Weeks; Frances E., who died May 13, 1921, the wife of E. A. Kersting; Allie, wife of Lester Sergent, of Missoula, Mont.; May, who died in infancy; Walter J., of San Francisco, Calif.; and Grace, now Mrs. Harry Hayes, of Missoula, Mont. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Weeks are: Robert S., born Dec. 2, 1897, who works for his father; Florence, born March 19, 1899, now Mrs. Paul Arpin, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Blanche, born Dec. 7, 1906, who is attending Lincoln High School. Mrs. Weeks takes an active and helpful part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nels Jensen, farming in Saratoga Township and widely known throughout the community, was born July 29, 1868, in Denmark, in the village Allerslov, Trasto Amt. (or county). His parents, Thorkild and Elizabeth (Larsen) Jensen, were also natives of Denmark, in which country they spent their lives. Mr. Jensen received his education there and then assisted his father when not employed by other farmers, until 1887, when he came to the United States, locating in Chicago. There he did teaming and excavating until 1898, in which year he changed both his location and occupation, going to Waushara County, Wis., where he was engaged in farming for a year. He then followed the same occupation in Adams County for a year. He had now resolved to engage in agriculture on his own land, and being industrious and economical, saved all that he could of his earnings. In January, 1900, he came to Wood County and purchased 80 acres of wild land in Saratoga Township, where he has since made his home. He has added to his land until he now has a total of 360 acres, in Sections 17 and 20, of which he has cleared 120 acres, besides erecting a good set of buildings so that it is today a fairly good agricultural property. Mr. Jensen carries on mixed farming and dairying with profitable results. For several years he kept a good herd of grade Holstein cattle, but is now changing to the Guernsey breed. He has taken a more or less prominent part in town affairs; for two years he served as town treasurer of Saratoga Township, and is now serving his third year as supervisor. He was also director and treasurer of School District No. 1 and is at present serving as its clerk. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On Sept. 24, 1892, Mr. Jensen was united in marriage with Anna Mikkelsen of Chicago. She was born Feb. 12, 1876, in Schleswig-Holstein, (Hadersleiben: Tonder mark: or small village), daughter of Thomas and Helen (Sivertsen) Mikkelsen, natives of that state. The mother died there and the father came to America in 1887 and settled in Chicago, where he resided until his death on Jan. 17, 1921. Mrs. Jensen came to this country from her native land in 1889 and worked in Chicago until

her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have had four children: Marie, Albert, Alma and Anton. Marie, who was born June 5, 1893, is now Mrs. A. C. Johnsen, of Chicago. Albert, born July 5, 1895, who married Josephine Baumeister, also lives in Chicago; and so does Alma, born March 9, 1898, who is the wife of Waldemar Hansen. Anton, born July 27, 1913, is attending school. Albert has a record as a soldier of the great World War. He enlisted in the military service of the United States, Nov. 27, 1917, at Chicago. As a member of the First Regiment of Motor Mechanics, he was first stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. From there he went to Camp Hancock, Georgia, and in February, 1918, he sailed for France, where he remained until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States, being honorably discharged July 2, 1919, when he returned to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Nels Jensen and their son Anton, their only child at home, attend the Saratoga Union Church, and Mrs. Jensen has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church for the past nine years. The family stands for all that is best in the community and is representative of the class that has made Wood County what it is.

John H. Brandt, proprietor of a successful meat market in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1876, son of Charles and Jennie (Miller) Brandt. The father, born in Germany, came to America in 1869. The mother, who was born in Denmark, came to this country in 1867. They were married in Chicago, where Charles Brandt conducted a retail meat business for 47 years. In 1909 he moved to Portage County, Wisconsin, and became a dairy farmer, following that occupation until 1916. He is now again active in the meat business, working for his son John, with whom he resides. His wife, Mrs. Jennie Brandt, died Oct. 25, 1915. They had five children: John, subject of this sketch; Martin, who lives in Nekoosa, this county; Charles, of Wisconsin Rapids; Herman, deceased; and Augusta, now Mrs. Selmer Hassel, of Portage County, Wisconsin. John H. Brandt as a boy attended school in Chicago. He began earning his living as his father's assistant, working for him till 1899, after which he was in business for himself in Chicago until 1913. Then coming to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wood County, Wis., he engaged in the meat business at the corner of Vine and Second Streets. In November, the same year, he opened a shop on Grand Avenue, of which his son Carl is now manager. Mr. Brandt is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and of several fraternal societies, including the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Odd Fellows and Mystic Workers. He was married July 2, 1899, in Chicago, to Amanda Johnson, daughter of Martin and Caroline Johnson. The father is now deceased, but the mother is living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Brandt. The latter are the parents of one child, Carl, who was born Nov. 20, 1900. The family home is at No. 1188 South Eighth Street.

Otto Schuman was born in Germany, March 5, 1888, son of Fred and Fredericka (Tuchen) Schuman. The father was born July 29, 1861, and the mother Feb. 4, 1865. They were married in 1885 and still reside in Germany, where Fred Schuman is employed at common labor. They have had six children: Fred, Otto, Mary, Emma, William and Paul, all of whom are in Germany except Otto. Otto Schuman was educated in his native land, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, which he followed there until 1911. He then went to London, England, where he remained nine months. In July, 1912, he came to the United States, landing at New York, where he worked at his trade for awhile, later coming to Chicago and Kenosha, Wis. In August, 1913, he came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and entered the employ of the Hart Manufacturing Co. as tinsmith. After remaining with them four years, he established a shop for auto radiator repairs, combined with ordinary tinshop work, which he is now conducting successfully. It is located in the building formerly occupied by the Hart Manufacturing Co., and is installed with modern machinery. Mr. Schuman has built up a good trade which is gradually increasing.

Albert B. Bever, of Wisconsin Rapids, who for 18 years has efficiently performed the duties of clerk of court, was born on a farm in Sauk County, Wisconsin, near Spring Green, on June 4, 1878. His parents were John and Barbara (Schwartz)

ALBERT B. BEVER

Bever, who came to the United States from Alsace-Loraine, the father having been born in Luxemburg. They were children when they came to this country, which was about the year 1853, and they were later married in Hartford, Wis. The family came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating in Marathon County on a farm, where John Bever died in 1884. His life-long occupation was that of a farmer, and he had served for some nine or ten months in the Civil War as a member of Company E, 48th Wisconsin regiment, having enlisted Feb. 18, 1865, and been discharged Dec. 30 the same year. In 1886 his wife came with eight of their nine children to Wood County, locating on a farm in Sherry Township. The eldest son, who was now the head of the family, found work in sawmills. The mother, Mrs. Barbara Bever, is still living, being now a resident of Wisconsin Rapids. Albert B. Bever in his boyhood attended district school and later took a course in a business college. The rest of his education has been self-acquired. In 1899 he came to Wisconsin Rapids to enter the lumber office of the John Arpin Lumber Co., and was subsequently connected with that concern for about four years. After that he engaged in the real estate business, in which he remained until his appointment to his present office under Charles M. Webb in 1904. He has attained considerable social prominence and is a member of several societies, including the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bever was married in 1906, to Celia McCarty, who was born in Canada, daughter of Dennis and Susan (Slattery) McCarty, with whom she came to Wisconsin Rapids. Her mother is now deceased, but her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bever have been the parents of five children, two of whom, Genevieve and Raymond, are deceased. The three living are Roma, Lawrence and Martin. Mrs. Bever is one of the social leaders of the city, being a member of the Woman's Club and president of the Historical and Literary Society.

George C. Donhard, office manager of the Marshfield Manufacturing Co., was born near Montague, in Muskegon County, Mich., May 12, 1875, son of George and Barbara (Bauer) Donhard. The parents were of German descent and were both born in Washington County, Wis., the father June 28, 1850, and the mother Aug. 12, 1851; they were married at Whitehall, Mich., Nov. 1, 1873, and the father was employed in the sawmill of Adam Hafer at Long Point near Whitehall. The family came to Marshfield immediately following the great fire which visited the city in June, 1887, and the father was in the employ of Hafer & Kalsched, manufacturers here, until his death, Oct. 11, 1915. The mother now makes her home with her son George, subject of this sketch, in the residence which he owns at 516 South Central Avenue, Marshfield. Mr. and Mrs. George Donhard, Sr., were the parents of five children: George, Anna, Joseph, John, and Rosa. All the children except George and Anna are now deceased. Anna, born May 7, 1877, is now the wife of Leo P. Pultz of Marshfield, and has one child, Ophelia; John, born Dec. 15, 1878, died Feb. 23, 1883; Joseph, born Oct. 3, 1880, died Dec. 17, 1888; Rosa, born Oct. 14, 1882, died Dec. 15, 1888. George C. Donhard, after attending school in Muskegon County and in Marshfield until he was 18 years old, entered the employ of Hafer & Kalsched in their factory in Marshfield, the firm being known as the Marshfield Manufacturing Co. In 1908 he was made bookkeeper and office manager of the business and has since served in that capacity. He has proved himself to be an excellent business man and is well liked throughout the city, both socially and in a business way. Fraternally he is a member of the John Eisen Council No. 1799 of the Knights of Columbus at Marshfield, and also of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Marshfield Court No. 506. In politics he adheres to no party lines, voting for the candidate he feels to be best fitted for the office without regard to political affiliations. His religious connections are with the Sacred Heart Catholic Congregation at Marshfield.

Simon Pflum, who for about 40 years was proprietor of a harness business in Marshfield, but is now deceased, was born on a farm in Hohenzollern, Cischmering, Germany (near the home of the Kaiser), on Oct. 1, 1830. In his native land he succeeded in getting a fair amount of schooling, and worked on the farm, often

plowing with a team of cows. At the age of 20, having a brother, Joseph, in Memphis, Tenn., he came to the United States, joined his brother, and in Memphis learned the trade of saddler. But in Memphis he was attacked by malaria and by the doctor's advice in 1852 came to Wisconsin. Here he worked as a farm hand, cleared land, and "roughed it" generally, with the result that at the end of six months he had so far recovered that he returned to Memphis and resumed his trade. But his old enemy again attacked him and in order to escape from it he again had to come north, accordingly settling in Washington County, Wis., where he bought two fine pieces of wild land. He also worked to some extent at his trade and at harvesting both in Wisconsin and Illinois, as well as at any other work he could find. He then sent for a brother, Peter, and his family, and also a sister and her family,—Mrs. Schneider and husband— and settled them on the land he had bought, and their descendants are still living on the farm, which is today one of the richest and best farms in Washington County. He then started a shop at New Cassel, Wis., which he later sold to his man, Carl Guth, to whom he had taught the saddlery trade, and he, himself, went to Kewaskum, Washington County, Wis., and started a shop there which he sold to Bastian Witzig. His next move was to start a harness and saddlery shop at Young America, that county, and was getting it well under way when the Civil War broke out. This caused an interruption in his business career, as in the first year of the war, 1861, he enlisted at West Bend, Wis., as a member of Company E. 27th Wisconsin Volunteers and served about three years. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, having both bones of his left wrist broken, and having also been disabled from rheumatism, as well as very deaf, he was discharged on account of disability. On his return home he reopened his business, but unable to work much himself he was obliged to hire help. On Nov. 22, 1864, Mr. Pflum was united in marriage to Mary M. Taube, of Richfield, Wis., who was born in Germany, on the Rhine, June 5, 1843, and who came to the United States when but two years old, the family settling on land at Richfield, Washington County, Wis., where she was reared. In October, 1868, Mr. Pflum went to Green Bay, Wis., and conducted a harness business there until 1875, when he moved to Freedom, Wis., and conducted a similar business there. In October, 1789, he sold out at Freedom and came to Marshfield, where he established a harness business that he conducted subsequently until his death on Feb. 23, 1918, or for a period of about 40 years. Although handicapped to some extent by the disability resulting from his deafness, he had a successful business career. His shop was located on South Central Avenue and he owned a comfortable residence on the same thoroughfare. His wife is still living. They were the parents of ten children: Mary M., now deceased; Joseph, living in Marshfield; Frank X., of Marshfield; Lena M., now Mrs. John Hokamp of Pittsville, Wood County; William of Tomahawk, Wis.; Mary, wife of John Dodgel of Chicago; Anna, of Marshfield, widow of Charles Lieberman; Josephine, who married Gust Bulgren of Marshfield and is now deceased; Lillian, wife of John Rohrdonz of Milwaukee, and Simon, who succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the latter's harness business in Marshfield, which he is now conducting. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and of St. John's parish, Marshfield.

Frank Xavier Pflum, of Marshfield, agent for the Ward Medical Co., of Winona, Minn., with territory covering parts of Marathon, Wood and Clark Counties, was born in Young America, Washington County, Wis., March 29, 1868, son of Simon and Mary M. (Taube) Pflum. He had but little schooling and until 1890 remained with his parents, who in the year of his birth moved to Green Bay, later to Freedom, and then to Marshfield. Here Frank X. Pflum went to work for the Upham Manufacturing Co., with which concern he remained two years. He was then married Nov. 24, 1891, to Mary Mettelka, daughter of Joseph and Theresa Mettelka of Marshfield. She was born in Austria, Aug. 19, 1869, came with her parents to Dorchester, Clark County, Wis., in 1885, and to Marshfield in 1887, after the big fire which occurred in June that year. Both her parents are deceased. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Pflum engaged in the harness business in Marathon City and was there three years. Then in 1894 he returned to Marshfield and be-

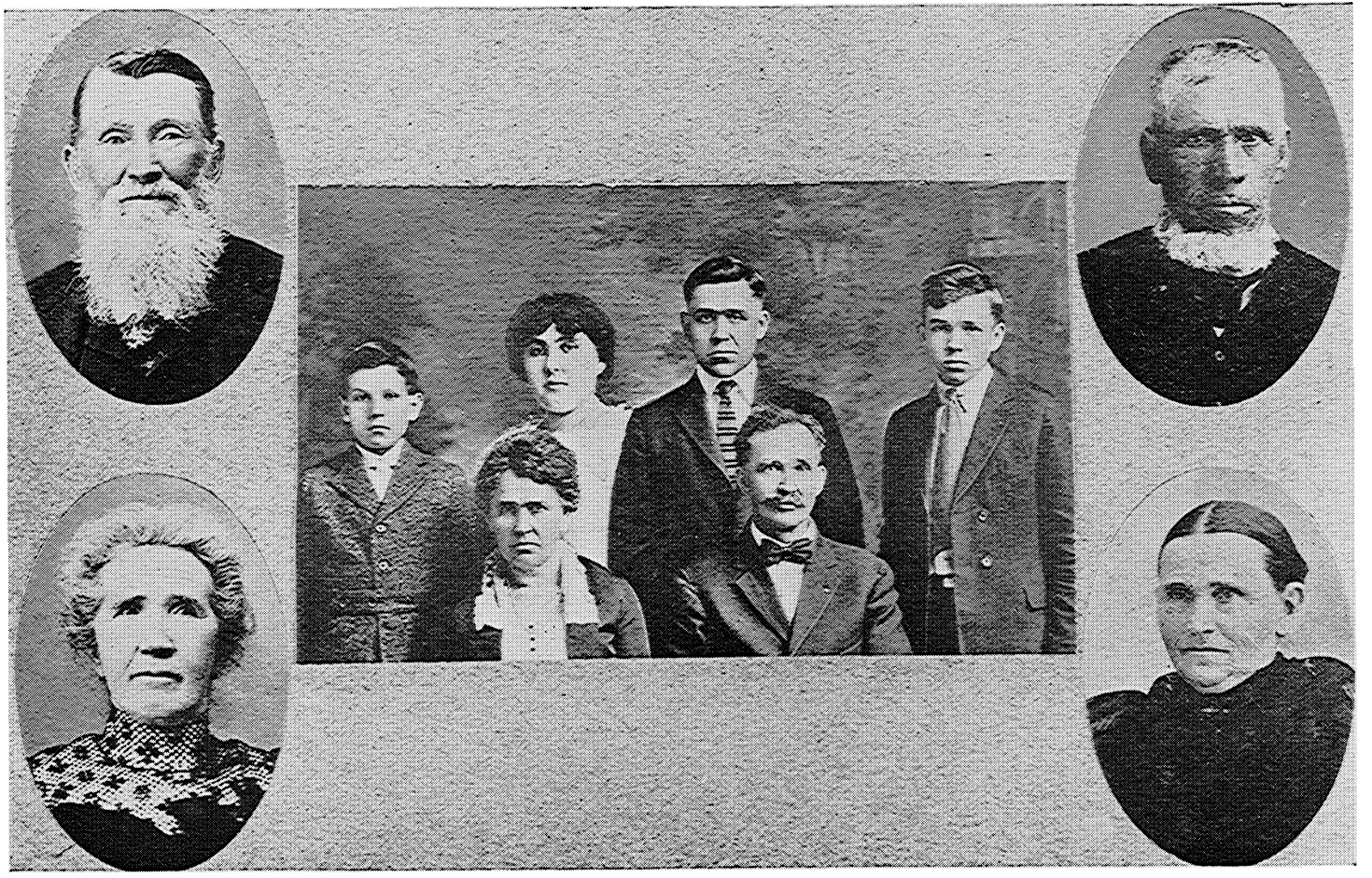
gan selling medicines for Frank X. Linder and was thus occupied one winter. After that he was engaged for a time in railroad work, and then again entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company. In 1906 Mr. Pflum began his connection with the Ward Medical Co., of Winona, Minn., and has since remained with that company, having had a successful career. A Catholic in religion, he is a member of St. John's Parish and of the order of Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Laura M., born Sept. 19, 1893; Alvin S., born Feb. 25, 1896, and Roman J. and Edward A. (twins), born June 15, 1897. Laura M. was graduated from the Marshfield High School and from the Oshkosh Normal School and is now a teacher in Milwaukee. Alvin S., was graduated from the Marshfield High School and from Marquette University and is now a dentist in Marshfield. Roman J. and Edward A. were graduated from the Marshfield High School and from Marquette University. The former is now a dentist in Marshfield, and the latter a dentist in Colby, Clark County.

George B. Campbell, a wide awake and progressive citizen of Marshfield, was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, Sept. 5, 1875, son of Andrew and Mary (Funston) Campbell. The parents, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio, had settled in Richland County in 1870, and it was there that they spent the rest of their lives, becoming substantial and highly respected citizens. The father passed away in 1917 and the mother in the year following. George B. Campbell in his boyhood attended the public schools of Richland County and grew to manhood on the home farm. At the age of 21 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to do construction work. Proving himself to be a capable man, he was advanced to the position of foreman of a construction crew, and in that capacity he remained with the company until 1901. He then gave up railroad work and became a traveling salesman for the Janesville Shirt & Overall Co., of Janesville, Wis., in which position he has since continued. In 1910 Mr. Campbell came to Wood County, and took up his residence in Marshfield, which place has since been his home. Since coming here he has identified himself actively with public affairs, taking a deep interest in all measures for the good of the community and the county in general and doing what he can to promote them and bring them to a successful issue. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Central Wisconsin State Fair Association, and belongs fraternally to the United Commercial Travelers, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. For one term he served the city as mayor, proving himself a true American and an honest and capable official, his administration giving general satisfaction. Mr. Campbell was married July 2, 1902, at Richland Center, Wis., to Lena May Klinger, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Stockton) Klinger. Her parents are still residents of Richland Center, where her father is engaged in the meat business. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell occupy a good social position and have a wide circle of friends. They are the parents of two children: Georgia June and Mary Elizabeth.

John H. White, who for 20 years past has been a prominent figure in the journalistic circles of Wood County as publisher or editor of several Marshfield newspapers, was born on a farm near Pepin, Wis., Dec. 15, 1856. His parents were David and Mary (Etel) White, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Switzerland. After their marriage in this country they settled in Pepin County, Wis., whence, when their son John was a small child, they moved to Modena, Buffalo County. The wild and unsettled character of the region at that time may be gathered from the fact that there were then but three white families in Modena. Owing doubtless to this cause John H. White grew up without school advantages. After remaining on his parents' farm until he was 17, he went to Alma, Buffalo County, to learn the printer's trade. Those were the days of the Civil War and they proved hard times for the family. One brother of John, who had enlisted to fight for the Union, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, which threw an additional responsibility upon the subject of this sketch, as he had to do his part in helping to make both ends meet. Moreover, David White, the father, was drafted for service in the last draft made during the war, and as he could not leave his family alone in the wilderness, he sold everything he had down to a single cow and

ox to obtain money with which to buy a substitute. In the meanwhile John H. continued to follow the printing business in Alma, where in fact he remained until 1892, a period of 18 years. In the year last mentioned he came to Marshfield and in company with John DeGroff he worked as foreman. After Mr. DeGroff's death in company with R. R. Williams he took hold of the Marshfield Times. He finally sold his interest in that paper to R. R. Williams and with Thomas Lyons took over the News. This partnership was continued for six years, or until 1909, when it was dissolved, the News passing into the hands of E. S. Bailey. In 1910 Mr. White established the Marshfield Herald, which has been published since May, 1911, by the White Printing Company, consisting originally of John H., W. G. and Dan White; the last mentioned member of the company withdrew, however, in 1914. The Herald plant is located upstairs in the block owned by the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., corner of South Central Avenue and Fourth Street, and besides the publication of the paper a large job printing business is done, Mr. White's son Willard, a practical printer, being business manager. On Nov. 18, 1879, John H. White was united in marriage with Katherine Phillipi, of Alma, Wis., daughter of Nickolas and Katherine (Polly) Phillipi. Of this union were born two children: Willard G., Dec. 10, 1880; and Orval, Oct. 26, 1884, who died at the age of four years. In politics Mr. White has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Everett Chapter, O. E. S. He owns and occupies a nice residence at 315 East Ninth Street, his son Willard residing at 514 West Fifth Street, Marshfield.

Patrick Case, a pioneer of Wood County, who helped to redeem Rudolph Township from the wilderness by the development of farms, was born in County Clare, Ireland, March 17, 1836. He was reared in his native land and after attaining manhood he followed the example of many of his countrymen and sought in more prosperous England the employment that he found hard to obtain in the land of the shamrock. Even then he found it only in the rough and dangerous occupation of coal mining, which he followed in England for four years. In the latter fifties he was married in that country to Nora Hinchey, who came from the same county in Ireland as himself, and a year or two afterwards, in 1858, they put into execution a resolve they had formed to better their fortunes by emigrating to the United States. Mr. Case, being a coal miner, naturally went first to Pennsylvania, as he needed immediate employment, both to keep the wolf from the door and to accumulate a little capital with which to make another step in advance. For about three years he worked in the mines of that state, and then in 1861 he struck out into the wilderness prepared to endure any hardships if thereby he might lay the foundations for future success, and independence in later life. It was to Wood County, Wisconsin, that he came alone, leaving behind his family, who joined him later. His first employment here was in lumber camps, but as soon as possible he secured 60 acres of wild land situated in Rudolph Township, on which he settled and began improvements. After awhile he sold that tract and bought another of 80 acres, which he partly improved, erecting buildings, and where he resided until 1882. Then for nine years Wood County saw him no more, as he sold his farm and went to South Dakota, where he took government land and remained until 1901. At the end of that time he came again to Wood County and again bought a farm in Rudolph Township, in which his son James E. shared an interest. Together they improved it, and it was there that Mr. Case passed away on Sept. 26, 1908, leaving the record of an industrious farmer, worthy citizen and good neighbor. His wife, who had nobly shared his struggles, survived him and resided with her son James until her death in January, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Case had nine children, of whom seven are now living, the full list being as follows: William, deceased; James E., now superintendent of the Wood County Poor Farm; Margaret, wife of Tabe Hulbert, of Wilsey, S. D.; Mollie, wife of Charles Rable of Watertown, S. D.; Nellie, now Mrs. George Uselding of Bonialla, S. D.; John, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Addie, wife of Curtis Young of Huron, S. D.; Ida, wife of Raymond Cooper of Bonialla, S. D.; and Walter, now a secret service agent residing in Chicago. Thus



MR. AND MRS. PATRICK CASE
JAMES E. CASE AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH THOMAS PROVOST

it will be seen that the nine years' residence of the Case family in South Dakota led to the settlement there of five of the children.

James E. Case, superintendent of the Wood County Poor Farm, was born in Rudolph Township, this county, Oct. 4, 1866, on the farm of his parents, Patrick and Nora (Hinchey) Case. He was the son of pioneers, the parents having settled in the township a few years previously. The country hereabouts was then pretty wild, and most of its white settlers were of the rough and ready type, good neighbors for the most part, accustomed to hard and sometimes dangerous work, and always willing to help one another in an emergency. The schools were of the elementary type, and it was in one of these, the school of his district, that James E. acquired his education. Until 1882 he helped his father on the home farm, and then, as a boy of 16, he began working in the woods in the employ of lumber companies, that being then almost the only remunerative work then obtainable. He continued at it for nine winters and showed such aptitude and diligence that he was rewarded by being made a foreman. He also did surveying for the Clark & Scott Lumber Co. In 1894 he was placed in charge of the Clark & Scott farm and yards at Rudolph, a position in which he served until 1898. It was on Jan. 1 of that year that he was first appointed superintendent of the Wood County Poor Farm, and as such he remained until Jan. 1, 1905. He then established himself in the butcher's business in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), this county, and for three years subsequently he conducted his store. In 1908 he returned to Rudolph Township and settled on a farm of 80 acres that he had bought in 1902. He cleared and stumped a large part of this tract, improved the buildings, and resided there until September, 1912, when he was again appointed superintendent of the Poor Farm, in which position he has since served with credit, his excellent management of the institution being recognized by all. He still owns his farm in Rudolph Township. A Catholic in religion, he belongs to SS. Peter and Paul Congregation at Wisconsin Rapids, and is also a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles. Mr. Case was married at Rudolph, this county, July 1, 1891, to Emily Provost, who was born in Menasha, Wis., Jan. 31, 1872, daughter of Joseph Thomas and Pauline (Perron) Provost. The marriage has been blessed by the birth of four children: Therry, who is now a member of the Wisconsin Rapids fire department; Viola, wife of John Hale of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Aldred, now attending high school in Wisconsin Rapids; and Ira, who lives with his parents and is his father's assistant.

Joseph Thomas Provost, an early settler in Rudolph Township, was born in St. Constant, Canada, Sept. 14, 1825, and as a young man came to the States. In October, 1855, he was married at Theresa, Dodge County, Wis., to Pauline Perron, who was born at St. Reme, Canada, July 25, 1836. In 1874 Mr. Provost came to Wood County with his family from Menasha, this state, and settled on a farm in Rudolph Township, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Both died in 1904, Mrs. Provost first, on Feb. 18, and Mr. Provost on Dec. 17. They were hard workers and good neighbors and were highly esteemed in their community. They had fourteen children: Leon, now of Tomahawk, Wis.; J. Addison, who became a physician and surgeon, and while in the United States' service in the World War was taken sick and died; Emory, deceased; Edward, who lives in Wisconsin Rapids; Joseph and William, both of Rudolph; Olive, now deceased, who was the wife of James Lappen; Minnie, now Mrs. Frank Sharkey of Mosinee, Wis.; and Laura, wife of F. E. Reinhardt of Boyce, Idaho; Peter, Frank, George and Anna, who are deceased; and Emily, now Mrs. J. E. Case.

William G. Hinman, a pioneer resident of Marshfield and who was for many years prominently connected with the W. H. Upham interests, was born in Baldwinville, Onondaga County, New York, March 6, 1843, son of James and Eliza Ann (Zelie) Hinman. His ancestry on both sides were American born for many generations back; a great great grandfather of his maternal grandmother settled in Brooklyn in the seventeenth century, and his paternal grandfather journeyed from Camden, Conn., to Camden, N. Y., with ox teams, in a company of 30 people including three of the Hinman family and the Baldwin family for whom Baldwin-

ville, N. Y., was named. James Hinman, father of William G., was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; the family moved from there to Lysander, N. Y., and thence, in June, 1845, to Walworth County, Wisconsin, making the journey by sailboat to Chicago and thence by ox team to the town of La Grange, in Walworth County. William G. Hinman was educated at a Methodist seminary at Point Bluff in Adams County, and Aug. 20, 1861, enlisted in Company E, 7th Wisconsin; he was sent on detached duty to Battery B, 4th U. S. Light Artillery, which was a part of the Iron Brigade, and served with them from Feb. 8, 1863, until Aug. 11, 1864, when he was returned to his regiment, his term of enlistment having expired. He was discharged at Yellow Tavern, in front of Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1864. His record in the service is remarkable. He was in a total of 29 battles, including South Mountain, Antietam, the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and on the Weldon Railroad, taking part in most of the heaviest fighting in the Civil War. Upon his discharge he went to Necedah, Wis., where his father had engaged in the lumber business a short time before the son's enlistment, and worked with his father in the woods and on the river. He left Necedah in the spring of 1865 on a lumber raft bound for Clinton, Iowa, and remained in that city for two years operating a lumber yard for his father and Cyrus Woodman, the pioneer lumberman. From Clinton he went to Kilbourn, Wis., where he and his father purchased a grist mill, which they operated from 1866 until the fall of 1869. He then went to Big Springs, Adams County, and after a year there to Logansville. With his father he then went into the woods again east of Medford, this time locating timber for John T. Kingston of Necedah, Wis., and making his home in Logansville. On this expedition they located 3,000 acres of timber on the Rib River; Mr. Hinman remained at Logansville until 1872, and May 20 of that year he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central, which was at that time constructing its lines through this territory. Engaged in this work, he camped on the site of Marshfield June 10, 1872. His home at this time was at Stevens Point, but in the spring of 1880 he moved to Marshfield and engaged in lumbering. He spent one year in Ogema, Wis., for Curtis Bros. & Co., returning in 1882, and on Dec. 11, 1882, he entered the employ of the W. H. Upham Co. here, and was actively associated with them for over 30 years, during which time he has bought for them every acre of their vast land purchases with the exception of a single 80-acre tract. During the depression in lumbering activities while Grover Cleveland was serving his first term as President, Mr. Hinman spent three years in Texas in the employ of the East Texas Land and Improvement Company, for whom he had charge of 250,000 acres of timber. On his return from Texas he again associated himself with the Upham Company. Mr. Hinman was also identified with many of Marshfield's early business enterprises; in 1883, in partnership with Ed. Derby, a cousin of W. H. Upham, he bought the furniture store then operated by A. Hoersch, the new firm being known as W. G. Hinman & Co. Derby's interest had been financed by W. H. Upham, and in 1884 Mr. Hinman sold his interest also to Mr. Upham, who later sold it to Derby, giving the latter exclusive ownership. In 1882, in partnership with Theodore F. Vannedom, Mr. Hinman built what was known as the Hinman Block, on the corner now occupied by the Sexton drug store and the Laemle clothing store. Mr. Hinman sold his interest in this building to Mr. Vannedom only three or four months prior to the great fire of 1887, in which it was consumed. He also at one time owned the building adjoining the Winterburn drug store, which was at that time used as the headquarters of the Marshfield Times, and he has owned various other properties about the city, among them the present residence of W. D. Connor, Mr. Hinman having built it and sold to its present owner, who has since enlarged it. Mr. Hinman was first married, March 31, 1867, at the town of Dalona, Sauk County, Wis., to Mary A. Walker, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Weiry) Walker, of Sauk County. Three children were born to this union: Frank, now of Fond du Lac; Inez, now Mrs. W. N. Candlish, of Fond du Lac; and Arlie, now Mrs. Clifford J. Heath, of Marysville, Utah; Mr. Heath is a nephew of Mrs. Mattie Tiffault and Mrs. Anna Lathrop of Marshfield, and is a practicing physician. The mother of

this family died in Marshfield in 1883. Mr. Hinman was again married in December of 1883, at Marshfield, to Georgia A. Whitman, daughter of George and Clarissa Whitman; Mrs. Hinman is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is well known in Marshfield's social life; she is one of the leading workers in the Presbyterian Church, of which the family are members, Mrs. Hinman being assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. The family have a fine home at 108 South Vine Street. Mr. Hinman, though practically retired, still represents the Upham interests in most of their land transactions. He is adjutant and quartermaster of the Marshfield post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for many years its commander; he is a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Marshfield, being one of the only three surviving charter members of that organization, and he is chairman of the Soldiers' Relief Committee of Wood County.

John G. Hahn, in former years a respected farmer in Arpin Township, was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood and married Marie Schuettler. In 1848, the year of the German revolution, they emigrated to the United States, wishing to establish a home in a freer land. After landing in this country they came directly to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, arriving there with just 68 cents in money. With such an inadequate capital Mr. Hahn, of course, lost no time in seeking work and was fortunate enough to find it. The country was wild, but the work of settlement had begun and there was plenty of wood chopping, clearing and grubbing to do, beside some regular farm work, and Mr. Hahn for the most part was kept busy. Wages were low but a dollar would purchase more than twice as much as it would today and the family managed to get along. After awhile Mr. Hahn began farming on his own account, first buying a 35-acre tract and later a farm of 80 acres, which he cultivated for a number of years, or until 1902, when he sold it, came to Wood County, and settled on land in Arpin Township, near the village of the same name. There he died Jan. 13, 1912, at the age of 80 years, or nearly, having been born in July, 1832. His wife died in Hebron Township, Jefferson County, Oct. 20, 1898. They had seven children, several of whom are now living in Wood County, the full list being as follows: George, a farmer in Hebron Township, Jefferson County; Louise, wife of William Theimke of Arpin Village, Wood County; John, a farmer in Jefferson County; Leonard, living in Hebron Village, Jefferson County; William, now in the creamery business in Marshfield; Christina, now Mrs. George Hoffman of Arpin Village, Wood County; and Mary, who was the wife of Carl Hoffman of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, and who died in March, 1910.

William Hahn, a member of the Puerner Creamery Co., Marshfield, and a citizen widely known and respected, was born in Hebron Township, Jefferson County, Wis., Sept. 1, 1869, son of John G. and Marie (Schuettler) Hahn. He was given a common school education, and until the age of 17 remained with his parents on the home farm and then began to learn the art of cheese-making with William Kutz, of Hebron, in what was known as the Schlickenmeier Factory. After remaining with Mr. Kutz two seasons he became the cheese-maker in Clark & Reynolds' factory at Hebron, a position that he held for two years. On Nov. 3, 1891, he was united in marriage with Martha M. Horn, who was born near Jefferson City, Wis., July 13, 1870, daughter of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina (Klemme) Horn, the parents being farmers by occupation and later residents of Fort Atkinson, where Mr. Horn still resides. Mrs. Horn died in February, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn began domestic life together at Watertown, Wis., but in the spring following their marriage they moved to McFarland in Dane County, where Mr. Hahn operated a skimming station from May to October that year. He then began butter making there and so continued until the spring of 1900, when his health gave out and he moved to Leyden, Rock County, Wis., where until February, 1901, he conducted a small store. Then he went back into the creamery business at Johnson's Creek in Jefferson County, remaining there two years. After that he engaged in the butter making business on his own account at Milton, Wis., and was there until January, 1905, when he sold out and came to Marshfield, becoming a partner in the Puerner Creamery Co., of this place. Mr. Hahn is recognized as an expert

in his particular line of business and also as a good citizen interested in the progress of the community in which he lives. He is a member of several fraternal orders in Marshfield, including the Owls, Eagles, Beavers, Modern Woodmen of America, and Equitable Fraternal Union. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Florence M., born Nov. 10, 1894, and Norman W., born June 14, 1899. Florence M., who was graduated from the Marshfield High School in 1912, was bookkeeper for six years for the Sexton-Demgen Drug Co., of Marshfield. She is now Mrs. Alvin C. Kruezer of Marshfield. Norman W., after finishing the eighth grade in school, entered the employ of the First National Bank of Marshfield, and now holds the position of paying teller, to which he was promoted in 1918. He was called into the United States' service while the World War was in progress, and had reached Wisconsin Rapids, ready to entrain, when news of the armistice caused the train order to be cancelled and the boys to be returned to their respective homes.

Christian Matthews, an early settler in Sigel Township, where he made agricultural improvements, was born in Germany Jan. 16, 1822. He grew up in his native land and was there married to Henrietta Zeaman, who was born Feb. 10, 1830. After farming for some years, he came to America with his family in 1856, landing at New York, whence after a short time he came west to Milwaukee. There he bought a team of oxen and drove with his family to Sigel Township, Wood County, where he took a homestead of 160 acres of wild land. They lived for a while in a shingle shack until Mr. Matthews had time to build a log house. In 1864 he traded 80 acres of his land for a tract of equal extent in the same township, but nearer town, and this latter place he improved, making it his home until his death, which occurred July 9, 1880. His wife did not long survice him, dying April 6, 1882. Mr. Matthews was a prominent citizen of his township, which he served as supervisor. He helped to establish the first school and build the first schoolhouse in District No. 2, Sigel Township, it being the second schoolhouse in the present District No. 5. He also took an active part in establishing the first German Lutheran Church in his township, all the logs for which he hewed himself, it being a log structure. This church was dedicated in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were the parents of 11 children: Louisa, now Mrs. Herman Hieser, of Sigel Township; Julius C., of Wisconsin Rapids; Gustav F., who died Jan. 27, 1922; Pauline, now Mrs. Charles Kluge, of Wisconsin Rapids; William, now in Idaho; Ida, wife of George Lundi, of Butte, Mont.; Ella, wife of Claude Felter of Miller, S. D.; Emil E., of Wisconsin Rapids; Alfred, of Milwaukee; Edwin of Bellingham, Wash.; and Clarence of Locksley, Wash.

Julius C. Matthews, a retired farmer residing in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Germany, May 2, 1854, son of Christian and Henrietta (Zeaman) Matthews. When he was two years old he accompanied his parents to the United States, and subsequently attended school in Sigel Township, this county, where his parents had taken a homestead. After working on the home farm until 1878, he went to Huron, S. D., and took a timber claim, which he subsequently let go, having to return home on account of his father's death in 1880. He then operated the home farm which had been willed to him, remaining on it until 1919, when he sold it and took up his residence in Wisconsin Rapids, where he bought his present residence at 887 Washington Street. While on the farm he cleared 100 acres and developed the place into a fine piece of property. In 1897 he built a kiln and made enough brick to construct a ten-room house, doing all the labor himself. He also took an active part in enterprises of a more public nature. He helped to organize the Sigel Brick Cheese Company, whose factory stood just across the road from his farm. In 1891 he organized the Seneca, Sigel & Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was president, secretary and agent. The first cattle he kept were the Durham breed, but he later changed to Guernseys. His various activities made him a prominent man in his township, and he served for several years on the town board. In the fall of 1920 he purchased another farm of 160 acres in Rudolph Township, Section 28, 100 acres of which are improved. He was also a member of the school board and served on the building committee of same. His religious

affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church. On Dec. 26, 1884, Mr. Matthews was married in Sigel Township to Minnie Bautz, who was born in Germany, Oct. 24, 1859, daughter of August and Christina (Bench) Bautz, who are now deceased. Mrs. Matthews came to America in 1883. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, namely: Frank J., born Nov. 24, 1885, who is a farmer in Sigel Township; Mabel M., born March 3, 1887, now Mrs. K. P. Kroll of Sigel Township; Clara B., born June 2, 1890, wife of August Ludtke of Milwaukee; Laura E., born April 12, 1892, wife of Louis Trossen of Marshfield, Wis.; Leon M., born Nov. 6, 1894, of Wisconsin Rapids; Ernest B., born Jan. 9, 1897, also of Wisconsin Rapids; and Marie L., born Nov. 12, 1898, now Mrs. Henry Sager of Sigel Township.

John M. Hayden, the founder of the Marshfield Boiler Works, and who had an honorable and successful business career, which was terminated by his death on Aug. 17, 1921, was born on a farm near Fond du Lac, Wis., April 10, 1863, son of Patrick and Bridget Hayden. The parents, who were of Irish origin, died a number of years ago. John M. in his boyhood attended the school of his district and remained at home until he was 17 years of age, at which time he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he learned the boiler-maker's trade, which he subsequently followed. It was in 1894 that he came to Marshfield and established himself in the boiler making industry on West Depot Street, the concern becoming known as the Marshfield Boiler Works. In this enterprise he was successful and achieved an enviable reputation not only for the excellence of his work but also for the honesty of his dealings. He was a member of St. John's parish of the Catholic Church, and belonged also to the Catholic Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Hayden was married in 1891 to Catherine Kennedy of Fond du Lac, by whom he had four children: Marvel M., James J., Alice C., and Ruth M. Marvel M. (a daughter), born May 29, 1892, in Milwaukee, is now a teacher in the public schools of Carson City, Nev. James J., born in Milwaukee, Jan. 10, 1894, is a teacher in the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and is also a law student. Alice C., born in Marshfield, March 10, 1895, is now living in Fond du Lac. Ruth M., born in Marshfield, July 31, 1898, was graduated from the Green Bay High School and from the Oshkosh State Normal School. She was also graduated in the English course at the Wisconsin State University and taught school for three years, and is now residing in Green Bay, Wis. The mother of these children, Mrs. Catherine Hayden, died in Marshfield Nov. 26, 1902. On Oct. 28, 1912, John M. Hayden was united in marriage with Kathryn T. Gebus, who was born on a farm in Buffalo County, Wis., Nov. 7, 1881, daughter of Michael F. and Theresa (Trautman) Gebus. Her parents, both now deceased, moved to Marshfield in 1896, her father establishing a broom manufacturing business here. The children of Mr. Hayden's second union are: Joseph J. P., born June 13, 1915, and Thomas F., born July 11, 1917, both of whom are now attending St. John's parochial school in Marshfield. Mr. Hayden owned a fine modern residence at 315 West A Street, where his widow now makes her home.

Karl W. Doege, M. D., recognized as the leading surgeon of Wood County, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Marshfield for more than 30 years, was born in Germany, April 22, 1867, the son of August and Augusta (Pribenow) Doege. The parents came to the United States with their family in 1881, and located in Cleveland, Ohio. Later they engaged in farming at Thorp, Clark County, Wis. Both are now deceased. Karl W. Doege attended common school in Germany and was fourteen years old when he came with his parents to the United States. During the next four years he was a student in a German-American Seminary for teachers in Milwaukee. At the end of the four-year course he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he passed an examination as special teacher of German, being then only 18 years old, and taught the German language in the public school of St. Paul for one year. Thus intellectually equipped, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he taught German for another year. In the meanwhile he had begun the study of medicine and he now entered the Western Reserve Medical School at Cleveland, where he was subsequently graduated in 1890. He immediately began

the practice of his profession in Marshfield, where he has since remained. In 1896-97 he took a post-graduate course abroad in Berlin, Germany, and in 1917, in association with six other physicians, he started the "Marshfield Clinic" in Marshfield, of which he is the president. He has also served as president of the Wisconsin Surgical Association, and is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgery. As a surgeon he has made a fine record which is well known to the members of his profession. Dr. Doege was married in May, 1891, to Frida Walz, of Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter of Charles and Lena (Seifert) Walz. Her parents are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Doege have two children: Karl H., born Aug. 14, 1892, who is a physician and surgeon and a member of the clinic presided over by his father; and Paul F., born March 18, 1897, who is now attending medical college.

Karl H. Doege, B. S., M. D., a physician practicing in Wood County, was born in Marshfield, Wis., Aug. 14, 1892, the son of Karl W. and Frida (Walz) Doege. He attended the public schools of Marshfield, Wis., and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Medical Science Course in 1914. He continued his studies at Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore, Md., and received his medical degree in 1917. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. A., in July, 1917, and spent one year on inactive service as interne at Bay View Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and 14 months on active service in this country. He began practicing his profession as a member of the Marshfield Clinic in Marshfield, Jan. 1, 1920. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Radiological Society. Dr. Doege was married in June, 1922, to Helen Ramsey, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, and daughter of James Wellington and Agatha (West) Ramsey. Dr. and Mrs. Doege are now in Europe where Dr. Doege is doing post-graduate work.

John C. Hayward, M. D., a practicing physician in Marshfield and one of the three pioneer doctors in this section of the county, was born in Harrison Township, Calumet County, Wis., Sept. 27, 1857, son of George and Sarah (Campbell) Hayward. The father was born in England and the mother in the state of Connecticut; they came to Calumet County, Wis., in 1855, and after spending four years on a farm there, moved to the city of Fond du Lac, where the father entered the employ of a railroad company. Both spent the remainder of their lives in Fond du Lac; the father died there about 1900 and the mother about 1902. John C. Hayward was reared at Fond du Lac and lived there until 1880. He graduated from the Fond du Lac High School in 1875 and from the Chicago Medical College (which is now the Northwestern University Medical College) in 1882. After finishing his medical studies he practiced for one year in Fond du Lac, and in 1883 he came to Marshfield and established a practice here, which he has ever since carried on. Dr. Hayward has watched every step of Marshfield's growth from a struggling pioneer village in a primitive country to the flourishing city of the present day. During the early period of his residence here the practice of his profession was more than ordinarily arduous; there were few roads, and because of the scarcity of physicians, calls for him came from over a wide range of territory, so that he was compelled to make long journeys under the most difficult of circumstances to reach the bedside of the sufferers. But the opportunity for service afforded by his chosen work has always been the pre-eminent consideration with him, far transcending any thought of financial gain, and many a night of wild storm has found him painfully making his way along almost impassable logging roads far out in the wilderness, bound for the bed of pain of some member of a pioneer family. Often he was compelled to depart from the road entirely to reach his destination, tying to a tree one of the horses which drew his rig and riding the other through the woods until the density of the forest made even this impossible, when he would tie his mount and finish the journey on foot. But loving memories of him are held in many a heart that endured the hardships of that early day, and in this he is repaid. He has always taken a lively interest in every effort made for the betterment of his city and community. Among the projects in which he has taken a leading and useful part was the founding of the present hospital of Marshfield, which has done

and is doing wonderful work. In 1886 Dr. Hayward married Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Rowan, of Racine, Wis. Ever since their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Hayward have resided at the corner of West Third and Chestnut Streets, where they own a comfortable home. They have one child, Alice E., who was born March 17, 1887, and is living with her parents. In politics Dr. Hayward is Republican, and he served for one term as a member of the board of Wood County. He was U. S. Pension Examiner on the Board at Stevens Point for four years. Fraternally he is a member of A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 224 of Marshfield, and is a Master Mason.

Ludolph Wollesen, who may justly be called a pioneer of Marshfield, where he is still living, in the enjoyment of good health and actively engaged in useful work, was born in Schlesswig-Holstein, Denmark, March 9, 1847, son of Hans Christian and Anna (Jacobson) Wollesen. The father was a carpenter by trade and also owned a small farm. Neither he nor his wife ever came to America. They had a family of eight children, Anna Christina, Kjerstine Marie, Jens, Christian, Ludolph, Hans, Anton Martin and Marie. Hans died young. Anna Christina is also deceased. Kjerstine Marie, who married Peter Petersen, went with her husband to Australia, and they are now living near Melbourne. They have a son named Evalt. Jens is living in Denmark. Christian died in Germany. Anton Martin is a resident of Belleville, Ill. Marie, who went to Australia, died there when young. Ludolph Wollesen, who acquired a grammar school education in his native land, came to the United States at the age of 20. He located first in Evanston, Ill., a few miles north of Chicago, where he followed the mason's trade, also doing plastering. On one block in Evanston he worked all winter and until spring. He then went to Chicago and built a house near Humboldt Park, but soon took sick and for awhile was unable to work. The next spring he returned to Evanston. While in Chicago, he had married, in August, 1871, Ingeborg Paulson, a native of the same part of Denmark as himself, and daughter of Andreas and Marie Paulson. She had come to the United States not long before her marriage. Mr. Wollesen's second residence in Evanston lasted but a short period, as in July, 1874, he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, buying from a lumber company 120 acres of land in Lincoln Township about a mile and a half from Marshfield, his wife having a brother living in that neighborhood. At that time land was cheap and it was hard to sell at any price. Mr. Wollesen, though settled on land intended for a farm, did but little farming, save in spare time, as in the winter he worked at logging in the woods and in summer worked at his trade, taking contracts, and he was thus occupied for a number of years. Then, about 1897, he sold the place and took up his residence in Marshfield, where he engaged in contract work as builder and mason, an occupation in which he continued exclusively until a few years ago, when he secured his present position as sealer of weights and measures for the city of Marshfield. As this is a state office in all cities of over 5,000 population, Mr. Wollesen makes his report to Madison. Mr. Wollesen was one of the three first assessors of Marshfield after its incorporation, there being one for each of the three wards the city then had; and this position he held for two years; when the demands of his business compelled him to resign. He also served two years as supervisor on the county board. For 20 years he was a member of the order of United Workmen, which formerly had a lodge here, that was subsequently dissolved, as the order failed in this state, though it still exists in Minnesota, the Dakotas and one or two other states. At present he belongs only to the Owls. Religiously he was brought up a Lutheran but for some years has not been closely affiliated with any church. It is a curious fact that soon after Mr. Wollesen sold his farm the price of land went up, and had he kept it a while longer he could have realized a good price for it. His residence in Marshfield or the vicinity covers a period of 48 years, during which time he has seen the place grow from an infant settlement of perhaps three or four small log houses to a fine city of 8,000 people with all the conveniences of a highly civilized community. He has had his share in the general prosperity, is a well known and respected citizen and one of the best informed men on the history of Marshfield to be found here. Mr. Wollesen's wife, Mrs. Ingeborg Wolle-

sen, died Oct. 26, 1919. They had six children, all daughters, as follows: Annie born Dec. 2, 1872, who is now Mrs. Walter Weybright of Superior, Wis., and has two daughters, Ruth and Enid; Mamie, born July 8, 1873, who keeps house for her father; Lutie, born Dec. 2, 1877, who is the wife of Lubin Waggoner of La Crosse, Wis.; Amanda, born June 2, 1879, who is the wife of Otto Vaudell, of New Lisbon, Wis.; Ida, born March 2, 1881, who died Feb. 2, 1882; and Gladys, born Oct. 4, 1887, who is the wife of Eugene Smith, resides in St. Paul, Minn.; and has two sons, Richard and Frederick.

Melvin O. Potter, whose name for many years has been familiar to the people of Wood County as that of a leader in the cranberry industry, from which he retired only at a comparatively recent date, was born in Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 22, 1852, son of Jerald O. and Fredericka (Ohlmsdahl) Potter. The parents were natives respectively of New York and Germany, who, when they came west in the late forties settled at Waukesha, where Jerald Potter farmed for awhile. Then for some years he worked in railway carshops, after which, in 1854, he bought a farm which he improved during the summer months, teaching school in the winter as one of the first teachers in that community. For many years he lived in Waushara County. While the Civil War was being fought he served for a short time in the army. Not long afterwards he lost his wife, who passed from this life Dec. 14, 1866. Mr. Potter survived her many years, dying in 1899. They had been the parents of five children: Jerome D., who died in 1921; Melvin O., of Wisconsin Rapids; Helen, now Mrs. Helen Starrett, of Helena, Mont.; Edith, residing in the state of Washington; and Harriet, now Mrs. Edward Tiffany, of Ladysmith, Wis. Melvin O. Potter acquired his education in district schools in Waushara County, Wisconsin, and subsequently attended a normal school. At the age of 19 he left home and came to Wood County, where he made his first money investment in the cranberry business with his brother, Jerome D., who remained his partner for nine years. At the end of that time he purchased a marsh of his own, consisting of 920 acres in Cranmoor Township, this county, and continued to prosecute the industry, which he took a leading part in organizing in this county. He was one of the organizers of the Cranberry Growers' Association, and is a member of its executive committee. He also helped to organize the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Co., of which he is one of the directors, and the American Cranberry Exchange. Though at times he had other interests, he gave to the cranberry business his chief and almost sole attention from 1900 to 1920, when he retired and turned his marsh over to his son Roy. Aside from this, however, in 1878 he purchased 160 acres of wild land in Rudolph Township, took up his residence there and by 1890 had improved it into a fine farm, which he sold in 1915. In 1890 he purchased the Commercial Hotel, which he operated until 1900. He is now a stockholder in the Wood County National Bank and owns a fine residence at 463 First Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids. He is fraternally connected with the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Woodmen of the World, and religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On April 8, 1878, Melvin O. Potter was united in marriage with Ada Woodruff, of Richford, Wis., who died April 29, 1880, leaving a daughter, Ada, who is now Mrs. John Wadell of Wisconsin Rapids. On Oct. 29, 1881, Mr. Potter married Auril Woodruff, who was born in Richford, Wis., daughter of Nathaniel B. and Auril (Sykes) Woodruff, and who was a sister of his first wife. The Woodruff family came west from Vermont in 1852, settling first in Kenosha, Wis., and removing thence at a later date to Richford, where they operated a hotel until the death of Mr. Woodruff in November, 1865. Mrs. Woodruff died Aug. 19, 1874. Their children were: Jane, now Mrs. S. J. Harmon, residing with her sister Auril; Auril, wife of Melvin O. Potter; and Royal, now a resident of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin O. Potter have had five children, of whom four are living, the record in brief being as follows: Oscar, born Sept. 8, 1882, is a cranberry grower in Monroe County, this state. He was married Aug. 1, 1907, to Evelyn Bennett, daughter of Arthur and Fannie (Clinton) Bennett. He and his wife have six children: Gerald, Merle, Russell, Bennett, Auril and Clinton. Guy N., born Oct. 8, 1884, is a dredging contractor

MR. AND MRS. M. O. POTTER

at Grygla, Minn. Russell D., born Jan. 1, 1887, died Jan. 23, 1897. Lela, born Oct. 13, 1891, is now Mrs. Byrl Winn, of Granton, Wis., and has three children: Auril, Monroe and Arthur. Royal M., born July 14, 1895, and also married, is now operating his father's old marsh in Cranmoor Township.

Clarence L. Hamilton, a respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Cerien, N. Y., April 20, 1851, son of James H. and Amanda (Dodge) Hamilton. The parents were natives of New York State, where they were married. In 1854 they moved to White River, Mich., where James H. Hamilton operated a sawmill. In 1856 they came to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where they remained four years, or until 1860, when they came to Grand Rapids. With this place as his home the elder Hamilton worked in the woods and at times did millwright work. In 1865 he leased the old Grand Rapids Hotel, which he operated until it burned down in 1869. He then entered into partnership with Alex Bazalion in the operation of a wagon shop, and was thus engaged until his death in 1872. His wife Amanda survived him many years, dying in 1912. They had two children: James H., who died in 1920, and Clarence L., of Wisconsin Rapids. Clarence L. Hamilton was educated in the Howe School in Grand Rapids and subsequently taught school in Wood and adjoining counties for 20 years. In 1883 he bought a farm of 80 acres in Clark County, Wis., which he operated for three years. At the end of that time he went to Withee, Wis., where for one year he taught school. From there he went to Manville, Wis., in which place he remained four years as an employee in the planing-mill of Henry Sherry. After that he was engaged for four years in the insurance business, residing in Colby. In 1897 he returned to Grand Rapids and was employed for three years subsequently in the brick yards of William Scott. Then in 1900 he resumed his old profession of school teacher, which he followed for awhile in the townships of Sigel and Port Edwards. He was one of the workmen who helped to construct the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.'s plant. Having bought a farm in Grand Rapids Township in 1905, he operated it until 1910, when he sold it and returned to Grand Rapids. During the late war Mr. Hamilton worked in ship yards, six months in Manitowoc and 18 months in Pensacola, Florida. For six months thereafter he was engaged in expert saw filing at Pensacola. Since 1919 he has followed that occupation in Wisconsin Rapids, being also engaged in razor sharpening. Mr. Hamilton was married in 1879, in Grand Rapids, to Theresa Polanski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Polanski, formerly of Sigel Township, but both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have had three children: Mabel, who is a teacher in the high school at Oshkosh; Hattie, who died in 1887; and James G., a well known business man of Wisconsin Rapids. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

James G. Hamilton, a prosperous business man of Wisconsin Rapids, a representative of the brick and tile industry, who also conducts an insurance agency, was born at Withee, Clark County, Wis., May 15, 1883, son of Clarence L. and Theresa (Polanski) Hamilton. The parents, natives respectively of New York State and Germany, came to Wisconsin many years ago. James G. Hamilton was reared at Colby, Clark County, Wis., where he attended the common school. Having later accompanied his parents to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), he attended the Centralia High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. He then entered the employ of the Oberback Manufacturing Co., and was a member of their office force for a year and a half. At the end of that time he was placed in charge of the Grand Rapids brick plant located in Sigel Township, a position that he held for 12 years, or until the closing of the plant. Since then he has been engaged in the buying and selling of brick and tile for the Grand Rapids Building & Supply Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. In 1918 Mr. Hamilton added life insurance to his business and now has the agency for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the U. S. Fidelity Guarantee Co. of Baltimore. As a business man he is well established and is known to be reliable, and as a man and citizen he is respected by all who know him. On June 25, 1912, Mr. Hamilton was married in Wisconsin Rapids to Anna Reeves, daughter of William H. and Ma-

bel (Meade) Reeves, her parents being old settlers of this city. Two children have been born of this union: James R., Feb. 25, 1914, and Rosemary N., June 27, 1920.

Ralph A. Peterson, county agricultural agent, was born June 5, 1888, at Ellsworth, Wis., son of Andrew and Lena (Olson) Peterson. The father came to America when young, residing at Manitowoc, where he subsequently married Lena Olson, who was a native of Wisconsin. They later settled in Ellsworth, where Andrew Peterson followed farming, being also connected with the lumber industry, until his death on May 5, 1905. His wife is still a resident of Ellsworth. They had six children: Alma, residing in Ellsworth; Nora now Mrs. Albert Settigren of Seattle, Wash.; Lucille, who is Mrs. Frank Larson, of Seattle, Wash.; Ruth and Harold, residing at home with their mother; and Ralph A., subject of this sketch. Ralph A. Peterson as a boy attended the public and high schools of Ellsworth, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1910. He then entered the State University at Madison, which he attended for a year and a half. While there he took an active part in athletics, winning his varsity letters in the crew. He was also elected president of the sophomore class. Mr. Peterson later entered the River Falls Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1914. He then took charge of the agricultural department and the school farm of the Ellsworth High School, and also had charge of the athletic department, covering a period of three years. On Sept. 19, 1917, he enlisted at Ellsworth, Wis., and was assigned to the 503d Engineers, which organization was training at Camp Merritt, New Jersey. On Nov. 26, 1917, he left for overseas and after landing in France served with the Engineering Units in construction work for 12 months. His company was then attached to the 20th Engineers and the remaining six months in France was spent in the Forestry service. Mr. Peterson returned to the United States May 19, 1919, with the rank of sergeant, and once more entered the agricultural department of the State University at Madison, where he completed the courses. During this period he received a citation from General Pershing for excellent services while in France. On July 1, 1920, he accepted his present office as county agent of Wood County, a position which he is still holding, and which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people of the county, his work having been of the highest order. He has made a reputation for himself as one of the most active and competent county agents in the state, also as that of a man who "is everybody's friend and a friend to everybody." Mr. Peterson was married Nov. 26, 1920, at St. Paul, Minn., to Mabel J. Beardsley, daughter of Frank and Nettie Beardsley, who are prominent people of Ellsworth, Wis.

Edward Wheelan, a pioneer lumberman of this region, now residing in Wisconsin Rapids at the age of 83 years, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1839, son of Edward and Bridget (Cody) Wheelan. He was one of a family of nine or ten children, the mother of whom died in Ireland. When Edward was eight years old his father brought him to the United States, the voyage across the ocean taking six weeks. They came west to Milwaukee, making a part of the journey by way of the Erie canal. In 1849 Edward Wheelan, Sr., died of cholera and his son and namesake had to shift for himself. Up to this time young Edward had attended school. He was now bound out to a tailor who undertook to teach him his business in exchange for a piece of land. With this man Edward lived until 1854, when, having received a beating on account of coming home late one night, he ran away and entered the employ of E. E. Crow, who lived in Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, about seven miles from the city of Fond du Lac. With Mr. Crow young Wheelan stayed four years, being allowed to attend school in the winters. He received his board and clothes and at the end of four years Mr. Crow gave him $100 in cash. With this reserve capital he felt independent, and being now a strong young man he sought and easily found work in the logging and lumbering industry. In 1859 he came to Wood County. He cut and handled logs in the pineries, and for 25 years off and on piloted rafts down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers from Wausau and other points to St. Louis. It was a hard and rough occupation, and often dangerous, but was not without its compensations in the free wild life in the open air, the jolly comradeship, the keen appetite, the constantly changing

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD WHEELAN

scenery as the rafts wended their slow way ever southward, and the occasional excitement of a sudden accident or unexpected adventure. The price paid per thousand for the lumber on their arrival at St. Louis was in those days from $8 to $10, while now it would be about $40. Then three good logs were supposed to cut about 1,000 feet, while now to get that amount they cut about 30 trees. Mr. Wheelan owned a pine saw-log 48 inches in diameter, or large enough to yield 1,800 feet of lumber. Mr. Wheelan did more or less lumber contracting, and his services were also in demand as a lumber estimator. In 1865 he purchased the old Crow farm in Waushara County, on which he had worked as a youth, and which he let out on shares. Also at different times he made other land purchases, buying and selling as he saw an opportunity of making a profit. He has been successful and is now enjoying a comfortable prosperity. The local Odd Fellows' lodge numbers him among its interested members. He was a member of the county board of supervisors, representing his own city ward for several terms, and in 1880 he was elected sheriff and served as such for two years. Mr. Wheelan was married Jan. 6, 1870, to Mary Wright, a native of Indiana, who died March 14, 1919. They reared a family of five children: William E., Harrison, Nettie, Edmond and Frank R. Harrison, who was connected with the lumber business, died in February, 1917, in Canada. Nettie, who became Mrs. S. D. Sutliff, died Feb. 20, 1910. Edmond is an attorney residing in Sand Point, Idaho. Frank R. is a prominent business man of Wisconsin Rapids. For William E. see separate sketch.

William E. Wheelan, born Dec. 30, 1870, son of Edward and Mary (Wright) Wheelan, was graduated from the local high school in the class of 1889, and from the law department of the University of Wisconsin at the early age of 20 years. After being admitted to the bar he became noted as a very able lawyer and brilliant orator, and was a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids, which he served as mayor. He possessed much personal magnetism, and his passing away in middle life, Aug. 16, 1921, was a source of grief to his numerous friends.

Frank R. Wheelan, proprietor of the Wheelan Billiards Parlor, located at No. 137 First Street North, Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city April 18, 1879, youngest child of Edward and Mary (Wright) Wheelan. As a boy he attended the Howe High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He then became a lumber grader, which occupation he followed for many years, or until 1915. In 1917 he opened his present place of business, a first class place of its kind, conducted with strict order, and in connection with which he carries a full line of soft drinks, bar candies, cigars and smokers' supplies. He enjoys a considerable personal popularity, having a wide circle of friends. His home is in the old Edward Wheelan residence at 767 Oak Street, and he is an interested member of Grand Rapids Lodge No. 128, F. & A. M.

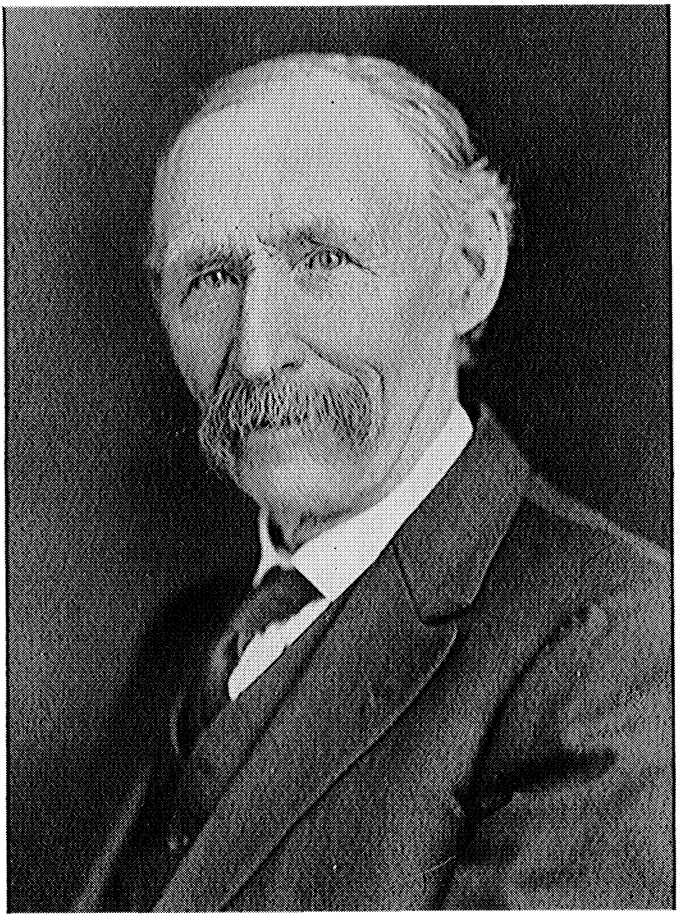
Jacob J. Rebsteck, proprietor of the Wochenblatt, a German weekly newspaper published in Marshfield, was born in this city March 29, 1898, son of John and Mary (Blechinger) Rebsteck. The parents were born in Vienna, Austria, John Rebsteck coming to Marshfield, Wis., about 1892 and Mary Blechinger soon afterwards. They were married in Marshfield July 25, 1893, and Mrs. Mary Rebsteck is now living here at the age of 56 years, having been born July 25, 1866. John Rebsteck, born Dec. 25, 1861, died in Marshfield when in his sixtieth year, May 13, 1921. The children in the family were: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph Mahlik of Luxembourg, Wis., and Mary, Jacob J., Frances, Regina, Caroline, Hildegard and Dolores, all of Marshfield. Jacob J. Rebsteck was educated in the parochial school of St. John's in Marshfield. On Feb. 12, 1913, he entered the office of the Wochenblatt to learn the printer's trade and has since continued there. On Jan. 1, 1919, he became the partner of John Witt in the ownership of the paper, and together they increased its popularity and circulation, which extends considerably beyond the limits of Wood County. On April 20, 1922, he purchased Mr. Witt's interests. Mr. Rebsteck, who is as yet unmarried and resides with his mother, is a Catholic in religion and a member of several Catholic societies, including the Knights of Columbus; the Knights of Wisconsin, of which he is recording secretary, and the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, of which he is financial and recording sec-

retary. He is popular in business and social circles and in politics is independent.

John Witt, until recently one of the proprietors of the Wochenblatt, a German weekly paper published in Marshfield, was born in this city Sept. 22, 1883, son of Christ and Wilhelmina Witt, who were natives of Germany, the father born Nov. 12, 1855, and the mother Sept. 13, 1856. They were married in this country, to which Christ Witt had come in 1880 and his wife Wilhelmina a little later, and for about 25 years Mr. Witt was in the employ of the Roddis Veneer Co. as log buyer and scaler. Both he and his wife are living and are now residents of Marshfield. They have had eight children: Mary, now Mrs. Bruno Ehrlich of Marshfield; John, of Marshfield; William and Henry, of Seattle, Wash.; Edward of Colby, Wis.; Amanda, now Mrs. George Wood of Marshfield, and Theodore and Alma, who also reside in Marshfield. John Witt acquired his education in the common school, which he left in 1898 to enter the employ of Pankow Bros., founders of the Wochenblatt, to learn the printer's trade. On April 1, 1914, he became the sole proprietor of the business, and he remained as such until Jan. 1, 1919, when Jacob J. Rebsteck became his partner. On April 20, 1922, he sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Rebsteck. The Wochenblatt has a wide circulation, not only in Marshfield, but also in the rural districts of Wood and other counties in Wisconsin, and also to some extent in other states. Besides publishing the paper the firm built up an extensive job printing business. Mr. Witt is independent in politics, and he and his family are members of the Emanuel Lutheran Church of Marshfield. On Aug. 10, 1909, Mr. Witt married Ella, daughter of George and Mary Zetler of Marshfield. She was born in Marshfield, June 29, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Witt have two children: Robert W., born Aug. 12, 1911; and Ethel M., born July 4, 1914.

Kenneth F. Davison, proprietor of a fine photographic gallery in Marshfield, and who is one of the leading men of his profession in this part of the state, was born at Highland, Oakland County, Michigan, Feb. 15, 1888, son of Norman and May (Eldred) Davison, who were farmers. He acquired a common school education and later became a student in the Ferris Commercial Institute of Big Rapids, Mich. After completing his studies there he applied himself to learn the art and science of photography, and when he felt himself to be well equipped with the necessary knowledge and skill, he started in business for himself in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., opening a studio at 221-223 South Central Avenue which has a very complete, modern equipment of cameras, lenses, background scenery and other things pertaining to the profession. Taking pains with every subject, he has turned out some excellent work, created a good impression and built up a good business. He is a member of the National Photographer's Association. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On May 24, 1911, Mr. Davison married Susan A. Robinson, who was born on a farm near Neenah, Wis., Feb. 4, 1891, daughter of William and Alfareta (Palmer) Robinson, and who was graduated from the Neenah High School. He and his wife began their home life in Janesville, Wis. Mrs. Davison was the youngest of her parents' six children, the full list being Milton, George, Milo, Arthur, Mae and Susan. Her mother died in Neenah in 1893 and her father subsequently remarried and is still living there. Mr. and Mrs. Davison attend the First Presbyterian Church in Marshfield, and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Edgar M. Deming, a leading citizen of Marshfield, senior member of the well known law firm of Deming & Deming, was born in Vienna Township, Dane County, Wis., May 6, 1858, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fisher) Deming, the parents, who were farmers, being also American born. The children in the family were: Henry W., Rufus C., and Willard, who are now deceased; Rose M., now Mrs. Charles J. Fish of Osage, Iowa; Arthur E., deceased; Edgar M., of Marshfield; Charles P. and Chester C., deceased; and Josephine, who is now Mrs. Sidney Hillier of Charles City, Iowa. Edgar M. Deming acquired his elementary education in a rural school and subsequently took an academic course at Madison, Wis., after which he taught school for awhile. In 1879 he entered the Wisconsin University as a student of law and was graduated therefrom in 1881. After some more experience as a school teacher, he came to Marshfield, April 9, 1883, and entered into a law



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partnership with his brother, Arthur E., under the style of Deming Bros. The two brothers remained associated together until the death of Arthur, which occurred in September, 1885, after which event Edgar M. practiced alone until 1914. In that year he took as a partner his son Wayne, the firm becoming Deming & Deming, and as such it has since remained. Mr. Deming is a leading member of the Wood County bar and for many years has been closely identified with the best interests of the community in which he lives. He is president of the Marshfield Library Board, and for years has been a member of the Board of Education. Besides his interest in his profession, he is a stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield, also in the First National Bank of Madison and in the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and belongs also to the local lodges of Elks and Odd Fellows. On March 23, 1882, Edgar M. Deming was united in marriage with Ella M. Francis, who was born at DeKorra, Columbia County, Wis., March 23, 1861, daughter of George L. and Sally T. (Fish) Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Deming have one son, Wayne Edgar, who was born Aug. 8, 1890.

Wayne Edgar Deming, junior member of the law firm of Deming & Deming, Marshfield, was born in this city, Aug. 8, 1890, son of Edgar M. and Ella M. (Francis) Deming. After graduating from the Marshfield High School he became a student in the University of Wisconsin, where in 1912 he was graduated in the science course and two years later from the law department. In 1914 he became his father's partner in the law business. A patriotic American, on Dec. 8, 1917, he enlisted at Minneapolis for service in the World War, and was assigned to the Quarter-master's Corps, where he did clerical work, being first stationed at Jacksonville, Florida and later transferred to San Antonio, Texas. He was discharged from the service Feb. 6, 1919. He is a member of two college fraternities, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a social "frat," and the Phi Delta Phi, a legal "frat." He also belongs to the local lodge of Elks and to the William J. Lesselyong Post, No. 54, American Legion.

Robert L. Peterson, proprietor of Peterson's Electric Shop, Marshfield, and one of the active and successful business men of the city, was born in Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., Dec. 19, 1883, son of John Fred and Rose (Vessel) Peterson. The parents came to the United States from Ystad, Sweden, the father in 1879 and the mother in 1882. They were married, however, in Sweden. The father was a cooper by trade being later employed as a grader and scaler of lumber. He and his wife are now residing in Wausau. They have had 11 children, namely: Ellen, Carl, Hilda, Robert L., William, Bessie, Grace, Walter, and three who died in infancy. Robert L. Peterson acquired his elementary education in the common school and later attended the Wausau Business College, during which time he worked out of school hours as a chauffeur. Having come to Marshfield, July 30, 1913, he became an employee of the Johnson Electrical Shop, where he applied himself to learn the business to such good effect that in 1913 he was made manager of the shop. In 1920 he bought out the proprietor, Mr. Johnson, and has since conducted the business himself on a profitable basis. His store of practical knowledge is adequate to all the demands made on it and his trade is gradually increasing. As a live citizen interested in the prosperity and development of the community, he has identified himself with the Rotary Club, while his other society affiliations are with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and he is a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On June 25, 1913, Mr. Peterson assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, being united in marriage at Fennimore, Grant County, Wis., to Minnie Doan, who was born June 2, 1884, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Doan. Her mother is now deceased and the father is still living at Fennimore. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of one child, Kathryn Elizabeth, who was born March 24, 1919.

John R. McLaughlin, who after an interesting career in various branches of the lumber industry, is now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born near Cornwell, Canada, Feb. 17, 1844, son of John L. and Isabell (McDonald) McLaughlin. The parents, also natives of Canada, settled in New York in 1847 and there

resided until 1868. Then they came west, locating at Northfield, Minn., and later on a homestead in Renville County, that state, where they remained until 1887. In that year they came to Grand Rapids, Wis., to live with their son, John R., at whose home the father died in September, 1899 and the mother in 1888. They had been the parents of eight children: Alexander, who died young; Kathrine, who died Nov. 30, 1913; John R., of Wisconsin Rapids; James, deceased; Ellen, widow of Paul Revier (a descendant of Paul Revere, of Revolutionary War fame), residing at Morton, Minn.; Alexander (second), deceased; Thomas William, now at Bonner Ferry, Idaho; and Charles, of Denver, Colo. John R. McLaughlin was educated in New York State, where he worked for his parents and others, and spent two years in the woods on the Rackett River. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, but was rejected on account of physical disability. In 1865 he went to Alpena, Mich., and for two years, with that place as his headquarters, worked in the woods and in sawmills. In 1867 he came to Wisconsin, arriving in Grand Rapids August 21. His first employment here was in the old Garrison mill, where for two years he was employed as second filer. After that he was engaged by Farrish & McKay to work in the woods and on the river, and in the latter sphere of activity he took fleets of lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers as far south as St. Louis. His work in the woods, coupled with natural ability above the ordinary, had made him an expert judge of standing timber, and he was offered a position as "cruiser" by the Wilbur Lumber Co., for whom he worked six years, and in the same capacity he worked later for the Arpin Lumber Co. and the Grand Rapids Lumber Co. The duties of a cruiser necessitate a wild and almost solitary life, as he must travel through the unbroken wilderness and by a casual inspection correctly estimate the quantity of timber contained in the woods or forests that he visits, and also how much there was of each kind, a peculiar talent possessed by comparatively few men even among those engaged in the lumber business. As cruiser Mr. McLaughlin traveled over a large territory in the western and northern states, —California, Idaho, Washington and Oregon —and bought timber and land for many people. He has worked at frequent intervals for the Arpin Lumber Co. for the past 20 years, but is now practically retired. On several occasions in the past he was asked to accept county office, but always declined. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. McLaughlin was married Nov. 3, 1881, to Mary Hurley, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Burnes) Hurley, of Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have had four children, the first born of whom, Burton, is deceased. The survivors are: George, a resident of Mosinee, Wis.; Howard, an employee of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., of Wisconsin Rapids; and Isabelle, who is employed in a news depot, in this city.

Edward T. Bodette, an elderly and universally respected citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, where for more than half a century he has been proprietor of a shoe-making establishment, was born in Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, Nov. 9, 1846, son of Nelson and Amelia Bodette. The parents, natives of Canada, moved to the States and subsequently died at Churchville, a village about 14 miles from Rochester, N. Y. They had five children, as follows: Agnes, wife of John Spitzmerser, of Churchville, N. Y.; Nelson, also of that place; Edward T. subject of this sketch; Elijah, now living in Churchville, N. Y.; and Mary, wife of William Faily, of South Byron, N. Y. Edward T. Bodette as a boy accompanied his parents to the Empire State, and while attending the common school in Churchville he gained a fair knowledge of the common English branches of learning. His choice of shoemaking as an avocation was deliberately made and he has followed it throughout his entire life. In the spring of 1857, when 11 years old, he came with his parents to Grand Rapids, Wis.; but not favorably impressed with this country, which was then a wild and undeveloped region, the family, after a six months stay, returned to New York State. In 1869, however, Edward T. Bodette returned to this place alone, and seeing then a good opening for a shoemaker, he decided to remain and establish a shop, which he did. This shop he has since conducted. His excellent workmanship, his pleasant and genial manner, and his

efforts to please his customers, soon brought him a liberal patronage, which increased as the town grew, and he has been very successful. Indolence is not found in his nature, and he has led a busy and useful life, and won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came into business or social contact. In political opinion he is identified with the Republican party, and he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bodette was married Nov. 20, 1872, to Bertha Zeaman, daughter of Louis and Mary Zeaman. Her parents, natives of Germany, now deceased, were residents of Sigel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bodette have had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Joseph Edward, Francis Nelson, William Arthur, Edward George, Mabel Margaret and Laura (deceased). Mabel Margaret is now the wife of Andrew Lund of Wisconsin Rapids.

Roy Pilling Potter, M. D., in charge of the X-ray department of the Marshfield Clinic, was born on a farm near Mauston, Juneau County, Jan. 22, 1879, son of Charles W. and Jennie (Pilling) Potter. The father was a native of Dane County, Wis., born Aug. 26, 1850, while the mother was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country with her parents when a child. After their marriage they settled in Juneau County in the locality above mentioned, where, besides farming, Mr. Potter traveled, selling road making machinery through the state. He died there in 1899 and his wife, who survived him, is now living in Mauston. They had four children: Harvey W., now deceased; Earl D., of Mauston; Dr. Roy P. of Marshfield, and Charles H., deceased. Roy Pilling Potter acquired his elementary education in the common school and was subsequently graduated from the Mauston High School. He then took a course in pharmacy in the University of Wisconsin and afterwards entered the Milwaukee Medical College, from which he was graduated May 1, 1903. The same year he established himself in a general practice in Auburndale, Wood County, where he remained until the fall of 1910, when he came to Marshfield and took an office with Dr. H. A. Lathrop, one of the early physicians of this section. After Dr. Lathrop's death, which occurred in April, 1911, Dr. Potter continued business in the same office until Jan. 1, 1917, when he, with five other physicians, organized the Marshfield Clinic, he having charge of the X-ray department, which position he still holds and in which he has proved himself an expert. As a citizen he has identified himself closely with local interests and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Consistory and Shrine at Milwaukee, and is also a member of the Elks lodge in Marshfield. On July 2, 1919, Dr. Potter was married to Josephine Fritch, who was born in Cumberland, Barron County, Wis., daughter of Vincent and Mary (Trautman) Fritch. He owns a fine residence at 210 Park Avenue.

William T. Poad, D. D. S., who for a number of years has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Marshfield, was born in Cornwall, England, Sept. 3, 1867, son of William H. Poad and wife, the mother's maiden name being Elizabeth June Cock. The father, who was a laborer, died in Cornwall, and the mother, who subsequently came to America, is now living in Johnstown, Penn. William T. attended common school in England and came to this country in 1889, locating in Ironwood, Mich., and for two years worked in the iron mines. But being ambitious to rise in the world, he looked about for some more remunerative and congenial occupation and finally began the study of dentistry under a practical dentist at Ironwood. In 1894 he passed the state examination board of Wisconsin and after receiving a license to practice came to Marshfield in 1894 and opened an office. He has since built up a good practice and occupies a high place among the professional men of the city. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served on the medical advisory board, and he has also served six years on the Marshfield board of education, having thus closely identified himself with the machinery for promoting the public welfare. He is a stockholder in the American National and First National Banks, of Marshfield, and is also interested in Wisconsin and Michigan real estate. He is a member of the Christian Science Church. Dr. Poad was married in Marshfield, Feb. 20, 1895, to Arletta A. Hunt, of Cleveland, Ohio. She was born in Northfield, Ohio, daughter of Marshall and Mary (Greenly) Hunt, both parents being now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Poad

have two adopted daughters: Margaret, now Mrs. John D. McLeish, residing at Laona, Forest County, Wis., and Elizabeth, who is attending high school in Marshfield.

Alonzo F. Reed, proprietor of a well equipped photographic studio in Marshfield, was born on a farm in Brown County, Wisconsin, April 6, 1886, son of Wallace and Louisa (Hare) Reed. The father was born in New York State June 26, 1841, and mother in Pennsylvania Dec. 9, 1844. They moved to Marathon County about 1894, and there the mother died Feb. 20, 1911. The father, who is still living, spends a part of his time with his son Alonzo and the rest with his other children. There were seven in the family, all but one of whom are living, namely: David, of Fenwood, Marathon County; Leon, of Clifford, Wis.; Sarah, now Mrs. Adam Grobier of Park Falls, Wis.; Margaret, deceased; Theodore, of Prentice, Wis.; Demont, of Portland, Ore.; and Alonzo F., of Marshfield. Alonzo F. Reed had but limited school opportunities. He remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of 18 years and then began working in a sawmill in Marathon County. After following that occupation for five years, in 1908 he came to Marshfield to learn photography, finding employment with Steirle Bros., with whom he learned the art of retouching. He worked as such for two years and then opened a gallery for himself at 226 North Central Avenue, at which location he remained until November, 1919, when he bought the old Park house at No. 114 West A Street, and remodeled it into a modern residence, including an up to date photograph gallery. Having a good technical command of his business, backed by an artistic taste, he has produced some very good work and built up a considerable patronage. Mr. Reed was married Oct. 20, 1910, to Florence F. Miller, who was born at Aberdeen, S. D., daughter of Gustav and Augusta (Oshe) Miller, who later settled in Fenwood, Wis., but now reside in Marshfield, having moved to this city in August, 1911. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed three children have been born: Wilbur, May 25, 1912; Orval F., May 29, 1916; and Russell F., June 21, 1919. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, and are popular in local society.

James R. Reily, in former years an active and successful business man of Marshfield, but now deceased, was born in Sarnia, Canada, Nov. 19, 1848, son of James and Nancy (Eaton) Reily. The parents, who also were natives of the Dominion, moved to Port Huron, Mich., when their son James R. was a child, but after living there a few years they came, just before the breaking out of the Civil War, to Fremont Township, Waupaca County, and settled on a farm. There James R. remained until he was 18 years old, when, after being rejected several times on account of his youth, he succeeded in enlisting in the army, and with Co. B, 37th Wisconsin Infantry, took part in some of the last fighting before Appomattox. The war ended, he returned home and soon afterward entered a business college in Chicago, intending to take the full course, but instead of finishing it he enlisted in the regular army, in which he served five years, in the commissary department, advancing to the rank of first sergeant and being stationed successively in Texas, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) and in Arkansas. At the close of his army service he returned to his home in Wisconsin and found employment as clerk in a drug store in Fremont, and after working a year there he became employed in a similar capacity in a general mercantile establishment. On Aug. 31, 1874, Mr. Reily married Mary A. Moore, who was born on a farm in Waushara County, Wis., Oct. 14, 1856, daughter of Edward and Nancy Moore. Her parents were born and married in England, where four sons were born to them, Joseph, John, Thomas and William, all now deceased. Their children born in this country, were Charlotte, deceased, Mary A. and Jane, the latter of whom is now Mrs. Theodore F. Vannedom, of Marshfield. Mrs. Nancy Moore died when her daughter Mary A. was about 12 years old and the latter's father, Edmund Moore, died about 1885. James R. Reily and his bride began home making at Fremont, where they remained until 1881. They then came to Marshfield, Wood County, and for two or three years after coming here Mr. Reily was in the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co. as a log and lumber scaler. He then took up real estate and general insurance business, in life insurance first representing the New York Life Insurance Co. and

CHARLES F. LAHN, M. D.

later the Northwestern of Milwaukee. After a little experience with life insurance he dropped it and confined the insurance branch of his business to fire and tornado insurance, which he conducted together with his real estate business, up to the time of his death Feb. 5, 1890. He was very successful and acquired a competency. He built a neat and comfortable residence at the corner of East Third and Vine Streets. At the time he did so he had to clear away the brush and trees but today his house is near the center of the best residence district of the East Side. Mr. Reily was a Republican in politics, but cared nothing for office, though he once served as city clerk. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously he was reared a Baptist, but as there was no church of that denomination in Marshfield, his family united with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Reily was also an attendant. Mr. Reily was survived by his wife and six children, the latter being as follows: Viola R., born July 16, 1876, at Fremont, who died Dec. 15, 1895; Mary N., born at Fremont Jan. 14, 1878; Jennie L., born at Fremont, Sept. 18, 1879; Solon, born at Fremont, July 11, 1881; Eugene M., born March 6, 1883, at Marshfield; and Alva E., born at Marshfield, April 4, 1888. Mary N. is now Mrs. Charles Boles of Wisconsin Rapids. Jennie L. is the wife of George Booth of Marshfield. Solon L. is an architect in Chicago, and Alva E. an architectural engineer in Kansas City, Mo., both having received their architectural training at the Armour Institute in Chicago. Eugene M. is a motorman on the elevated railway in Chicago. All the children except Eugene were graduated from the Marshfield High School. Mrs. Reily resides in the comfortable family home built by her husband, and is a valued member of an agreeable social circle.

John D. Rossman, a valued employee of the Sparr Cereal Co., of Marshfield, was born on a farm at New Holstein, Calumet County, Wis., March 14, 1857, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Rossman, and of German ancestry. He was educated in the district school, and at the age of 14, owing to his father's death, had to divide the responsibility of taking care of the home farm with his brother Hans, the two boys conducting it until the mother's death in 1882. They then sold it and bought a farm at Spokeville, Clark County, to which they moved. After conducting that place with his brother, John D. Rossman came to Marshfield, Wood County, and entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., for whom he worked 20 years or more. About 1904 he went into the flour mill, then owned by the Upham Company, but now conducted by the Sparr Cereal Co., and has continued to work in this mill up to the present time. He belongs to the camp of Modern Woodmen in Marshfield and in politics is a Republican. Though confirmed in the German Lutheran Church, he is not now a member of any. Mr. Rossman was married about 1883 to Louisa Reese, of Spokeville, Wis., who was born in Germany about 1867, and died in Marshfield June 6, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Rossman became the parents of nine children: Ida, now deceased; William, residing in Marshfield; Alvina, now Mrs. Frank Dick of Merriam Park, St. Paul; Louisa, now Mrs. Chester Clark of Marshfield, with whom her father resides. John, deceased; Edward, of Marshfield; Emma, deceased; and Harry, of Marshfield. Edward and Harry are proprietors of the Northwestern Photo Service Co., at 225 South Central Avenue, Marshfield. They develop, finish, print, enlarge and color films for amateur photographers, and though their business is now but four years old it has expanded until it now covers a wide range of territory. Harry was married in August of 1921, to Mary Blum of St. Paul, Minn.

Charles F. Lahn, M. D., who came to Wisconsin Rapids some five or six years ago with a good professional reputation, which he has since justified here, was born in Germany June 18, 1865, son of Carl and Elizabeth (Voight) Lahn. The parents were natives of Germany, where the father was proprietor of a successful drug store for many years or until his death. In 1882 his wife came to the United States and made her home in Medford, Taylor County, Wis., until she passed away in 1914. Charles F. Lahn was educated in his native land, where he studied medicine under his father. Like his mother, he came to this country in 1882, but instead of

coming directly to Wisconsin, he went to Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the Vogel Drug Co. Later he came to Cadott, Wis., where he studied medicine under Dr. Clark Watson, and, after passing the examination of the Wisconsin State Medical Board, practiced his profession there for several years. In August, 1895, he was graduated from the Chicago Seminary of Science. He specializes in chronic and long standing diseases and his reputation along these lines is becoming known and covers a wide territory. In 1903 Dr. Lahn established offices at Stevens Point, where he stayed seven years. From there he went to La Crosse, Wis. In the fall of 1917 he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he has since been engaged in practice. He has well appointed offices at 698 Grand Avenue. Dr. Lahn was married at Dresbach, Minn., Oct. 16, 1906, to Amy Gotchy, who was born in Eau Pleine, Portage County, Wis., July 15, 1883, daughter of Homer and Mary (La Fleur) Gotchy. Dr. and Mrs. Lahn are the parents of four children: Veta, born Aug. 13, 1907; Charles, born Sept. 17, 1909; Gerald, born Sept. 15, 1919; and Harold, born Feb. 3, 1921. The Doctor and his family are members of the West Side German Lutheran Church.

William Ferdinand Huffman, Jr., head of the Wisconsin Rapids Tribune Company, was born at Charles City, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1895, son of William Ferdinand and Myra (Shoudy) Huffman. The parents moved to Rockford, Ill., where William F., Jr., attended public school, the father being engaged in manufacturing, also having large real estate holdings. In 1905 the family moved to Pueblo, Colo., in which place William F. Huffman, Sr., engaged in manufacturing. Their next move was to Denver, three years later, where the father entered the banking business, and the subject of this sketch the public schools, being graduated from the East Denver High School in the class of 1914. He had entered newspaper business as correspondent and reporter while in high school, serving on the Denver Evening Times and the Rocky Mountain News (a morning paper). It was after his graduation from the high school that his father died in Chicago, and William F., Jr., returned to Rockford, Ill. In the following fall he entered Beloit College, remaining there until the early part of 1917. While a student in the institution he was editor of the Beloit College Round Table, a college publication, which he changed from a weekly, to a semi-weekly and also from a pamphlet to a newspaper. Early in the year 1917 he organized the Beloit College unit and sailed for France to serve as ambulance driver in the French army, going through the Champagne campaigns with the 132nd French Army Division. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by General Huegonot, commanding the division, late in 1917, with divisional citation. In December the same year he returned to America and in March of the following year, 1918, enlisted in the 331st F. A. U. S. A., and was sent two months later to officers' school and commissioned second lieutenant in field artillery and assigned to Camp Jackson, S. C., where he was assigned to an overseas unit, and was preparing for overseas service when the armistice was signed. He resigned his commission on Jan. 1, 1919, and reentered Beloit College for a semester to receive the degree of B. A. On Oct. 6, 1919, Mr. Huffman came to Wisconsin Rapids and purchased the Daily Leader from J. F. Cooley. On Feb. 15, 1920, he purchased the Grand Rapids Tribune, a weekly paper, from Drumb & Sutor and organized the Wisconsin Rapids Tribune Co., printers and publishers, publishing the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune and the Wood County Tribune, a weekly paper, Mr. Huffman being president and manager of the company. He was married in Morris, Ill., April 21, 1921, to Louise Fey, a graduate of Beloit College and a member of the Delta Gamma sorority. Mr. Huffman is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Sigma Delta Chi, the National Journalistic Fraternity, the American Legion, the Elks, Masons, Rotary Club, National Association of Newspaper Executives, the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League, the Inland Daily Press Association, the United Typothetae of America and the Associated Press.

Hart Benton Philleo, in former years one of the notable citizens of Wood County, was born in Herkimer County, New York, May 16, 1834, son of Napoleon and Eliza (Benchley) Philleo. The father, who was a physician by profession, at an

early day became identified with the then unpopular abolition movement, being identified with such prominent workers for the freedom of the negro as Garrett Smith, Samuel J. May, Arthur Tappan and others. He was once a candidate for congress on the abolition ticket. He was well and happily mated in wedlock, his wife Eliza being described by one who knew her as "wholly excellent and supremely good." The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Enoch Philleo, of Huguenot ancestry, who served in the Continental army, participating in several engagements with the British, and who passed the terrible winter of 1877-78 with Washington's little army at Valley Forge. He was a true patriot and a man of strong intellect. Calvin Philleo, an uncle of Hart Benton Philleo, and a Baptist clergyman, married for his second wife Prudence Crandall, the originator of free negro schools in Rhode Island, and who was prosecuted before Chief Justice Doggett for teaching colored persons to read. Thus it will be seen that the members of this family, or some of them at least, were in advance of their time in identifying themselves with humanitarian and progressive movements. Hart Benton Philleo acquired a common school education, mainly at Newport, Herkimer County, N. Y., where his father for some time practiced his profession. After leaving school he removed with his family to Utica, N. Y., where his father added the drug business to his professional practice, and where he remained until October, 1856, when he came west and settled in Grand Rapids, Wis. Here he was engaged in the mercantile and lumber business until the financial crash of 1857, when he, with thousands of others, was compelled to close his business. In boyhood Mr. Philleo had a great fondness for study, but poor health prevented him from taking a regular college course. He had often felt a desire to engage in editorial work, and in the spring of 1858 he became local editor of the Wood County Reporter, a position which he filled while continuing to operate the drug store, which he had reopened in partnership with J. E. Ingraham. A year later the store and stock of drugs and accessories was burned, entailing on the firm a heavy loss. For 12 years subsequently, or up to the time of his death on Dec. 16, 1881, Mr. Philleo was political editor of the Reporter, and for six years also acted as deputy collector of internal revenue in the Sixth District. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and held that office for nearly eight years. During the latter part of that period he was also clerk of court for Wood County. His best work was done in connection with journalism, through which he rendered hearty and powerful support to every enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of city and county. He was president of the school board for several years and one of the board of visitors of the State University in 1875. In 1871 Mr. Philleo became a member of the Congregational Church and always thereafter took an interest in the progress and maintenance of religion. In politics he was originally an Abolitionist, but on the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he became a member of it and so remained until the end of his life. Mr. Philleo was a man of social disposition, frank and open-hearted and an ideal character in the home. It was his disposition to place confidence in his fellow men, believing them to be as well meaning as himself. Mr. Philleo was married Sept. 1, 1858, to Isabel Ingraham, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1840, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Hall) Ingraham, her parents being natives of Ohio and New Hampshire respectively. The children of this marriage were as follows: Irving Eugene, now with the Kellogg Lumber Co.; Hattie Marian, now Mrs. Sol. Preston, of Alberta, Canada; Dean Benton, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids; Edward Ingraham, of Wisconsin Rapids; Charles Addison, of this city; Helen Benchley, now Mrs. J. D. Cutter, of Tomahawk, Wis.; Florence, wife of Guy Nash of Wisconsin Rapids; and Paul Ralph, of Rhinelander, Wis.

Dean Benton Philleo, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on Jan. 29, 1866, son of Hart B. and Isabel (Ingraham) Philleo. He was educated in his home town and in 1882 became a delivery boy in the general mercantile store of J. E. Ingraham, where he was employed for two years. In 1885 he became connected with the Jones & Nash Hardware Co. as bookkeeper and continued in that position until

1887. He then engaged in the grocery business with F. W. Kruger as his partner, the firm being known as Kruger & Philleo. Early in 1888 they sold out the business and Mr. Philleo entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper, remaining as such until 1892, when he went to Phillips, Wis., to enter the employ of the John R. Davis Lumber Co. A year later he returned to Grand Rapids and again became connected with the First National Bank. From there he went in 1900 to the Wood County Bank as bookkeeper, being subsequently made assistant cashier, which position he held until 1911. On March 29, 1913, he took his present position as cashier of the Citizens National Bank and has since made a good record and proved a popular official. He is a stockholder in the bank and is secretary and treasurer of the Prentiss-Wabers Stove Co. One of the progressive citizens of Wisconsin Rapids, he has served as a member of the city school board and is interested in all movements calculated to benefit the community. He has two children: John M., now of Rhinelander, Wis., and Maxine, who is attending college at Los Angeles, Calif.

Percifer C. Daly, one of the leading business men of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on Sept. 15, 1889, son of John and Elizabeth N. (Smith) Daly. A sketch of the father, John Daly, who was one of the men who helped to make Wood County, being the originator or promotor of many important enterprises, may be found elsewhere in this volume. Percifer C. acquired his early education in the local schools, being graduated from the high school in 1909. In February, 1910, he entered Wisconsin University as a student in the commercial course, and was graduated in June, 1914. He then went to Merrill, Wis., to become manager of the Merrill Street Railway & Lighting Co., a position which he retained for two years. In 1916 he returned to Grand Rapids and bought the ice and coal business of B. E. Jones, which is now known as the Daly Ice & Coal Co., and of which he is the sole owner and manager. Mr. Daly is one of the active and enterprising young business men of Wisconsin, and as such is effectively bearing the burden of obligation which rests upon the shoulders of the present generation to carry on the work of upbuilding which was started by his father and others and which has already borne splendid results. He takes a prominent part in civic work and is rendering material aid in the further development of the city and county. It is natural therefore, that he should be one of the leading spirits in the Rotary Club. He is also a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he served as exalted ruler for one year. He is a director in the First National Bank and the Ahdawagam Paper Products Co. Mr. Daly was married Jan. 20, 1915, at Madison, Wis., to Dorothy Hogan, daughter of John and Martha (Jones) Hogan of Madison. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Mary Ellen, born July 21, 1917, and James F., born Oct. 23, 1918.

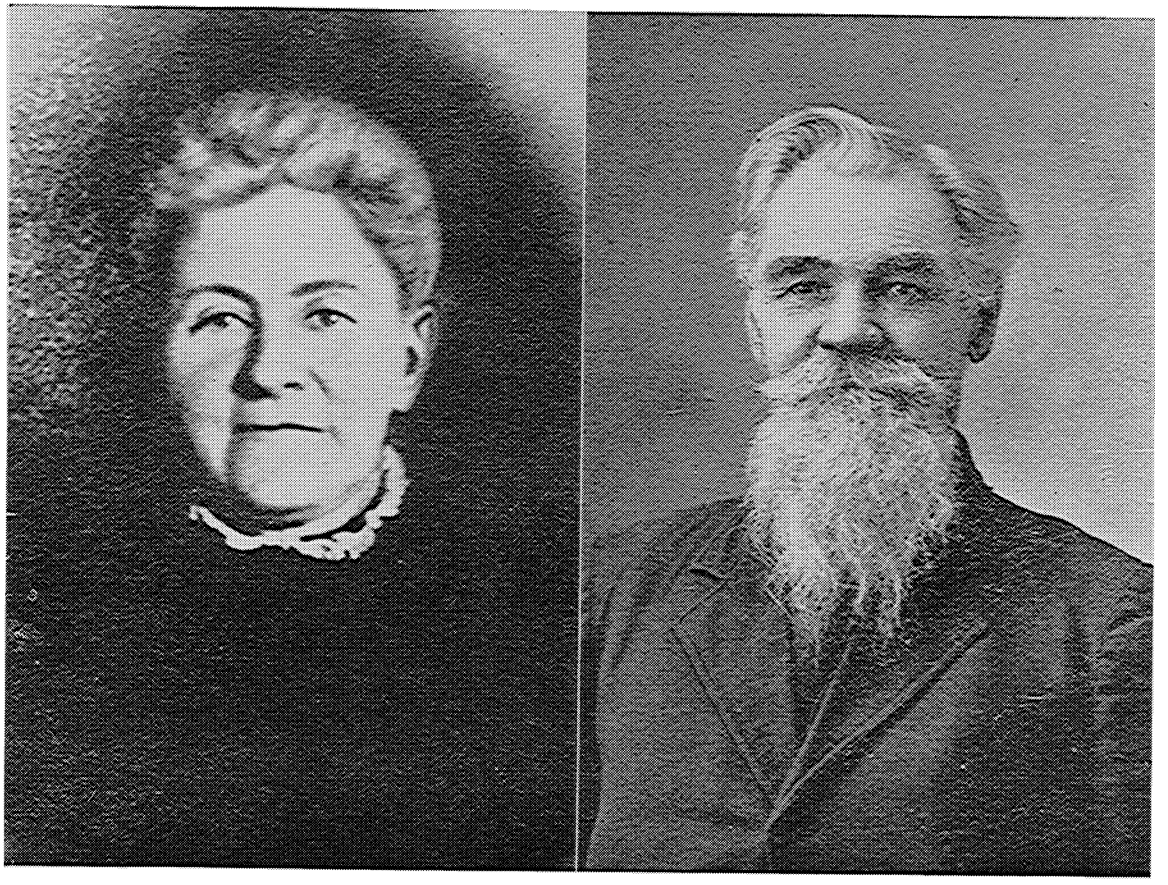
William Welter, formerly for many years engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, but now living practically retired in Marshfield, was born on a farm in Luxembourg, Europe, Dec. 5, 1868, son of Nicholas and Susannah (Bonifas) Welter. The parents never came to America. There were four children in the family: William, of Marshfield, and Richard, Annaret and Margaret, who are all three deceased. The mother, Mrs. Susannah Welter, died in 1882 and Mr. Welter in 1892. William Welter attended common school in Germany until he was 14. He remained on the home farm until the spring of 1887, when he came to America, settling in Marathon County, Wisconsin, where he had relatives. There he found employment in the sawmill of Linster Bros. of Riverside, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1895, with Henry Linster, he built a sawmill at Riverside with a capacity of 2,000,000 feet per annum, and it was operated until 1903 under the firm name of Linster & Welter. They owned their own timber land, logged it off themselves and sawed some of it at their own mill. In 1903 Mr. Welter bought his partner's interest and subsequently operated the business as sole proprietor until 1919, when the timber having become exhausted, he sold the property to McGuire Bros. In 1918 he bought a two-story business block at No. 327 North Central Avenue, Marshfield, the upper part of which he now occupies as a residence, renting out the lower part for commercial purposes. He has been a successful business man, having accumulated a competency. He is a director of the Marshfield State

Bank and also has some outside business interests, and as a resident of the city is well known and respected. Mr. Welter was married May 26, 1903, to Mrs. Annie Nelson, a widow with five children. She was born in Saxony, Germany, April 2, 1869, and accompanied her parents to the United States as a babe in 1870. They settled at Dundas, Calumet County, Wis., but in 1878 moved to Marathon County. The children by her first husband, Charlie Nelson, were: Joseph D., born April 1, 1891; August J., born July 10, 1893; Mary C., born Jan. 16, 1895, now Mrs. Adolph Zettler of Marshfield; Frank W., born Oct. 8, 1896 , and Patrick R., born April 5, 1898. Two of these step-sons of Mr. Welter, Frank W. and Patrick R., served in the World War. Frank W. enlisted July 22, 1917, at Marshfield as a private in Company B, 16th Infantry. He trained first at Camp Douglas, was sent thence to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, and went overseas with the 32d Division in February, 1918. He landed at Brest, went thence to Cuney and from there to Gondrecourt, where he was transferred to the first division. On April 18, 1918 he went into action at Toul and was in and out of the trenches up to July 18, when he entered into the Soissons drive. In this drive he was wounded by a machine-gun bullet and was sent to the base hospital. After three weeks he was able to return to his division. Sept. 12, to 15 he was at St. Mihiel with a manoeuvring troop, and from Nov. 1 to Nov. 11 (Armistice Day) he was in the Argonne and at Sedan. After that he saw service with the army of occupation at Coblenz. He reached the United States on his return home Aug. 5, 1919, and was sent to Camp Grant, Ill, where he was discharged Sept. 27, and returned to his home in Marshfield. The other step-son, Patrick R. Nelson, at the age of 17 enlisted in the United States navy and subsequently served three years in the Phillipines aboard the U. S. S. Maryland. He was in the mechanical department and served a part of the time as assistant engineer. At the end of his period of service he returned to San Francisco and was discharged, but at once reenlisted for World War service and was detailed to the coast service as aviator with a hydroplane corps. He served until the end of the war and is now in San Diego, Calif. Mr. Welter and his family are members of St. John's (Catholic) parish.

Hugo Wegener, who is engaged in a general insurance business in Marshfield, of which city he was formerly municipal judge, was born at Ashippun, Dodge County, Wis., Sept. 11, 1871, son of August and Mina (Schwefel) Wegener. The father was born in Germany, Dec. 19, 1843, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1852, the family settling on a farm in Dodge County, where he was reared. After residing there many years he moved to Beaver Dam, in the same county, where he died after a successful career, May 12, 1912. His wife Mina was born in Dodge County in 1884, her parents having settled in the county about two years previously. She is now living at Beaver Dam. They had three children: Ida, now Mrs. William Schwendke of Milwaukee; Hugo, of Marshfield; and Ernest, who resides at Beaver Dam. Hugo Wegener was reared on his parent's farm in Dodge County. He attended rural school and also the grade school in the village of Hustisford, Dodge County. At the age of twenty he left the farm and entered the general store of Gustav Meissner at Ashippun where he worked for some time as clerk. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself at Alderly, Dodge County, and was there until 1901, when he came to Marshfield and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in the employ of John B. Hume. In 1906 Mr. Wegener took charge of Mr. Hume's insurance business and in 1909, he bought Mr. Hume's insurance interests, which he has since conducted on his own account, having an office at 225 South Central Avenue. He does a general insurance business, including fire, life, accident and health, plate glass, indemnity, etc., and has a competent assistant in Miss Eleanor Lesselyong. He was municipal judge of Marshfield from 1911 to 1917. He is a Royal Arch Mason and is also an active member of the local lodge of Elks. His political principals are in general those of the Republican party. Mr. Wegener was married Nov. 28, 1898 to Ida J. Hyde, who was born at Ashippun, Wis., June 20, 1871, daughter of John and Amelia (Harlon) Hyde. He and his wife are the parents of a son, James H., who was born Nov. 29, 1899, was graduated from the Marshfield High School, and later in the L and S course from the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. Mr. Wegener and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, as well as being among its active workers and supporters. They stand high in social circles of the city.

Peter Brown.—The story of this well known pioneer of Grand Rapids (now the city of Wisconsin Rapids) was told not long ago in the columns of a local journal, the Tribune, and from that account the present article is taken, except for a few slight changes and additions. Peter Brown was born in St. John, Quebec, Canada, March 1, 1841, son of Charles and Aurelie Brown. His early life was spent on the farm, and it was while he was still a lad that one of the neighbors bought a pair of oxen which had been trained by people who used the English language and did not understand the "gee" and "haw" which their owner tried to use in directing their movements. Peter, understanding the English terms in directing oxen, secured the job of driving them. With his work finished in the evening he used to sit around and hear his employer tell stories of the early days at Grand Rapids, Pointe Basse, and other places on the Wisconsin river, which created in his mind the desire to see the primitive Wisconsin country. Later he came to the States and travelled through the East with his parents, coming to Grand Rapids in 1865, the parents remaining in Cleveland, Ohio. His trip to this city was not unlike that made by most of the hardy pioneers coming from Portage by stage. The first stop was at Kilbourn, later stops being made at Friendship and at the Ten Mile Creek, where a little town, which is now entirely extinct, then stood. It was composed of a post office, tavern, store, blacksmith shop, and several log shanties. There was a sawmill up the creek, just a little way from the road. Only a few lilac bushes now mark the spot which was once the scene of a thriving little community. Between Ten Mile Creek and Grand Rapids there were several log houses and a few frame ones, most of which have since burned. Timber six to ten inches in thickness now covers the place where the buildings once stood. Young Peter Brown never spent an hour inside of a school-room, but in time picked up an elementary education. He was taught the alphabet and some other rudimentary knowledge by the late Mrs. Frank Noel, she being a little girl and he quite a young man at the time. After his first trip to Grand Rapids Mr. Brown went to Jefferson county, where he secured a job cutting wood. Being a husky lad and handy with an axe, his partner and he used to cut 65 to 75 cords of wood a month, for which they were paid 65 cents a cord, and thought that they were making big money. In 1866 Mr. Brown returned to Grand Rapids and took a job hauling lumber for Mr. Traine, whose mill was located south of Blue Berry Ridge, and who cut logs hauled into his mill and in winter hauled them across the marsh to Pointe Basse (Nekoosa). He became a confirmed riverman and for many years after that ran rafts of lumber down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and down the latter river to St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn., and other points. In 1868 he was rafting lumber around the Biron mill and taking it over Grand Rapids. It was then that he experienced his first rough water, and while several men lost their lives that year, he was fortunate enough to escape serious accidents. Most of the men were lost at Clinton's Dam (Port Edwards), where at certain stages of water the "rapids piece" would dive and wash the men off the raft. Once Mr. Brown narrowly escaped death at Little Bull Falls, at Mosinee, where he was tossed into the water off a raft and was saved by people who had a boat nearby. Twice he had similar escapes when he was washed off the rapids pieces in Grand Rapids, on these occasions being saved by other rivermen on the raft. Like many of these men, he had never learned to swim, and whenever he was thrown into the water he was rescued by others. It was usually the best swimmers, however, who lost their lives, he says, as he recalls how one of the boasting rivermen, who was considered one of the best swimmers on the river, was drowned at Little Bull Falls. When the cultivation of cranberries was introduced into this section and the Nash marsh, just north of the city, was prepared for that purpose, Mr. Brown did some of the first work there. Ditches were dug, dams installed, and the bogs levelled off, but they were abandoned after the water had failed one year. Mr. Brown also helped to put the first bridge over Mosquito creek on the road to Stevens Point, it being at that time the only road to the Point



MR. AND MRS. PETER BROWN

on the west side. He was personally well acquainted with many of the old pioneer lumbermen, having worked with the Meehan boys, Natwick's, at the Miller mill at Pete Johnson's mill, and at many of the other early sawmills. He was one of the first workers in the movement to secure a fair-ground for this city, and was very active in the county fairs. He smiles when he recalls how one year he won the horse race with an "ol' plug." "Just luck," he says in explaining it. Fish and game were plentiful in the early days, and while Brown did not hunt, he was quite an ardent fisherman, and used to fish from the lumber rafts all the way from this city to St. Louis. His catches used to vary all the way from very small fish to very large ones. Deer and bear were quite common near his farm in Sigel, and men who worked for him often shot deer from the front porch of his home. He recalls how the Indians used to camp where the Lowell school is now situated, and how they used to hold their dances there. George Forrand's father, he says, was the first man around this part of the country to buy hardwood, buying oak bolts and shipping them to St. Paul. The land which Mr. Brown bought in the town of Sigel, was about three miles from this city, and when he was not otherwise running the river or working in the mills, he spent his time in clearing it for farming purposes, with hired help. Altogether he cleared about 500 acres of Wood County land. On Jan. 10, 1875, Peter Brown was married to Eglephyre Briere, who was born at Ste. Anne de Laparde, province of Quebec, Nov. 21, 1848, daughter of Marcel and Selina (Germain) Briere. She was reared in the place of her birth, was graduated from a Sister's academy there, and subsequently taught school at Mt. Carmel, Quebec, for five years. In 1873 she came to Wisconsin with her parents, who located in Sigel township, Wood County. After his marriage Mr. Brown took up his residence on his Sigel farm, where he and his wife made their home until 1919, except for a few years that he spent in the far West. In 1898 he was attacked by rheumatism, which troubled him more or less for three years, so that at times he had to remain in bed, and when about could only walk with the aid of a stick. It was in the same year that he went west to Snohomish County, Wash., to take care of a stock ranch, which he did during one winter. He also rented there 1000 acres of land and kept and fed cattle on pasture, following a ranchman's life for eight years, or intil 1906, when he returned to his farm in Sigel Township, this county. There he continued to reside until 1919, when he moved to Wisconsin Rapids, though he still does some work about his farm, walking to it three or four times a week. At one time he owned over 600 acres of land in Wood County, and has cleared nearly 500 during the time that he has lived in it. He always had from five to ten men working for him. He has disposed of all his land in the county except his old homestead of 204 acres in section 36, Sigel Township. In addition to this property, however, he owns a large farm in the township of Carson, Portage county, and a farm in Adams County, besides some city property, consisting of three houses. In his farming activities Mr. Brown has made a close study of cattle, and often owned herds of from 50 to 120 head. He milks about 45 head now, and prefers the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. Though he has now passed his eighty-first birthday, he is still remarkably active, getting up from three-thirty to four o'clock in the morning and keeping busy until dark. He has watched the growth and development of this region from its wilderness days, seen sparse settlements grow into villages, and villages into prosperous cities crowded with busy workers, and flourishing farms and large attractive farm buildings occupy the land once covered by the forest. He has seen and taken part in the work of transformation, and his strong physique and clear and active mind, together with his past history, have caused him to be recognized today as one of Wood County's most remarkable citizens.

August Broker, a well known and respected citizen of Marshfield, where he is now living retired, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1856, son of Christian and Mary (Madler) Broker. The parents came to America in 1857, bringing with them their three eldest children, which then constituted all their family, and proceeding west to Wisconsin, settled at West Troy, Walworth County, where for two years Christian Broker followed his trade, which was that of a blacksmith.

He then moved with his family to Ray's Corners, now known as Little Prairie, Walworth County, where he established a shop and remained until his death Feb. 7, 1899. His wife died there June 3, 1904. Their children were: Bertha, now Mrs. James Owen of Palmyra, Jefferson County, Wis.; Albert, who was a lawyer and died at Wadena, Minn., July 8, 1907; August, of Marshfield; Henry, residing in Bloomer, Wis.; Charles, who died in childhood; Emma, now Mrs. H. W. Bovee of Des Moines, Iowa; Ida, who married F. W. Mason of Milwaukee and is now deceased; Mary, who died in infancy; William, who died at Little Prairie, Wis., and Mabel, now Mrs. Edward Paige of Davenport, Wash. August Broker in his boyhood attended common school at Little Prairie, Wis., though after he was thirteen only in the winter, as he then began working as a farm hand in summers. When he was eighteen he began to learn the trade of blacksmith with his cousin, Charles Broker, at Eagle, Wis., and with him he remained for two years. During the next two years he worked in other shops, and then began business for himself at Ridgeway, Wis., where he conducted a shop for about six years and a half. He then sold and moved to Hartley, Iowa, where he had bought a 160-acre farm, but instead of moving on to the farm he bought a blacksmith shop there. After operating the latter for somewhat less than a year, he returned to Wisconsin and opened a shop at West Salem, ten miles east of La Crosse, which he conducted for awhile with a partner. Not being satisfied with his partner, however, he sold out and came to Lindsey, Wood County, where he not only established a blacksmith's shop but also a grocery business. In a very short time the latter had grown to such an extent that he had to devote his whole attention to it, and he accordingly disposed of his shop. He built a two-story frame store building and a nice frame residence adjacent to it, and Lindsey continued to be his home for 26 years, during 16 of which he was postmaster. He then traded his store and stock to August Walters of Rock Township, for an improved 80-acre farm in Section 11, but though it was an excellent farm with good buildings, he never moved on to it, but sold it, and in May, 1915, came to Marshfield and bought a good modern frame house at 610 South Oak Street, where he now lives. He has served as alderman of his ward, and also been assistant assessor of the city, and for the past two years has been a member of the Highway and Bridge Commission of Wood County, in these various public capacities proving himself a capable and reliable official. He was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Fair Association, holding fairs at Marshfield, has been very active in its interests, and has been a stockholder in it since its organization. For some years he has also been a stockholder in the First National Bank of Marshfield. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter in Marshfield, and the Commandery at Neillsville; also to the Modern Woodmen Camp and Beaver colony at Lindsey. Mr. Broker was married July 11, 1883, to Jane Oliver, who was born on a farm at Ridgeway, Iowa County, Wis., Oct. 14, 1861, daughter of John and Jeanette (Ellis) Oliver. Her parents, who were born in Wales and were married there in 1846, came to the United States in 1850 on a sailing vessel, being several weeks on the ocean. They settled in Ridgeway in September, that year, and made that place their home for the remainder of their lives, John Oliver dying there in 1879. His wife survived him nearly 20 years, passing away in 1898. Their children were: Anna, now deceased; William, a resident of Erhard, Minn.; John and Ellen, deceased; Reese, residing at Santa Rosa, Calif.; Thomas, deceased; and Jane, (Mrs. August Broker). Mr. and Mrs. August Broker have three children: Albert E., Nellie M., and Mabel J. Albert, born March 13, 1886, at Ridgeway, was graduated from the Marshfield High School, from Ripon College, and from the University of Wisconsin and is now residing in Plymouth, Wis. Nellie M., born Oct. 20, 1888, at Hartley, Iowa, graduated from the Gregg Shorthand College, Chicago, and is now Mrs. Claude Laken of St. Paul, Minn. Mabel J., born at Lindsey, Wood County, Wis., Aug. 5, 1899, was graduated from the Marshfield High School and Whitewater Normal School and was engaged in teaching. She is now Mrs. Guyal Buckley, residing at Alma Center, Jackson County, Wis.

Ernest R. Behringer, now living retired in Marshfield after a successful career

as a farmer, was born in Rubicon Township, Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 23, 1854, son of John G. and Martha (Herman) Behringer. The parents were natives of Wurtemburg, Germany, the father born in June, 1800, and the mother June 24, 1812. They were married in their native land and in 1848, the year of the German revolution, in order to escape home troubles, they emigrated to the United States, settling in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where, having some means, they were able to make a good start on a farm, on which they subsequently passed many years, both ending their lives there, the father in 1881 and the mother in 1897. Their children, the first three of whom were born in Germany, were: Caroline, now deceased; Christina, who is the widow of Henry Blaser of Dodge County; George, residing on the old home farm in that county; Herman, a resident of Milwaukee; Ernest R., of Marshfield; and William of Dodge County, Wis. Ernest R. Behringer was educated in the common or district school, and remained on the home farm until he was 23 years old. Then, in 1877, he began to learn the carpenter's trade under the guidance of David Gawn, a carpenter in the neighborhood, who was a native of the Isle of Man. With Mr. Gawn young Behringer remained two years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with Thomas Bloor, of Rubicon and began business for himself, being thus occupied until 1882, when he gave up carpenter work for a while and bought an improved farm of 55 acres in Rubicon and took up his residence on it. He was by this time provided with a wife, as on Dec. 31, 1881, he had been united in marriage with Mary Jane Monroe, daughter of Patrick and Ann Monroe of Hartford, Washington County, Wis. Mr. Behringer continued farming until his wife's death, which occured March 14, 1884. Their union had been a short one and they had no children. This bereavement caused Mr. Behringer to rent out his farm and resume the carpenter's trade, which he followed again for three years or more. On Aug. 23, 1888, occurred his second marriage, his bride being Mary Catherine Mueller, who was born on a farm in Herman Township, Dodge County, Wis., May 13, 1855, daughter of Matthias and Frederica (Reidley) Mueller. Mr. Behringer now went back to farming, but didn't remain at it long, as in the fall of 1889 he and his wife moved to Milwaukee, where for four years and a half he followed his trade. The spring of 1894 found them back on the Dodge County farm, and this time they remained six years, or until 1900, when they sold the farm and came to Wood County, locating on an improved farm of 120 acres in Marshfield Township. There Mr. Behringer followed agriculture successfully until 1919, except for a period of seven years, which he spent in Chili, Clark County, where with others, including P. N. Christensen, of Wood County, he organized the Chili State Bank, becoming its president, which position he still holds. In 1919 Mr. Behringer retired from farming and bought a comfortable residence at 725 West Fifth Street, Marshfield, where he and his wife are enjoying the fruits of their former industry. While they have had no children of their own, they have reared an adopted daughter, Mary E. Alvord, who was born at Greenville, S. C., Feb. 15, 1885, was left an orphan, and came into their home when nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Behringer gave her a good education, and on March 23, 1908, she became the wife of Otto Sampe, who operates a cheese factory at Athens, Marathon County, Wis., where they reside. She has six children: Ina, born March 12, 1909; Alvard, Nov. 10, 1911; Mabel, June 30, 1913; Ernest, Nov. 7, 1916; Eleanor in January, 1918, and Florence, Feb. 11, 1921. Mr. Behringer and his family are members of the Emmanuel Lutheran Congregation (Wisconsin Synod) of Marshfield. In politics he is independent. The parents of Mrs. Behringer, Matthias and Frederica (Reidley) Mueller, were born and married in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to the United States in February, 1854, landing after a voyage of 12 weeks. With small means, and accompanied by their four eldest children, they settled on a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin, which place they subsequently developed. Two other children were subsequently born to them there, the full list being as follows: Frederica, now Mrs. C. Heublien, of Dodge County, Wis.; Johanna, widow of Judge William Hirth of Marshfield; Christina, wife of Carl Ueber of Schleisingerville, Wis.; John, who is a retired

farmer in Dodge County; Mary Catherine (Mrs. F. R. Behringer); and Caroline, who is the wife of John Becker of Milwaukee

William Bruley, a well known and well to do citizen of Marshfield, the proprietor of an excellent farm in Lincoln Township, was born at Essex, Essex County, New York, March 27, 1844, son of Henry and Margaret (Durgee) Bruley. The parents were born near Quebec, Canada, the father in 1805 and the mother in 1801, and they were married in that locality. It was in the latter thirties that they crossed the line into the United States and settled in Essex County, New York, on the shores of the beautiful and historic Lake Champlain. The father, Henry Bruley, for most of his life was a fisherman and trapper. About 1854 the family moved to Wisconsin, settling in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, where they remained about nine years, or until 1863, when they moved to Little Wolf, Waupaca County. That place proved to be the last earthly home of the parents, though they lived there many years, and were not long divided by death, both passing away in December, 1885, within a week of each other. They had in all seven children, of whom the first four, Abraham, Margaret, Julia and Laura, were born in Canada. Those born in the States were Maria, William and Mary. All are dead except William and Maria, the latter of whom married Peter Brazile, of Appleton, and is now a widow residing in that city. William Bruley was about ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, and he remained with them until they died. He had practically no educational advantages, such knowledge as he later became possessed of being largely self-acquired. On April 27, 1873, Mr. Bruley was married to Sophia Augusta Matteson, who was born in Lawrence Township, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1855, daughter of Delos and Mary Ann (Owen) Matteson, and who had come with her parents to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Bruley began home life on a farm near Little Wolf, and remained on it about 13 years. In 1886 they sold it and moved into the city of Waupaca, where Mr. Bruley engaged in the livery business. At the same time he bought a 240-acre farm near town, but never lived on it. In the fall of 1907 he sold both the farm and livery business, and in the spring of the following year came with his family to Wood County, buying a partly improved farm of 240 acres in Marshfield Township, half a mile south of the Marshfield city limits. On this he took up his residence and continued it there until October, 1911, when he bought and moved to a comfortable residence at 606 South Vine Street, Marshfield. While living on that farm he cleared 40 acres, besides stumping the rest. It is provided with a good set of buildings and Mr. Bruley retained possession of it until 1919, when he sold it and bought an improved farm of 235 acres on Section 11, Lincoln Township, and about six miles west of Marshfield. It is one of the best farms in the township, having a good set of buildings and being considerably improved, and Mr. Bruley is continuing the improvements, in the meanwhile renting it out to a tenant. He and his wife have two children: Robert and Blanche. Robert, who was born at Little Wolf, Wis., June 10, 1876, is now a prosperous farmer in Lincoln Township. He has been twice married, first in 1909 to Florence M. Billings of Marshfield, this county. She died Nov. 14, 1916, leaving a daughter, Roberta, born June 20, 1912, who since her mother's death has lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bruley. In September, 1919, Robert married Martha Kell of Wausau, Wis. Blanche Bruley was born at Waupaca, Wis., Sept. 14, 1885, and was married March 6, 1917, to Donald Smith of Marshfield, in which city she and her husband are now living. They have had three children: Margaret Jean, born Feb. 2, 1918; and Robert W. and Richard D. (twins), born July 30, 1919. The latter, Richard D., died Feb. 22, 1921, aged about two years and seven months. Mr. Bruley is a staunch Republican in politics and helps support the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marshfield, of which his wife and children are members.

Delos Matteson, the father of Mrs. William Bruley, was born in Pottsdam, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1828. He was married to Mary Ann Owen Oct. 1, 1854, and, as already stated, they came to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in 1866. He died at Wittenberg, Shawano County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1907. His wife, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, June 24, 1836, died at Weyauwega, Waupaca

WALTER C. MUELLER

County, Wis., Oct. 6, 1900. They had five children, of whom Sophia Augusta (Mrs. Bruley) was the first born. The others were: Ellen, who married Frank Minkler and is now a widow living in Seattle, Wash.; Fred of New London, Waupaca County, Wis.; Frank, deceased; and Charles, who is a resident of Tacoma, Wash.

George N. Wright, who has recently established himself in the electric battery business in Marshfield and is building up a good trade, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Stevens Point, March 9, 1886, son of George M. and Paulina (Olson) Wright. The father, a carpenter by trade, came from New England. The mother came to this country from Norway when a young girl with her parents, and is now living in Stevens Point. She is now 76 years old, having been born March 27, 1847. She and her husband were the parents of three children: Jennie, now Mrs. W. N. Craig, of Stevens Point; Floyd A., proprietor of a general store in Salem, Wis., and George M., Jr. George N. Wright was educated in Stevens Point, finishing the eighth grade of the common school. He then took up a correspondence course in battery work with the Amber Co., and after completing it obtained a position in Price's battery and tire shop, Stevens Point, where he gained three years' practical experience. Thus equipped he came to Marshfield Sept. 1, 1921, and opened up a business at 113 South Depot Street, where he does all kinds of battery work, keeping a full supply of parts for all standard makes. His thorough practical and theoretical knowledge, backed by technical skill and a naturally industrious disposition, admirably qualify him for success in the venture he has undertaken, the signs of which are already apparent, and his freinds prophesy for him a prosperous future. Mr. Wright laid the foundation for a happy home life on Feb. 25, 1911, when he was united in marriage to Helen A. Feitrick, who was born on a farm near Stevens Point, Wis., May 22, 1886, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Feitrick. Her parents were American born but of Polish descent. The Wright home circle has been enlarged by the birth of two children: Raymond H., born July 12, 1912; and Norman G., born Aug. 9, 1917. Mr. Wright is affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was reared a Catholic.

Henry C. Demitz, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then and until recently known as Grand Rapids, on Sept. 8, 1878, son of Charles and Augusta (Klevin) Demitz. He was educated in his native city, being graduated from the Howe High School in 1897. He then embarked in business life as delivery boy for the laundry operated by A. Karseboom, but after a short time became an employee in a similar capacity of Timm & Briese, proprietors of a general merchandise store in Centralia. With that concern he stayed until the summer of 1899, when he went to State Line and worked in the woods for the Otto Lumber Co. In November, 1899, he returned to Grand Rapids to accept a position with the First National Bank, then located opposite the Hotel Witter. In 1900 he was made bookkeeper and served in that capacity until 1905, when he was appointed to his present position as assistant cashier. During his 23 years' service in the banking business he has made scores of friends who have been favorably impressed by his ready assistance and courteous attention. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is independent. Fishing and hunting during the vacation seasons are his favorite recreations. Mr. Demitz was married Nov. 30, 1911, to Mary Brahany, of Madison, Wis., daughter of M. J. and Margaret Brahany, and a former member of the Lincoln High School faculty of this city.

Walter C. Mueller, ex-sheriff of Wood County and a veteran of the World War, was born in Centerville, Trempealeau County, Wis., April 7, 1886, son of Henry and Ernestina (Klino) Mueller. The father was born in Germany in 1859 and came to the United States in 1881, locating in Centerville, Wis., where until 1892 he followed his trade of carpenter. He then came to Wood County and engaged in the hotel business at Marshfield, being thus occupied until 1901. He then sold the hotel and resumed work as a carpenter, which trade he has since followed. His wife Ernestina was born in Germany in 1855 and came to the United States when three years old with her parents, who settled in Sheboygan, Wis., where she was

married to Mr. Mueller. They had five children: Susan, now Mrs. Oscar Konzen, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Clara, formerly a teacher in the University of Wisconsin and in Carroll College, who is now secretary of the Women's College at Oxford, Ohio; Walter C., subject of this sketch; Elva, wife of Charles Jack, of Hinckley, Minn.; and Henry J., of Marshfield, Wis. Walter C. Mueller acquired his education in Marshfield, attending school up to the age of 16. He then entered the employ of the Upham Lumber Co., with which concern he remained for seven years, during five years of which time he was a lumber grader. In 1911 Mr. Mueller became foreman of construction work for the Marshfield Telephone Co. In 1903 he had enlisted in Co. A, 2d Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, and, when the National Guard of the nation was called on for service on the Mexican border, he gave up his position with the telephone company and left with his company for San Antonio, Texas. He received an honorable discharge March 1, 1916, and on returning home resumed work with the telephone company, with which he remained until the United States was drawn into the World War. He then reentered the service and in October, 1916, was sent to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas, as first lieutenant of Company A, 127th Wisconsin Infantry, 32d Division. After arriving at the camp he was made divisional bayonet instructor, which position he held for four months. He was then returned to his old company and accompanied it to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. On Jan. 13, 1917, he sailed for France and on landing at Brest, proceeded to Bordeaux, where he was stationed for a short time. He then got into active service on the Alsace sector and his company was later among the first American troops to set foot on German soil. Later he was in the fighting at Chateau Thierry, where he was wounded Aug. 6, 1918, and spent three months in the hospital. After his recovery he had charge of the 32d Division Hospital Unit, composed of 700 men, at Le Mars, France, and was thus engaged for six weeks. He then rejoined his company and was with the army of occupation in Germany. He left Brest, May 23, 1919, landed in New York, June 2, 1919, and was discharged from Camp Grant June 19, 1919. He then returned to Marshfield, Wis., and resumed his work with the telephone company. On Nov. 3, 1920, he was elected sheriff of Wood County, in which position he served one term. He belongs to Marshfield Eyrie No. 624, of Eagles, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Lieut. Mueller was married Nov. 26, 1919, at Waukegan, Ill., to Bertha Molter, who was born in Etna, Penn., daughter of August and Wilhelmina (Broge) Molter. Her parents now reside in Marshfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have one child, Melvin.

William A. Drumb, a former newspaper man, now proprietor of the Drumb Photo Studio in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Peoria, Ill., March 13, 1866, son of Quincy A. and Mary A. (Heaton) Drumb. Both parents are now deceased. William A. Drumb as a boy attended school in Chicago and Bloomington, Ill. He was still young when he lost his parents and for some years thereafter he made his home with a brother at Baileys Harbor, Wis. For several years he worked in the woods, after which, in 1884, at Sturgeon Bay, he began to learn the printer's trade, which he followed subsequently for five years. In 1889 he began the study of photography and made that art his business until 1898. He then located in Marshfield, Wood County, and returned to his earlier occupation of printer, being foreman in the News office there until 1900. He then came to Wisconsin Rapids, then known as Grand Rapids, and in partnership with B. A. Sutor, bought the Grand Rapids Tribune, which they published under the firm name of Drumb & Sutor. Mr. Drumb was editor of the paper until March, 1920, when he and his partner sold out. He spent the summer of that year in California, to which state he drove with his family in an automobile. Subsequently Mr. Drumb returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the photographic business again, this time at Oconto, where he remained until October, 1921. He then sold his business there and came to Wisconsin Rapids, where he bought out the studio and business of O. P. Menzel at 106 North First Street, which he is now conducting. He has a good mastery of his profession and the knack of pleasing his patrons through felicitous poses and tasteful groupings producing effective results. During 16 years, while Mr. Drumb

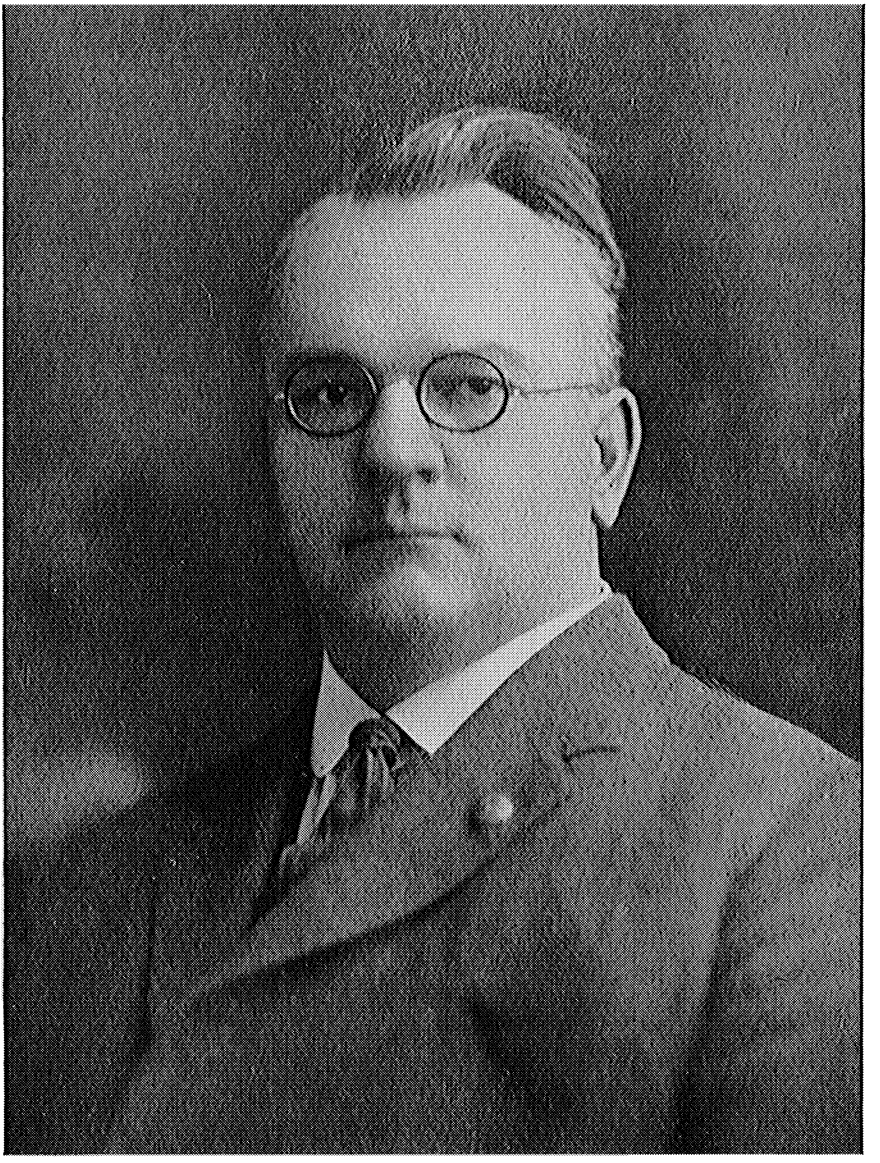
was in the newspaper business, he served as president of the local telephone company, and has shown his good citizenship at various times by taking a useful part in civic affairs. He is a member of the local lodges of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the Country Club. Mr. Drumb was married March 16, 1887, at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to Isabelle L. Laurie, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Monroe) Laurie, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Drumb have three children: Laurie, now Mrs. Sidney Brooks, of Nekoosa, this county; Isabelle, stenographer at Nekoosa; and Frank A., who is safety director for the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. of Wisconsin Rapids.

John G. Kohl, who for 25 years was proprietor of a successful blacksmith and wagon-making establishment in Marshfield, was born at South Germantown, Washington County, Wis., March 28, 1853, son of George and Margaret Kohl. The parents were born and married in Germany, and, having come to this country immediately after their marriage, settled on the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born, which was near the city of Milwaukee. George Kohl, the father, who was a blacksmith, had practically no capital when he arrived with his wife in Wisconsin. He worked at his trade in South Germantown, while his wife, subsequently aided by her children, took care of the farm. Through industry and frugality he acquired a small competency and finally retired, residing with a son at Milwaukee. His wife died on the Washington County farm. John G. Kohl remained on the home farm until he was a young man, and having to make himself useful at an early age, had little opportunity for schooling. In 1878 he started to learn the blacksmith's trade at Appleton, and for his first year's service received his board and $14 as wages. In 1879 he came to Marshfield and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop on South Depot Street, near the "Soo" depot. At that time the Upham Manufacturing Co. were making wagons, and the head of that concern, William H. Upham, came to Mr. Kohl and told him that if he were going to make wagons his company would cease building them, which they did a short time afterwards. Mr. Kohl went on with his business, gradually building it up and becoming prosperous until he received a severe set-back by the great fire of 1887, when his property was destroyed. He immediately rebuilt, but on another site, putting up a two-story brick block at Nos. 316-318 South Central Avenue, where he resumed business, occupying the flat in the upper story of No. 316 as a residence. Mr. Kohl operated his business successfully until 1900, when he retired from active labor and in that year he built another block adjoining the first. In 1902 he purchased a nice house at 309 South Chestnut Street, into which he moved with his family. He passed away June 29, 1904. He had had a successful career, not having restricted his business activities entirely to his shop but having also bought and sold farm lands with profitable results. He was a stockholder in the American National Bank, and when he died he left a competency. He was a Catholic in religion and he and his family members of St. John's parish. Mr. Kohl was married Oct. 5, 1880, to Susannah Schwalbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schwalbach of South Germantown, Washington County, Wis. She survived her husband nearly 14 years, passing away April 17, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Kohl had seven children, six of whom are now living. The first, Rose M., born Sept. 8, 1881, died July 30, 1882. The survivors are as follows: Clara M., born Oct. 10, 1883, now Mrs. C. A. Schubert of Marshfield; Anna T., born June 22, 1885, who resides in the South Chestnut Street home with her sister, Mrs. Schubert; Odelia S., born April 27, 1888, wife of H. A. Martin of Menomonie, Wis.; John C., born Jan. 25, 1891, and Frank, born Oct. 10, 1893, both of whom live in the family residence above mentioned; and Edward G., born March 11, 1902, who is a student at the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. The son John C. saw considerable military service. Some years before this country became involved in the World War he became a private in Company A, Second Regiment, W. N. G., and was made lieutenant of his company. He had been out of the service about a year and a half when the troubles on the Mexican border began and he then reenlisted with his old company and went with it to the Border. With the other men of his company and regiment he went into the World War, in the

spring of 1918 being sent to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas, and in the following June overseas. In France the command was transferred to the 127th Infantry, 32d Division and fought on five fronts. He was there promoted to captain. After the armistice Capt. Kohl spent five months with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, his company serving as an outpost from Bridge Head. He reached home in May, 1919, and has since been employed in the office of the R. Connor Lumber Co. in Marshfield. Frank Kohl also served in the World War, having enlisted in the M. N. G., First Division, and serving under Colonel Roosevelt.

The Kohl Style Shop, located at No. 214 South Central Avenue, Marshfield, is owned and conducted by two sisters, Mrs. C. A. (Kohl) Schubert and Miss Anna T. Kohl. For a number of years their mother, Mrs. Susannah (John G.) Kohl, conducted a fine millinery business in this city, but when her daughters above mentioned, Clara (now Mrs. Schubert) and Anna were 18 and 16 years of age respectively, her health gave out and they took over the business and carried it in partnership very successfully until 1910, when Mrs. Schubert retired and Anna subsequently continued it alone up to February, 1921. Then the Kohl Style Shop was founded and Mrs. Schubert came back into the business as a member of the firm. The establishment carries a large stock of millinery and ladies' ready-to-wear goods, and is one of the finest in this part of the state. It is widely patronized throughout this section and one or another of the members of the firm goes East twice a year to buy new stock.

Leo H. Schoenhofen, secretary of the Bissell Lumber Co., Marshfield, and who was in the army during the participation of the United States in the World War, was born in Kekaskum, Washington County, Wis., April 16, 1880, son of John A. and Saloma (Trautman) Schoenhofen. The parents, who were natives of Alsace-Loraine, came to America with their parents when children and were reared in Washington County. They subsequently married at Kewaskum, where John A. Schoenhofen followed the trade of wagon maker, and he later followed it in Marshfield, to which place he moved with his family when his son Leo was about two years old. He died in Manville, Wis., in 1887 and his wife, who survived him, is now living in Marshfield. Their children were: Josephine, now Mrs. Peter Kohn of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Peter Hoffman of Marshfield; Theresa and John, who are deceased; Anna, now residing with her mother in Marshfield; Anton, of Stanley, Wis.; Leo H., of Marshfield; Frederick, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; and Margaret, now Mrs. Earl D. Lytle, of Williston, N. D. Leo H. Schoenhofen in his boyhood attended the graded school in Marshfield and was subsequently graduated from the Stevens Point Business College. For some time while attending the grades school he worked evenings and Saturdays in the Roddis Veneer plant. After completing his course in the business college he entered the office of the same company, remaining employed there until 1909. He then took a position with the R. Connor Lumber Co., of Marshfield, with whom he remained until the fall of 1916, when he came to the Bissell Lumber Co., of which he has since been the secretary, and is one of the partners in the business. Mr. Schoenhofen volunteered at Marshfield for service in the World War, having had a previous experience of 12 years in Company A, Second Infantry, W. N. G., in which he rose from a private to the rank of captain. It was with the same rank that he entered the U. S. service July 15, 1917, being placed in command of Company H, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry and stationed in Forest County, Wis., with headquarters at Laona, recruited for the World War. On July 30, 1917, the company was sent to Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and on the 18th of the next month to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, in advance of their regiment for special duty. They were then transferred to headquarters and detailed to do train and military police duty at Waco. Capt. Schoenhofen organized and built the prison camp at Camp McArthur. He left the service Dec. 18, 1917, and was discharged at Waco, returning to Marshfield Dec. 28, 1917, when he resumed his duties with the Bissell Lumber Co. He is a member of the 32d Division Veterans Association and of the American Legion; also of the local Rotary Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, Railway Council of the United Commercial Travelers, the local lodge of



DR. V. P. NORTON

Elks, the Marshfield Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was married June 19, 1906, to Ermine May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burns of Marshfield, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Leo H., Jr., who was born Aug. 8, 1915.

Charles John Lundgren, a prominent citizen of Marshfield, where he worked up a good business as a merchant tailor, was born in Sweden, Sept. 28, 1869, son of John and Johanna (Bengston) Lundgren. The father, who was a contractor, came to the United States in 1880, settling in Connecticut, where he found employment in a thread factory. After some years he returned to Sweden, where his wife died in 1898, and he in 1918 at the venerable age of 95 years. Charles John Lundgren attended school in Sweden, and at the age of 12 years came to this country and joined his father at Monson, Mass., who had preceded him by one year. His early industrial experience was as a worker in New England mills, first in a woolen mill in Massachusetts and later in a thread mill in Connecticut. At the age of 15 years he went to New York, where he began to learn the tailor's trade, remaining there until 1889, when he came west to St. Paul, Minn., where for a short time he had miscellaneous employment. Then in 1890 he went to Chicago and in that city followed his trade for seven years. It was in 1897 that he came to Marshfield, and entered the employ of T. F. Roesler & Co., with whom he remained until 1901, when he started in business for himself. His career in this city has been progressive and successful and his business now rests on a firm basis. The solidity of his character and his recognized honesty marked him out as a man well qualified to hold public office and he was elected alderman from his ward, in which position he served ably for four years. In Marshfield Mr. Lundgren not only found the opportunity for establishing himself independently in business, but he also found a wife, as on May 12, 1898, he was united in marriage in this city with Ida Nelson, who was born in Sweden, daughter of Johannas and Anna Nelson. Her parents are now deceased. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Lundgren has been enlarged by the birth of three children: Clifford L., born June 12, 1899; Charles S., born Feb. 25, 1912; and John N., born Oct. 12, 1914.

Vernon P. Norton, D. V. S., who for the past 25 years has been engaged in the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery in Wisconsin Rapids and vicinity, and who has also won a reputation as a successful breeder of fancy poultry, was born in Baraboo, Wis., Jan. 7, 1875, son of Anson H. and Laura (Eggleson) Norton. His father was born on June 30, 1831, in Lake County, Ohio, and his mother was born in New York State, near Lake Champlain, on Oct. 10, 1835, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1847 and was later married to Anson H. Norton, and they lived on a farm near Baraboo, Wis. Later Anson H. Norton began the raising of pure bred horses on his farm. On June 1, 1865, he was graduated from the "Old Dad" Veterinary School and subsequently found his profession very useful in his business. He followed this profession until within a few years of his death, which occurred in April, 1915. His wife died on May 4, 1897. Vernon P. Norton in his boyhood attended district schools near Baraboo, Wis., after which he entered the Stevens Point High School and completed his junior year in that school in 1892, after which he received a second grade teacher's certificate and taught for two terms in South Dakota. In 1894 he entered the office of Dr. Charles Lyford, D. V. S., of Minneapolis, to study veterinary science. The next year he entered the office of his brother, Dr. F. A. Norton, of Stevens Point, for further study, and after two years' work was admitted to practice in the State of Wisconsin. He entered the Grand Rapids Veterinary College of Grand Rapids, Mich., and was graduated from this college in 1905, ranking third in a class of 52 in the general average, and first in principles and practice of general medicine and first in materia medica, and had the degree of fellowship conferred upon him by the officers of that college and his alumni. Dr. Norton was veterinarian for the Sioux Indian tribe on their reservation under Chief Faribault. In 1897 Dr. Norton came to Wisconsin Rapids, then known as Grand Rapids, which was then quite a lumbering center. In 1910 he took the Civil Service examination and was appointed Assistant State Veterinarian for 1910-1911. He and Dr. A. J. Abbott of Marsh-

field, Wis., organized the Central Wisconsin Veterinary Graduates Association, of which he served as president. In 1899 he began the raising of pure bred poultry and won prizes at the first state show ever held in Wisconsin, at Waupaca. In 1915 he commenced the breeding of exhibition White Leghorns, and since that time has won the highest honors with his birds. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders Association, a member of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, and at present State President of said Club, and is a member of the American Poultry Association. Dr. Norton is a member of the Central Wisconsin Veterinary Graduates Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association, and a member of Grand Rapids Lodge No. 91 I. O. O. F., also a member of the Encampment and has received his Grand Lodge Degree. Religiously, Dr. Norton is affiliated with the Congregational Church. Dr Norton was married at Almond, Wis., on July 1, 1895, to Mary Young, who was born in Almond in 1874, a daughter of Louis and Helen (Grimm) Young. Dr. and Mrs. Norton are the parents of seven children, as follows: Gladys, born Aug. 6, 1896, now Mrs. O. A. Olson, of Almont, N. D.; Ethel M., born July 30, 1897, wife of Joseph Richards of Racine, Wis.; Helen R. born June 22, 1899, wife of T. E. Donovan of Wausau; Doris A., born March 9, 1902, wife of Vernon Natwick of Chicago; Vernon P., Jr., who was born Dec. 3, 1906, and died on the following day; Mary, born May 30, 1909, and Donald, born Nov. 17, 1917. Mrs. Norton's father is now deceased, having died Oct. 14, 1921, but her mother is still living and resides in Wisconsin Rapids.

John Dixon, an early settler in Wisconsin Rapids, founder of the Dixon Hotel, was born in County Cork, Ireland, Aug. 14, 1826. As a boy of 16, in 1842, he came to the United States with his parents, who settled near Buffalo, N. Y. In that locality he remained until 1851, when he came west to Wisconsin, finding work with a farmer near Green Lake during the winter of 1851-52. The farmer being unable to pay him his wages, offered him 100 acres of land on the lake shore, but instead of accepting this offer, he came north and for several years worked in the woods. In 1883 he came to Centralia, now included within Wisconsin Rapids, and bought property on the corner of Grand and Fourth Avenues North. For the next ten years or more he was engaged in conducting a boarding house on this property. In 1893 he erected a hotel building, which was called the Dixon Hotel and which was burned in 1903. He then replaced it with the hotel building now conducted under the same name, and which he operated until his death, April 9, 1909. Mr. Dixon was married in 1862 to Mary Polensky, who now resides with her son Charles A.

Charles A. Dixon, a well known and respected resident of Wisconsin Rapids, where he is engaged in the restaurant business, and who has served in civic office, was born on the east side of Wisconsin Rapids (the part then known as Grand Rapids), on July 5, 1876, son of John and Mary (Polensky) Dixon. He acquired his education in the local schools, and subsequently worked in his father's hotel until the latter's death in 1909, when he became manager of the hotel for his mother, and they operated it together until 1914. He then became connected with the Rood Construction Co., and so remained for six years. In 1917 he erected the building between the Dixon Hotel and the Johnson-Hill store, which he rented to a tenant until 1921. Then in January of that year he entered into the restaurant business in the same building, calling his place the Crystal Cafe, and he is now conducting a successful business. Mr. Dixon served for 20 years as a member of the volunteer fire department of the city, during ten years of which he was its chief. He was also alderman from the Sixth Ward for two years. He is fraternally connected with the Elks. Mr. Dixon was married Oct. 22, 1903, in Grand Rapids, to Nellie Schnabel, daughter of John and Mary (Haper) Schnabel. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Dorothy, born Dec. 7, 1904; Grace, born Feb. 7, 1907; and Marion, born July 8, 1908.

William Jackson Balderston, one of the pioneer merchants of Grand Rapids, who established the first shoe store here, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1824, son of Isaiah and Martha (Gill) Balderston, the parents being natives of

England. He spent his early youth in Baltimore, where he attended school. In 1846 he served as a soldier in the War with Mexico. It was in 1852 that he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and established a shoe store on North First Street, close to where the office of the Wood County Reporter is now located. His store was destroyed by fire, but he built another and continued in the business until about five years before his death on Aug. 16, 1877. He was a prominent citizen of this place, at one time for several years serving as the village marshal and holding various other local offices. He was also a charter member of the First Congregational Church and an active worker in it. Mr. Balderston was married in New Buffalo, Wis., Feb. 12, 1853, to Sarah Jeanette Wood, who was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 24, 1834, daughter of Joseph and Hester (Kirtland) Wood. This marriage resulted in eight children, namely: Edith, Charles, Mabel, Frank and Fannie, who are deceased; and Joseph W., Stephen Wallace and Grace E., who are living. Fannie was the wife of D. D. Thompson and had one daughter, Maud, now Mrs. J. N. Brundage of Aberdeen, S. D. Joseph W. resides in Sioux City, Iowa; Stephen Wallace in Wisconsin Rapids; and Grace E. is the wife of John E. Daly of Wisconsin Rapids.

Sarah Jeanette Wood Balderston, of Wisconsin Rapids, who is one of the notable pioneers of Wood County, was born, as elsewhere stated, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 24, 1834, daughter of Joseph and Hester (Kirtland) Wood. When a wee little girl she came with her people to Fort Hill, Ill., Chicago at that time being a mere trading-post. The family lived some years on the Illinois farm, where the mother died. In 1846 Joseph Wood, the father, who was a born pioneer, set out for the wilds of Wisconsin, and finding the pine lands good, he built him a home and for him Wood County was named. Three times he made the long journey, with teams, from Illinois to Grand Rapids, with the little daughter before she would stay in the Indian country. A new mother, Matilda Compton, and small brothers coming during these years helped to make life less lonely for the little girl Jeanette. Mrs. Balderston tells that on one of these journeys her father brought one wagon filled with pinks, lilac and honeysuckel bushes, "York State" roses and balm of Gileads and Lombardy poplars, packed by the capable hands of her stepmother, thus starting these shrubs and trees in this part of the country. Mrs. Balderston tells many interesting tales of the early days. She says there is no question about whom the law-abiding citizens feared most in the early days—the redmen or the rivermen. The Indians were very numerous but peaceful, but the rivermen were inveterate fighters and worse drinkers. The coming of the stage was always a noticeable event. One day it brought Thomas Scott with two barrels of merchandise. Near where the Wood County National Bank now stands Thomas emptied the barrels, put boards across them, spread out his merchandise and went into business. This was the same Thomas Scott who built the old Pomainville home on Third Street, who built a near palace in Merrill, and who founded our T. B. Scott Public Library. In those days this was Portage County, Plover being the county seat, and many a night the young people drove to Plover to dances, candy pulls, or on sleigh rides. The Ladies' Aid Society furnished most of the entertainments, while the lumberjacks usually furnished the thrills. When Sarah Jeanette Wood was 19 she was wooed and won by William J. Balderston from Baltimore, Md. The courtship was a stormy one, and on Feb. 12, 1853, the lovers eloped. The would-be bride went down to the Wisconsin House operated by George A. Neeves and his good wife Mary to meet the rest of the bridal party. The groom had a team and sleigh near by, but as the wedding party crossed the road, the irate father saw them and then trouble began. Miss Else, the bridesmaid, ran madly up "Pumpkin Hill," and into a house standing about where Mrs. Elizabeth Daly's house is today. She was pursued by the father and by the time he discovered his mistake, his daughter, in the arms of the best man, was carried over the creek which ran across the road near where the Hammer House is now, and, minus one slipper, was taken down Third Street, then an Indian trail, to a mill boarding-house back of the present Berkey home, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. White, the former of whom was an uncle of Mrs. Henry Harding of Oak Street.

Here the wedding party once more gathering, the bride was loaned some shoes, and after hours of driving they reached New Buffalo, Sauk County. There in the early morning they routed the justice of the peace out of bed, and standing by the kitchen stove the marriage vows were taken. On July 3, the same year Mrs. Balderston moved into her present home, the only other building on Third Street being the mill boarding-house. Her husband called the present Third Street High Street, in memory of one in Baltimore, though it was commonly known as "Quality Row." Mrs. Balderston took part in all pioneer activities and customs. Like many another pioneer woman, as there were then no trained nurses, she often nursed the sick, pulled many an aching tooth by the good old method of tying a stout string to the offending member and giving it a smart pull, and pierced many a young lassie's ears for earrings. She says her first telephone was a piece of red flannel hung on the front of the house to signal Mrs. Henry Jackson (mother of Fred H. Jackson), who lived on the west bank of the Wisconsin River, that she was coming over, the trip being made in a row boat, as there was no bridge. Mrs. Balderston has always been a good neighbor, her willing hands today making pies of the true home flavor for her family and neighbors. She is a constant reader her mind being exceptionally keen, and to prove that she is a "modern woman," she takes an interest in politics, and at the last presidential election, though 86 years old, she drove to the polls, in spite of snowy weather, to cast her vote for Harding. Though familiar in pioneer days with the ox-cart, the toll-bridge and the log cabin, today she enjoys riding in the automobile along the well paved streets between rows of palatial residences, and she has proved the essential youth of her spirit by being able to expand with the times and to enjoy the things of the present without repining that they are not as they were half a century ago. Her children have been mentioned in the sketch of her husband, William J. Balderston, and it is with one of them, Stephen W., that she now resides, her chief pleasure being in their society and in that of her grandchildren and their friends, to all of whom she gives hearty welcome. She is a daughter of the American Revolution, as also is her daughter, Mrs. John E. Daly, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. C. P. Ridgeman, three generations of the family being thus represented in that society. A record such as Mrs. Balderston's is well worthy of perpetuation in the annals of Wood County.

John E. Daly, proprietor of an old established drug store in the city of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city July 21, 1868, son of Timothy and Martha (Wright) Daly, who came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) in 1866. Timothy was a merchant occupying at one time a small building north of the Hotel Witter near the old Spafford store. He was killed in a railroad accident while on a trip to the East in 1886. His wife survived him many years, passing away Oct. 19, 1908. John E. Daly, who was the only child of his parents, was graduated from the Howe High School in 1885. He then entered the Wood County Drug Store to learn the business, later taking a course in pharmacy in Wisconsin University. Subsequently he worked in drug stores in Portage, Wis., and Escanaba, Mich. In 1889 he came back to Grand Rapids and went to work for the Slocum Drug Co., which concern he later bought in company with H. A. Sampson and John Daly, Sr. In 1891 our subject sold his interest and opened a store in the new Wood County Block, which he operated until 1898, in which year he erected his present store on First Street North. In 1908 Mr. Daly bought the William Scott show house, later known as Daly's Theatre, of which he was the proprietor and manager until it burned down on Jan. 14, 1922. He has attained a prominent place among the business men of the city and is respected as a reliable and useful citizen. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Daly was married June 18, 1894, in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Grace E. Balderston, who was born in this city, daughter of William J. and Sarah Jeanette (Wood) Balderston. Mrs. Daly was graduated from the old Howe High School in 1886. She is a member of the Federation of Women, a charter member of the Women's Club, the Women's Association of the Congregational Church, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in all of which she is an active worker. She was the originator of the

slogan, "Grand Rapids the Heart of Wisconsin." She was also the first librarian of the T. B. Scott Library and is now serving in her seventeenth year as its secretary. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daly are the parents of four children: Janet B., born Sept. 18, 1895, who is the wife of Chester Ridgman and has two children, Jean and Barbara; Donald J., born June 20, 1898, who is in his father's employ; Esther M., born Sept. 5, 1904, who is attending high school; and Barbara F., born Aug. 25, 1908, who is also in high school. Donald served in the U. S. navy in the World War, being overseas nine months.

James Dolan, now deceased, for many years connected with the lumber business, was born at Downeyville, Canada, July 23, 1856, son of James and Mary (Callahan) Dolan. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Canada. There James, Jr. attended school. After relinquishing his studies he worked for a number of years in the woods and the sawmills of Canada. In 1880 he came to Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he had an uncle, John Dolan. In the fall of the same year he went to Vesper, Wood County, and entered the employ of the James Cameron Lumber Co., with whom he served one year as teamster and 11 years as yardmaster. In 1893 the lumber yard burned and Mr. Dolan then went to work for the Arpin Lumber Co., at Arpin, this county. After remaining with that concern for two years he came back in 1895 to Wisconsin Rapids, and for several years thereafter was with the Daly & Sampson Lumber Co. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Ellis Lumber Co. as barn boss, and subsequently remained with that concern until his death, Sept. 28, 1920. He was a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He never sought public office, finding his greatest happiness in his home life, and being a kind and loving husband and father and a good neighbor. Mr. Dolan was married April 4, 1884, in Centralia, Wis. (now the west side of Wisconsin Rapids), to Mary McKercher, who was born in Centralia, July 28, 1866, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Maxwell) McKercher. To Mr. and Mrs. Dolan six children were born, of whom four are now living: Esme, now Mrs. A. P. Nimtz of Wisconsin Rapids; Neil, a clerk in the employ of the Johnson-Hill Co.; Eunice, a stenographer in the employ of the Adawagam Paper Products Co.; and Agnes, who is employed in the office of register of deeds.

Daniel McKercher, an early settler in Wisconsin Rapids, now deceased, was born in Calendar, Scotland, April 1, 1827. The first 31 years of his life were spent in his native land, where as a boy he attended school. In 1858 he came to America, first settling in Canada. He came to the States in 1860, locating at Pewaukee, Wis., but after remaining a short time there he went to Minnesota and took a homestead of 160 acres of wild land near New Ulm, in which locality he was at the time of the Sioux Indian massacre there in 1863. The awful occurrences he then witnessed, though he himself escaped, seem to have discouraged him from continuing his residence there, for he went back to Canada, where he remained two years. In 1865 he came back to the States and direct to the small settlement that has since developed into the city of Wisconsin Rapids. The journey was made by stage coach as far as New Lisbon and on foot the rest of the way. Mr. McKercher found work in the logging industry, being employed in the woods in winter and on the drives in summer and he continued to be thus occupied until his death on July 10, 1875. He was married in Canada, March 22, 1863, to Mary Maxwell, who now resides in Lancaster, Wis,. with her daughter Mrs. I. O. Mills. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKercher: Kate, Mary and Daniel. Mary is now the widow of James Dolan of Wisconsin Rapids. Daniel is a partner in the McKercher & Rossier Milling Co., of Wisconsin Rapids. Kate was educated in Wisconsin Rapids, graduating from the high school. Then by teaching she earned enough money to pay for a course in the Oshkosh Normal School, after taking which she taught in the schools of Wisconsin Rapids, and for two years was principal of the Lincoln school. After that she was principal of the high school at Baraboo for two years. She was married, Nov. 22, 1909, to I. O. Mills, a conductor on the Madison Division of the C. & N. W. Railway.

Thomas Love, in early days an active lumber worker, and later a hotel pro-

prietor in what is now Wisconsin Rapids, in which city he is still residing, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, July 24, 1838, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Bety) Love. The parents came to Canada from Ireland when young, the father being a farmer by occupation. For some years he also taught school. When well along in years he and his wife moved to Rochester, N. Y., where Patrick Love died March 10, 1876 at the age of about 76 years, and his wife in 1886 at the age of 83 years. Of their twelve children only four are now living: James A., of Rochester, N. Y.; Alexander, of Stevens Point, Wis.; C. Elizabeth, residing in Milwaukee; and Thomas subject of this sketch. Thomas Love after attending school, worked for his parents on the home farm until Feb. 15, 1864, when he went to Albion, N. Y., where he did farm labor. On Nov. 12, 1864, lured to this section by the prospect of work in the lumber industry, he arrived in Grand Rapids, having driven by team from New Lisbon. Here for the first year of his stay he found work with the Meehan Lumber Co., and was engaged in getting logs to the mill, in saw mill work and on the spring drives until 1873. In the fall of that year he built a hotel, known as the Love House, located just south of the Green Bay depot. It was a fine hotel for those days, and he continued as its proprietor for a period of thirty years, or until 1913, when he retired. He now makes his home at 592 North Second Street. In former days Mr. Love was often asked to serve in public office, but was unable to do so, his hotel business taking up all his time. He was married June 4, 1860, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, to Matilda Reinhart, who was born in Eastern Canada, Dec. 15, 1842, daughter of Jonathan and Lucinda (McWilliams) Reinhart. Her mother, who was born in Ireland but reared in Canada, died in October, 1863. The father, Jonathan, who was born in Montreal, Canada, came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and resided with his children until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love have had a family of eleven children, the record in brief being as follows: John G., born in Canada, June 21, 1861, who was head agent for the C. M. & St. P. Ry. at Milwaukee and who died Dec. 20, 1921; Peter, born March 24, 1863, in Canada, now an engineer on the Green Bay & Western Ry., and residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Mary M., born April 20, 1865, who died Nov. 4, 1868; William E., born April 26, 1867, who is chief operator for the Canadian National Ry. at Winnipeg, Canada.; Thomas A., born Oct. 18, 1871, now in the grocery business at National City, Calif.; Lavina M., born April 18, 1873, who died Oct. 5, 1874; Alexander Ray, born Oct. 21, 1875, now a salesman for the N. E. P. Co., residing in Wisconsin Rapids; James I., born Dec. 18, 1877, who is chief train despatcher at Rosberg, Ore., for the Southern Pacific Ry.; Lee F., born Sept. 2, 1879, who is a salesman living in Milwaukee, and now in the employ of the Seaman Paper Co.; Paul C., born Sept. 28, 1881, manager for the Graham Paper Co., at Kansas City, Mo.; and Matilda M., born Jan. 17, 1886, who died Sept. 28, 1888. Mr. Love has won a secure place as one of the pioneers of Wisconsin Rapids, and one of its thorofares, Love Street, was named after him.

Peter Love, a resident of Wisconsin Rapids, in the employ of the Green Bay & Western Ry., was born in Canada, March 24, 1863, son of Thomas and Matilda (Reinhart) Love. The year after his birth his parents came with their family to Grand Rapids, and here he subsequently attended the Howe High School. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Green Bay & Western Railway as member of a bridge crew. Later he went to work in the roundhouse, then became a fireman, and in September, 1890, was promoted to the position of engineer. At present he is operating a switch engine in the yards in Wisconsin Rapids. He has a good standing among railroad men and has lived to see this place grow from an insignificant hamlet to a city of 8,000 population. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen and is also connected fraternally with the Catholic Order of Foresters, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Love was married Nov. 18, 1891, in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Florence M. Ray, who was born Jan. 15, 1868, daughter of John and Clarinda (Plummer) Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Love have had five children: May, born June 19, 1894, who is a clerk in the Savings department of the First National Bank; Leonard R., born Dec. 11, 1895, who died March 21, 1902; Lee,

ROLAND S. PAYNE

born Oct. 24, 1898, now agent for the C. & N. W. Ry. at Port Edwards; Franklin, born Nov. 10, 1901, who is agent for Wisconsin Valley division of the C.M.&St.P. Ry. at Star Lake, Wis.; and Hazel, born April 3, 1909.

Charles A. Hatch, superintendent for the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Batavia, N. Y., July 15, 1861, son of Reuben B. and Emma (Pierce) Hatch. The father, who was a native of New York State, died in 1885. The mother, who came to this country from England when six years old, is still living in New York State. Their son Charles A. was reared on the home farm and attended school in Batavia. He subsequently worked as bookkeeper in different sawmills at Muskegon, Mich, and at intervals sold goods on the road. Later he became connected with the lumber industry in Rhinelander, Merrill, and Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1907 came to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co. The first three years he worked for the company as salesman. Then in 1910 he became plant superintendent, which position he still retains. He takes a strong personal interest in the welfare of the community and for eleven years was a member of the Grand Rapids school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the local lodge of Elks, and he and his family attend the Congregational Church. On April 9, 1889, Charles A. Hatch was united in marriage at Muskegon, Mich., to Mellie W. Bancroft, daughter of Frank and Rowena C. Bancroft. He and his wife have had three children: Marvin, who died at the age of 20; Arthur, who is with the American Appraisal Co., of Milwaukee; and Carol, who is residing at home. Mrs. Hatch is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church, and of the Entre Nous Literary Club, and is active in social circles.

Silas Payne, in early days a stage driver, farmer and river pilot in Wood County and for some time a resident of the city now known as Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Factoryville, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1837. His boyhood and early youth were spent in his native state, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Wood County, Wisconsin. For some time he drove a stage on the Plank road between Sheboygan and Milwaukee, and later he drove the stage between Grand Rapids and Portage. On the breaking out of the Civil War his patriotism led him to offer his services to the United States government, and desiring to have his old acquaintances for comrades, he went back to his native state and enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was discharged as being physically unfit for service. He then returned to Wood County, Wis., and located at Port Edwards, in the vicinity of which place, in Seneca township, he bought 200 acres of wild land, he being the first settler in that township. On this land he erected a set of log buildings and proceded to make a home. Later he replaced his original buildings with others of more modern type. There he resided until 1888. For twenty years he was a pilot on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, taking many fleets of lumber down the rivers in the spring drives. In 1888 Mr. Payne sold his farm and came to Grand Rapids, where he and his wife operated a boarding-house until the latter's death on Feb. 7, 1902. Mr. Payne died Sept. 10, 1906. On July 17, 1864, at New Rome, Wis., he married Ellen Ann Carey, who was born in Joliet, Ill., Aug. 9, 1843, and their children were as follows: Elmer A., now residing in Milwaukee; Roland S., chief of police of Wisconsin Rapids; Lee H., of Millwood, Wash.; Nellie, now Mrs. Lenijski of Madison; John E., William B., Cora E., and Scott E. The four last mentioned are now deceased.

Roland S. Payne, chief of police of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Seneca township, Wood County, Wis., Oct. 25, 1874, son of Silas and Ellen (Carey) Payne. He acquired his early education in the district school and later attended the Centralia High School, remaining as a pupil until the spring of 1888. At the age of fourteen he began driving a team in lumber camps. In October 1889, he entered the employ of the Centralia Pulp & Water Power Company, at South Centralia, and worked in their pulp mill one year. The following year the company built a paper mill in addition to their pulp mill, and when operations were commenced young Payne began work in the new mill and helped to make the first sheet of paper ever made on the Wisconsin river. After working in the mills until 1892 he decided, owing to ill health, to do outside work and accordingly worked one year in the woods for the

Daly & Samson Lumber Company, and the following spring he worked on the log drives on the Willow and Tomahawk rivers. In 1894 he went to Nekoosa and was engaged that summer in operating a skiff during the construction of the Nekoosa dam. Then until 1896 he followed lumbering, spending one fall in North Dakota, Winnipeg, Canada, and Butte, Montana. In 1896 Mr. Payne returned to South Centralia, Wis., and again entered the paper-mill, in which he was subsequently advanced to the position of machine tender. He remained an employee in the mill until it burned down on May 20, 1912, and was then employed by the company as one of their foremen in the construction of the power plant which is now owned by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company. In November, 1912, he took the civil service examination for patrolman on the police department of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), and was appointed as such, in November, but did not take up his duties until February 12, 1913. His services in that capacity proved so satisfactory that on the retirement of Chief of Police James Gibson, June 7, 1917, Mr. Payne was promoted to the office of chief in his stead and has since served in that capacity. During his incumbency of office he has traced and arrested many criminals and recovered a large amount of stolen property. Among them were four men who looted the Guy Getts pool hall and the Reichel jewelry store in October, 1915; also the criminals who robbed the "Soo" and "Milwaukee" passenger stations, Oct. 20, 1921, and the person who broke into and robbed the till of the Green Bay & Western station on the night of Nov. 21, 1921. Chief Payne is a correspondence student of the University of Applied Science, of Chicago, and is specializing in the finger print course. He is also a member of the Resolutions Committee of the State Police Chiefs Association. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank and the Wisconsin Rapids Street Railway Company. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Eagles and was trusttee of the local lodge for several years. He has been a life-long Republican and, though not active in politics, served as alderman of the Eighth Ward of this city from 1908 to 1913, when he resigned to become a member of the police force. During the participation of the United States in the World War he took an active part in patriotic work, being ward chairman on all loan drives. He is interested in all out-door sports, particularly base ball, and was, himself, in former years a good player. On Oct. 15, 1902, Roland S. Payne was united in marriage with Emma Binneboese, daughter of Herman R. and Christina (Zellmer) Binneboese of this city. He and his wife are the parents of one child: Lola E., born Dec.1, 1905. who was graduated as valedictorian of her class from the Lincoln High School of Wisconsin Rapids in June, 1922.

Alexander Frank Perrodin, proprietor of a meat market in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Oct. 16, 1879, son of John and Mary (Mathy) Perrodin. The father was a native of Switzerland and the mother of France, and both came to this country when young. After their marriage they farmed for many years in Manitowoc County, where Mr. Perrodin died in 1887. His wife subsequently remarried and now resides in Manitowoc. Alexander Perrodin was educated in the district school and was afterwards engaged in farm labor until 1896. He then went to Appleton, Wis., where for three years he was employed in a creamery operated by Potts & Wood. In 1899 he entered the employ of Peterson & Rehbine, butchers, with whom he learned the butcher business. After that he worked several years for Voecks Bros., of Appleton. Then in 1909 he came to Grand Rapids and entered into the meat business here as a partner of Dominick Rieland. This partnership was continued until 1916, when Mr. Perrodin sold his interest and became part owner and manager of the Damitz meat market at 700 Grand Avenue. On June 23, 1918 he became sole owner of the business, which he has since continued to operate, handling all kinds of meats and canned goods. He is enjoying a prosperous career and owns a fine house at Lyons Park. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Equitable Fraternal Union, and is religiously affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Perrodin was married, June 20, 1900, at Appleton, Wis., to Rose Jolly, who was born at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., daughter of John and Mary Jolly. Four children are the fruit of this

union: Chester A., born April 28, 1901, who is now a student in the University of Wisconsin; Emerson John, born July 11, 1907, who is attending the Lincoln High School; Alexander Frank, born July 11, 1915; and Grace Jessie, born June 16, 1919.

Edward N. Pomainville, licensed realtor, with offices in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on June 2, 1882, son of Frank and Caroline (Martin) Pomainville. In 1903 he was graduated from the Howe High School and afterwards taught school in Portage County. In 1905 he entered the University of Wisconsin and for the next two years was a student in the law department. He then became foreman for the Briere and Pomainville Cranberry Co., working for that concern in 1906 and 1907. In 1908 he established himself in his present business, with offices in the post office block. He carries on a general real estate and insurance business, buys and sells both farm and city property, effects exchanges, makes loans, furnishes abstracts, attends to collections and is also a notary public. He has located many farmers in Wood County and has done much valuable work in building up the farming community. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, the Wood County National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids and the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. For ten years Mr. Pomainville served as justice of the peace and has recently been reelected for another term of two years, and in various other ways he has been active in civic affairs. During the war period he took a very active part in the various drives, including the Red Cross and the bond issues, and was awaiting his call to arms when the armistice was signed. He is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to a number of fraternal societies, including the Elks, Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Columbus and Catholic Order of Foresters. His honest business record and agreeable personality have made him popular as a citizen. His favorite recreation is fishing, and, from a historical point of view, he is proud of the fact that he still resides in the house where he was born, and which remains intact, its original appearance not having been changed by alterations.

Henry A. Herschleb, now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, after building up a successful bakery business, was born in Germany, Sept. 22, 1848, son of John H. and Mary Herschleb. In the fifties the family emigrated to Canada, where John H. Herschleb worked for awhile at common labor. In 1863 he came to the States with his son Fred H. and located in Grand Rapids, Wis., and in 1865 he was joined by his sons Charles H. and Henry A. Until 1865 he followed mill work here. Then in the fall of that year he and his brother, G. H. Herschleb, went to Minnesota. He passed away at Owatonna, that state, about 1888. Henry A. Herschleb attended school in Canada and also did farm labor there. With his brother Charles H., he came to Grand Rapids in 1865, and his first work here was as chore boy for Mrs. John Arpin. He then became clerk in the store of E. B. Rossier, and then took care of Mr. Rossier's fast horse. After that he was clerk for some time in the general store of I. L. Mosher, and was later with Ingraham & Co. and Spafford & Cole. In 1884 he became an employee of Johnson, Hill & Co., whose store was then located on First Street North. About two years later he began to realize that he could never make much progress on the road to fortune by working for others, and so looked around for an opportunity to establish a business of his own. He began by opening a store for the sale of candies, cigars and tobacco, in the building now occupied by the Herschleb bakery. To his stock he later added groceries, and he began to build up a good trade. Finding that his customers wanted him to handle bread, he started baking on a small scale. The demand increased to such an extent that he finally gave up the grocery department of his business and confined himself to bakery goods and confectionery. He learned his trade of baker through the assistance of his wife and by watching the men whom he later employed. He enlarged and rebuilt his plant and successfully operated his business until Sept. 1, 1919, at which time he retired and turned the business over to his son Wilbur E. The most modern and improved equipment has been installed and the Herschleb bakery is now included among the best in Wood County. Mr. Herschleb's business success made him well known to the citizens of Wisconsin Rapids and his personal character confirmed the favorable impression first created.

His name has always been associated with honest dealing and he has for years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a stockholder in the Grandfather Paper Co. at Merrill, Wis., and in the Wood County National Bank. He was married July 20, 1876, in Canada, to Josephine Keffer, who was born in that province May 8, 1856, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Mager) Keffer. Her parents, who were also natives of Canada, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Herschleb are the parents of three children: Wilbur E., residing in Wisconsin Rapids, who is proprietor of the Herschleb bakery founded by his father; Elizabeth M., at home; and Jeremiah M., who is with the Kissel Auto Co. of Milwaukee. The family home is a fine residence which Mr. Herschleb built at 322 Fourth Street South.

Frederick G. Lundy, chiropractor, who is firmly established in his profession in the city of Marshfield, was born on a farm at Prescott, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 12, 1878, son of James and Sarah (McGannon) Lundy. The parents were of Irish origin, the father born June 10, 1848, and the mother Feb. 5, 1854. The latter died Feb. 4, 1894, at the age of 40 years, but the former is still living. Frederick G., who was their only child, in his boyhood attended the common and high schools at Prescott, Ontario, Canada. At the age of 17 he left home and went to Minneapolis, where he obtained a position on the Minneapolis Tribune, and for five years subsequently he was engaged in newspaper work. Then he became a professional embalmer, working under Terrence Connolly, of Minneapolis, for two years, and altogether followed that profession for about ten years. In January, 1910, he entered the B. J. Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, where after pursuing the necessary studies he was graduated in the spring of 1912. He began the practice of his profession at Marshfield, where he has since built up a large practice, and has an elegantly equipped office, with all modern chiropractic appliances, and a special department for ladies for which he employes a trained lady assistant. He has been secretary for eight years of the State Chiropractic Association, served as its first president, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Universal Chiropractors' Association, serving his second five-year term. Since coming to Marshfield he has identified himself closely with local interests and is a useful member of the local Rotary Club. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, with respect to the latter order his membership being in Charter Oak lodge of Antigo. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Lundy was married June 23, 1906, to Isabella Fawcett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fawcett of Minneapolis. He and his wife have one child, Beth Evelyth, who was born Jan. 8, 1908, who is a student in the junior high school of this city.

William J. Schimmelpfenig, whose industry and vision during half a century spent in Wisconsin have brought him prosperity and a high standing in his community, was born in a log cabin in Auburn Township, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Oct. 14, 1866. His parents, John and Wilhelmina (Decker) Schimmelpfenig, were both born and reared in Germany, and came to America in the early forties, spending 14 weeks on the voyage. Coming directly to Wisconsin, they settled for a time in Washington County, but soon bought 120 acres of wild land in Fond du Lac County and made their home there until 1889, when they sold this home and bought an 80-acre farm in Ashford Township near Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, spending the remainder of their lives there. The father was born Dec. 24, 1828, and died July 4, 1897; the mother was born July 10, 1831, and died May 3, 1917. The father was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in 1863 and going with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. To them were born six children, the eldest, a girl, being stricken during the voyage to this country and buried at sea. The others are: Otto, deceased; Amelia, now Mrs. Charles Cuno of Meriden, Conn.; Herman, now living in the old home near Campbellsport; Leopold, of Campbellsport; and William, the subject of this sketch, who, after attending school in Fond du Lac County until he was 13 years old, worked on the home farm until 1888, when he and his brother Herman bought an 80-acre farm in Rock County, Wis. They sold this place in 1892 and returned to operate the home place for their father. Upon the father's death, in 1897, William bought 93 acres of land near Oconomowoc,

Wis., and farmed this until 1901, when he sold it and moved to Marshfield. He studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin during the winter of 1901-02, and, in the spring of 1902, bought the farm he now owns, 160 acres in Lincoln Township, Wood County, one and one half miles west of Marshfield. This he has made into a model farm, with modern house and equipment and a herd of pure-bred Holstein-Freisian cattle. While operating this farm he has lived for some years in Marshfield, and in 1921 he rented it, with stock and equipment. He is now living practically retired at 124 South Central Avenue, Marshfield. This residence is in a two-story business block which he owns, 124-126 South Central Avenue, the lower floor of 124 being rented for a confectionery store, and that of 126 by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. On Aug. 10, 1908, he was united in marriage to Cecelia Hartl, daughter of Lorenz and Anna Hartl, of Marshfield. Mr. Hartl's life is recorded in this volume; the daughter, Cecelia, was born Dec. 29, 1872, in Austria, being seven years of age when her parents came to Wisconsin. One child, John Lorenz, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Schimmelpfenig; this boy, born May 4, 1912, is now attending St. John's Parochial School. Mr. Schimmelpfenig was reared in the Reformed Church faith; politically he is Republican, and has served his ward as supervisor for seven terms. He is a member of the Owls lodge; the Modern Woodmen of America, Pine Tree Camp No. 1342, of which he was venerable counsellor for several years; the Eagles; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He was president of the latter for a number of years. His wife is a member of St. Johns Catholic Parish. She is a charter member of the Catholic Lady Foresters, and of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Michael Steinmetz, who during his lifetime, through his enterprise and his unwavering adherence to all his agreements, built up for himself a successful career in the hotel and mercantile business in Marshfield, was born Jan. 11, 1851, in Washington County, Wis. He was a descendant of the noted German General Steinmetz. After attending school he remained on his father's farm until his marriage, Nov. 28, 1879, to Miss Anna Doll, then of Chicago. Her parents settled in Washington County, Wis., in the early days of this country, coming from Germany, and she was born Jan. 1, 1860, on their farm in that county; she and Mr. Steinmetz grew up as neighbors. Immediately following their marriage they came to Marshfield, where Mr. Steinmetz engaged in the hotel business on South Central Avenue. In 1884 he left this and bought a small store on the corner of North Central Avenue and East A Street; he was still conducting this business when Marshfield was stricken by the great fire of 1887, and his was the only store left standing on the north side. He joined in the work of reconstructing the city by building a two-story brick double business block on A Street, opposite the store he was then conducting. He established a general mercantile business in his new property and operated it as such until illness compelled him to retire, when he sold the business to Kestel Bros.; in 1920 the building was sold to them and they are still conducting a large general store there. On Feb. 27, 1910, after having suffered poor health for several years, Mr. Steinmetz passed away, leaving his wife and ten children. During his life he was prominent in the Order of Catholic Foresters, being one of its charter members; he was a member of St. Johns Catholic Parish. He served as alderman of his ward for ten years; politically he was liberal. He was a director and stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield. His family, of which the sons are all talented in music and are all graduates of the Marshfield High School with the exception of the youngest who is now a student there, is as follows: Theodore, born Dec. 22, 1880, now bandmaster at Eau Claire, Wis.; Rose, born Oct. 10, 1884, now Mrs. Martin Berg, of North Central Avenue, Marshfield; Ella, born Oct. 3, 1886, now Mrs. Edwin Rapp, of Marshfield; Elenora, born Sept. 18, 1889, now Mrs. Walter Patterson, of Wahkon, Minn.; Ferriola, born Oct. 17, 1891, now Mrs. Walter Gleason, of Milwaukee; Eugene, born April 21, 1893, at present a musician in a Milwaukee band; Frederick, born Feb. 21, 1894, living at home; Emil, born March 25, 1897, also in a Milwaukee band; Esther, born June 21, 1900, now Mrs. Adolph J. Schmidler, of Milwaukee; and Harold, born Aug. 25, 1903, attending the Marshfield High School. Harold is a member of the 105th

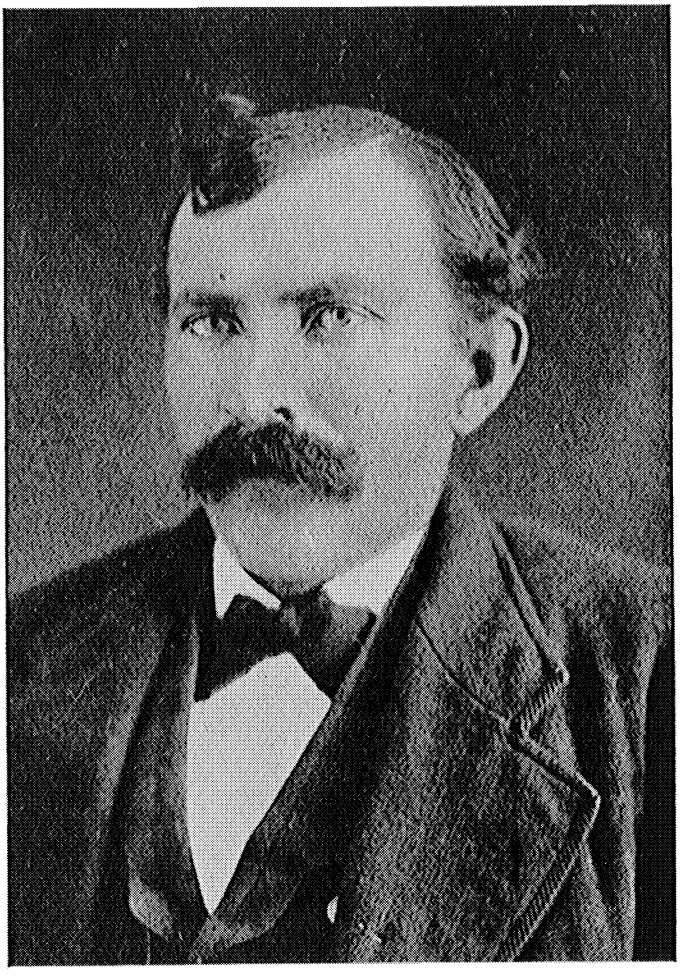
Cavalry Band of Eau Claire. Besides these, there were born to Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz, John and Henry, twins, May 28, 1882; Henry, April 21, 1883; and Mary, in August, 1885, none of whom are now living. The four eldest sons Theodore, Eugene, Frederick, and Emil, enlisted at the beginning of the World War; they were members of the famous 32d Division Band, and were slightly gassed during a battle. Mrs. Steinmetz is now living in the commodious home built by Mr. Steinmetz adjoining his business block.

Adolph Panter, a pioneer of Wood County, was a native of Germany and was 16 years old when he came to this country with his parents. For some time he resided with them in the town of Grant, Portage County. As a young man he worked in the sawmill of Mr. Neeves at Belle Island, where George W. Mead's residence now stands, and also at various times did logging for other lumber companies. About 1864 he took a homestead of 115 acres of wild land in Grant Township, on which he erected log buildings and later others of more modern type. He repeatedly invested in land in this county until at one time he owned 1,080 acres. His work in helping to build up the county, and his numerous activities, brought him into contact with many people and he became a very prominent citizen. For many years he served on the town and county boards, and for nearly 30 years he was tax collector for Wood County. In 1902 he retired from active farm life and moved to Grand Rapids, where he was subsequently engaged in the real estate business until his death, March 9, 1911. In 1902 he became alderman of the Fourth Ward, in which office he served until his death. He was married in this country to Mary Timm, who was like himself a native of Germany, and who died May 17, 1917. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Henry, who has spent the last 35 years of his life in Alaska; Fred, Louis, Charles, William, Alfred and Martin H., of Wisconsin Rapids; Edward, now a druggist in Portage, Wis.; and Laura, now Mrs. Nile Thompson of Hale's Corners, Wis.

Martin H. Panter, assistant postmaster at Wisconsin Rapids, was born on a farm in Grant Township, Aug. 29, 1888, son of Adolph and Mary (Timm) Panter. He was educated in the district school and in the Lincoln High School, being graduated from the latter in 1908. He then entered the post office at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) to take a substitute position and continued to serve as such in difierent departments until Sept. 1, 1913, when he was given a regular appointment as money order clerk, in which position he served until Oct. 1, 1920. He was then appointed to his present position as assistant postmaster, which he is filling in a satisfactory manner, having proved himself thoroughly efficient. Nov. 28–March 1, 1921 served as postmaster. He was married April 30, 1914, in Grand Rapids, to Sadie Witheral, who was born Jan. 5, 1890, daughter of Doll and Pauline (Plahmer) Witheral, who are now residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Panter are the parents of one child, Robert, who was born Aug. 20, 1915.

Hans J. Jensen, now living retired in Lindsay, Wood County, was born in Denmark, where he spent his boyhood and early youth. He came to the United States in 1865, locating first in Rock County, Wisconsin, where he remained for two years engaged in farm labor. In 1868 he removed to Necedah and later came to Wood County, where he worked in sawmills for Daly & Sampson and other logging companies. In 1880 he turned his attention to farming, buying 80 acres of wild land in Rock Township, Wood County, on which he erected log buildings, which he subsequently replaced by others of more modern type. Later he bought more land and at one time owned 400 acres. He was a prominent citizen of his township, serving many years on the township and county boards, helping to build roads and generally improve local conditions. He was also a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Marshfield. In 1919 he retired from farming and since then has made his home in Lindsay. Hans J. Jensen married Anna Ebbe, who came to this country from Denmark in 1881. They have had two children: James C. and Louis E., both residing in Wisconsin Rapids.

James C. Jensen, a member of the firm of Jensen & Anderson, garage proprietors and dealers in Ford automobiles, Wisconsin Rapids, was born on a farm in Rock Township, this county, Dec. 2, 1883, son of Hans J. and Anna (Ebbe) Jensen.



HANS. J. JENSEN

He acquired his education in the district school and until 1904 worked on the home farm. For five years after that he worked for his uncle, Hans Ebbe, in Waupaca, in the grain and fuel business, also superintending cement crews in the summer. In 1909 he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Auto Taxicab Company, where he learned the automobile business. At the end of two years he returned to Grand Rapids and for one year operated a garage on Second Avenue South. In 1912 he built the garage now conducted by the Grand Rapids Auto Service and was its proprietor until September, 1916. Then, with John E. Anderson as partner he engaged in the auto business in the garage now occupied by Herrick & Sherman. In the fall of 1919 Mr. Jensen, with his partner, erected their present garage, showroom and offices at No. 109-111 Fourth Avenue North. The dimensions of the shop are 60 by 81 feet and the storage 50 by 132 feet, the entrance being on Jackson Street. The firm handles all Ford automobiles and products, Fordson tractors, farm machinery and accessories, the establishment being one of the largest of its kind in Wood County, and they supply dealers in the city and the surrounding towns. Mr. Jensen has charge of the shop and sales departments.

Bernard W. Fitzgerald, proprietor of a tailoring and dry-cleaning establishment in Marshfield, was born on a farm in Marathon County, Wisconsin, Aug. 13, 1880, son of Thomas and Catherine (Hughes) Fitzgerald. The parents were born in Ireland, the father June 28, 1859, and the mother Oct. 24, 1860. They both came to this country with their respective parents when children, the two families being among the early settlers in the southwestern part of Marathon County. It was in that locality that Thomas Fitzgerald and Catherine Hughes were married and settled on a farm, on which they remained until 1882, when they moved to Mannville in the same county. In 1884 they moved to Marshfield, and afterwards to Wausau, where Mr. Fitzgerald was killed in an accident. His wife died in Marshfield. Their children were: Nicholas J., of Michigan; Bernard W., of Marshfield; Walter H., of Wausau, Wis.; Thomas, of Des Moines, Iowa; Aurelia, now Mrs. Howard McMann of Milwaukee; and Catherine, wife of William Welsh of Bear Lake, Wis. Bernard W. Fitzgerald in his boyhood attended the common school up to the age of 12 years, after which he entered the employ of Scott & Roessler, of Marshfield, to learn the tailor's trade, and with them he remained for four years, at the end of which time he was a competent workman. Then leaving Marshfield he spent five years in travel, working at his trade in various places. He then came back to Marshfield and took a position with Charles J. Lundgren, a tailor of this city, with whom he remained four or five years. His next employment was in the Normington Laundry, where he worked until 1917, in which year he formed a partnership with Hugo Schiebe, and together they opened their present tailoring and dry-cleaning business at 316 South Central Avenue, Marshfield. They enjoy a good patronage and are popular representatives of their particular line of industry. Mr. Fitzgerald was married July 15, 1903, to Adaline A. Nehs, who was born at Richland Center, Wis., April 30, 1881, daughter of Franklin and Sarah Nehs, the father being a Lutheran pastor. At the time of Mrs. Fitzgerald's marriage her parents were residents of Marshfield. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have one child, Vera Fay, born March 15, 1905, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School with the class of 1922.

George W. Lyons, who after a career of many years spent in various occupations with more or less success, has firmly established himself in the real estat business in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, June 4, 1858, son of William H. and Sarah E. (Ryan) Lyons. The parents were natives of Brooklyn, N. Y., where they were married. About 1854 they moved to Detroit, Mich., and from there after two years to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, settling on a farm. Four years later, or about 1860, they transferred the scene of their agricultural operations to Adams County. In 1862 William H. Lyons enlisted for service in the Civil War, in the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, of which organization he remained a member until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his farm in Adams County, this state, and besides operating it took up contracting and building. He was thus occupied until 1868,

in which year he sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his wife. In the fall of that year, with his children, he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and for three years subsequently was a pattern maker in the foundry of Rablin & Robb. In 1872 he went to Detroit, Mich., where he was united in marriage with Ella Austin. Later he went to California in which state he remained until 1878, after which he made his home in Chicago until his death in 1910. By his first wife, Sarah, he had ten children: William H., Jr., now deceased; John J., of Wisconsin Rapids; James I., of Chicago; Edward R., who died in 1921; George W., of Wisconsin Rapids; Sarah E., wife of Robert Gardner of Tomahawk, Wis.; Mary T. Delong of Spokane, Wash.; Dora, now deceased, who was the wife of C. H. Nisson and conducted the first millinery store in Centralia; Amelia, wife of Martin Nisson of Wisconsin Rapids; and Julia, who married F. W. Gamel, and is now deceased. Mr. Lyons' second wife, Mrs. Ella Lyon, is a resident of Chicago, Ill. George W. Lyons in his youth attended the Howe High School in Grand Rapids. In 1872 he fired a dry-kiln in the pail factory of John Rablin at Hurleytown. In the following year he became employed in a shingle mill at Barnum, Adams County, this state, and continued work there during three summers. During the winters he was employed in a shingle mill at Spencer, Wis., for James Robertson, one winter he worked in the Neeves' store, and from 1877 to 1879 he was employed at Port Edwards. In the year last mentioned he made an entire change of base, going to Chicago, where he opened a picture-framing establishment. This he sold in the spring of 1881 and returned to Grand Rapids, whence he went to Vesper, where he was engaged in packing shingles until the spring of 1882. His next move, made at that time, was to Brown County, South Dakota, where he made a pre-emption claim. In that county he also worked in a store one year and operated a restaurant one year at Columbia. In 1884 he made another move, going to Dickey County, North Dakota, where he took a homestead of 160 acres and remained six years. At the end of that time he went to Chicago, where for awhile he worked as a carpenter with his brother, W. H. Lyons, who was a contractor and builder. In 1891 Mr. Lyons returned to Wood County and established a general store at Cranmoor, also engaging in the business of buying cranberries. The village of Babcock being platted in the following year, he moved his stock of goods there and from that time until 1903 operated a general store in the village. During his stay in Babcock he purchased a tract of marsh land and had a crew of men gathering spaghaham moss, used by nurseries, of which he sold many carloads. In 1903 Mr. Lyons closed his store in Babcock, and, having brought his stock to Grand Rapids, entered into a partnership with William Gross, under the style of the Gross & Lyons Co., dealing in general merchandise. In 1908 they sold out to the Johnson-Hill Co. and in the same year Mr. Lyons engaged in the manufacture of chewing-gum in Grand Rapids, which, however, he was obliged to discontinue later, being unable to obtain the necessary material. From 1910 to 1915 he was engaged in operating a cafeteria in Milwaukee. It was in 1915-16 that Mr. Lyons entered upon his present career as a real estate man by erecting a fine three-flat building on the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Hale Street. The entrance of this country into the World War, however, so disturbed values and interfered with ordinary lines of business that he made no further efforts in that direction for awhile, but instead moved onto a farm near Kellner, where he remained for 18 months. The farm was then sold and he returned to the city and resumed the real estate business in which he has since been engaged. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order, also to the Beavers and the Woodmen of the World. He has a good business reputation for fair dealing and is a man with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. On Sept. 18, 1895, Mr. Lyons was united in marriage at Babcock, this county, to Maude I. Wales, daughter of Vine and Amanda (Bailey) Wales. He and his wife are the parents of two sons, both of whom served in the World War, namely: Emerald C., born Oct. 20, 1896, and Howard R., born June 9, 1899. Emerald C., who is employed in the Biron Paper Mill, married Esther Gee, and has two children, Loraine and Emerald C., Jr., Howard R. is engaged in the phonograph business in Chicago.

Vine Wales, an early settler in Wood County, now deceased, was born in Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1832. He grew to manhood in that neighborhood, and was there married Feb. 28, 1854, to Amanda Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henry Bailey, she having been born in that place April 2, 1835. The year following their marriage the young couple came west to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where they resided for two years. They then moved to Morrison, Ill., where they also spent two years. Their next place of residence was Lancaster, Grant County, Wis. In 1859, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was building its road through northern Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Wales came to Remington, Wood County, where Mr. Wales was employed as section foreman and also had charge of the company's wood yard. In the meanwhile Mrs. Wales boarded and cooked for the men, getting up early every morning and working hard until late at night to prepare and cook their meals. In those days the Indians were numerous throughout this region, and would come in great numbers at the opening of the blueberry season, remaining until after the cranberry season was over in the fall. They would camp in grounds owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wales, pitching their tents wherever they pleased without asking permission. They were always great food beggars and Mrs. Wales often gave them vegetables from her garden. During those early times household supplies had to be hauled from Grand Rapids, a long tedious journey, and the housewives had to see that enough was procured to last until the next trip, and be careful not to waste any of it. Mrs. Wales had all the qualities of a pioneer's wife and was not afraid of the Indians. Once, when one of them insisted on having butter on the piece of bread she gave him, and proceeded to rummage in her pantry for it, showing no inclination to go when she ordered him out, she took him by the nape of the neck and pushed him out of the door. After Mr. Wales had remained in railroad service for about five years, he and his wife decided that they would like a change of work. They therefore bought some land and settled down to farm work and cranberry raising, in which occupations they continued until they came to Grand Rapids. The Wisconsin river was a great attraction to the boys of the family, who were fond of fishing. One of them, George, was returning home one evening with a nice catch when he was followed by what he thought was a black dog, but which proved to be a bear and was chased away by the dogs belonging to the farm. This finished George's fishing trips, as he never went again. Mrs. Wales being a practical nurse, was often called on to care for the sick, both whites and Indians. On one occasion she had quite an adventure. She was returning from caring for a sick neighbor, and was carrying a pail of flour to make bread for the sick woman and her family. While crossing the railroad bridge she heard the sound of an approaching train, and, turning around, saw that it was almost upon her. As she was in the center of the bridge there was no chance for escape except by jumping into the river, which she promptly did, throwing away her pail of flour. The only injuries she sustained were a jar. Her dog, who had accompanied her on the trip, however, was not so fortunate as, not daring to take the leap, he crouched trembling by the rails, and his tail lying across the rail, the train cut it off. Mrs. Wales often threw cabbage leaves and other vegetables to the deer, which were very numerous and tame and would come to the yard for food. Early in the spring of 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Wales came to Grand Rapids and bought the entire block situated on Twelfth Street North, where they raised strawberries for the market. The land was later sold to different parties who have erected residences which they are occupying for their home property. Mr. Wales passed away Aug. 14, 1908, at his home in this city. Mrs. Wales has continued her residence here since moving from Babcock. Of the 17 children by whom their union was blessed four are still living: Mrs. Mary Alter of San Antonia, Texas; Mrs. Ella Fraser of Madison; Maude I., now Mrs. George W. Lyons of this city, and one son, George, also of this city, with whom his mother resides. A devout christian woman, Mrs. Wales is a member of the Methodist Church, the Missionary Society, the East Side Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church, and also of the Rebekah lodge and the Woman's Relief Corps. She never misses a regular Sunday church service unless compelled to do so by illness, though 88

years old. Since coming to Wood County 63 years ago she has seen many wonderful changes, through all of which she has well performed her individual part, having always been an active worker, when she had the strength, for the welfare and progress of the community, and only recently at a banquet given by the Woman's Relief Corps, she responded to a toast by some sprightly and well conceived verses having for their moral the advisability of "boosting" rather than depreciating one's home town. As one of the noble pioneer women of Wood County who have marched with the times and are still up to date, she is widely known and esteemed, and her aimable personal characteristics have made her a host of warm friends.

William G. Nason, an early settler and farmer in Rock and Lincoln Townships, Wood County, was born in Standish, Maine, Jan. 24, 1834. There he attended school and spent his boyhood days. In 1851, attracted by the great lumbering interests in Wisconsin, he and his two brothers, Solomon L. and Edward G., came west to this state, first locating in Richland. In the following year they came to Wood County, settling in the northern part on the Yellow river, where they cut many thousand feet of logs, which they rafted down the Yellow, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to market at Galena, Dubuque or St. Louis. In 1858 Edward G. Nason went on a quest for gold to Idaho and California and his subsequent life was spent in the far west, where he died. In 1865 the two remaining brothers bought wild land in Rock and Lincoln Townships, Wood County, which they proceeded to improve. The task was a difficult one, as the land was covered with heavy timber. William G. erected a set of log buildings, which he later replaced by a good modern house and outhouses. He brought the land under cultivation and developed an excellent farm, which he personally supervised until his retirement in about 1900, when he turned over its operation to his son Warren H. In early days before the coming of the railroad Mr. Nason carried provisions on his back from Merrillan and Black River Falls. He helped early settlers to build their shacks and did all he could to get them started. He also took an active part in town and county affairs holding office for many years on the township, county or school board. Mr. Nason was married, March 15, 1865, in Sparta, Wis., to Harriet Renne, who was born in Potsdam, N. Y., April 7, 1848. It proved a happy union, as Mrs. Nason was a woman of fine qualities both of head and heart, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She passed away Oct. 4, 1921. She and her husband were the parents of five children: Callie, Herbert F., Rolla G., Edward P. and Warren H. Callie and Herbert F., reside in Wisconsin Rapids. Rolla G. is a contractor and builder at Lewiston, Idaho. Edward P. is in the lumbering business at Kirkland, Wash. Warren H. operates the home farm in Rock Township. Callie Nason was educated in the district school and in the high school at Marshfield, being graduated from the latter in 1884. She then taught school for several years. In 1888 she entered as bookkeeper the employ of the Centralia Pulp & Water Power Company, whose mill was the first paper-mill erected on the Wisconsin River. Originally it was built for a saw-mill and was operated in 1849 by Lyon & Sampson. The next owners were Hurley & Burns, who in turn sold the property to John Rablin. The latter suspended operations in 1874 and the property came into the possession of George Whiting of Neenah and G. F. Steel. Up to this time paper experts had expressed the opinion that print paper could not be made from Wisconsin River water. Whiting & Steel erected the pulp mill in 1887. Under the new company Frank Garrison was appointed manager and served until his death in 1905, when Miss Nason succeeded him, being made secretary and general manager. She was at that time the only woman in the United States holding a position of that kind. She had about 100 men under her charge and produced about 35 tons of the product per day. Miss Nason resigned this position in 1919 on account of ill health. She built a fine residence at Lyon Park on the banks of the Wisconsin.

Herman E. Hoerl, secretary and manager of the Marshfield Telephone Exchange, was born in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., Nov. 11, 1881, son of Andrew and Wilhelmina (Hoff) Hoerl. The father was born in Austria, July 2, 1853, and

the mother in Germany, Oct. 3, 1858. It was in 1871 that Andrew Hoerl came to the United States, and it was in Rock Township, this county, Jan. 18, 1881, that he married Wilhelmina Hoff, who had come to this country in 1865. When Andrew first came to Wood County he located in Auburndale, but after his marriage he and his wife settled in Marshfield, where he engaged in the meat business, establishing a market here which he conducted until his death March 25, 1895. His wife survived him about 13 years, dying in Marshfield June 5, 1908. Their children were: Herman E., Andrew, Marie, Martin, Ida and Henry (twins), and Freda. Andrew resides in Marshfield, as also does Marie, who is the wife of Herman Kuethe. Martin lives in Cumberland, Barron County. Ida lives in Marshfield, and Freda, who is also a resident of this city, is the wife of Fred Koehn. Henry is deceased. Herman E. Hoerl after passing through the graded school, took a year of evening high school work and subsequently entered the employ of the Marshfield Telephone Co., remaining with the concern until 1902, when he went west and visited California and several other far western states, being in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake. In 1907 he returned to Marshfield and again became connected with the Telephone Exchange, this time as manager. On the incorporation of the company in 1911 he was made both secretary and manager and is still occupying that position. He is recognized as a competent man in his line of activity and is respected and esteemed as a citizen. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the order of Eagles and the Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Blue Lodge he has passed all the chairs except that of senior warden and is now the high priest of his chapter. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church but holds no church membership at present. During the participation of the United States in the World War Mr. Hoerl was a member of the Marshfield Council of Defence and secretary of the Marshfield Chapter of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; also first lieutenant of Co. I, Ninth Regiment, Wisconsin State Guards. On April 6, 1908, Mr. Hoerl was united in marriage with Marie Steinmetz, who was born in Marshfield Nov. 1, 1882, daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Schoenhofen) Steinmetz. He and his wife have one child, Donald Robert, who was born Aug. 9, 1920. Mrs. Hoerl is a Catholic in religion and a member of Sacred Heart parish. The family home is at No. 102 Magee Street.

Louis C. Schmidt, proprietor of a marble cutting establishment in Marshfield, and one of the leading representatives of his line of business in this section, was born in Schlessen, Germany, July 7, 1873, son of Rudolph and Augusta Schmidt. The father, who was a painter by trade, came with his wife and family to Wisconsin in 1882, settling in Appleton. Only two of the numerous children are now living, namely: Louis C., subject of this sketch, and Agnes, who is residing at Bear Creek, Wis. Louis C. Schmidt acquired his education in the common school and learned the trade of marble cutting at Appleton under a man named George Wolf, for whom he worked for about two years and a half, after which he worked for five years for Adolph Jenss of Appleton, Wis. He came to Marshfield in 1895 and for a short time worked here for Mr. Jenss, who had a business in this city, after which he purchased Mr. Jenss' business and has since been its sole proprietor. His place of business is at 417 South Central Avenue and his patronage comes over from a wide range of territory; besides ordinary monument work, he manufactures monuments out of rough marble and granite, and prepares marble for building purposes. Mr. Schmidt was married Aug. 5, 1894, to Augusta W. Adam, who was born in Germany Dec. 9, 1872, daughter of Fritz and Charlotte Adam. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have three children: Elsa W., born Sept. 3, 1895; Hazel M., born Dec. 19, 1897; and Olga A., born Nov. 13, 1900. Elsa W., who was graduated from the Marshfield High School, was also a student for four years in the Wisconsin State University, but left a month before graduation to take a position in the public schools of Jamestown, N. Y., where she is now teaching English. At the University she took the physical training course. Hazel M. was graduated from the Marshfield High School and from Lawrence College at Appleton, where she took the art and music courses. She is now teaching in the public schools of Appleton. Olga A. was graduated from the Marshfield High School and is now a student in

Lawrence College, where she has also been a tutor for the last two years. Mrs. Schmidt's parents are both deceased. The Schmidt family are members of Emanuel Lutheran Church, and are socially popular.

John Luis, known in Marshfield business circles since 1881, was born Dec. 7, 1857, at Aurora, Washington County, Wis., a son of Peter and Mary (Weber) Luis. His parents were both German born; his father, coming to New England as a young man, followed his trade of blacksmithing in New Jersey for a time, and then, in 1849, came to Milwaukee and opened a shop. He left Milwaukee in 1852 and bought 80 acres of wild land near Aurora, Wis., in Washington County; on this land he built a home, store, and shop, and settled permanently, developing the farm. He was the father of eight children by his first wife, of which four now survive: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Nicholas Weber of West Bend, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Andrew Dahl, of Marshfield; Frances, now Mrs. Bastian Widcig, of Kewaskum, Wis.; and John, the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children having died, Mr. Luis married a second time, and by this union had eight children, of which six are now living: Theresa, now Mrs. John Fultz, of St. Lawrence, Wis.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Miller, of Milwaukee; Margaret, now Mrs. John Fischer, of Milwaukee; Catherine, now Mrs. Peter Fischer, of Milwaukee; Anna, now Mrs. Herman, of Milwaukee; and Andrew, a resident of Hartford, Wis. John Luis, born to Peter Luis and his first wife, remained at the Washington County home until 1879; the winter of that year he spent in the lumber woods, and in the spring of 1880 bought 160 acres of wild land at Rozellville, Marathon County, Wis. He farmed this for one year and then, in 1881, sold it and entered business in Marshfield. He bought the Eagle Hotel, corner of South Central Avenue and West Second Street, in the fall of 1881, and operated it two years, at the end of which time he sold it. He was in the logging business for himself in the winter of 1887-88, in Marathon County, but returned again to enter business in Marshfield in 1888; with the exception of a year and a half (1900-02) spent in Marathon County, he has been in Marshfield ever since. He became manager and salesman for Hammond & Co., horse buyers on Northwest Depot Street; in 1919 he entered the livery and sales business for himself at the Hammond & Company place, and has continued there ever since. July 27, 1880, he married Elizabeth Scheinhofen, of Kewaskum, Wis. Mrs. Luis was born in Kewaskum June 30, 1861; her father was born in Germany, her mother in England. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Luis: Josephine C., Sept. 25, 1881, now Mrs. Ray Hortsman of Marshfield; John Peter, July 23, 1883, proprietor of the Luis Hotel at Arpin, Wis.; Anna M., born June 17, 1886, died Oct. 18, 1914; Leo A., born June 1, 1890, and Michael M., born July 17, 1896. The last two served in the World War; Leo A. enlisted April 7, 1917, at Marshfield; he went to Camp Douglas as a member of Company A, Second Wisconsin Regiment, and from there was transferred to Company A of the 127th Infantry at Camp McArthur, Texas. Finished training there, he went to Brest, France, and then to Alsace-Lorraine. He was ten days on the Chateau Thierry front and received a severe shrapnel wound in his right leg, necessitating the amputation of the leg at a field hospital at Chateau Thierry. After three weeks in a hospital in Paris he was sent to Base Hospital No. 8, and from there home, sailing in October, 1918, and being discharged at the Walter Reid General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1919; he reached home Feb. 12, 1919. Michael M., enlisting in the aviation service in March, 1918, trained at Kelly Field, Texas, and from the time of finishing his training there until his discharge in March, 1919, he was stationed at St. Paul. The family are members of St. Johns Catholic Parish, Marshfield. In politics Mr. Luis favors the Democratic party, though he follows no strict party line. He was a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Luis started their home life in a log cabin in Marathon County; they now own a comfortable home at 303 N. W. Depot Street, Marshfield.

Fred Fritz, proprietor of Sunnyview Farm in Cary Township, was born Feb. 27, 1873, in Grant County, Wis., son of Adam and Emma (Kruel) Fritz. The parents were natives of Germany and both came to the United States in 1867; they were

FRED FRITZ FARM BUILDINGS

married at Woodman, Grant County, Wis., Feb. 20, 1868, and were subsequently residents of that place for 41 years; the mother died Aug. 1, 1911, and the father in July of 1917. Fred Fritz received his education in the district schools of Grant County and worked for his parents until he was 27 years old, when he came to Wood County and began the improvement of his farm here, which he had purchased in 1899 and which consisted of 160 acres of wild land in Section 8 of Cary Township. He lived for the first two years in an old logging shack, and during the early period of his residence here he worked on the roads and cut cordwood in order to obtain money to carry on the improvement of his land. He went through many hardships to achieve his present success, but he was an industrious worker and his determination carried him through. In 1902 he erected a fine home on his land, and in 1907 built a modern basement barn 36 by 68 feet; he has erected a fine tile silo and all other buildings necessary to the operation of the farm along modern lines, and has cleared and placed under cultivation 80 acres of land. He has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and is carrying on general farming and dairying very successfully. Mr. Fritz has taken a very useful part in the public affairs of his community; he served for nine years as path master; he is a director of the school board for joint district No. 5 of Rock and Cary Townships, and he has also held the offices of treasurer and assessor of the township. He is a man of fine business ability, and was one of the organizers of the Progress Dairy Co., which company he subsequently served as treasurer for several years. Feb. 12, 1902, at Nasonville, Wis., Mr. Fritz married Marie Schubert, daughter of John and Pauline (Kohl) Schubert. Mrs. Fritz's parents were both born in Washington County, Wis., and settled in Wood County some 50 years ago. They were engaged in farming here until Mr. Schubert's death, March 18, 1911, since which time the mother has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Schubert were the parents of five children: Louis, now farming in Lincoln Township, this county; Marie, who is Mrs. Fritz; Peter, also farming in Lincoln Township; Gladys, now Mrs. Oscar Peterson; and Alma, who is Mrs. Albert Knorr. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have three children: Alma, born Nov. 14, 1902, who is now Mrs. Andrew Oss; Merlin, born June 30, 1907; and Elger, born Feb. 9, 1920. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and are very highly valued members of the social life of the community.

Phillip J. Schaefer, vice president of the First National Bank of Marshfield, was born in Jugenheim, Rinehessen, Germany, April 10, 1874, son of George H. and Elizabeth (Deutschman) Schaefer. The parents never came to America. Phillip J. came to this country in July, 1891, locating in Seymour, Wis. For two years he worked on farms during the summers and in the winters attended English schools in order to learn the English language. His German education was fairly good, as he had graduated from a high school in his native land at the age of 16 years. After remaining in Seymour for two years he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he found employment in a wholesale cheese house and was thus occupied for three years. After that he spent five years in Chicago in the same kind of employment, while there attending night school for two winters. He had by that time gained a good knowledge of the cheese business and could speak English well, and so was placed in charge of a branch wholesale cheese house at Kewaunee, Wis., in which position he remained for three years. In 1904 he came to Marshfield as manager of a branch cheese house for his Chicago employers, Crosby & Meyers. With that concern he remained until 1910 when he entered into business for himself in Marshfield under the style of the P. J. Schaefer Co., operating a wholesale cheese business until June, 1919, when he sold out and retired from that line of industry. In 1908 he became one of the directors of the First National Bank and in 1918 its vice president, which position he still holds. He is also a heavy stockholder in the institution. On Feb. 28, 1922, the Schaefer-Thompson Construction Company was organized and incorporated at $30,000.00, to do general paving, sewer building, and waterworks construction, with P. J. Schaefer as president, A. T. Thompson vice president, and H. G. Hambright secretary and treasurer. A thirty-second degree Mason, Mr. Schaefer has belonged to the Shrine at Milwaukee

since 1908, and he is also a member of the local lodge of Elks. In 1915 he built a beautiful modern brick residence at the corner of East Third and South Cherry Streets, one of the finest in the city, which he and his family occupy. Mr. Schaefer was married Feb. 9, 1909, to Leone A. Seeger, of Manitowoc, Wis., who was born in that city July 19, 1886, daughter of Louis F. and Mina (Bleser) Seeger. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Mina, who was born Dec. 4, 1912.

Robert Krohn, a prominent citizen of Marshfield who has won a fine reputation for himself as a contractor and builder, was born on a farm in Marathon County, Wisconsin, May 29, 1872, son of Wendelen and Antonia (Kraus) Krohn. The parents were born and reared in Germany, where also they married, and almost immediately after that event emigrated to the United States in the hope of advancing their fortunes. Coming directly to Marathon County, Wisconsin, they settled on wild land in that county about five miles from Abbotsford, a village in Clark County, where they began the task of building a home. It was many years ago and almost everything was against them save their youth and courage. There were no roads in the vicinity, their house was a small log cabin, and they were very poor. Their supplies, moreover, such as they were able to purchase, had to be carried on the back over an Indian trail from Abbotsford. Many a settler, appalled by the loneliness and isolation, the back-breaking toil, and the long years which lay before him ere he could hope, even with reasonable fortune, to arrive at a condition of comparative comfort, would have given up the task and returned to some civilized community seeking an easier lot. But Mr. and Mrs. Krohn were made of pioneer stuff and were not to be frightened. They bravely stuck to their task and made slow but gradual progress, almost imperceptible at first but plainly visible after the lapse of a few years. Gradually, too, the family circle was enlarged by the birth of children, some of whom survived and helped their parents, and thus the place was developed and improvements carried on until 1888, in which year Mr. and Mrs. Wendelen Krohn sold out and moved to Marshfield, where Mr. Krohn worked for some years as an engineer and machinist, residing on West A Street. On Nov. 12, 1918, his wife passed away, and he followed her June 10, 1921. They were worthy people who had well earned whatever small measure of success and comfort they had in life. Their children were: August, Gustav, Antonia and Mary, who are now deceased; Joseph, residing in Marshfield; Frank, deceased; Robert, subject of this sketch; Frances, deceased; Alexander, of Marshfield; Wendelen, now living in Waubeca, Wis., Anton, a resident of Marshfield. Robert Krohn had very limited educational opportunities, as he had to make himself useful on his parents' farm at a very early age. When he was only nine years old he used to yoke and drive oxen, and he was so small that he had to stand the yoke on end to get it over the neck of the first ox, and then hold up the other end so that the other ox could get under. He also picked brush and helped to clear new land, and many a day he had nothing but potatoes and buttermilk for his meals. When he was not working for others there was plenty for him to do on the home farm. While yet residing with his parents he began to learn carpentry and after awhile began building barns and houses in the community, which was then becoming more settled. At the age of 26 he left home and went to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked as a carpenter, and also attended evening school, taking up the study of architecture. These studies soon bore fruit, for with the knowledge thus acquired he went into business in that city as a contractor, being thus engaged there for two years, in addition to which he had charge for four years of the yards of the De Morgan Coal Co. When work was slack in the building line he took other jobs, in the winter of 1908-09 securing a logging job from his father-in-law, John Gorens, at Rib Lake, Taylor County, Wis. In the spring of 1909 he came to Marshfield and at once began building, and before his first house was completed he had sold it. Since then he has been engaged continuously in building construction work, not only here but in St. Paul, where he now has some large contracts. In 1919-20 he was one of the supervising architects of the Wood County Insane Asylum. He has served Marshfield one term as supervisor, and in politics is a Republican, though claiming the right to vote independently whenever he sees

occasion. Mr. Krohn was married Feb. 12, 1906, to Anna Gorens, who was born in Holland, Sept. 21, 1885, daughter of John and Sabyla Gorens, and who came with her parents to the United States and to St. Paul, Minn., when a child three years old. Her mother is now deceased but her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Krohn have three children: John J., born June 5, 1907; Helen S., born Feb. 4, 1913; and Delores B., born Sept. 25, 1918. The family are members of St. John's Catholic Congregation.

Conrad Seubert, now deceased, who first settled in the vicinity of Marshfield about 43 years ago, was born in Addison Township, Washington County, Wis., Oct. 18, 1858, son of George and Margaret Seubert, who settled on a farm there shortly before his birth, having come to this country from Germany. He had but little schooling and remained with his parents until 12 years old, when he went to live with his brother Andrew, who was a Catholic priest. Later he learned the wagon-maker's trade at Appleton, and in 1879, at the age of 21, came to Marshfield and established a shop. After conducting it for two years his health failed, and he changed his occupation, working for two years as a carpenter. In the meanwhile he was married, Nov. 30, 1881, to Anna Lang, who was born in Washington County, Wisconsin. Aug. 18, 1861, daughter of Frank and Anna Margaret (Derfus) Lang, of St. Lawrence, that county, in which her maternal grandparents were very early settlers, having emigrated from Germany. Her father's parents, also German, never came to America, but her father and mother were married in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Seubert began domestic life together in Marshfield, where they remained until 1885, when they moved to Butternut, near the southern border of Ashland County, and in that vicinity homesteaded 160 acres of wild land. As there were no buildings on his place he had to build a log house and barns, and supplies had to be carried on the back a distance of ten miles. With his brother John he worked as a logger for about eight years and in the meanwhile, as he found opportunity, cleared his farm. Also for a while he conducted a hotel. Finally selling out his Butternut interests, he came back to Marshfield, but instead of locating in the city, settled on a farm on the Spencer road in Marathon County, on which he worked during the summers, being engaged in logging in the winters. This farm was all wild when he first bought it, and he had cleared ten acres before moving on to it. There he subsequently remained for about 24 years, and worked as hard as his health, which was never robust, permitted. At last a serious stomach disorder obliged him to go to the hospital at Appleton, where he died Dec. 16, 1913. He had well improved his Spencer farm, having erected a good set of buildings on it and set out an orchard of five acres, and was counted a successful man. He served two or more terms as supervisor of his township, and was its treasurer for 12, which office his widow held for two years after his death, she continuing to reside on the farm until June, 1918. She then moved into the city of Marshfield, where she now owns and occupies a comfortable residence at 502 West A Street. Mr. Seubert was a Catholic in religion and a member of the Catholic Foresters, and of St. Joseph's Society, he and his family belonging to St. John's Parish. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Seubert were as follows: Rosa, born Dec. 17, 1883, now Mrs. John Hollahan of Minneapolis; Margaret R., born March 7, 1887, wife of Fred La Barge, a farmer of Loyal, Wis.; Conrad J., born Feb. 23, 1889, who is a plumber in Milwaukee and who served with the United States forces in the World War; Andrew G., born April 5, 1891, now on the farm in Marathon County; Leo H., born May 15, 1893, who is a carpenter in Marshfield, residing with his mother; Catherine A., born June 20, 1895, wife of William Drollinger, a farmer in Auburndale Township; Benedict N., born Jan. 1, 1898, now farming near Oshkosh; Roman T., born June 12, 1902, a farmer at Hetland, S. D.; John H., born March 7, 1904, who resides with his mother; and Marie F., born Aug. 19, 1908, who is attending St. John's Parochial School. Conrad J. Seubert's service in the United States army covered more than a year, nine months of which were spent in France. He was a member of the Fourth Engineer Corps and as such took active part in the fighting. On one occasion two of his comrades were

killed, one on each side of him, by pieces of an exploding shell and he was only saved through the protection of his helmet.

Peter J. Coyle, founder of the Coyle Electric Co., Marshfield, was born in Covington, Ky., Aug. 18, 1881, son of Nicholas L. and Ada Coyle. The father died in 1893 at Logan, Iowa, and the mother is now living at Granby, Colo. They were of Scotch-Irish stock and by occupation Mr. Coyle was a railroad man. The children in the family were four: Ella, Fred, Jack and Peter J. Peter J. Coyle, after attending the common school, left home at the age of 14 and went to work for an electric company at Logan, Iowa. When 17 years old he went to Denver, Colo., where he was employed for three years for the Denver Light & Power Co. After that for awhile he followed the same occupation in Iowa. In 1909 Mr. Coyle went into the same business for himself at Carlton, Minn., where he remained two years, going in 1911 to Fergus Falls, Minn. In the latter place he worked three years for the W. D. Wright Electric Co. His next move was to Pierre, S. D., where he was given the job of wiring the new state capitol. That accomplished, he went to Woodville, Wis., where he spent a year as proprietor of an electric shop until 1915. For three years thereafter he was electric superintendent at Black River Falls, Wis., whence in 1918 he came to Marshfield, Wood County, and established his present business. He finds ample employment and is making good financial progress, his wife being president of the company. He is also a stockholder in Kessel Bros.' store in Marshfield. The local Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its useful members, and he is affiliated by membership with the fraternal orders of Eagles and Owls. Formerly he was a member of the Marshfield Guards. Mr. Coyle was married at Logan, Iowa, March 7, 1901, to Laura V. Hunter, daughter of Philo and Ella (Clark) Hunter. Her father is deceased and her mother is now living at Dunlap, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle are the parents of eight children: Erma E., now Mrs. Joseph Rafferty of Duluth, Minn.; and Hazel, Pearl, Irene, Lloyd, Dorothy, Marion and Thelma, who are at home. Pearl, Irene, Lloyd, Dorothy and Marion are attending school.

Lorenz Hartl, for many years a prominent and highly respected business man of Marshfield, was born in 1841, in a small village in Austria. He was married to Anna Wolf, in that country. He was the father of nine children, all born in Austria; they were: Barbara, born Feb. 15, 1861, who became Mrs. Matthew Peterson and who is now deceased; Lorenz, born April 28, 1865, who passed away in Marshfield; Anna, born Nov. 8, 1867, now Mrs. Wm. Schroder of Milwaukee; Emelia, now Mrs. Ignatz Frisch of Merrill, Wis.; Henry, born Dec. 22, 1869, who died in Marshfield; Alois, born May 12, 1871, now living in Milwaukee; Cecelia, born Dec. 29, 1872, now Mrs. William Schimmelpfenig of Marshfield; John, born Dec. 20, 1876, who is now in Milwaukee; and Louis, born Oct. 1, 1879, whose leadership in Marshfield's development is related in this volume, and who is still a prominent figure in that city. In 1881 the father sold his holdings in Austria and with his wife and children and his widowed mother came to America, settling in Marshfield. The 27,000 marks he had received for his property in Austria was practically all consumed by the expense of the trip, and the prosperity he achieved in Marshfield was due solely to his enterprise. He assumed at first the local agency of a Milwaukee concern and continued in that capacity for several years, at the expiration of which he built a residence and business property at West Second and Chestnut Streets. In 1887 he started the construction of a large barn to be used in connection with his hotel business, and drove the last nail in it a few hours before the start of the great fire which destroyed most of Marshfield, and in which his new barn and all his other buildings were consumed. Not discouraged by this loss, he built on the site of his former buildings a two story brick building which he successfully operated as a hotel until he retired some years later on account of ill health. He passed away in Marshfield, Nov. 8, 1913; Mrs. Hartl also died in Marshfield, Feb. 8, 1905. Mr. Hartl's political beliefs were with the Democratic party. He was a prominent member of St. John's Catholic Parish of Marshfield, and was liberal in financial support of the church. He was a charter member of

the Catholic Knights and of St. Joseph's Society. His broad vision and his interest in the affairs of his community caused his passing to be most keenly felt.

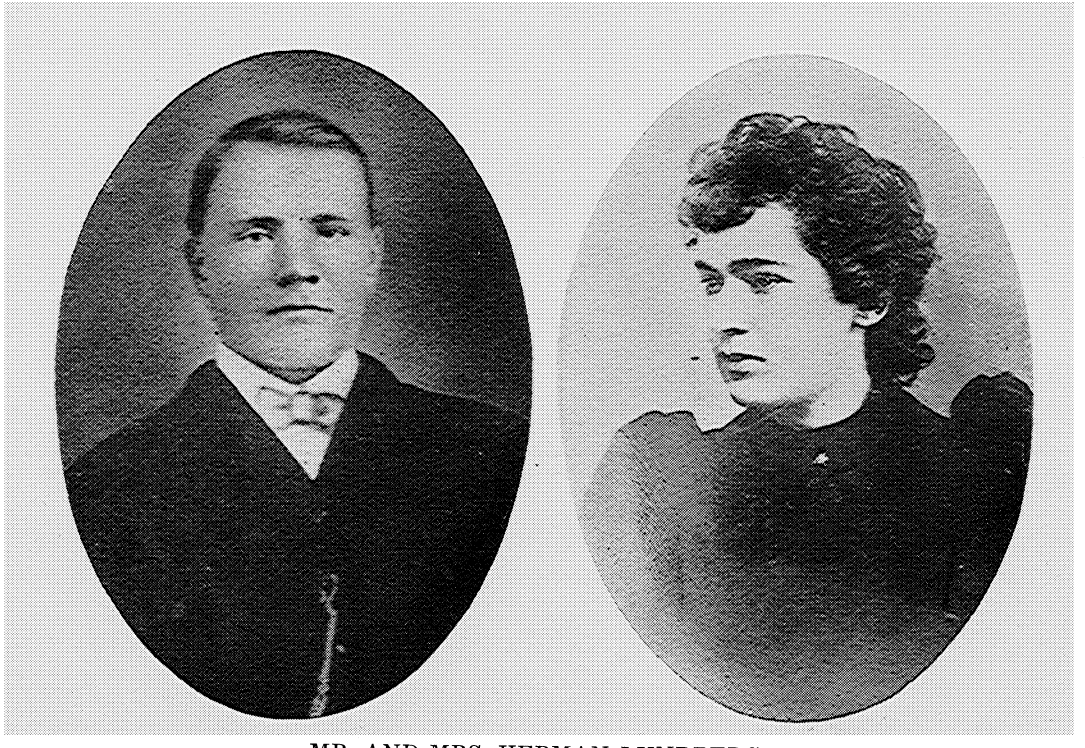
Louis A. Hartl, a prominent figure in the development of the city of Marshfield, was born in Austria, Oct. 1, 1879, son of Lorenz and Anna (Wolf) Hartl. His parents removed to the United States soon after his birth, and settled in Marshfield when he was but two years of age. He attended school in Marshfield, and at the age of 13 entered the employ of Volmer & Voelker, grocers. Three years later he took over his father's business, at West Second and Chestnut Streets. While his usefulness in the community has extended to many other lines, he has always retained ownership of this property and still conducts a business there. His first broad enterprise was the reorganization, in 1909, of the Marshfield Brewing Co.; he was made president of the new organization and has held this office permanently. In 1917 he organized the Marshfield Brick & Tile Co., with a plant having a capacity of 36,000 per day, located one mile north of the city limits of Marshfield. This company has specialized in the production of a face brick of such exceptionally high quality that it is becoming widely celebrated. Mr. Hartl has been president and treasurer of this enterprise from the time he founded it. In addition to these activities he conducts a real estate business, is a director and stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield, and served four years as alderman. Politically he is liberal. He has been a member of the Marshfield Fire Department for 25 years, and is at present its treasurer. In 1910 he married Theckla Backus, daughter of August F. and Caroline (Speigel) Backus, of Kewaskum, Wis., bringing his bride to the fine home they still own and occupy at 202 North Central Avenue. Marshfield. Mrs. Hartl was born at Kewaskum, in 1880. Their only child, Caroline Anna, born in 1912, is now attending school. Mr. Hartl was for a number of years secretary of the Catholic Knights organization; he is also a member of the Catholic Foresters, the B. P. O. E., the Eagles, St. Joseph's Society, and the state organization of the Travelers' Protective Association. The family formerly were members of St. John's Parish, Marshfield. Besides the industries he has built up, the Armory building, built by him in 1909, will stand as a monument to Mr. Hartl's influence for progress.

Herbert W. Burt, president of the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., and one of the successful business men of this city, was born in Gibson Township, Manitowoc County, Wis., May 2, 1869, son of Milo and Caroline (Peck) Burt. Both parents were natives of the United States, the father having been born in Vermont June 5, 1842, and the mother in Pennsylvania May 27, 1850. They were married in Two Rivers July 1, 1868, and settled in Manitowoc County when it was but thinly settled, undergoing the usual hardships of pioneers but working hard and finally succeeding in developing a farm from wild land. In the winters Milo Burt also worked at logging in order to earn ready money for running expenses. Three of his brothers, Pierre, Charles and George came to Wisconsin with him. After a long and industrious career he died on his farm in Manitowoc County April 25, 1895, and his wife, who survived him, is now living at Two Rivers, that county, with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Clarke. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Burt were: Herbert W., of Marshfield; Frank B., a farmer in Gibson Township, Manitowoc County, whose place is just across the road from the old home farm; Edwin D., now of Seattle, Wash.; Sadie, who married Louis Trossen and is now deceased; Cory L., of Marshfield, connected with the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co.; Jesse, of Niles, Mich.; and Ella, wife of Walter Clarke of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County. Herbert W. Burt in his boyhood attended district school until the age of 16, having to walk two miles to reach it. His attendance, however, after the age of 12 was only during the winters, as in summer his help was needed on the farm. After he was 19 he went to Cato in the same county and worked four years as a farm hand for William P. Noyes. At the end of that time he rented the Noyes farm, which he operated for four and a half years. After that he spent two years on the Gibson Township farm, owned by his Uncle Pierre, in Manitowoc County, and then came to Marshfield, Wood County. Here he entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., subsequently remaining with that concern

for nine years. Then with E. C. Wood, under the firm name of Wood & Burt, he engaged in the bicycle business, having a place of business on South Central Avenue. Two years later, Mr. Wood having sold out his interest, the firm became Burt & Wegener and the location was changed to North Central Avenue. Not long after that another change came about, Louis Trossen, a brother-in-law of Mr. Burt becoming his partner, and as such they continued until 1910, in which year the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co. was launched, Mr. Burt being one of its founders, and also its president, which office he still holds. The concern is one of the flourishing businesses of Marshfield, being well patronized. Fraternally Mr. Burt is connected by membership with the Blue Lodge of Masons and with the Elks. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, he being one of its elders. Mr. Burt was married April 9, 1890, to Lottie Walsworth, daughter of Revilo and Miriam (Toft) Walsworth of Cato Township, Manitowoc County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have an adopted daughter, Gladys Burt, a niece of Mr. Burt (daughter of Frank Burt), who is a graduate of the Marshfield High School.

Herman Lundberg, a pioneer of Sigel Township who has taken his part in the agricultural development of the region by building up a fine farm there, was born in Finland, June 10, 1861, son of Andrew and Mary Lundberg. The parents were natives of Finland and spent all their lives engaged in farming in that country; they had ten children, all of whom are now deceased except Herman and John; John is now operating the home farm in Finland, being the seventh direct descendant to own the property. Herman Lundberg was raised on the coast of Finland, near Sweden; he attended school there and worked in the woods, on farms, and at fishing until he was 22 years old, when he came to the United States, being the only member of the family to emigrate here. He came direct to Wisconsin, and settled in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) in 1883, working at logging for James Cameron of Vesper, and also for the Hopkins people, Clark & Scott, and John Edwards. In 1884 he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 3 of Sigel Township from Charles Scott, to which tract he later added another 20-acre piece. Out of this land, by many years of hard work, he has built up a fine agricultural property, with 40 acres under the plow and excellent improvements, including a silo and nice frame house. The magnitude of the task thus accomplished is better appreciated when it is remembered that when Mr. Lundberg first came here the country was even without roads, and he was forced to carry all his supplies and provisions on his back from Grand Rapids and Rudolph. The debt due to the pioneers who thus built up the great agricultural region of the Northwest, struggling amid primitive conditions and hardships, cannot be overstated. Mr. Lundberg was first married in Finland in 1883 to Bertha Kronholm, daughter of Emanuel and Cassie (Oker) Kronholm. Her parents were natives of Finland; they came to America and to Wood County in 1885; both are now deceased. By this marriage Mr. Lundberg had six children, of whom two, Andrew and Tillie, are now deceased; those living are: Mary, Jennie, Anna, and Emma. Mary is now Mrs. M. Anderson of Chicago; Anna is Mrs. John Knapp of Chicago; Emma is Mrs. Fred Youngbloom, also of Chicago; and Jennie is working in the Boston store in the same city. Mrs. Bertha Lundberg died in 1893, and Mr. Lundberg was again married, in 1895, at Grand Rapids, Wis., to Sophia Kronholm, a sister of the first Mrs. Lundberg. This marriage has been blessed with ten children, one whom one, Algo, is now deceased; those living are: Christopher, August, Oscar, Selma, Ruth, Herman, Jr., Carl, John, and Alberta. Christopher and August are both married and live in Chicago; the others make their home with their parents. Christopher was in the military service during the World War, being stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., where he was discharged after the signing of the armistice.

Frank P. Stauss, a well known and respected citizen of Marshfield, in the employ of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., and who has served in public office, was born near Colby, Clark County, Wis., Sept. 7, 1881, son of Phillip and Margaret (Cantor) Stauss. The parents, both of German ancestry, were born in Wisconsin; were married in Clark County, this state, and settled on a farm in 1875, residing



MR. AND MRS. HERMAN LUNDBERG

on it until 1886. They then moved to Marshfield, Wood County, where Phillip Stauss followed the occupation of an ordinary laborer. Both he and his wife are still living, he being 72 years old and his wife 63. They have had seven children: Rose, now Mrs. Henry Osterich of Marshfield; Lucy, wife of Charles Karbach of Chicago; Frank P., subject of this sketch; John, residing in Duluth, Minn.; Mamie, now Mrs. James Machasie of Chicago; Leona, living with her parents; and Anna, who is deceased. Frank P. Stauss acquired his education in public and parochial schools. At the age of 13 he entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., of Marshfield, and remained with that concern for about a year and a half. Since then he has been with the Roddis Veneer & Lumber Co. He began with them as a worker on one of the machines pulling veneer sheets and thus continued until 1905, when he became an operator on a veneer cutting machine. Three years later, in 1908, he was made foreman of the cutting department, and in the summer of 1908 he became a general foreman, which position he still holds. Since 1914 he has also been log buyer for the concern. A well known and popular citizen, he served two years as alderman from Ward 6, and was for four years a member of the fire and police board. He and his family are Catholics in religion, being members of St. John's Parish, and he is also a member of St. Joseph's Society and of the Fraternal Reserve Association. On June 26, 1901, Mr. Stauss was united in marriage with Theresa Truhlar, who was born in Marshfield, Nov. 3, 1881, daughter of Bartl and Margaret Truhlar. Her parents, who came to Wood County in 1879, are now deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Stauss are: Frank, Laura, Alma, Marie, Arthur, Norman, Harold and Robert. Frank, born Dec. 16, 1901, was married Oct. 12, 1921, to Ella Kruthoff of Marshfield, in which city he and his wife reside. Laura, born April 7, 1903, is a student residing at home. Alma, born Sept. 19, 1905, is attending the vocational training school in Marshfield. The other children were born as follows: Marie, Jan. 27, 1907; Arthur, Jan. 5, 1910; Norman, May 9, 1912; Harold, March 6, 1914; and Robert, March 15, 1920.

Frederick W. Thuss, engineer and machinist in charge of the power house of the Upham Manufacturing Co., of Marshfield, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 17, 1869. After attending common school to the age of 14, he went to Two Rivers, Wis., where until he was 19 he was employed in Mann Bros. pail factory. In 1898 he began to learn the machinist's trade in the same factory and by the fall of 1891 had gained a good practical knowledge. In October, the same year, he came to Marshfield and entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co. as a machinist. He thus continued until Jan. 18, 1900, on which date he was advanced to his present position. For the last 20 years he has been kept busily engaged at his trade, having had very few days off. He has a good shop to operate in and is recognized as a master of his trade. Industrious and thrifty, he has made financial progress and owns a good residence at 408 West B Street. Since coming to Marshfield he has made many friends and acquaintances and has served his ward 12 years as alderman. He was reared in the principles of the German Lutheran faith. On June 27, 1899, Mr. Thuss was united in marriage with Louise Fischer, who was born on a farm near Two Rivers, Wis., Nov. 24, 1869, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fischer, her parents having come to this country from Germany many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Thuss have been born three children: Gertrude, born in April, 1900; John Wesley, May 17, 1902; and Franklin, Jan. 30, 1905. Gertrude, who is residing at home, is a graduate of the Marshfield High School and of Lawrence College, at Lawrence, Wis. John Wesley, graduated from the Marshfield High School and Normal School. Franklin is a graduate of the Marshfield High School. Mrs. Thuss is a member of the Christian Science Church, in which Mr. Thuss is also interested.

Peter Blum, Sr., a respected citizen of Marshfield, formerly engaged in farming but now retired, was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27, 1856, son of Peter and Agnes (Otto) Blum. The parents, who were natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1848, at the time of the revolutionary troubles in that country, and settled in Detroit, where the father followed the trade of basket maker and also the

profession of a musician. But finding himself unable to make any financial progress, in 1856, when his son Peter was six weeks old, he moved with his family to Washington County, Wisconsin, and took up farming on 80 acres of wild land not far from what is now the city of Hartford. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, and there their son Peter was reared and attended common or district school. He spent altogether about 42 years on the home farm, or in that vicinity, and followed agriculture, like his father. On June 25, 1879, he was married to Eva Rottsheid, who was born in Washington County, Sept. 25, 1858, daughter of Paul and Marguerite Rottsheid, who were residents of Schleisingerville, that county. After Mr. and Mrs. Blum had lived together in happy wedlock, for 16 years, she died on the anniversary of her wedding day, June 25, 1896, after having borne her husband nine children. Mr. Blum remained in Washington County until 1898, when he came to Marshfield, Wood County, and bought 120 acres of partly improved land in Marshfield Township, the buildings of which consisted of a log house and barn. During the 12 years that he resided there he made other improvements and carried on farming successfully. In 1910 he left the farm and took up his residence in Marshfield, where he has since remained. He is a Democrat in politics and was reared a Catholic in religion. The children born to him and his wife were as follows: Susannah, now Mrs. Henry Warner of Greenwood, Wis.; Marguarite, wife of Joseph Merkel also of Greenwood; Lena, deceased; Agnes, wife of William Werden of Campbellsport, Wis.; John A., of Marshfield; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Snell of Marshfield; and Paul L., Jacob and Peter L., also of Marshfield, where, with their brother, John A., they are successfully engaged in business. For 27 years Mr. Blum followed auctioneering together with farming in Wood and Washington Counties, Wisconsin.

Peter L. Blum, secretary of the Palace Garage Co., Marshfield, was born on a farm near Hartford, Washington County, Wis., July 6, 1895, son of Peter and Eva (Rottsheid) Blum. In his boyhood he attended the district or common school, and at the age of ten went to live with a sister, with whom he remained two years, after that being home again for a year. Since the age of 13 he has supported himself, either working on farms or employed in some other way. In 1919 he came to Marshfield and became a partner with his brother Jacob in the proprietorship of the Palace Garage. On Sept. 12, 1921, the partnership was dissolved and the business incorporated as the Palace Garage Co., with quarters at 517-19 South Central Avenue, Marshfield. There are three brothers now in the concern: Paul Blum, president and treasurer; John Blum, vice president; and Peter L., secretary. The business includes repair and sales departments, the car handled at present being the Buick. On June 1, 1916, Peter L. Blum was united in marriage with Rose Rauch, who was born at Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, Wis., May 15, 1895 (or 1896), daughter of William and Amelia (Grebe) Rauch. Of this marriage three children have been born, Raymond, Harold and Eugene, of whom all died in infancy. Mr. Blum was reared in the Catholic faith and Mrs. Blum in that of the Lutheran Church. On April 23, 1918, Peter L. Blum made application for enlistment in the U. S. service and was inducted into service April 28, being assigned to the tank corps. After training for some months he went overseas in August, sailing from New York and landing in Brest, after a voyage of 14 days. He saw service at the front and was in France six months, sailing for home Feb. 28, 1919, and being discharged at Camp Grant April 28, 1919.

Walter Mason, who for nearly 30 years was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Marshfield, a man highly endowed in art and music, and exemplary in his family and social relations, was born in Portsmouth, England, April 11, 1860, and came to America with his parents at the age of 14, the family settling in Dundas, Canada. There he grew to manhood, as a youth possessing great strength and athletic prowess, which increased with advancing years. But it was not as an athlete that he sought fame or achieved special recognition, though he might have won laurels in that direction had he desired. He also possessed strong artistic instincts, with a considerable share of latent talent, and had circumstances been favorable he might have become a great painter. Instead, however,

seeking the readiest means of art expression, he entered the field of photography, that combined science and art which has attracted its thousands of devotees, many of whom have failed to master even its mechanical resources. Mr. Mason not only mastered these, but went much farther in making them a means of true art expression, so that not only his portraits, but his studies of out-door nature and still life were such as to delight the eye and enthuse the soul of the art lover. Perhaps his sphere of usefulness was wisely chosen. As a great painter his works, in their actual coloring, could have delighted few save those who had the time and opportunity to visit the art galleries of the great cities, but as a master of the camera his skill gave joy and pleasure to thousands, and examples of it may be found in many homes in Marshfield and throughout this region. Another precious endowment of Mr. Mason's was his voice, which was one of great power and sweetness, and which he devoted in large measure to the pleasure and service of the community, rather than to his own personal gain. In former years no public gathering was counted a success in Marshfield without Walter Mason to sing. He gave willingly and freely of his valuable time to the service of the bereaved at funerals, their thanks and gratitude being his only reward. Progressive and public spirited he did much for the advancement of the city, and, possessing the strong and fearless heart of a man, tempered with an almost womanly gentleness of soul and sympathetic intuition, he made hosts of friends who were proud of his acquaintance. His death which took place in Marshfield April 7, 1909, when he was a few days under 49 years of age, was an event that was felt as a personal loss by almost the entire community. Mr. Mason was a Free Mason of high degree, and also belonged to the fraternal orders of Elks, Eagles and Odd Fellows. His funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, except those pertaining to the interment, which were taken charge of by a committee from the Odd Fellows' lodge to which he belonged, the pall bearers being all past grands of the order. Walter Mason was married to Mary Medwin, daughter of Thomas and Mary Medwin. They had two sons, the elder, Walter, Jr., dying in infancy; the other is Victor A., now a well known physician in Marshfield.

Victor A. Mason, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon, and one of the founders of the Marshfield Clinic, was born at Pictured Rocks, Mich., July 21, 1883, son of Walter and Mary Mason. The family having settled in Marshfield in 1889, he was reared in this city, attending the public schools. In the summer of 1906 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Toronto. On Sept. 20, 1906 he was united in marriage with Ethel Dunlap and together they went abroad for a year, during which time Dr. Mason took post-graduate work in London, Edinburgh and other large cities in Europe. After his return he began the practice of his profession in Marshfield, where he has since held a high place among the city's professional men. In January, 1917, he became one of the founders of the Marshfield Clinic, of which he is now a member, and, besides keeping well abreast of his profession, he is a student of the best literature and has a private library second to none in this part of the state. As a progressive citizen he has identified himself with the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, including membership in the "Shrine" at Milwaukee, and he belongs also to the fraternal orders of Elks, Eagles, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Beavers. H. Ethel Dunlap was born in Glendale, Wis., daughter of Robert and Naomi (French) Dunlap. She graduated from the high school at Elroy, Juneau County, and the normal school at Stevens Point, after which she followed teaching for a number of years, including the five years previous to her marriage, during which she made a specialty of music and drawing in the grades. For the past seven years she has served as a member of the Marshfield Board of Education and is prominent in the literary and social circles of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Mason are the parents of three children: Victoria Angeline, born March 6, 1909; W. Robert, born July 19, 1911; and Carol Margaret, born May 27, 1914. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield, and occupy the old Mason residence at No. 300 South Maple Street. Robert Dunlap, father of

Mrs. Dr. Mason, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1844, and when an infant accompanied his parents to Urbana, Ohio. When he was 12 they settled in Gleddale, Monroe County, Wis., which place and Kendall, Wis., was his home for a number of years thereafter. While he was still under age he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers to fight in defense of the Union, but at that time, because of his youth, his father prevented his going to the front. Six months later, however, he gained his father's consent to his enlistment and became a member of the 20th Wisconsin Volunteers, with which regiment he took part in a number of battles and was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea. He was a man loyal in principle, energetic in his conduct and trustworthy and generous in his character and disposition. As already indicated he married Naomi L. French, and they had five children, the first born of whom, Marcus B., is now deceased. The others, who survive, are: Thema E., now Mrs. James Blake of Stevens Point, Wis,; H. Ethel, wife of Dr. V. A. Mason, of Marshfield; R. Ellis of Highmore, S. D., and Florain L., of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Samuel Miller, president and manager of the S. Miller Fruit Co. and the S. Miller Cold Storage Co. (Incorporated), of Marshfield, is a good example of a foreign born citizen who in this country has risen from a humble beginning to a considerable degree of worldly prosperity and to be a power in the business life of the community in which he resides. He was born in Russian Poland, not far from the German line, on March 12, 1869, son of Leo and Rachael Miller, neither of whom ever came to this country. Without the opportunity for acquiring a regular education, he was obliged to gain knowledge through observation and contact with the world, this practical experience, however, standing him in good stead. Until he was nine years old he remained under the home roof; then, as his mother had been left a widow with five children, he had to go to work, both to support himself and to help his mother in her struggle to rear the younger members of the family. At that tender age, however, it was little that he could do. His first work was in a flour mill operated by a Mr. Abrahamson, who now lives in Chippewa Falls, Wis., and for his first year's work he received only $10 in money. For his second year's service he received $15, and for the third, $25. Out of the $10 he received the first year he gave $6 to his mother, and from his subsequent earnings a like proportion. After working for Mr. Abrahamson three years young Miller found employment in another flour mill, and having finished learning his trade in the latter, followed it in his native land until 1888, when, at the age of about 19 years he emigrated to the United States, locating in Minneapolis, Minn., where he expected to find work. In this hope he was disappointed, however, as he could get nothing to do, and was told that the country was already full of good millers. Therefore, having to seek other occupation, he became a travelling peddler and was thus occupied for three years. He met with a reasonable measure of success and in 1891 was able, with a Mr. K. Seigel as partner, to establish a small business in Ashland, the firm conducting a store in connection with a money loaning business. In August, 1897, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Miller came to Marshfield. Here he established a mercantile business at 127 South Central Avenue, he being the sole proprietor. Selling out that business in 1901, Mr. Miller started on a small scale in the produce business, out of which has grown the combined enterprise of which he is now the leading officer, the S. Miller Fruit Co. and the S. Miller Cold Storage Co., In 1915 the fruit company was incorporated for $20,000 and the cold storage company, in 1919, for $200,000, Samuel Miller becoming president and manager of the two companies. In 1920 they constructed a large modern plant at 101 North Central Avenue, having a complete equipment for handling the extensive business. The building is of four stories, the ground dimensions being 44 by 230 feet. There is a fine suite of offices on the lower floor front. To have risen from the condition of a peddler to that of the chief officer and stockholder of such a business is sufficient evidence of Mr. Miller's industry and capacity as a man of affairs. He has also been happy in his home life. In 1888, four weeks before he set out for America, he was married in Russian Poland to Sarah Segal, whom he left there when he came to this country to seek his fortune.

Two years later she joined him and their first home was in Minneapolis. To them were born five children, Peter, Michael W., I.J., Leo and Helen, of whom the following is a more detailed record: Peter, who was graduated from the Marshfield High School, and from the department of law at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, is now an attorney at law in Detroit, Mich. Michael W., a graduate of the Marshfield High School, is associated with his father in business. On June 5, 1917 he enlisted in Marshfield for service in the World War, becoming a member of Company A, Second Regiment W. N. G., but was later transferred to Co. A, 127th Infantry, 32d Division and sent to Camp Douglas. From there he was sent to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, but never saw overseas service, being discharged at Waco, Sept. 17, 1918. I. J. Miller, whose school record is the same as Michael's, and who is also connected with the Miller business enterprises, went into the United States' service July 15, 1918, and sent to Valparaiso, Ind., for training. He became a sergeant in his company, and was sent to El Paso, Texas, where he was discharged Feb. 8, 1919. The record of Leo as to education and business life is the same as that of Michael and he saw no war service. Helen, the only daughter, was like her brothers, graduated from the Marshfield High School, spent one year at Ann Arbor, Mich., and completed her college work in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The record of all the children has been highly creditable. The family hold to the Jewish religion, but there is no congregation in Marshfield for them to worship with.

The McCain-Johnson Co., operating one of the largest department stores in Marshfield, is composed of Harry McCain and Wilbur M. Johnson. The store building, a substantial brick structure, two stories high, is located at the corner of the South Central Avenue and West Second Street, and is one of the best in the city. The business was established by Rose Brothers about 1898, and was taken over by the present concern in May, 1921. It comprises various departments, including clothing, trunks, bags, rugs, linoleum and others. The following are brief sketches of the two proprietors.

Harry McCain was born at Carrolton, Miss., Aug. 25, 1891, son of John S. and Elizabeth (Young) McCain. In his home town he graduated from the common and high school and subsequently became a traveling salesman for the Ferguson-McKinney wholesale dry goods house of St. Louis, Mo. After remaining with them three years he took a position with the wholesale dry goods house of the John V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, for whom he travelled through Wisconsin and Minnesota his experience with that concern covering eight years, during seven of which his headquarters were in Marshfield. On Dec. 14, 1920, he was united in marriage with Zoa I. Blodgett, daughter of Charles E. and Nellie (Booth) Blodgett of Marshfield. They own their own home at 205 West Fifth Street. Mr. McCain is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge in Marshfield, also of the local lodge of Elks, and the Railway City Council of the United Commercial Travellers, of Marshfield. In politics he is independent. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Wilbur M. Johnson was born at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 9, 1896, son of Edward and Martha (Ringle) Johnson. He was graduated from the common and high school of Wausau and was a student for two years in the University of Wisconsin. After leaving college he became a traveling salesman for the Wisconsin Packing Co., in the employ of which concern he remained one year. In July, 1918 he entered the officer's training school at Camp Grant, Ill., and was subsequently assigned to go overseas, but the armistice was signed 15 days before he was to leave the camp, which prevented his seeing service in Europe. After his discharge he again went to work for his former employers and was with them until May, 1921, when he and Harry McCain, who is his brother-in-law, formed the present McCain Johnson Co. of Marshfield. Mr. Johnson was married Aug. 28, 1920, to Mrs. Lucille Blodgett Wood, of Marshfield, daughter of Charles E. and Nettie (Booth) Blodgett. The family are members of the Episcopal Church of Marshfield. Mr. Johnson belongs fraternally to Forest Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 130, of Wausau, and in Marshfield to the Elks Lodge and to the Railway Coucil of United Commer-

cial Travelers. Politically he is an independent. He and his partner and brother-in-law, Mr. McCain, are active and enterprising young business men of good practical selling experience, and with a fine store and a fair field their prospects for success are unusually bright.

August Brandecker, proprietor of a sheet metal shop in Nekoosa, where he is carrying on a profitable business, was born in Germany, Oct. 30, 1868, son of August and Magdalene Brandecker. The father, August, came to the United States in 1873, locating in Philadelphia and was subsequently lost sight of. The mother died in Germany in 1921. There were three children in the family, of whom August was the only one to come to the United States. He acquired his education in his native land, learned the sheet metal trade and followed it there until 1891, which was the year in which he settled in this country. Locating first in Chicago, he worked at his trade there until 1906, when he came to Nekoosa, where he opened the sheet metal shop which he is now conducting and where he does all the work in his line for the Nekoosa Paper Mill and carries a full line of sheet metal and piping. He is also a stockholder in the Telephone Co. For six years he served as constable in Nekoosa. He is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers of the World. Mr. Brandecker was married in Chicago in 1896 to Marian Bates, daughter of Frank and Apolina Bates. She was born in Germany and came to this country alone. After 14 years of married life she died in 1912, leaving three children, August, Jr., Frank and Augusta. Frank is now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, at present serving on the battleship, New York. Mr. Brandecker was married secondly in 1914, at Nekoosa, to Mary Frederick, who has long resided in Wood County.

Joseph Mertle, who in former years was prominently connected with the hardware business in Marshfield as a member of the William Noll hardware firm, was born in Racine, Wis., son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Welfl) Mertle. The father and mother were born in Prague, Bohemia and were there married; they came to the United States many years ago and settled in Racine, Wis., where Mr. Mertle Sr. established a cooperage factory, which he conducted for several years. Soon after coming to America he had purchased some government land at McMillan, in Marathon County, Wis., and after his term of residence in Racine he moved onto this land, which was then wild, and developed it into a fine farm. After operating this farm for several years he sold it and moved to Marshfield, building a home on South Vine Street, where the family resided until Mrs. Mertle's death. Mr. Mertle then returned to Racine, which he made his home for the remainder of his lifetime. Joseph Mertle Jr., subject of this sketch, as a boy attended common school in Racine, and at the age of eleven became a helper in the hardware store of Frank Bauman, an uncle, where he learned the business. While so engaged he acquired a commercial education by attending night school, and after remaining with his uncle several years he took a position as traveling salesman with J. P. Lindeman & Son. of Milwaukee, remaining with them in that capacity for some time. He then came to Marshfield and became a partner of the William Noll Hardware concern, working in the store for some time. Finding his health affected by the confining nature of the work in the store, he left to accept a position as traveling salesman with the Simmons Hardware Co., and continued with them until at the earnest request of William Noll Sr., he again became a partner in the William Noll Hardware Co., and continued as such until his death, Aug. 11, 1909. Mr. Mertle was a man held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, whether in his relations as a business man or in his church, society, or fraternal connections. A deep reader and sound thinker, an ideal husband and loving father, his home was his studio, in which comfort, peace, and love were taught and practiced. He and his family were members of St. John's Catholic Parish of Marshfield, while he belonged to several orders and societies, including the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, United Commercial Travelers, and the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which latter he held the office of chief ranger at the time of his death. Mr. Mertle was married April 24, 1889, to Mary Rose

Harkin, who was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., daughter of Patrick and Margaret (O'Hagen) Harkin. Mr. and Mrs. Mertle had two children, Lilas F., deceased, and Mary Rose, who is a graduate of the Marshfield high school and is now living with her mother. Before Mr. Mertle's death the family residence was at 108 West A Street, but two years after her bereavement Mrs. Mertle moved to her present location at 305 South Vine Street.

Melvin H. Kraus, of the firm of Marigold & Kraus, of Marshfield, agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., was born in Marshfield, Wis., Jan. 11, 1893, son of Robert L. and Thecla C. (Chandler) Kraus. The father was born in Menasha, Wis., Sept. 27, 1855, and the mother in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 1, 1860, and they were married in New Haven. It was in 1885 that they came to Marshfield, where Robert Kraus engaged in mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Volmer, under the firm name of Volmer & Kraus. Later he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Volmer and retired and is now living in Marshfield. In association with others Mr. Kraus organized the German-American Bank, now the American National Bank of Marshfield, in which he is a large stockholder. He is also interested in large paper-mills in Wisconsin Rapids, in other banks, and has large lumber interests in the West. His wife Thecla died in Marshfield Sept. 22, 1920. Their children were: Robert P., a wholesale lumber dealer in Marshfield; Corinne, residing at home; Raymond J., who was drowned at Wisconsin Rapids, April 22, 1913; Melvin H., of Marshfield; Marguerite V., now Mrs. Lloyd Felker of Oshkosh, Wis., and Katherine M., wife of Dr. A. V. Delmore, of Two Rivers, Wis. Melvin H. Kraus was graduated from the Marshfield High School, also from St. John's University at Collegeville, Minn., and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He began business life in the employ of the Consolidated Paper Mills Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, and after a year took a position as bond salesman for F. A. Brewer & Co., of Chicago, for whom he worked a year. In 1916 he entered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., under Fred Volmer at Winona, Minn., and was employed there for one year. He then enlisted at Marshfield, Wis., as a member of Company A., Second Regiment, W. N. G., and was sent to the First Officer's Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. There he was made an instructor and subsequently served in camps in various parts of the United States until the close of the war, doing special duty. On Dec. 16, 1918, he was discharged and returned to his home in Marshfield. In the following January Mr. Kraus reentered the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and with a Mr. Marigold, of Wausau, became district agent for the company in the Wisconsin counties of Wood, Portage, Marathon, Clark, Taylor, Lincoln, Price, Vilas and Forest. The firm of Marigold & Kraus has offices at Marshfield and Wausau, and is doing a good business. Mr. Kraus is an active member of the Rotary Club of Marshfield, and also of several of the local fraternal lodges or orders, including the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters and the post of the American Legion. As may be inferred, he is a Catholic in religion and he is a popular member of the young society circles of the city.

Ira Maurice Jones, manager of the Marshfield interests of the Ripon Produce Co., was born in Eau Claire, Wis., June 1, 1890, son of Asa R. and Lida R. (Harle) Jones. The father, born in Portland, Maine, June 16, 1856, came west in 1875. He was of English ancestry, while his wife's ancestors were German. She was born in Eau Claire April 12, 1867, and they were married in the same city in April, 1888. Their children were: Ira Maurice, of Marshfield; Bert, born Dec. 22, 1891, now residing in Eau Claire, and Ada, born June 4, 1897, now Mrs. Elmer Stevens. Both parents are now living. Ira Maurice Jones was educated in his native city, attending high school one year. His books were relinquished for work at the age of 14 and for five or six years he had miscellaneous employment. In 1910 he went to work for the Eau Claire Creamery Co., at Eau Claire, in order to learn the creamery business. After remaining there until the spring of 1914, he went to Osseo, Trempealeau county, where he did creamery work until January, 1914, when he came to Marshfield to take his present position. Here he has proved his ability and made many friends. Mr. Jones was married Oct. 6, 1915, to Cora

E. Rustad, daughter of L. O. and Ida Rustad, of Eau Claire, in which city she was born Oct. 14, 1893.

Alexander Johnson, a prominent representative of the manufacturing interests of Wood County, proprietor of a glove factory doing a considerable business, which he himself created and has built up, is a native of this county, having been born in Rock Township, March 2, 1877, son of James C. and Catherine (Hansen) Johnson. Both parents were born in Denmark, the father April 26, 1854 and the mother June 21, 1850. The former came to America in 1871, and the latter came with her mother and sister when a mere girl. They were married in Rock Township, Wood County, in 1876, and settled on 40 acres of wild land in Lincoln Township, which they subsequently developed, and after it 80 acres more. The father is still living on the farm, the mother having died in December, 1916. They had two children: Alexander, the subject of this sketch, and Lillian M., who was born April 17, 1890, and is now keeping house for her father. Alexander Johnson remained on the home farm assisting his father until he was 20 years of age. After that he worked a year or two for others and then rented a part of his parent's farm. On April 28, 1900, he married Claudine Bodah, who was born April 8, 1880. He then bought an improved farm of 45 acres in Lincoln Township, on which he and his wife took up their residence, remaining there two years. In the meanwhile he was fitting himself by study to pass the civil service postal examination, and being the first of three candidates in Marshfield to pass, he was appointed carrier under Postmaster John F. Cole. This appointment made it necessary for him to leave the farm, and he remained in the postal service here for ten years, he and his wife residing in the city. After he had been carrying mail for eight years, however, he put into execution a plan that had been forming in his mind whereby he hoped to enter a more independent and prosperous career. He began the manufacture of canvass gloves, using his barn as a factory. The venture, carefully thought out beforehand and pushed with industry, proved successful and has since developed to such an extent that Mr. Johnson now has a factory measuring 42 by 70 feet, with three working floors, including the basement, its location being at No. 809 South Central Avenue. The product of the plant is sold by himself and his son, Grant B., the field extending from the Carolinas to Seattle, Oregon, but lying chiefly in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas. He has employed as many as 60 hands in the factory. He sold his farm some time ago and owns a comfortable residence on Park Avenue, Marshfield. His successful career as a manufacturer emphasizes the fact, often pointed out by thinking men, that there are always opportunities lying near at hand for those who have the ability to see them and the courage to seize them and follow them up. Such as do are the self-made men to whom is due the progress made by humanity in general and who themselves reap an ample reward. Mr. Johnson is no party man in politics, but votes according to his best judgment, considering usually only the personal merits of the different candidates. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason and a member of the executive committee of Lodge No. 189, U. C. T. To him and his wife four children have been born: Grant B., May 6, 1901; James Wayne, April 2, 1903; Claudina, Dec. 9, 1904, and Marcella, Feb. 11, 1907. Of the two daughters they have been bereaved, both having died in Marshfield of the influenza, within six days of each other. Claudina on Oct. 15, 1918, and Marcella on Oct. 21, 1918. James Wayne is a graduate of the Marshfield High School and is now a student in the University of Wisconsin, taking the commercial course. Mr. Johnson and the surviving members of his family belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield and are willing helpers in its good work.

John M. Juno, whose work in the field of real estate in Marshfield has been a factor in the growth and progress of that city, was born April 9, 1860, at St. Anna, Sheboygan County, Wis., a son of Francis and Catherine (Royal) Juno. His father was born in France, near Paris, Dec. 7, 1820, and his mother in Cork, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1823. His father and mother met and were married in New York State in 1840, the father's parents having settled there a short time earlier and the mother having come to New York City from her home country with a brother

MR. AND MRS. GUSTAVE A. GIESE

James. The father, one of a family of six children, came with his bride to Sheboygan County, Wis., shortly after his marriage, and bought a small piece of wild land. They remained on this until about 1866, when they moved to Chilton, Calumet County, Wis. Their eight children were all born previous to this removal, and were: Richard, born in 1843, who died shortly after his discharge from the army after having served in the Civil War; Louis, born in 1845, now living at Denver, Colo.; Frank, born in 1847, died at Portland, Ore., 1912; Selina, born in 1849, died at Green Bay, Wis., in 1916, the wife of Henry Betran; Ellen, born in 1851, died at Iron River, Mich., in 1910, wife of Daniel Sheehan; Delaphine, born in 1854, wife of Jackson Rightly, died at De Pere, Wis., in 1914; James, born in 1857, died at Tomahawk, Wis., June 7, 1916; and John M., the subject of this sketch. The latter attended school until he was 16 and from then until he was 24 worked in the lumber woods in the winters and farmed in the summers; his first winter in the woods (1876-77) was with the Fred Carney Lumber Co., of Michigan. He was married Jan. 7, 1884, to Elizabeth W. McCabe, daughter of Phillip and Mary (Gleason) McCabe, of Chilton, Wis.; she was born at St. Anna, Wis., Feb. 28, 1862, her parents having come to America from Ireland at an early date. She had five brothers and sisters, as follows: Phillip, now living at Chilton, Wis.; Catherine, now Mrs. James Croak of New London, Wis.; Bernard, of Chilton; John, of Chilton; and William, deceased. Both of her parents died at Chilton, Wis., the father Sept. 3, 1889, and the mother April 28, 1896. Mr. Juno's father died Sept. 24, 1883, and his mother June 27, 1892. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Juno came to Marshfield, where he found employment with the Upham Manufacturing Co.; he was with them for ten years, and in 1894 went into business for himself. His identification with the real estate business in Marshfield dates from 1907, and, as was mentioned, has been of great value to the city. He has a very comfortable home at 311 North Maple Street, He is the father of two children: Ellen M, born Nov. 1, 1884, and William F., born Dec. 15, 1886. The former is now Mrs. Henry Kautzer of Marshfield, and has one child, Blanche, born Dec. 23, 1907, now a junior student in the Marshfield High School. William is also living in Marshfield, is married, and has four children: Verna, born May 22, 1910; Jeanette E., born Oct. 11, 1916; Ruth A., born Nov. 26, 1918; and Grace, born Aug. 24, 1921. The senior Mr. Juno is Democratic in politics, but liberal. He served ten years on the Wood County board of supervisors, two of these years as chairman. He was elected alderman of the Sixth Ward of Marshfield and served 16 years. As Democratic nominee for assemblyman in 1914, he ran a very close race with the Republican nominee, George Hambrecht, of Wisconsin Rapids, but was defeated by a few votes. The family are members of St. John's Catholic Parish, Marshfield, and Mr. Juno is a member of St. Joseph's Society and a charter member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. John's Court No. 506. He has been with this order for 27 years and is at present its chief ranger; he was a delegate to its state convention at Two Rivers, Wis., in 1921, and at that time secured the next state convention (1924) for Marshfield.

Gustave A. Giese, a progressive farmer and chairman of the township board of Grand Rapids Township, Wood County, was born Sept. 22, 1864, in Germany. He is a son of Fred and Caroline (Mielenz) Giese, natives of Germany who came to America in 1881 and settled at Milwaukee, Wis., where the father, a stone mason, painter, and stucco worker, established himself in business. In this business in Milwaukee, soon after, his partner betrayed Mr. Giese's trust and defrauded him out of his interests, and when the affair was finally cleared up Mr. Giese found himself the owner of 80 acres of land in Section 32, Grand Rapids Township, Wood County, awarded him as recompense for his loss. Resolved to develop this farm, he came the same year and settled on it, clearing the land and erecting a set of buildings with his own hands. He continued to live there until his death in 1912; the mother died in 1917, having made her home with her son Gustave since the death of the father. Five children were born to the elder Mr. and Mrs. Giese: Gustave, subject of this sketch; Charles, now of Grand Rapids Township; Henry, also of this township; Louisa, now wife of Charles Everius of Saratoga Township;

and Anna, who died in 1900. Gustave, after coming to America with his parents, learned the mason's trade from his father and followed it most of the time until 1906. He worked on many of the prominent buildings erected in Wisconsin Rapids, and spent the winters logging in the woods; in the spring log drives he rafted lumber as far south as St. Louis. In 1886 he bought 80 acres just south of his father's farm, in Section 32, and in 1889 he erected a house on this land and cleared a portion of the farm. He made his home there after this time, but continued to work at his trade until 1906, when he decided to give all his time to farming and has followed this policy since. He later bought 110 acres more in Grand Rapids Township, and also owns 80 acres in Portage County, Wis. He has 100 acres under cultivation and besides farming devotes attention to dairying, having a herd of good grade Guernseys and Holsteins. He was married Nov. 20, 1889, at the Lutheran Church in Grand Rapids Township to Miss Rosie Shicke, born Jan. 18, 1866, in Germany, daughter of Gottlieb and Anna (Dreilich) Shicke. Mrs. Giese's parents came to America from Germany in 1874 and established themselves in mercantile business at Milwaukee, later farming in Grand Rapids Township, Wood County. The father died Sept. 25, 1901, and the mother Feb. 10, 1907. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gustave A. Giese: Gustave A., Jr., born Dec. 6, 1890, who, after having served four years in the United States army beginning in 1907, re-enlisted at the outbreak of the World War and served until its conclusion; Gertrude, born April 13, 1892, now Mrs. Fred Kester of Wisconsin Rapids and the mother of two children, Gertrude and Donald; Fred, born Feb. 1, 1895, now employed by the Minneapolis Motor Service Co. as foreman; and Anna, born June 20, 1902, now Mrs. William Bonow of Wisconsin Rapids and mother of two children, Gustave and Fred. Mr. Giese is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Beavers. He has served on the township and county boards off and on since 1893; he has served as township treasurer, and three years as road commissioner; and in 1921 he was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors for three years of Grand Rapids Township. In these offices and in private life Mr. Giese is whole-heartedly devoted to the progress of his community, and is a sponsor of every project leading to that end.

David Cole, a prosperous business man of Marshfield, dealing in paints, oils and glass, was born in New York State, May 3, 1869, son of Isaac and Mary Blake (Hopkins) Cole. His mother died three days after his birth. The father, a wagonmaker by occupation, subsequently moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and later, about 1893, to Western Canada, where he homesteaded a farm. He died in Canada in 1914. David, who remained with his father until he was about 15 years old, had but limited school opportunities. In 1884 he went to northern Michigan, in which region he found employment in logging camps, and was thus occupied until 1889. He then went to Milwaukee, where he began to learn the painter's and decorator's trade with the Nase, Kraus & Koken Co., and at the same time attended night school at the McDonald Business College. He remained with Nase, Kraus & Koken Co. for nine years, and in the year 1898 came to Marshfield and formed a partnership with Moses Lupient under the firm name of Cole & Lupient, their place of business, a fine shop, being located on South Chestnut Street. In 1904 the partnership was dissolved and from that time until 1907 Mr. Cole did more or less decorating throughout the state of Wisconsin, working on his own account. In 1907 he went on the road as traveling salesman for the Twin City Varnish Co. of St. Paul, Minn., with territory in Wisconsin and northern Michigan, and he remained with that concern until the fall of 1912, when he became connected with a new enterprise, opening a warehouse in St. Paul for Edward Smith & Co., of New York, manufacturers of varnishes. It was opened as the western branch of the concern, and Mr. Cole had charge of it and also traveled for the firm throughout Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota and northern Michigan, until the spring of 1918, when he returned to Marshfield, and from that time up to June, 1921, was practically retired. On June 1, 1921, he opened his present store at 501 South Central Avenue and has since been engaged in building up his business, drawing his patronage from a wide territory. He has met with a gratifying measure of success and

his establishment is already on a substantial foundation. He is a prominent member of Railways City Council, U. C. T., of Marshfield, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now a past councillor. Mr. Cole was married June 20, 1902, to Winnefred DeGroff, who was born at Alma, Buffalo County, Wis., daughter of John and Frances (Newman) DeGroff, and who came with her parents to Marshfield about 1894. It was here they began domestic life, building a residence on South Vine Street, which they sold later when they moved to St. Paul. They now live at No. 1000 South Cedar Street. They have one child, Frederick O., born Jan. 31, 1908, who is now a pupil in the Marshfield High School. Mr. Cole and his family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield.

John Ballam, manager for the Libby, McNeill & Libby Food Products Co., at Marshfield, was born in Liverpool, England, June 12, 1872, son of Thomas and Mary (Hyland) Ballam. The parents, who were natives of Ireland, came to the United States in 1909, locating in Marshfield, Wis. The father, who had been a member of the Liverpool police department, was finally pensioned off, and is now living in England, where the mother died Nov. 11. 1918. John Ballam acquired his education in England and after leaving school worked for 15 years with the Cheshire Lines Committee on the railroad in Liverpool. In 1905 he emigrated to Canada, where he took a homestead on which he remained until 1909, when he sold it and came to Marshfield, Wis. Here he entered the employ of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., with whom he remained 18 months. After that he worked an equal length of time for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., and at the end of that period went to work for the Libby, McNeil & Libby Produce Co., attaining his present position as manager in July, 1921. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the Masonic order and of the Loyal Orange Lodge of England. Mr. Ballam was married in Liverpool, England, Dec. 9, 1894, to Clara Ankers, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wills) Ankers. Her father, a shipbuilder by trade, is still living in England, but her mother is dead, having passed away May 17, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Ballam are the parents of six children, who were born as follows: George A., Sept. 24, 1895; John Cyril, July 27, 1897; Horace V., Sept. 29, 1899; Rowena Mary, Nov. 6, 1902; Clara Florence Maud, May 25, 1909; and Edith Muriel Charlotte, March 2, 1913. George A., who was born in Liverpool, enlisted in the First National Guards for service in the late war. He was commissioned second lieutenant and went to France. In 1918 he was returned to the United States and was commissioned first lieutenant and was made instructor in Camp Dodge. Later, owing to sickness, he spent some time in an army hospital at Denver, Colo., He married Ethel Tillotson and is now in Madison, Wis., attending the University. John Cyril, also born in Liverpool, Eng., enlisted in the United States service in 1918, was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and was attached to a machine gun company at Camp Hancock. He also is now attending Wisconsin University. Horace Victor, born in Liverpool, is now attending Wisconsin University. Rowena Mary, born in Liverpool, is a student at Whitewater Normal School. Clara Florence Maud, born at Edmonton, Canada, and Edith Muriel Charlotte, born in Marshfield, Wis., are attending school.

Anton Kleinheinz, who for a number of years was a prominent business man of Marshfield, and usefully active in public affairs, was born in Bavaria, Jan. 28, 1858, son of Frank and Margaret Kleinheinz, who were stock raisers and farmers. He acquired his early education in the parochial school and was later graduated from the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria. After leaving college he became superintendent of government lands. In 1881 he left his native land and came to the United States, locating first in Madison, Wis., where he entered the employ of a Mr. Heilman, a baker. In the meanwhile he attended a public school in order to learn the English language. After remaining in Madison until the spring of 1886, he went to Spring Green, Sauk County, where he opened a general store. He was accompanied by his young bride, having been married May 18, 1886, to Anna Fleckenstein, who was born in Madison, March 16, 1868, daughter of Frank and Mary (Hepner) Fleckenstein. His father and hers had been close friends in Bavaria, from which country both her parents had come when young. They are both

now deceased. Mr. Kleinheinz remained in business in Spring Green until 1892, when he sold out and came to Marshfield. Here he formed a partnership with his wife's brother, M. G. Fleckenstein, and they engaged in a general mercantile business, establishing a store on South Central Avenue, near the "Soo" depot, which they conducted together until 1898 under the firm name of Kleinheinz & Co. Mr. Kleinheinz then purchased his partner's interest and continued the store on his own account, also taking up the real estate business. In 1911 he sold his mercantile interests and subsequently devoted his time and attention to the real estate business, in which he formed a partnership with his son Erhard under the style of Kleinheinz & Son. They dealt extensively in city and farm lands, both locally and in the South. In the fall of 1917 Mr. Kleinheinz made a trip to the South in the interests of the firm. On reaching Chicago on his way home he was taken sick and gradually became worse, the illness terminating in his death Feb. 6, 1918. His son Erhard has since continued the business. Mr. Kleinheinz was a very successful man and had acquired a competency at the time of his death. He owned a comfortable residence at the corner of East Third and Cedar Streets in Marshfield, besides a business block on South Central Avenue and other property adjoining his home. In politics he was independent. He was deeply interested in all the affairs of his city and county and for five years was alderman of his ward. A Catholic in religion, he belonged to St. John's Parish, of which he was a prominent member, holding a position of trust in the church for years. He belonged also to several Catholic societies, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Order of Foresters and St. Joseph's Society, and was prominent throughout the state as a lecturer for all the above mentioned societies. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kleinheinz had six children: Florence M., Erhard W., Adolph, Hildegard M., Norma E. and Anthony J., all of whom except Adolph attended high school. Florence M. is now supervisor of nurses at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago. Erhard W., as previously mentioned, is carrying on his father's real estate business and is also an insurance writer. Adolph is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Marshfield. Hildegard M., who was graduated from a commercial college in Madison, is now a stenographer for the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co. of Marshfield. Norma E., who was graduated from the normal school at Whitewater, Wis., is now a commercial teacher in the public schools. Anthony J. is a clerk in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway ticket office in Marshfield. Mrs. Kleinheinz still occupies the comfortable house provided by her husband, which the presence of her children converts into a happy home.

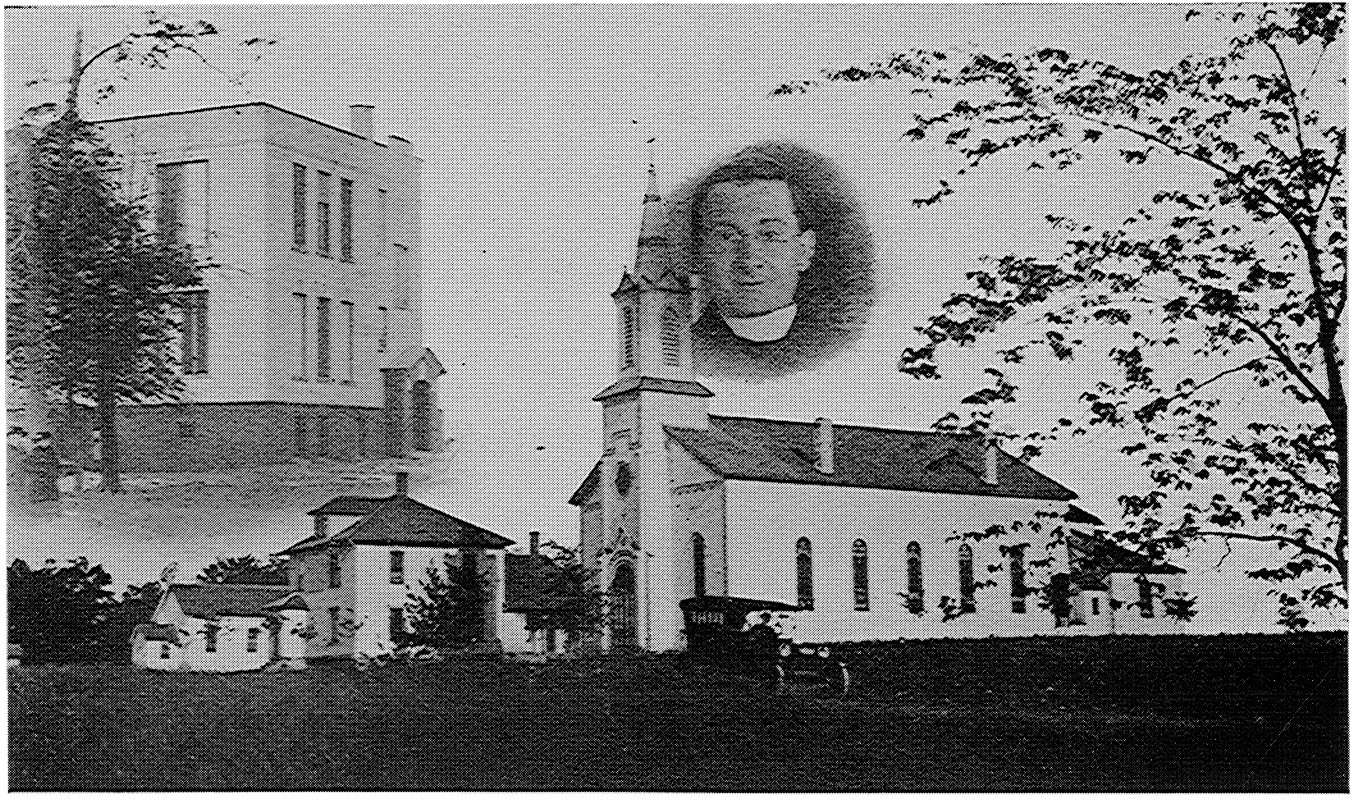
Adolph Kleinheinz, first assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Marshfield, was born in this city, Oct. 9, 1893, son of Anton and Anna (Fleckenstein) Kleinheinz. As a boy he attended the public schools of Marshfield up to the age of 14, when he left school and entered the employ of the First National Bank as a messenger boy. From that position he has advanced step by step to the one which he holds today as first assistant cashier. Courteous and capable, he is a popular official of the institution and stands well in business and social circles, being one of the best known young business men in the city. A Catholic in religion, he is a member of St. John's Parish and is affiliated fraternally with the Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus, being treasurer of the local branch of the last mentioned order. He resides with his widowed mother.

Herman F. Thiel, a well to do citizen of Marshfield, where he is now living practically retired, and who started the first cheese factory in Wood County nearly 40 years ago, was born in Holstein, Germany, in the village of Fiel, Oct. 5, 1863, son of Claus and Hannah (Milkaw) Thiel. In course of time all the family, which, with the parents, numbered ten persons, came to the United States, though not all at one time, four sons, Claus, Jr., Peter, Hans and Henry being the first to emigrate. These sons, who are now all deceased, subsequently sent money to pay for the transportation of the rest of the family, namely, the parents, and the four remaining children, Andrew, John, Catherine and Herman F., who came in 1871. These four children, except Herman, are now living in Calumet County, Catherine

being the wife of Emil Schaubs of Brillion, Wis. Herman F. Thiel had small opportunity of acquiring an education, as his parents were very poor and he had to go to work at the age of 11 and give them his earnings. At the age of 18 he left the home roof and started out for himself, working for a few years on farms and on the railroad. Being prudent and economical, he saved money and in 1884 began to learn cheese making with Phillip Meyer of Calumet County. In August, 1885, he came to Wood County and began making cheese at Nasonville, where he built a factory. Owing to the newness of the country and the poverty of the farmers, most of whom were obliged to work in the woods in winter and at log driving in spring, he found it hard to interest them in dairying. Though he began with but 710 pounds of milk a day, he found it difficult to get even that much, but he persevered, gradually overcame difficulties and achieved final success. During his first few years as operator of the factory he was able to make but two small shipments a year, but in 1902 when he sold out he was using as high as 12,000 pounds of milk daily in the season and was sending frequent large consignments of his product to the Chicago commission houses. In 1902 Mr. Thiel was made administrator of the S. L. Nason estate and for a year and a half thereafter was engaged in closing up its affairs, having his headquarters in Lindsey, Rock Township. Having completed that task, he purchased a general mercantile business at Chili, a small village just over the line in Clark County, to which he moved his family; but after conducting that business for a year he sold out and returned to Wood County. In 1904 Mr. Thiel purchased a creamery business near Nasonville, where he had previously operated his cheese factory, and was engaged in making butter there until 1914, building up a good business. As he prospered he also launched out into the real estate business, buying and selling land and other property but never doing any actual farming. At times he had large holdings in Lincoln and other townships in Wood County. He is the owner of a large two-story business block at the corner of South Central Avenue and Third Streets, having the depth of a full half block of Third Street and three store fronts on Central Avenue. He has held large interests in the Marshfield State Bank, serving on the board of directors. When he sold out his creamery business in 1914 he moved to Marshfield and bought a nice and commodious residence property at No. 202 West Fifth Street, where he now makes his home. He is a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he has passed the chairs. Mr. Thiel first established a home March 4, 1891, when he was united in marriage with Annie E. Catanach, who was born at Nasonville, this county, April 24, 1872, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Catanach, who were among the early settlers of that locality. Both are still living but are now residents of Marshfield. To Mr. and Mrs. Thiel five children were born: Hazel I., Aug. 30, 1893; S. Iola, Jan, 6, 1896; Byron E., Oct. 22, 1898; Wilfred A., April 24, 1900; and Doris I., March 22, 1904. Hazel I., who was graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School and was a teacher for several years, is now the wife of Oscar Tanz, cashier of the Gilmanton, State Bank, of Gilmanton, Buffalo County, Wis.; S. Iola, a graduate of the Wood County Normal School at Wisconsin Rapids, is now Mrs. Howard Merrill of Appleton, Wis. Byron E. was graduated from the Marshfield High School and subsequently enlisted in Company A, 127th Regiment, W. N. G., with which organization he went into military service in the World War. From here he went first to Camp Douglas, Wis., thence to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, for training, and in March, 1918, overseas, being transferred to the famous 32d Division. As a member of the machine gun corps he saw active service in the Chateau Thierry drive and went as far as Thismes, where he was taken sick with diphtheria and was sent to a base hospital. He never sufficiently recovered to rejoin his command and after the signing of the armistice he was sent back to New York and reached home just at Christmas time. Wilfred A., also a graduate of the Marshfield High School attended Lawrence University at Appleton for two years, having been sent there for A. T. A. training when he was drafted at the age of 18. He was there discharged from the army and did not go overseas. He is now attending the Wisconsin State University at Madison, where he is taking the medical course. Doris I. is attend-

ing public school in Marshfield and resides at home. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield and are popular members of the best local society.

Louis Trossen, secretary and general manager of the Marshfield Hardware and Auto Co., was born in Mishicot, Manitowoc County, Wis., Dec. 14, 1877, son of Jacob and Barbara (Wenner) Trossen. The father was born in Southern Germany in 1831 and came to this country with his parents at the age of 19, the family settling on a farm in Manitowoc County, which was then practically a wilderness. There was no store in their neighborhood and supplies had to be carried on the back from Sheboygan. The mother, who was born in Germany in 1844, came to America with her parents when a young girl and was reared on their farm at Denmark, Brown County, Wis. She is now living in Manitowoc, Wis., having survived her husband, who died in February, 1917. Louis Trossen was educated in the district school and from the age of 16 to that of 19 worked on the home farm. Then he attended the high school at Mishicot, from which he was graduated two years later. Along with the ordinary studies he had graduated in the teachers' course and for the next 13 years he was a teacher in Manitowoc County. During the last years of this period, besides teaching in the graded schools he was a member of the county board of examiners; and for the last five years of the same period he was proprietor and manager of a general store at Nero, a village in Manitowoc County. In 1910 Mr. Trossen came to Marshfield, Wood County, and became connected with the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., which was first established in that year, and he remained with the concern until 1914, when he entered the employ of the Charles A. Stickney Co. of St. Paul as a gas tractor salesman, and as such traveled during that year and the following in Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, and North Dakota. In 1916 the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co. was incorporated with a capitalization of $32,000, Mr. Trossen being one of the incorporators and also its secretary and manager. The other incorporators and officers were: H. W. Burt, president; Max Wegner, vice president; and Herman J. Kuethe, treasurer. Since then the concern has expanded to considerable dimensions, having a present capitalization of $100,000 and employing a large force of workmen and salesmen. Their business is sales and service for the Ford car and tractor for territory covering a part of Wood County and also a part of Marathon County. They occupy one of the best business blocks in the city, a double, three-story block facing on South Central Avenue and extending back of West Fourth Street a full half block. Besides his interests in this concern, Mr. Trossen is a stockholder in the American National Bank, the First National Bank, and the People's Gas Co., of which last mentioned institution he is now the secretary. He is an active and useful member of the Rotary Club, has served his ward as supervisor since 1917, and for the past seven years has been a member of the board of supervisors of Wood County. In politics he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Railway City Council, U. C. T., No. 189, of which he is junior counsellor; the local lodge of Elks; Pine Tree Camp Modern Woodmen of America; Badger Aerie No. 624 of Eagles, and the local lodge of Odd Fellows. In business relations he is recognized as a "live wire," and socially as a "good fellow." Mr. Trossen was married Dec. 27, 1902, to Sadie Burt, who was born in Gibson Township, Manitowoc County, April 9, 1886, daughter of Milo and Alice (Peck) Burt. She died in Marshfield Oct. 20, 1912, leaving four children, as follows: Herbert E., born Jan. 20, 1905, who was drowned at Marshfield June 10, 1916; Evelyn, born Dec. 2, 1906, at Nero, Wis., who is a student in the Marshfield High School; Alice R., born at Nero, June 1, 1908; and Burt, born in Marshfield, Oct. 12, 1912. The two latter are attending the grade school. On Nov. 20, 1913, Mr. Trossen married Laura E. Matthews, who was born on a farm in Sigel Township, Wood County, April 12, 1893, daughter of Julius and Minnie (Bautz) Matthews. Her parents were both born in Germany, the father on May 2, 1854, and the mother on Oct. 24, 1859. They were married in Wisconsin Rapids, where they are now living retired. Mr. Trossen is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and Mrs.



CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARISH HOUSE
REV. A. J. MUELLER

Trossen of the Lutheran Church. They own and occupy one of the tasteful residences of Marshfield, at No. 617 South Cherry Street.

Rev. A. J. Mueller, pastor of Corpus Christi Congregation at Bakerville, in Lincoln Township, was born at La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 30, 1884. After attending parochial school he entered, in 1897, the Pontifical College Josephinum, at Columbus, Ohio, and on May 10, 1910, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Hartly. He came directly to Corpus Christi Congregation, Bakerville, and has since remained here. At or soon after the time that work was begun on the present history of Wood County, Father Mueller was solicited by the publishers to furnish them with a historical sketch of Corpus Christi Congregation, and did so accordingly. Later Father Reding, of Wisconsin Rapids, furnished the general history of the Catholic Church in Wood County, including all the parishes, which is published as a special chapter of this work, but as Father Mueller's account of the Corpus Christi Congregation contains some additional detail likely to interest members of the parish, it is here reproduced, notwithstanding some unavoidable duplication.

Corpus Christi Congregation at Bakerville, in Lincoln Township, Wood County, dates from 1879, when the first church, a log building, was erected. The congregation at its inception consisted of about 20 families, who gathered in this pioneer structure to recite the prayers of the Mass and the Rosary in common, there being no priest. In 1883 Father Schaller, pastor of Marshfield, took charge of the congregation as a mission, and by 1885 about 35 families were members. In that year the present church was built, a substantial frame structure with a seating capacity of about 250. The original log church is still standing; for many years it was used for school purposes, and at the present it serves as a meeting place for the various societies of the church. Father Schaller was succeeded as head of the congregation by Father C. Nau, of Hewitt, in 1887; three years later Father Geir of Marshfield took over the work and continued until 1892, when Father W. Daniels of Hewitt assumed charge and continued until 1905. Many changes were wrought while the work was in his care; a sanctuary was built in 1898, and in 1902 the interior of the church was entirely remodeled; in 1900 a branch of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin was organized with 26 charter members. In 1894 the first "golden wedding" in the parish was celebrated, that of Mr. and Mrs. John Michalski. June 23, 1904, is an especially noteworthy date in the annals of the congregation; for it was on this day that Father E. Kreil celebrated his first Holy Mass. In 1905 Father Daniels began a new order by instituting services on every Sunday; previous to this time services had only been held on two Sundays out of each month. Father Daniels was succeeded in 1905 by Father Dorrenbach, of Hewitt, who continued until 1907; in that year he built the present parsonage, a substantial frame house. Father John L. Schumacher was then appointed the first resident pastor, in 1907; following him came Rev. W. Hackner, who served until the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Mueller, came, July 10, 1910. In 1916 the parish built a modern brick schoolhouse combined with residence for the Sisters; this was placed under the care of the Sisters of St. Mary's Convent of Marshfield. Two teachers are employed at present, and the enrollment is about 60 pupils. There are eight grades, divided into two departments, the first four being in the lower department and the last four in the upper department. A branch of St. Joseph's Aid Society was organized in 1918, with 40 members. The congregation now consists of about 450 souls; its buildings are ideally located, being on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, with the city of Marshfield visible in the distance.

Henry J. Thuss, superintendent of the furniture manufacturing department of the Upham Manufacturing Co., Marshfield, and a well known and highly respected citizen, was born at Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wis., Feb. 17, 1860, son of John and Mary (Longhenry) Thuss. The parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, both born near the Saxony line, the father on May 9, 1830, and the mother on July 28, 1837. It was in 1852 that John Thuss came to the United States as a single man, locating first in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he settled in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, and a few years later, on June 9, 1859, was married in Two Rivers, to Mary Longhenry, who had come to this country in 1857. They settled on a farm

at Mishicot, near Manitowoc, but after residing on it two years, sold it and moved into Two Rivers, where, having learned the trade of millwright in this country, John Thuss went to work in the pail and tub factory of Mann brothers, with whom he remained subsequently for 28 years. He was a hard worker and a valued employee, but finally failing health obliged him to retire. He died at Two Rivers Jan. 25, 1912, and his wife June 20, 1918. Their children were: Henry J., of Marshfield; Lena, widow of Clarence B. Larkin and a resident of Milwaukee; Anna, widow of Fred Gerbinski and a resident of Manitowoc; Mary, now Mrs. George Gesell of Two Rivers,; William and George of Marshfield; Edward of Two Rivers; and Charles of Marshfield. Henry J. Thuss in his boyhood attended common school at Two Rivers, but left school at the age of 12 years to work in Mann Bros.' factory, where his father was employed. He remained an employee of that concern for six years, after which for two years he worked in a sash and blind factory. He then worked another year for Mann Bros., and afterwards a year for the Wisconsin Leather Co., also of Two Rivers. In 1883 he came to Marshfield and on April 30, that year, entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co. as "handy man." He has since remained continuously with this firm and on Dec. 1, 1899, he was promoted to his present position as superintendent of the furniture manufacturing department. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Marshfield, and as he has always since coming here taken a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the city, he was elected alderman from his ward, in which office he served two years. In politics he is independent, and fraternally he belongs to Nest No. 1076 of the order of Owls. Mr. Thuss was married Nov. 14, 1880, to Ella J. Schambeau, who was born at Two Rivers, Wis., July 8, 1860, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Lamere) Schambeau. The father was a French-Canadian and the mother a native of Two Rivers, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Thuss have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Ella, born Jan. 22, 1895, who is now the wife of Silas Huber of Marshfield. She was married June 8, 1914, and has one child, Lenora Jeanette, who was born March 22, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Thuss are members of the German Lutheran Church and are active in its good work. They own a comfortable residence at 208 North Walnut Street.

Francis Xavier Pomainville, M. D., prominent in the medical profession of the county, and for a number of years a leader in the work of civic improvement in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, Aug. 11, 1871, son of Frank and Caroline (Martin) Pomainville. Both his parents are now deceased. He acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from the old Howe High School with the class of 1889. After that he was a student in the State University at Madison for three years, and then entered the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in May, 1899. After receiving his medical diploma, Dr. Pomainville returned home and began the practice of his profession in his native city. His first office was in what is now the Hotel Witter annex. It was then occupied as a drug store, owned and operated by F. L. Steib & Co., with business offices in the rear. After remaining there several years Dr. Pomainville moved to his present offices located in the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank, and here he has since continued in medical practice except during a period of about a year and nine months, when he was in the United States' service. It was on June 4, 1917, that he left home and family to serve with the 5th and 6th Field Artillery in the World War. With them he went overseas and served for several months while the Americans were in training behind the French line. He was subsequently transferred to the medical supply department, in which he did good service. A few days following the armistice he was promoted to the rank of major and made medical supply officer of Base Section No. 6, serving in that capacity until ordered home. He returned with the 42d Division, and was honorably discharged from the service April 22, 1919. Dr. Pomainville is a man who has always been active in matters pertaining to the interests and welfare of the city. He served on the school board for a number of years, and for one year was its president, resigning that position to take the office of mayor, to which he was elected in the spring of 1909. During

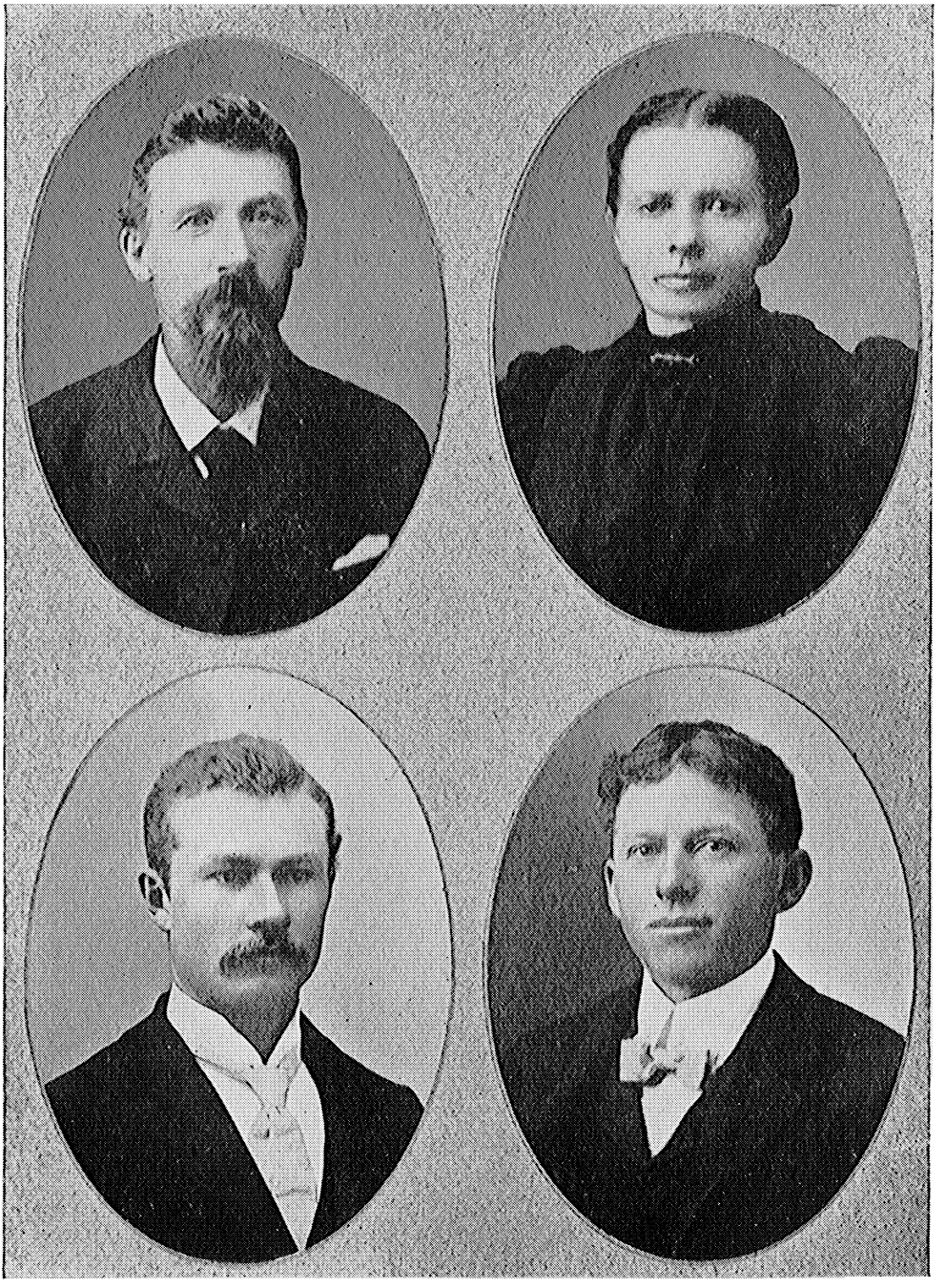
his administration he was instrumental in securing for the city several important improvements, among which may be mentioned the street car line, the beginning of the river bank park system, the drainage ditch on the marsh lands north of the city, and the building of the reservoir in the river bank on Third Street South. Dr. Pomainville ran on the Democratic ticket for the office of assemblyman, but was beaten by a small majority by his opponent, C. R. Goldsworthy of Vesper. When the cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia consolidated, Dr. Pomainville was appointed health officer by B. R. Goggins, the first mayor elected after the uniting of the cities. He has held this office almost continuously ever since up to the present time, with the exception of his term as mayor, his absence overseas during the war, and also during the term of mayor filled by E. W. Ellis. Dr. Pomainville was chairman of the committee for the Salvation Army drive in 1920, and was a zealous worker for the cause, fully realizing the splendid work done by that organization for this country in its hour of need. In addition to his high standing as a physician, he is personally popular for his kind words and deeds and for his character as a high minded christian gentleman. He is a man of ready wit and is a keen lover of outdoor sports. A Catholic in religion, he is a member of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the B. P. O. E. and the Eagles. He is, moreover, a most enthusiastic member of the American Legion, and in 1920 served as commander of the Charles Hegerstrom Post No. 9, of this city. His political opinions incline to the doctrines of the Democratic party, though he holds himself free to vote for the best candidates regardless of party lines. On Oct. 30, 1899, Dr. Pomainville was united in marriage to May Goggins, of Wisconsin Rapids, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Goggins. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Francis, born Feb. 25, 1902; Margaret, born Dec. 29, 1902; Janet, born April 4, 1904, and Caroline, born Feb. 5, 1907.

Samuel Parker, who passed from this life Sept. 25, 1921, was a man who had many titles to respect and esteem, which were freely accorded him. He had been a resident of Wisconsin Rapids for 67 years, was a veteran of the Civil War and a charter member of the local G. A. R. post; and was a man of kindly disposition that won him friends everywhere, especially among the children. He was born at Northfield, Vt., April 11, 1839, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1848, they settling on a large farm in Dane County. At the age of 15 he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), this being two years before the organization of Wood County. Lumbering was the sole industry of any importance in those days and Mr. Parker naturally drifted into it and remained in it for the rest of his active life. For many years he was head sawyer with the Grand Rapids Lumber Co. It was as a member of the 46th Wisconsin Volunteers that he served his country in the Civil War. His religious faith was that of the Adventist Church. Mr. Parker was married June 28, 1863, to Clara Snyder, who was born in Fredona, N. Y., July 20, 1843, the tenth child of Stephen and Derinda (Ford) Snyder. As a babe she accompanied her parents to Chicago in 1844, and there they bought 40 acres of land, which, could they have foreseen the future and held on to it, would today be worth many millions. They remained there only one year, however, and then moved to a large farm in Greenwood Township, McHenry County, Ill., which place was the home of the family until 1855. About that time Mr. Snyder suffered a bereavement in the loss of his wife, whom death snatched from him. He was left with seven daughters and four sons to take care of, and in the year mentioned, 1855, he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and settled on a large farm of 580 acres on Five Mile Creek in Saratoga Township. There he later bought another large farm. He died on his farm in November, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker were the parents of three children: Charles S., of Wisconsin Rapids; Della, now Mrs. George Courtney of Milton, Wis.; and Clara, wife of Fred Stamm, of Minneapolis. Charles S. is a fine musician and was a member of the Dana Band, of Wausau, Wis., with which organization he saw service in the Spanish-American War. He resides with his mother in their home at 867 Eleventh Street North. Mrs. Parker has lived to see Wisconsin Rapids grow from a mere wilderness site

to a city of nearly 8,000 population. She has seen many people come and go, some mere transients passing through, or sojourning here for awhile to leave finally for other places; and some she has seen grow from babes to mature men and women who have married and established homes of their own. During her life in this city she has made many friends, some of whom have been snatched away by death and others have moved away, but some still remain who, like her, can recall the memory of early days and with whom she can exchange interesting reminiscences.

Anton F. Billmeyer, architect and builder, and one of the progressive citizens of Wisconsin Rapids, who has been a helpful factor in public affairs, was born in this city, then known as Grand Rapids, on Feb. 22, 1873, son of Anton and Ludwine (Lembach) Billmeyer. Both parents were natives of Germany, the mother born Aug. 15, 1834. Married in their native land on Feb. 1, 1864, they remained there until 1868, in which year they came to America on the steamship Saxonia, landing at New York. From that city they went to Chicago, then to New Lisbon, Wis., and from the latter place to Grand Rapids in 1869. A year later the father put up a small house on Eleventh Street North, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Anton Billmeyer was a mason by trade, but as work in his line was scarce at that time in Grand Rapids, he sought for it elsewhere, and found a job at Stevens Point. He used to come home every Saturday night walking the entire distance and often carrying a sack of flour on his back. As the family remember Grand Rapids at that time, there were but few dwellings here, with two or three stores, one church but no school. Anton Billmeyer continued to reside here until his death Nov. 18, 1894. His wife now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Billmeyer had six children, of whom four are now living: Mrs. Joseph Fisher of Wisconsin Rapids; Frank and Anton F., also of this city, and Mrs. Louis Wapfi, of Lewiston, Mont. Anton F. Billmeyer as a boy attended the Howe School in this city and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. In 1889 he went to Milwaukee, where he followed his trade until 1895 and during that period he attended a night class and took lessons in drawing from a civil engineer. In 1895 he returned to Grand Rapids and entered into business as a contractor and builder, at the same time practicing the profession of architect, both of which occupations he has since continued. He has drawn the plans for many residences in this city, and also for a number of business blocks. He has also taken an active part in civic affairs and served two years as alderman. A Catholic in religion, he is a past chief ranger in the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is a member of several other fraternal societies, including the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Eagles. He has a wide acquaintance and is popular wherever known. Mr. Billmeyer was married Nov. 28, 1900, in this city to Mary Jeffrey, daughter of Stephen and Anna (Hinchey) Jeffrey. He and his wife have had six children: Carl J., born Nov. 29, 1901, now a student in Carnegie Institute, Pennsylvania; Lilla A., born July 10, 1903, a student in the Chicago Art Institute; Marine M., born in April, 1905, who died in infancy; Roderick S., born July 9, 1906; Harold D., born April 4, 1908; and Dorothy B., born March 3, 1913. The three youngest are attending school in Chicago.

James E. Brazeau, a well known and prosperous merchant of Nekoosa, where he has conducted business for 22 years, was born in Grand Rapids, this county (now Wisconsin Rapids), May 13, 1870, son of Stephen and Margaret (Brady) Brazeau. The father was born in Montreal and the mother in New York City. They first met in Chicago, in which city they were married, and there for some time he followed the occupation of a barber. In 1867 they came to Centralia, now included in Wisconsin Rapids, where he conducted a barber shop. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They had a large family numbering 15 children, 11 sons and four daughters, of whom nine are now living, namely, Frank, Nellie, Margaret, George E., Adelaide, James E., William A., Theodore W., and Stephen. Nellie lives in Wisconsin Rapids; Margaret, who is the wife of George Zenier, lives in Asotin, Wash.; George E. is in Buhl, Idaho; Adelaide is the wife of John J. Canning of Wisconsin Rapids; James E. is the direct subject of this sketch; William A. is in the paper business in Spokane, Wash.; Theodore W. is an attorney in Wis-



MADS HANSON AND FAMILY

consin Rapids; and Stephen is a physician in Spokane, Wash. Those deceased are Joseph, Leonard, Charles, Paul, Irving and Esther. James E. Brazeau was reared in Grand Rapids and was graduated from the high school in 1886. He began industrial life working in a grocery store for Mr. Freeman and also worked for a while in a barber shop, spending one year at Port Edwards. In 1900 he came to Nekoosa, and with his two brothers, Will and George, bought out the general grocery and dry goods business of Brooks Bros. Later he purchased the interests of his own brothers and since then has been sole proprietor of the concern, also owning the building. He carries groceries, dry goods, including men's furnishings and ladies' ready-to-wear, and has built up a large and profitable trade. He is also a stockholder and director in the Nekoosa State Bank and in the Beppler Roller Mill. He has served on the school board of the village and in 1904 was village president. An active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, he also belongs to two of the leading fraternal orders, the Masons and Odd Fellows, and in the former has advanced as far as the Chapter. It is nearly 30 years since Mr. Brazeau first assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, by his marriage in Grand (Wisconsin) Rapids in 1893 to Kittie Young. By her he had two children, Stanton, who is attending the University of Illinois, and Bernice. The mother died in 1916, and on Nov. 2, 1919, Mr. Brazeau married Anna Roth, daughter of Frank and Anna (Schroeder) Roth. Her parents were natives of Luxemburg who came to the United States in 1901 and settled in Chicago, where the father still lives. Mrs. Brazeau's mother died in 1905.

Mads Hanson, a well to do retired farmer in Rock Township, was born in Denmark, Oct. 16, 1846, son of Hans and Anna Peterson. The father was a Danish farmer. Mads Hanson came to America in the spring of 1868 and proceeded from York direct to Wisconsin, where for the first season he worked on a farm near Milwaukee. In the fall of 1868 he came to Wood County, where he found farm work as well as other employment. In the winter of 1869-70 he was engaged in helping to build the first bridge across the Yellow River, on what is now called Highway No. 18. He had to hew stringers, seven of which were 70 feet long by 12 by 14 inches in width and breadth. These were cut from pine trees on adjoining land, which were hewed where they fell and hauled to their destination by two yoke of oxen. The floor of the bridge was of pine planks, made from logs hewed down to a thickness of four inches. Altogether, Mr. Madson spent the winters of seven years in the timber, employed in logging. In 1871 he made his first step toward becoming an independent farmer by buying 80 acres of wild land in Section 34, Lincoln Township. At that time the face of the country presented a very different appearance to what it does today. Practically nothing was to be seen but vast woods and stump land, and the carving out of a farm from such a wilderness covered with such formidable obstacles was a task for only the strongest and hardiest men, but Mr. Hanson possessed the necessary qualifications and attacked it in a spirit of patience and determination. He cut the timber, grubbed the stumps, and started breaking the land. About 1885 he purchased 40 more acres in Rock Township, half a mile to the east of his original tract. His nearest market was at Mannville, three and a half miles northwest of Marshfield, and to that place he used to go on foot to trade, carrying with him his eggs and butter and returning with such supplies as he needed, or as he could afford to buy. As yet there was no village where Marshfield now stands. Mr. Hanson also supplied the lumber camps with hay, hauling it with oxen, which animals he used for five years on his farm before getting horses. The work of improving his farm was carried on in the summer as he worked in the woods during the winters in order to earn enough by logging to keep him through the next summer, and this he continued to do until he had placed his farm on a productive basis. After that he made faster progress and from time to time erected new or better buildings until he had one of the best farms in the northwest part of the county. There he carried on farming and dairying successfully until 1914, at which time he retired, sold his place and moved to Marshfield. His residence in the city, however, lasted only a year and a half, however, as at the end of that time he sold his city property and built a small,

comfortable house on the farm of his son, Peter Nels, in Section 4, Rock Township, where he has since made his home. Mr. Hanson was married March 22, 1871, to Anna Marie Hanson, who was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 6, 1844, daughter of Hans and Maren Peterson, and who came to this country in company with some girl friends when 24 years of age. She located in Necedah, Wis., where she was living at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson began home making in Dane County, but after about one year moved to Mr. Hanson's Wood County property. The wedded life of herself and husband lasted 45 years, but a few years before the end of that period her health began to fail and she passed away Dec. 13, 1916. They were the parents of three children, Anna Matilda, Peter Nels, and Andrew Gilbert. Anna Matilda, born Jan. 29, 1872, died in 1881, a victim of diphtheria. Peter Nels, born March 31, 1873, is a prosperous farmer in Rock Township, now serving as chairman of its board of supervisors; he married Minnie Johnson of that township and has six children, Harlou, Myron, Bernice, Carroll, Marion and Norman. The third child, Andrew Gilbert, born Dec. 31, 1875, is in business as a hay buyer, and makes his home with his father. Mr. Hanson has always aligned himself with the Republican party in politics and for two years served Lincoln Township as treasurer. His religious belief is that of the Lutheran Church. He has had a successful career and his achievements have not only redounded to his own benefit but have been an active factor in the development of his township and county. His success is the more creditable from the facts that when he arrived in the United States 54 years ago, a youth of 22, he could speak no English and had but eight dollars between him and starvation. His hard work and good management have gained him a competency and comfort for his declining years. He was a witness to the building of the first house in what is now the city of Marshfield, and is now one of the honored pioneers of this locality.

Joseph Baierl, an enterprising citizen of Auburndale, hotel proprietor, and owner of good farm property, was born in Eisenstraus, Austria, Oct. 28, 1864, son of George and Frances (Frisch) Baierl. He attended common school in his native land, and at the age of 16, in 1880, came to the United States, locating first at Green Bay, Wis. There, however, he stayed but six months, at the end of that time coming to Milladore Township, Wood County. He followed lumbering for some time and was in the employ of the Sherry Box & Lumber Co. In 1887 he started farming, buying 80 acres of land in Milladore Township, and later another tract containing 160 acres of wild land, without buildings. On the latter tract he erected a good set of buildings and operated the farm until 1905, when he sold his place and went back to Saskatchewan, Canada. Not liking it there, however, he returned to Wood County, Wis., the same fall and bought the hotel in Auburndale village which he is now conducting. It is a two-story brick building, steam heated and lighted by electricity, with comfortable rooms and a good table, everything being calculated to promote the convenience of guests. Later Mr. Baierl bought another 80-acre farm near Auburndale, which he cleared, erected a good set of buildings on it, and put his son Joseph in charge. Mr. Baierl served seven years as a member of the town board of Milladore Township, and he has also rendered service on the Auburndale village board. He is an active citizen with good foresight, and a useful man in the community, and as such is thoroughly respected. On June 28, 1886, Mr. Baierl was united in marriage with Theresa Brantl, of Milladore. She was born in Eisenstein, Austria, Oct. 28, 1867, and died at Auburndale, Wood County, Wis., May 27, 1918. The following children were born to this marriage: Mary, now Mrs. John Fuhrer of Auburndale; Joseph, now residing in Nekoosa, this county; George, who, while the World War was in progress, entered into the Canadian military service and served three years and six months in France actively engaged on the battle front; Theresa, twin sister of George, who is keeping house for her father; Charles, residing in Nekoosa; Anna, now in Minneapolis; Frances, also in Minneapolis; Alfred, assisting his father in the hotel; and Killean, Minnie and Leo, who are all at home.

George Boughton, Sr., who is engaged in the garage business in Arpin, in partnership with his son, George Boughton, Jr., was born in New York State, Oct. 22, 1857, son of Daniel and Deborah (Hammond) Boughton. The parents also were born in New York State, of English and Irish ancestry respectively, the father being a carpenter by trade. They came to Wisconsin in 1873, settling in Adams County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1890 and the mother in 1911. They had five children, of whom three are living, George, Sarah and Eva. Sarah married Timothy Ostrum of Necedah, Wis., Eva is the wife of James Gardner and lives at Monroe Center, Adams County, this state. George Boughton, Sr., passed the first 18 years of his life in New York State, where he attended school. When 14 he went to work in a hosiery factory, where he was employed four years, at the end of which time he accompanied his parents to Adams County, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm which he subsequently operated until 1914. He then bought a farm in Loyal, Clark County, this state, to which place he moved and was there engaged in general agriculture until the fall of 1921. He then bought the garage of H. P. Roehrig, of Arpin, and is now engaged in its operation with his son, George, Jr., as a partner. The concern does general repairing and carries a full line of supplies. The main part of their building measures 48 by 80 feet and is constructed of concrete blocks; the shop measures 28 by 80 feet and has complete modern equipment, with acetylene welding outfit. They charge and rebuild batteries and manufacture their own current. In fact the plant is as good a one as can be found outside the large cities. George Boughton, Sr., was married at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., May 24, 1886, to Emma Junn, daughter of Joseph and Frances Junn, her parents being natives of Canada and early settlers in Wood County, Wis. The children of this marriage are: George, Jr., born Aug. 15, 1889, in Adams County, and now in partnership with his father, as already mentioned; Stella, born May 25, 1887, is the wife of Walter Mathwig of Wisconsin Rapids; and Ivah, born Nov. 2, 1893; she married Frank Wehling, a farmer living near Loyal, in Clark County.

Archie F. Billington, who is conducting a blacksmith and wood-working shop in Pittsville, where he has been established several years, was born in Winnebago County, Wis., Jan. 15, 1892, son of Elijah and Bertha (Bohren) Billington. Having lost his parents when quite young, he was reared by his grandparents and as a boy attended the district school. For a short time subsequently he worked in the woods of northern Wisconsin. At the age of 16 he began to learn the blacksmith's trade under Richard Zeim, at Readfield, Wis., and he subsequently followed his trade in various places. In March, 1919, he came to Pittsville, Wood County and established his present shop, in which he also does wood work, employing one assistant. He is recognized as a skillful and reliable workman and enjoys a good patronage, which is gradually increasing. In 1920 he bought 80 acres of land in Hiles Township, of which a small part is cleared. In 1921 Mr. Billington was elected alderman from the Second Ward and after serving a part of his term resigned. Mr. Billington was married June 24, 1915, at Wausau, Wis., to Matilda Marquardt, daughter of John and Emma (Zemke) Marquardt, the parents being farmers near Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Billington have two children: Ruth, born April 7, 1916, and Elspa, born April 16, 1918. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Ernest F. Brown, a popular young business man of Pittsville, was born in Baraboo, Wis., March 20, 1891, son of Chauncey and Kamile (Koppke) Brown. He attended school in Baraboo and later in North Dakota, after which for three years he assisted his father on the home farm near Grand Forks, N. D. The family having returned to Baraboo he became associated with his father in the livery business there, and was thus occupied until 1910, when he came to Pittsville. Here also he worked for his father for several years. In 1914 he established a pool room, which he sold shortly afterwards. He then began farming again and also took the agency for the Standard Oil Co., which he held for three years. In 1920 he bought a pool room which he is now conducting, and he also operates the Star Mail route, carrying the U. S. mail from Babcock to Pittsville, as well

as passengers. These various activities have made him acquainted with a large number of people and he has a wide circle of friends. A young man of musical ability, he is a valued member of the Pittsville Band, and he belongs fraternally to the local lodge of Beavers. Mr. Brown was married in Pittsville, Wis., Feb. 24, 1912, to Cora Wilsey, daughter of Pratt and Malinda (Bell) Wilsey. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Avis, born Oct. 16, 1913; Eloise, born Jan. 25, 1914, and Dorine, born Aug. 1, 1917. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Thomas M. Cleary, who is conducting a combined confectionery and grocery in Pittsville, in which city he has been located for about five years, was born in Rockford, Ill., Nov. 14, 1894, son of Thomas M. and Anna (Farnum) Cleary, the parents being natives of that state. The father died in 1901, but the mother is still residing in Rockford. They had a family of five children: Anna, now Mrs. Floyd Hoolister, of Rockford, Ill.; Thomas V. of Pittsville; Nellie, wife of Roy Knope of Rockford, Ill ; James, also of Rockford, and Gertrude, who is deceased. Thomas M. Cleary was reared in Rockford, where he attended school. He subsequently learned the machinist's trade with the Emerson-Brantingham Co., for whom he worked seven years, consecutively. Then for awhile he worked in a confectionery store but later reentered the employ of the Emerson-Brantingham Co. and with them learned the core-making trade. In 1916 he came to Pittsville, Wis., and bought out A. E. Hoover, confectionery dealer, whose store was located where the Dietz drug store now is. Later he moved into the building just west of Jenson & Tomksck's garage, and in September, 1921, he made another removal, into the old Pittsville State Bank building, where he is now located. He carries a good stock of confectionery, canned goods and groceries, and is building up a good business. A Catholic in religion, he joined the Knights of Columbus at Rockford. Mr. Cleary was married in Rockford, Ill., March 4, 1916, to Veronica Gabel, daughter of George and Dorothy (Weigel) Gabel. Her father is now deceased but her mother is living and resides in the Pleasant Hill district, Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary have two children: Romona, born Jan. 22, 1918, and Roy, born June 22, 1920.

Dr. Joe K. Goodrich, engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Wisconsin Rapids, was born at Athens, Maine, April 6, 1884, son of Everett T. and Margaret (Kinsmon) Goodrich. The parents were also natives of Maine, and the father, who was for many years a prominent business man and public official, is now retired. The son Joe attended common school at Skowhegan, Me., then entered Bloomfield Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. His education was further continued in the high school at Skowhegan and he was graduated there in the class of 1903. He then entered the University of Maine and as a member of the class of 1907 was graduated and received his Bachelor of Science degree. In the same year, 1907, he came west to Chicago and accepted a position in the engineering department of the Western Electric Co. After being for some time in the employ of that concern he went to the West Indies, where for a short time he was interested in fruit raising. He then returned to the United States and entered the college of osteopathy at Kirkville, Mo., from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. Having begun the practice of his profession in Plymouth, Ind., he remained there one year, after which he was connected for a year and a half with the Crow Sanitorium at Elkhart, Ind. In 1915 Dr. Goodrich came to Wisconsin Rapids and established himself here in his profession, and since then he has built up a considerable and increasing practice, occupying offices at No. 300 Grand Avenue. He is manager of the Riverview Hospital, is a member of the State and National Hospital Association, and also of the State and National Osteopathic Associations. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Elks and Masons and he is also a member of the Bullseye Country Club and the Wisconsin Rapids Rotary Club. Dr. J. K. Goodrich was married Sept. 2, 1911, in Brasfield, Ark., to Elizabeth Finney, daughter of Frank D. and Nellie (Evans) Finney, Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of one son, Joe K., Jr., born Dec. 7, 1919. Dr. Goodrich and family have a pleasant home at 1402 South Elm Street. They attend the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM LAWRIE

Osteopathy.—This system of treatment or adjustment of the body in the sick has sprung up within the last 30 years. It is based upon the theory that there is a mechanical cause for all ills and diseases. The cause of the disease is a slipping of some vertebrae or bones which impinge upon the spinal nerves, and as a result the nerve function is perverted, resulting in excess or diminution of the blood supply to some organs. Abnormal pressure may even cause disease in a remote part of the body through the reflexes or the sympathetic nervous impulse. The osteopath contends that these twists or sublaxations need not be large ones in order to cause physical disturbances. The spots of contact are very small, yet cause a great deal of disturbance of the nervous system aside from the local pain. One cannot overestimate the nervous impulse and its influence in the maintenance of metabolism in the human economy. Every point of the body has nerve filaments which play their part in the whole network of telegraphic lines. The vasomotor nerves practically control the distribution of the blood supply and all voluntary actions, while the sympathetic system controls to a large extent the internal functions. Many physicians believe that a number of diseases, especially neuralgias, are due to pressure, or irritation of the nerves affected; but the method of manipulation of the osteopath for the relief of such pressure is distinctive of the osteopathic system. Other schools believe with the osteopath that, after all, Nature does all the curing, the only difference being in the means which are used to aid Nature. Whatever is the best in all treatment is that which will aid Nature; sometimes check; sometimes stimulate, as the case requires. The patient does not care a snap for theory, but for results, and the osteopath has given very creditable results in practice. There are about 8,000 practitioners in the United States, and most of them doing well. The school possibly has suffered somewhat by the low standard formerly set for entrance and the low standards or lack of standards of study, as a result of which a number of incompetent practitioners are credited to the school. Of late years the course of study and general requirements have been brought up to the standard of other medical colleges, and this has developed skilled modern practitioners who study bacteriology, hygiene, disinfectants, surgery, obstetrics, etc., in the same thorough way as the students of the regular colleges. The cost of tuition and other expenses are about the same as in the preparation for regular practice. The osteopathic practitioner is legalized in all states. From a business point of view a young man or woman of strong personality can do well in osteopathy. The field is not overcrowded. People are generally feeling kindly towards the system because there has been so much irrational empirical dosing with syrups, elixirs and pills until they "are sick of it." The osteopath has been able to extract a larger fee for treatment than the general practitioner has been able to get in similar cases. One might consider here the opposition that a young man may meet in practice. The regular medical profession does not look kindly upon the osteopath, and makes matters unpleasant for the isolated osteopath. This feeling is not so much that they do not recognize the osteopath as a legitimate practitioner, but it is due more to the questionable, or, as they call it, "unethical" means used by many osteopaths in advertising. Whether it is right or wrong does not enter into the question, but medical men have a code of ethics which prohibits advertising and which establishes the relation of physicians towards each other. Where the osteopath respects the code of ethics of the physician, he, too, is respected and shown the same fellowship.

William Lawrie, a pioneer of Auburndale Township, where he developed a good farm on which he is still living, was born in the lowlands of Scotland Dec. 17, 1844, son of James and Margaret (Brown) Lawrie, the parents being farmers. He was reared in his native land, where on June 3, 1866, he married Margaret Hanan. In the same year he came to America with his bride, being the only member of his family to emigrate to this country. In so doing it was his expectation to enter the employ of an uncle of his wife who lived at Stratford, Ontario, Canada, but it happened that this uncle died while Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie were on the ocean, and on their arrival at Stratford they found that he was buried. Mr. Lawrie remained for ten years at Stratford, where he followed farming. In 1876 he came to

Wood County, Wisconsin, with his family and bought 80 acres of wild land in Auburndale Township, one mile east of Auburndale village, which he began to develop into a farm. It was a comparatively early date in the history of the county, which was thinly settled, the land being covered largely by the forest, save where the lumber companies had made clearings. There were few made roads, communication and transportation being effected by means of trails or wagon paths, somewhat facilitated by the cutting away of trees and brush, where it was found necessary; but for the most part obstacles were avoided by going around them. Mr. Lawrie had plenty of timber on his land, the clearing of which gave him abundant occupation; but as for some years his farm produced nothing in the way of an income, he had to earn living expenses by working in the woods for lumber companies, which he did for 14 winters. His possession of a wagon and team made it easy for him to get work. He and his family worked hard in the development of the home place. During the early years they were much annoyed by mosquitos which were present in countless swarms and were particularly vicious and aggressive, and which they tried to kill by every possible means. This nuisance abated gradually with the clearing of the land. Another hardship, shared by all the early settlers, was that supplies had to be carried or hauled from Stevens Point. The Lawrie farm is now a well developed place, well fenced, with a good set of buildings, and with the land all under cultivation. It is well stocked with both grade and Holstein cattle, and Mr. Lawrie carries on general farming and dairying. Like others he has suffered from hard times, but has also had his years of prosperity and is now fairly well to do. Having lived 46 years in this locality, he is naturally well known and is personally acquainted with all the surviving pioneers in the northern part of the county, as well as most of the younger residents, and has a host of friends. He was married in Scotland, to Margaret Hanan, who died on the farm here in 1884. She had borne him eight children: Annie G., now Mrs. Knute Rogne of Stratford, Marathon County, Wis.; James, a farmer in Auburndale Township; Margaret, now Mrs. Ole Rogne of Stratford, Marathon County; Agnes, wife of Fred Schuty of Marathon County; Adam, a farmer in the same county; Minnie, now Mrs. Herman Langar of Marathon County, and John and George, who are farming in Canada. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Lawrie married Mary McCarty of Auburndale, Wood County, and from this union sprang six children, namely: William E. of Auburndale; Donald, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Ernie, now Mrs. Harold Moe, of Madison, Wis.; Florens M., who is a cheese maker in Athens Township, Marathon County; Euphemia, now living in Madison; and Derral, a graduate of Auburndale High School, who is residing with his father on the home farm. Mrs. Mary Lawrie, the mother of the above mentioned children, died in October, 1911, and Mr. Lawrie now employs a housekeeper to take care of the home. He was reared a Scotch Presbyterian and was a member of the church of that denomination here until it ceased to exist.

Craig P. Connor, lawyer, and real estate and insurance man, of Auburndale, was born in this village, July 15, 1887, son of Robert and Rebecca (Waite) Connor. His mother, a native of Canada, was his father's second wife, their marriage taking place in Canada; and Robert Connor, with his brothers John and James, was the founder of Auburndale. Here Craig P. was reared. A sickness in childhood left him with severe physical handicaps but had no effect in stunting his intellect or quenching his ambition. He early resolved to get a good education and to make the most of himself, and he has since gone much farther than many who had greater advantages, the power of his mind and will carrying him successfully over any thorny road he had had to travel. From the country school he went to the Marshfield High School, where he was graduated with the class of 1907. He then entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, taking the law course, from which he was graduated in 1912. That fall, after his admission to the bar, he opened an office in Wausau, Wis., where he practiced until 1915, when he returned to his home town. Here he has since followed his profession, making a specialty of probate business, and also doing quite an extensive business in real estate and insurance. He has won the respect of the community, has served the village of Auburn-

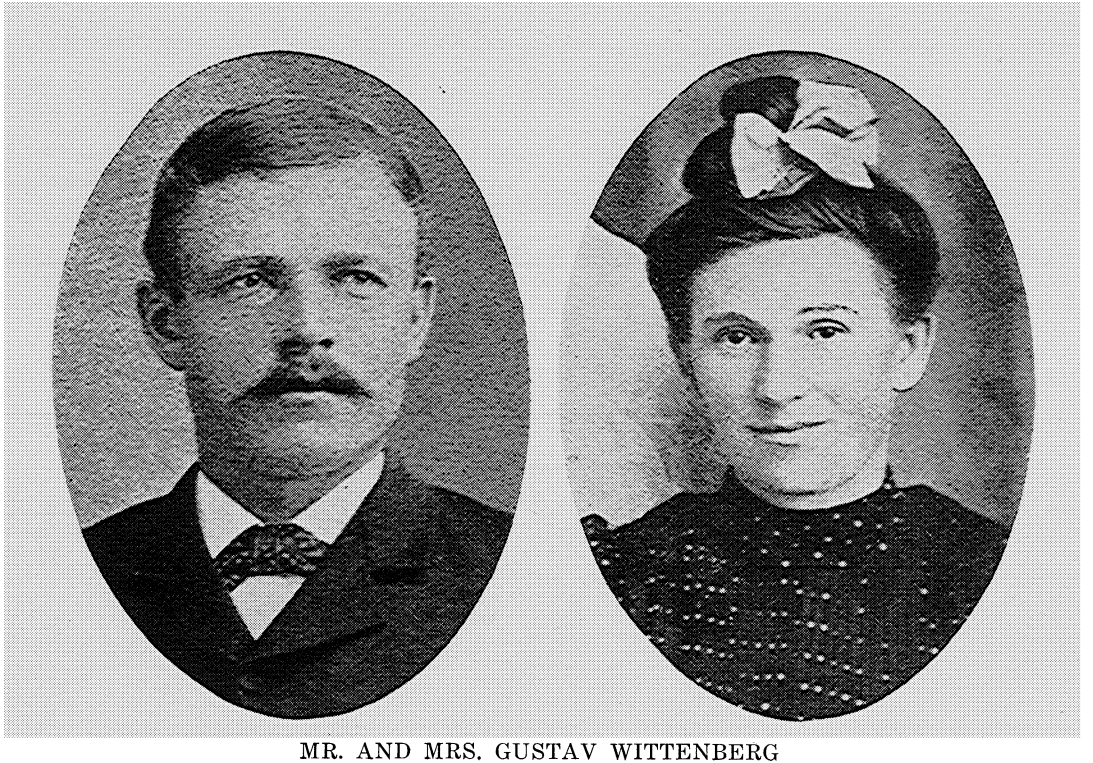
dale as its president and is now serving as village clerk. His political trend is Republican, but is he not a strong party man, voting independently whenever he sees good reason. In all things progressive, he maintains high ideals, both for himself and for the community in which he lives, and his fellow citizens know that they can depend on him to lend a helping hand in all practical movements for the public good.

John H. Severt, proprietor of a well equipped blacksmith's shop in Auburndale, was born on a farm in Auburndale Township, Jan. 28, 1884, son of Elbert and Tillie Severt. The parents were natives of Germany, where they were married. They came to the United States and to Wood County, Wisconsin in 1875, settling on a tract of wild land three and a half miles southwest of Auburndale, in the township of the same name. There they built a log house and subsequently a good set of farm buildings and, having begun with oxen, in time transformed their land into a cultivated farm. In 1906 they sold it to a son-in-law and retired. They are now living on the farm of one of their sons in the vicinity of the old home. John H. Severt had but little schooling. He remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old and then learned the blacksmith's trade, for the most part picking it up as he found opportunity while he was working in the woods as a member of lumber or logging camps, being thus engaged for several winters. He has since continued to follow that trade, and in January, 1921, he bought the shop and business of Luepke & Panzer, of Auburndale, which establishment he is now conducting under his own name, carrying on a general blacksmith and horse-shoeing business. Mr. Severt was married Aug. 14, 1919, to Lorine Mayer, who was born in Auburndale, Aug. 2, 1898, daughter of Peter and Catharine Mayer. Her mother died in 1915 and the father is now living on a farm in Milladore Township, Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Severt have one child, Harold, who was born Dec. 29, 1920. The family are members of the German Lutheran Congregation in Auburndale.

William Henry Buchanon, operating a farm which he has built up from wild land in Wood Township, was born at Lodi, Columbia County, Wis., Feb. 19, 1860, son of John and Betsey (Mellem) Buchanon. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1849; the mother, a native of Norway, came here in 1857. The families of both settled in Columbia County, and John Buchanon and Betsey Mellem were married there and spent all their lives in that county; the father was a carriage and wagon maker by occupation. They were the parents of eight children: William, subject of this sketch; Alida, who met death in an automobile accident in 1917; Rose, now a milliner at Lodi, Wis.; Fred, living at New Diggings, Wis.; Bert, living at Lodi; Charles, also at Lodi; Quinnie, now the wife of William Heck, of Detroit, Mich.; and James, of Lodi, Wis. William H. Buchanon was raised in Lodi, attending school there and working by the month until he was 19 years old; he then started farming for himself on a rented farm, with his mother and his sister Rose keeping house for him. He later bought the property he was renting. In 1897 he bought 160 acres of land in Section 12 of Wood Township, Wood County, and in 1899 he came here to make his home. His farm in Wood Township had been a logging camp; 12 acres of the land were cleared, and it was equipped with a log house and log barn. From this small beginning Mr. Buchanon, by persistence, hard work, and initiative, has built up a fine agricultural property. He erected a frame house and barn from lumber sawed from logs cut on the property itself, the interior of the house being finished in hard wood throughout and even the shingles being cut from timber obtained on the property. Sixty acres of the land are under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber, and the farm has been brought to a high point of development. Mr. Buchanon is carrying on general, truck, and dairy farming; he has a herd of 33 head of Guernsey and Holstein cattle, with a pure-bred Guernsey sire at the head. Mr. Buchanon was married at Lodi, Wis., Jan. 27, 1886, to Irene Strangeway, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Strangeway. Mr. and Mrs. Strangeway were early settlers in Columbia County; Mr. Strangeway is now deceased. Mrs. Irene Buchanon died in 1897, and in 1911 Mr. Buchanon was married, in Wood Township, to Maud

Gates, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Gates. By his first marriage Mr. Buchanon had four children: Avis, Gladys, Leo, and Kenneth; Avis is now the wife of Charles Duckey, of Arpin, Wis.; Gladys is the wife of Earl Miller and lives in Montana; Leo is living at Tacoma, Wash.; and Kenneth at Lodi, Wis. By his present marriage Mr. Buchanon has three children, Glenn, Wayne, and Russell, all of whom are living at home.

Dwight D. Sawin, proprietor of the Linwood Farm in Arpin Township, was born Sept. 17, 1854, in Jordan, Green County, Wis., son of Horace and Elvira (Burnett) Sawin. The father was a native of Connecticut and the mother of Massachusetts; they were married in Ohio in 1839, and came west in 1850, settling in Green County, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming. They were among the earliest settlers of Green County, and came before there were any nearby markets for their crops; much of the produce they hauled to Milwaukee with teams. The mother died May 28, 1875, and the father Feb. 19, 1891. They were the parents of nine children: William, Calista, Harlo, Chester, Selden, Dwight, Newton, Tillie and Jane. The three first named are now deceased; Chester is living at Medford, Wis.; Selden lives at Pittsville, in Wood County; Newton makes his home in Marshfield; Tillie is now Mrs. G. N. Hill, of Marshfield; Jane is Mrs. Elmer C. Walker, of California. Dwight D. Sawin received his education in the Green County district schools and remained with his parents on their farm there until he was 21 years old. In 1877 he took over the operation of the farm and continued to manage it until 1902, when he came to Wood County and bought 280 acres of wild land in Sections 22 and 23 of Arpin Township. There were no roads near the land, and the country was in a very primitive condition. Mr. Sawin arrived here Nov. 15, 1902, and for the first 16 months of his residence here made his home in the village of Arpin. During that time he constructed a small shack on his land and cleared a portion of the property, so that it was somewhat more habitable when he moved on to it at the expiration of his residence in the village. He initiated a petition for roads, in compliance with which they were built the following year; during the first year he was forced to use the old logging road. He had brought four horses and 14 head of other animals with him from Green County, and with these as a basis he began the operation of his farm and continued its development. He erected a good house and got out 55,000 feet of lumber from the timber on his land, using this to build a barn and out buildings; the barn, which is 36 by 100 feet, is constructed entirely except for the shingles from lumber acquired in this way. He is now carrying on operations as a dairyman and apiarist, having a fine herd of Guernsey cattle, including several pure-breds, with a pure-bred sire at the head, and has 33 swarms of bees at present. His barn is furnished with James equipment, and the improvements are modern throughout. Besides building up this property Mr. Sawin has taken an active part in the public affairs of the community. He was treasurer of the board of School District No. 3 for two years, and served as justice of the peace for two terms. He was a stockholder in the Vesper Creamery and in the East Arpin Dairy Association. He helped to erect the Presbyterian Church at Arpin. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Marshfield. March 31, 1891, at Argyle, in Lafayette County, Wis., Mr. Sawin married Ida M. Hilton, who was born at Argyle, Wis., Feb. 6, 1856, daughter of George and Welthy Anna (Hill) Hilton. Mrs. Sawin's parents were married at Argyle, Wis., and settled near there; the mother was a native of Pennsylvania and the father of England. The father came to America in 1852 in the sailing vessel Zenobia, which took six weeks to make the voyage. He is now residing with Mr. and Mrs. Sawin, having come with them from Argyle to Wood County; the mother died Jan. 7, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton were the parents of four children: Ida M., who is now Mrs. Sawin; Elmer, now living at Rockland, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Fred C. Hatcher, of Hill City, Kansas; and John E., now living at Beloit, Wis. One child, Edgar, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sawin Jan. 12, 1898; he is living at home and owns 80 acres of land which he purchased from his father. He is a partner in the pure-bred



MR. AND MRS. GUSTAV WITTENBERG

stock business conducted by him and his father. Both father and son are members of the Vesper Guernsey Breeders Association.

Gustav Wittenberg, a public official of Port Edwards Township and owner of a large farm there, was born in Germany, March 10, 1859, son of Frederick and Mary Wittenberg. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country the father worked on farms until 1892, when he came to the United States and settled at Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), in which city the family resided until the death of the mother; since that time the father has made his home with his son-in-law in Port Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wittenberg were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, four in the United States and two in Germany. Gottfried and Minnie live in Germany; Gustav, August, Charles and Herman live in the United States; Frederick and Lena are deceased; Mary is the wife of August Kroski. Gustav Wittenberg was reared in Germany, attending school there and working on farms until 1883, when he came to the United States. Here he first settled at Hartland, in Waukesha County, Wis., where he worked on farms, and in the spring of 1887 he came to Wood County and located at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). He worked for the John Edwards Company in their sawmill at Port Edwards for a time, and later worked for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad on their gravel and wood trains, in the days of the old wood-burning engines. After leaving the employ of the railroad company he worked in the pulp mill at Centralia (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids) until it burned down, and then homesteaded 120 acres of land in Section 18 of Port Edwards Township. Since proving up on this property he has added to it until he now owns 280 acres in Sections 12 and 18. When Mr. Wittenberg first acquired this land it was covered with brush and timber and had by way of buildings only a small frame house and a log barn. The years of hard work Mr. Wittenberg has put into the development of this property have wrought wonderful changes in it; instead of a wilderness, it is now a modern, highly developed farm, with a nice frame residence, two good barns, silo, and all the other equipment of up-to-date farming; 140 acres of excellent soil are under the plow, and the place is stocked with a fine herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Wittenberg is carrying on general farming and dairying, and his place is one of the model farms of the community. Besides accomplishing this great work of development he has always found time to work for every cause which would benefit those about him, and he has been called upon to serve in public office many times. He was school treasurer for 15 years, township treasurer for four years, and has served as township supervisor. In 1922 he was again elected to the office of township treasurer, and is serving in that capacity at the present writing. Dec. 3, 1887, at Wisconsin Rapids, Mr. Wittenberg married Miss Amelia John, daughter of Albert and Frederica John. Mrs. Wittenberg's parents were early settlers in Wood County; both are now deceased, and Mrs. Wittenberg passed away in 1906, leaving five children, Lena, Anna, William, Mabel, and Elnora. Of the children, William married Elsie Rheindecker and has two children, Esther and Arthur; he is associated with his father in the operation of the farm, and his wife keeps house for the family, assisted by Elnora. Lena is the wife of Rev. George Fierke, of Wittenberg, Wis. Anna married Charles Veri and lives on a farm in Port Edwards Township. Mabel is Mrs. William Brown, living in the State of Washington.

Fred Beell, whose name is one of the most noted in the sporting annals of America, or, indeed, of the world, as that of a wrestler who, not so many years ago, held three separate championships—the middle-weight, light heavyweight and heavyweight—and who has for a number of years heen a respected resident of Marshfield, was born in Germany, Jan. 17, 1876. His parents, William and Katherine (Witt) Beell, were natives of that country, the father for several years being coachman for a family of high social station. In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. William Beell, with their family, wishing to found a new home in a country of greater freedom, set out for the United States. They landed at Baltimore, but came on directly to Marshfield, Wis., where Mrs. Beell had a brother living. Here they settled, becoming well known and respected residents of the city, and both finally passed

away here, Mrs. Katherine Beell in the fall of the year 1887, and William Beell Sept. 29, 1902. They were the parents of five children: Augusta, who is deceased; Fred and Herman, both living in Marshfield; Charles, of Sceptre, Saskatchewan, Canada; and George, who is deceased. Fred Beell, who was but a child of four years when he arrived in Marshfield, was reared in this city and educated in its public schools. At an early age he displayed a strong taste for athletics, and in a short time he had become a leader among his associates in most athletic and acrobatic "stunts." Continuing to develop his physical powers, at the age of 15 years he took up professional acrobatic work and in time became a noted heavyweight lifter. After following that occupation for some time, he decided to become a professional wrestler, and it was from Louis Zobel that he received his first training in that line of athletics. At the age of 19 he was so perfectly developed that he entered the mat game as a professional, his first victim being his former trainer, Louis Zobel, from whom he wrested the laurels. Being thus satisfied that he had a good chance to become champion, he sought other opponents, the next after Zobel being Otis Patterson, whom he easily defeated. The Spanish-American war interrupted his mat career for a short time, as in the spring of 1898 he enlisted in Company A, Second Wisconsin Regiment, and during his term of service was stationed in Porto Rico. Having been honorably discharged the same fall, he returned to Marshfield and resumed his career as a wrestler, a career that he followed until 1919. His most noted achievement was undoubtedly the defeat of the famous Frank Gotch, a task which many noted wrestlers had essayed but failed in. Mr. Beell accomplished the difficult task in 1906, at New Orleans, when he was 30 years old, and it made him the world's heavyweight champion. Previous to that match, however, he had already wrestled many others and won the middleweight and light heavyweight championships, so that he now held three, being the first man to hold three championships at the same time. During his professional career Mr. Beell wrestled every prominent man in his profession except George Hackenschmidt, known sometimes as "The Russian Lion," who refused to meet him on the carpet. Mr. Beell had many flattering offers to go abroad, which, however, he declined, though he was always ready to meet all comers, whether home or foreign wrestlers, in "good old America." In 1907 Mr. Beell purchased 120 acres of wild stump land in Cameron Township, and subsequently spent much of his spare time in wrestling the stumps out of the ground, which work served to keep him in good physical condition, so that it did not take him long to prepare for any mat contest that he was offered. In time he developed a fine piece of agricultural property, on which he followed farming for nine years. Then, in 1916, he sold it and took up his residence in the city of Marshfield, where he has since continued to reside. His last wrestling match was in 1919, with Bob Rogers of Chicago, whom he defeated, and since then he has lived practically a retired life, enjoying the recreations of hunting, fishing and motoring. On Aug. 6, 1902, Mr. Beell was married in Marshfield, Wis., to Anna Scheuren, daughter of Frank and Barbara Scheuren. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Beell have a pleasant home at 306 North Maple Street. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Beell is treasurer of a cheese-box factory at Colby, Wis., in which he owns a one-third interest. He has many friends, not only in Marshfield and vicinity, but scattered all over the United States, who in former years followed his athletic career with interest and are glad to know that in his retirement he is well and prosperous.

Howard O. Bass, manager of the Co-operative Store at Nekoosa, was born in Sauk County, Wis., July 19, 1884, son of Allen and Clementine Bass. The parents were early settlers in Sauk County, where they spent the greater part of their lives in farming. They are now living retired at Reedsburg, that county. They have had 11 children, of whom five are now living, namely: Benjamin, Howard, Frank, Wallace and Ruby. Those deceased are May, William, John, Elmer, Wesley and Wayne. Howard O. Bass was reared on his parents' farm in Sauk County, where he attended district school. He followed farming until 1917 and then entered the commercial world, first as clerk in a store at Spooner, Wis., where he remained one

year. During the following year he worked in a store at Cumberland, Barron County, Wis. He then went to St. Paul, where he secured a position as traveling salesman for the Lindsay Candy Co. In December, 1920, he came to Nekoosa and took charge of the American Co-operative Store, then in the hands of receivers, to close out its affairs, which he did. He then organized the Nekoosa Co-operative Store, of which he is a stockholder and also the manager. The concern deals in groceries, flour and feed and also does a general warehouse business. Mr. Bass is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bass was married at Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 2, 1907, to Lydia Sanford, daughter of John D. and Ellen (Dyson) Sanford. The parents were natives of New York State and pioneers of Sauk County. John D. Sanford died in 1906 and was survived by his wife, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have been the parents of five children, Duane, Fern, Clifford, Irene and Dorothy, of whom Dorothy is now deceased.

Stephen Stoflet, Sr., a pioneer of Wood County, now living retired in Arpin Township, was born March 22, 1852, in Bavaria, Germany, son of Bernard and Clara (Groff) Stoflet. The parents were natives of Bavaria, and came to America when Stephen Stoflet was two and a half years old, settling in Dodge County, Wis., where the father died after only six months' residence. The mother remained in Dodge County and provided a home for the family of nine children until all had reached maturity; she passed away in 1876. Stephen Stoflet, Sr., received his education in the district schools of Dodge County and remained at home until 21 years of age. He then worked by the month for three or four years, after which he bought a 70-acre farm in Dane County, Wis. He came to Wood County in 1897 and bought 220 acres of land, consisting of 140 acres in Section 3 and 80 acres in Section 11, Arpin Township. On this land he fought the good fight of the pioneer against the hardships of life in a primitive country, toiling incessantly in the mighty struggle of converting the forest into agricultural land—a struggle on which the greatness of the Northwest today is founded. There were no roads, and to reach his land Mr. Stoflet chopped a path through the wilderness. He lived at first in an old logging camp on the 80 acres in Section 11 until he could get a clearing made and enough logs cut and sawed to erect a frame house and barn. During the first years of his residence he obtained money to live on and to enable him to carry on the work of developing his property by selling logs and cordwood, of which latter he cut several hundred cords, selling it for from $1.50 to $3.00 per cord at Auburndale. Overcoming all these obstacles, Mr. Stoflet built up a splendid property. He cleared and broke 90 acres, and erected a fine set of buildings, which, with the modern equipment he installed and the rich soil which makes up the region, constitutes an exceptionally fine farm. He added to his holdings from time to time, and during one period owned 380 acres of Arpin Township land. Mr. Stoflet operated his farm here until 1916, when he sold it to his son Bernard; he then lived for a time with his son-in-law, James Mercer, of Marshfield, and for some time past has made his home with his son Stephen. The years of his active life here have been of incalculable value to Wood County. Besides building up a piece of property that will continue to add to the agricultural greatness of the region, he has done much for the general development of his township and county, in which he has always been a prominent figure. He helped to erect three different schoolhouses in his district, and was active in encouraging new settlers to come in and in building roads and securing other improvements. Mr. Stoflet was married in Dodge County, Wis., in 1873 to Martha Blaschke. Mrs. Stoflet was his loyal partner through the years of hardship and of prosperity alike, and was well loved throughout the community; her passing, in 1916, was deeply mourned by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Stoflet were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Edward, Albert, Frank, Charles, Ella, Bernard, and Stephen. Edward, Albert, Bernard and Stephen are farming in Arpin Township; Frank is a merchant in the village of Arpin; Ella is now Mrs. James Mercer, of Marshfield; Charles is living in Dodge County, Wis.

Stephen Stoflet, Jr., a prosperous farmer in Arpin Township, son of Stephen and Martha (Blaschke) Stoflet, was born in Dane County, Wis., April 2, 1897. He received his education in Dane and Wood Counties and remained with his parents until 1913, assisting in the operation of the farm. He then went to Madison, rented a tract of eight acres there, and spent two years in raising tobacco on this land. He returned to Wood County in 1915 and after spending one year on his father's farm, rented the old C. E. Bluett farm. In 1918 he purchased this property, which consists of 80 acres of finely improved land in Section 15, Arpin Township, and has since operated it, carrying on general farming and dairying. He has a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and has been highly successful in his operation of this property. Nov. 22, 1916, at Auburndale, Wis., he married Elsie Panzer, who was born Oct. 26, 1892, daughter of Fred and Ida (Grubbe) Panzer. Mrs. Stoflet's father was a native of Germany and came to the United States with his parents when he was four years old; the family settled at Mayville, Wis., and later removed to Hewitt, in Wood County; Fred Panzer, Mrs. Stoflet's father, died Dec. 31, 1901; the mother later married August Luepke, and is now residing in Arpin Township. Mr. and Mrs. Stoflet have four children: Stephen, born Oct. 11, 1917; Earl, born April 3, 1919; Carol, born Sept. 5, 1920; and May, born March 2, 1922.

Bert Swazee, conducting a modern general merchandise store at Sherry, was born at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1892, son of Theodore and Theresa (Wallis) Swazee. The parents were both native-born Americans; the mother, who is still living, was born Sept. 23, 1861; the father, who was born in Louisiana, was a real estate dealer in Chicago previous to his death there, Aug. 4, 1910. Bert, the only child of these parents, grew up in Chicago and graduated from high school there at the age of 15. He then studied bookkeeping and stenography at a business college, and after completing the course entered the employ of W. D. Eastwood, a Chicago real estate dealer, remaining with him for two years, after which he was in the employ of the Western News Co. of Chicago until his father's death in 1910. He then came to Wood County. He had been in poor health for some time, and at the time of his coming here he was advised by doctors that a change was absolutely necessary. The first two years of his residence here were chiefly spent in recuperating his health, which so improved that at the expiration of that time he felt himself in condition for active work again and he accordingly went to work on a farm belonging to his uncle, Charles E. Anderton; he continued thus engaged until 1914, when he went into the flour and feed business at Sherry in partnership with Thomas Evans. In 1916 he turned his interest in this business over to his partner, who subsequently sold it out. Going to Marshfield, Mr. Swazee then entered the employ of the Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co., working up to the position of purchasing agent, in which capacity he continued until the fall of 1920, when he returned to Sherry. In the spring of the following year he bought a store building in this place and established a general mercantile business which he is still conducting. June 23, 1915, Mr. Swazee married Mary Seidler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Seidler of Stevens Point, Wis. Mrs. Swazee was born in the latter city Nov. 22, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Swazee are the parents of one child, Carl, born May 16, 1916. Mr. Swazee is a member of the Elks lodge No. 665 at Marshfield, he is a wide-awake young business man, highly thought of in the community, has served as clerk of Sherry Township, and is a notary public.

Albert Rosplock, a well remembered pioneer of Arpin Township who passed from this life some years ago, was born April 19, 1857, in the Province of Posen, Germany. He received his education in that country and worked for his parents there until 1873, when he came to the United States and located in Milwaukee, Wis., in which city he learned the undertaking business, subsequently following that line there until August, 1893. At that time he traded his undertaking business and the furniture store he had established in connection to the John Arpin Lumber Co. for 80 acres of wild land in Section 24, Arpin Township, and came here to live. For the first two years of his residence here he was in the employ of the Arpin Lumber Co., in their wagon and blacksmith shop. In 1895 he settled on his

land and proceeded to build up the property. He lived for several years in an old logging shack, and his first barn was built from logs cut on the property; in this structure he kept his live stock, which consisted of a team of horses and one cow. Later he built a good set of buildings, doing all the work with his own hands; he was possessed of exceptional ability in this line of work, and erected many houses and barns throughout Arpin Township. As time went on his constant efforts brought his property to a fine point of development; he added to his holdings, at one time owning 320 acres but later selling 200 acres to the new settlers as they came in. He cleared 80 acres of the land, and built up a splendid farm, on which he carried on general farming and dairying until his death, which occurred Feb. 7, 1911, and was caused by a falling tree while he was working in the woods with his son Joseph. He will long be remembered for his works here. He was constantly active in the interests of the community, and, being a very able man, his efforts were a most potent factor in its development. He was an ardent church worker, and it was largely through his efforts that the Catholic Church at Vesper was erected; he was also active in securing educational advantages for the children of the settlers, and he served on the school board for some time. Mr. Rosplock was married June 6, 1877, to Julia Milodjick. Mrs. Rosplock was a fitting mate for such a man, and was loved by all who knew her. She was born June 22, 1861, and died Feb. 1, 1922, a passing which brought sorrow to the entire community. She and Mr. Rosplock were the parents of ten children: Stella, Anthony, Hattie, Joseph, Helen, Nellie, Rose, Martha, Josephine, and Frank. Stella is now Mrs. John Shear, of Vesper, Wis. Hattie is Mrs. Frank Thiemke, of Arpin Township, Wood County. Anthony lives in Portland, Ore. Helen is now Mrs. Phillip Berry, of Minneapolis. Nellie is Mrs. George Manthei, of Arpin Township. Rose is the wife of Herman Villwock, of Millston, Wis. Martha is Mrs. Henry Becker, of Arpin Township. Josephine married Anthony Kowalchyk, and lives at Minneapolis. Frank and Joseph bought the home property April 10, 1922, and are now operating it in partnership. They specialize in raising pure-bred big type Poland China hogs, having 70 head at present. Their place is known as the A. Rosplock farm. Previous to that time Joseph had been managing it since the death of the father. Joseph served as an ambulance driver during the World War; he entered the military service Aug. 13, 1918, from Wisconsin Rapids, and was sent to a motor school at Indianapolis, Ind. From this school he went to the medical camp at Allentown, Pa., as a motor ambulance driver with the 250th Medical Corps, with which organization he sailed for Europe, Oct. 22, 1918, landing at Liverpool, Nov. 2. Later he went to La Havre, and from there to Base Hospital No. 2, where he remained for seven months. He returned to the United States June 24, 1919, and was discharged at Rockford, Ill., June 30, 1919.

Charles A. Salter, D. D. S., who has been successfully practicing the profession of dentistry in Pittsville for the last 13 years, was born in Chilton, Calumet County, Wis., Sept. 25, 1883, son of William and Sarah (Nicholson) Salter. The father was a native of Ireland who came to America when 12 years old. After attaining manhood he was married to Sarah Nicholson at Dundas, Ontario, Canada, and they later settled in Chilton, Wis. Both are now deceased. Charles A. Salter was educated in Wisconsin, attending school at Chilton and later at Fond du Lac, being graduated in 1900. Later he began the study of dentistry in Marquette University, at Milwaukee, where he received the degree of D. D. S. in 1909. In July that year he came to Pittsville and opened an office in the old Dr. Wood building, where he has since practiced his profession with good success and won the reputation of being an able and reliable dentist. He is a stockholder in the Pittsville State Bank and in the Brown Bros. Construction Co. As a public spirited citizen he served six years on the city council, being first elected in 1911, and he is a member of the local school board, on which also he has served six years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and he is connected by membership with the Episcopal Church. Dr. Salter was married at Chilton, Wis., Nov. 17, 1912, to Bertha Betka, daughter of Lewis and Gottlieba

(Swatzky) Betka, her parents being now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Salter have one child, Bonita May, who was born Dec. 13, 1914.

Fred G. Speich, who is profitably engaged in the butter and cheese-making industry at Pittsville and elsewhere, was born at Monroe, Green County, Wis., Feb. 26, 1891, son of Abraham and Mary Speich. The parents settled in Green County about 40 years ago when they came from Switzerland, the father being a cheese and butter maker. In 1899 they moved to Oshkosh, where Abraham Speich followed butter making for 13 years. At the end of that time they moved to Clark County, locating at Greenwood, where they engaged in farming. For the last two years Mr. Speich has been in the feed business there. He and his wife have had 11 children, of whom ten are now living, namely: Jake, John, Abraham, Edward, Fred, George, Harry, Margaret, Rose, and Lillian. The one who died was Benjamin. Fred G. Speich was reared in Monroe and Oshkosh, attending school in the latter place. After that he worked in his father's creamery and learned the butter and cheese making business, which he has since followed. In 1912 he came to Pittsville and engaged with his brother Ed in the creamery business. At the end of six years the building was destroyed by fire, and Fred G. then bought out his brother and moved to Main Street, where he bought a building which he remodeled and enlarged, fitting up living rooms upstairs. In 1921 he made 230,648 pounds of butter and 95,595 pounds of cheese, the butter being sold chiefly in Wood County and the cheese in Chicago. He also owns a factory in Granton, Clark County. Mr. Speich was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Feb. 19, 1917, to May Crowley, daughter of James and Katherine (Shea) Crowley. Her parents, natives of Iowa, came to Babcock, Wood County, Wis., in 1898 and engaged in farming. Of their children two are now living: May, born in South Dakota in 1891; and Clarence, also born in South Dakota, who is now living in Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Speich have one daughter, Lucille Marie, who was born June 16, 1918.

John A. Stahl, who for most of the time during the last 20 years has been an active citizen of Arpin Township or village, engaged in several occupations, including land improvement, and is now manager for the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co. in Arpin, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., Oct. 4, 1878, son of Gustave and Amelia (Gruenwald) Stahl. The parents settled in Waukesha County in 1873 on their arrival in this country from Germany, and were farmers in that county for over 40 years, or until a year before Gustave Stahl's death, which occurred April 16, 1916. His wife now resides at North Prairie, Waukesha County. They had a family of ten children: Henry, now a farmer in Waukesha County; Tina, who became Mrs. Guy A. Butterfield of that county, and is now deceased; Fred, now in Milwaukee; John A. of Arpin; Albert of Harvard, Ill.; Martin of Milwaukee; Edward of Elkhorn, Wis.; George, now on the old home farm in Waukesha County; Arthur of Elkhorn; and Alma of Chicago. John A. Stahl as a boy attended district school in Waukesha County and subsequently until 1898 worked for his parents, by practical experience acquiring a good knowledge of agriculture. He then engaged in the ice business at Eagleville in his native county, being thus occupied for a year. The next two years he spent in Waukesha operating a drill press in the bridge foundry there. In 1902 he came to Wood County and during his first winter here worked for his brother Henry. He then spent two years in the Arpin sawmill, after which he returned to Waukesha and for one year was in the employ of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. In 1905 he returned to Arpin and engaged in carpenter work, sometimes doing common labor, and in the same year he took and executed a contract to load 2,200 cords of wood. In 1906 Mr. Stahl returned to Waukesha County and for the next two years operated a farm there, returning to Arpin in 1908. For six months after his second arrival here he was manager for a Jewish colony. Then he took up carpenter work, which he followed until September, 1920, since which time he has been manager for the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co. In addition to his activities already mentioned, in May, 1916, he bought 80 acres of wild land in Arpin Township, and subsequently improved the property as he found opportunity, erecting a house and a

MR. AND MRS. ALSON COLE
W. A. COLE AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. JOHN MURGATROYD

small barn. He sold the farm at a profit in 1920. Since first coming to this locality he has identified himself more or less with public affairs. He served as town assessor two years, and is now serving in his sixth year as town clerk, and is also clerk of the Arpin State Graded School. Mr. Stahl was married at Arpin, Wis., Nov. 29, 1905, to Calla P. Winebrenner, who was born at Morrison, Ill., Oct. 4, 1887, daughter of Calvin and Nora (Heiss) Winebrenner. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian Church and are popular in the social circles of the village.

Charles R. Setzkorn, cashier of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin, was born in Ashippun, Dodge County, Wis., March 23, 1888, son of Charles and Amanda (Conrad) Setzkorn. The family has been settled in Wisconsin for three generations, Grandfather Setzkorn having come to Lebanon, this state, from Germany in 1848, the influx of German families at that time being due to the German revolution of 1848, the government prosecuting all those professing the socialistic doctrines of Carl Marx, in consequence of which many Germans fled to America. Charles Setzkorn, father of Charles R., was born in Lebanon Township, Dodge County, Wis., March 17, 1860, and his wife, Amanda, in the same township, Feb. 5, 1870. It was there that they were married, and from that union resulted a family of three children, Charles R., Edgar and Louis, of whom the last mentioned is now deceased. Edgar is employed as assistant cashier of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin. The father of these children was engaged in mercantile business in Lebanon for a number of years. Charles R. Setzkorn attended school in Ashippun, Dodge County, until he was 14 years old, at which time he became clerk in his father's store, where he worked until he was 17. In 1906 he joined the U. S. navy and subsequently served four years in the paymaster's department on the battleship New Jersey. During that period he made a trip around the world with Admiral Robley D. Evans. After receiving an honorable discharge from the navy Mr. Setzkorn came to Wood County and engaged with the Hub City Auto Co. of Marshfield as bookkeeper. He remained with that concern one year, and then took a similar position with the Noll Hardware Co., in whose employ he remained for a year and a half. His next move was to Janesville, Wis., where he worked for the Sheldon Hardware Co. until 1914, when, on the organization of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin, he came here to take his present position as cashier. He has been a useful factor in the life of the community, has served as treasurer of Arpin Township, and is recognized as a thoroughly reliable citizen. He is fraternally affiliated with Lodge No. 665, B. P. O. E., of Marshfield and the Masonic Blue Lodge in Pittsville. On April 7, 1915, Mr. Setzkorn was united in marriage with Ida R. Mangold, daughter of Lougos and Amanda (Blenker) Mangold, of Marshfield, to which place her parents had moved from Blenker, this county, where she was born Dec. 11, 1888. She was one of a family of nine children, namely: Frank, Emery, Arthur, Minnie, Ida, Louis, Mary, John and Olive. Her brother Louis, born July 21, 1890, was one of those who gave their lives for their country and for humanity in the recent World War. When the United States entered it, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company F, 32d Division of Infantry, and was made a corporal. He trained first at Camp Douglas, Wis., later at Waco, Texas, and reached France in February, 1918. On the fourth of August following he was killed at Chateau Thierry. His remains now rest in France, which country he helped to save. Mr. and Mrs. Setzkorn are popular members of Arpin society. They help to support the local churches, though not members of any particular one, and have proved themselves good friends and neighbors.

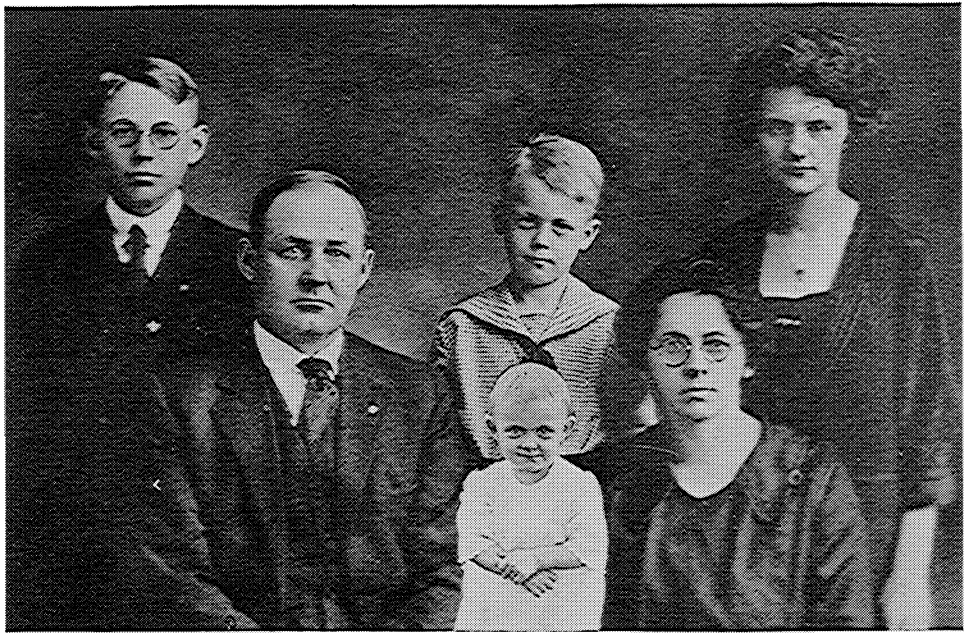
Alson Cole, an early settler in Sigel Township, of which he was for 20 years a well known and esteemed citizen, was born in Starksboro, Addison County, Vt., Jan. 17, 1845, son of Amos and Sarah (James) Cole. When he was eight years old he was brought by his parents to Wisconsin, the family locating in Dodge County, and there he acquired his education. At the age of 17 years he enlisted at Stevens Point, Wis., in Company K, 39th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served 90 days, when he was discharged. From that time up to the year 1877 he followed various occupations. In the year last mentioned

he came to Wood County and purchased a farm of 80 acres in Sections 7 and 8, Sigel Township, and to this he later added three more forties in Section 8, making a total of 200 acres. This was all wild land when he bought it and was largely covered with heavy timber. He began improvements by building a house, then cut the timber, grubbed the stumps, broke the land and from time to time erected other buildings, developing a fine farm. He followed diversified farming with good success and was prominent among the representative citizens of his community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his public activities included service on the school board. He died Dec. 18, 1897. Mr. Cole was married Dec. 16, 1873, to Margaret J. Heathcote, who was born near Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1851, a daughter of William A. and Jane Marie (Wherry) Heathcote, the father being a native of England and the mother of New York. Mr. Heathcote was a contractor and builder. He and his wife in 1856 settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where they resided for the rest of their lives. After the death of Mr. Cole his wife remained on the farm until 1912, when she removed to Vesper village, where she now resides. In 1908, when she was 56 years old, she went to Perkins County, South Dakota, where she took a homestead of 160 acres and proved up by staying on it 18 months. Mr. and Mrs. Cole had two children: William Alson of Vesper, and Harry Victor of Nekoosa.

Harry Victor Cole, a well known resident of Nekoosa, was born on his parents' farm in Sigel Township, July 18, 1882, son of Alson and Margaret J. (Heathcote) Cole. He was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Wis., then followed farming and mason work, and for some time conducted an ice cream parlor at Vesper. In 1919 Mr. Cole went to Nekoosa, this county, where he is now following his trade as a mason. He was married March 12, 1903, to Anna Ladick, who was born Feb. 23, 1886, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Mika) Ladick. He and his wife have four children: Gladys M., Alson L., Clare L. and Russell R., the last mentioned being now deceased. Mr. Cole is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors.

William Alson Cole, a respected citizen of the village of Vesper, who was formerly engaged in farming in Sigel Township, was born on his parents' farm in this township, Aug. 1, 1878, son of Alson and Margaret J. (Heathcote) Cole. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his neighborhood. Later he attended the public schools of Fond du Lac for six years and was for one year a pupil in a public school in Chicago. He also worked one year in Chicago, after which he returned to the home farm in Sigel Township, where he followed general farming and dairying until 1912. He then removed to Vesper and erected the fine brick residence in which he now lives. In July, 1907, while still on the farm, he accepted a position with the state as deputy state game warden, in which he has served ever since. He has also served several years as clerk of the school board. Mr. Cole is a popular member of Wisconsin Rapids Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M.; the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of good moral and social standing in his community, both he and his wife are active in the affairs of the village. Mr. Cole was married Nov. 28, 1901, to Maude E. Murgatroyd, who was born in Springfield, Wis., Aug. 28, 1883. Of this union three children have been born: Guy H., Oct. 24, 1905; Winona Joy, Jan. 11, 1909; and Margaret S., July 7, 1915.

John Murgatroyd, farmer and brick maker, whose active years in this county were spent in Vesper, was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 28, 1843. He was a child three years old when he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled at Union Grove, Kenosha County, Wis. There he was educated and grew to manhood. At the age of 18, the Civil War being then in progress, he enlisted in the army and fought three years for the Union. After being honorably discharged he returned home to Union Grove, Wis., where he followed the trade of mason, for some time. He then went to Missouri, in which state he remained four years, after which he sold his business interests there and returned to Union Grove. Later he removed to Springfield, Wis., where he followed farming and mason work for 12 years. He then spent two years at Gray's Lake, Ill. In 1897 Mr. Mur-



HARRY V. COLE AND FAMILY

gatroyd came to Wood County, locating in Hansen Township, where he bought 160 acres of land and for four years was engaged in farming. He then sold his farm and bought four acres in the village, which he cleared and on which he built a brick house. He also established a brick yard here which he subsequently operated until his death, and which furnished the brick for nearly all the brick residences and other buildings in Vesper. After an active and useful career he passed away March 31, 1911. Mr. Murgatroyd was married Oct. 24, 1867, to Fannie Sumpter, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 6, 1847, and who was brought to the United States when six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Murgatroyd were the parents of 11 children, three of whom died in infancy. Of the others Laura, Lulu, Fred and Paul E. are now deceased; Mabel is now Mrs. P. E. Farr of Washington; William Rolland resides in Vesper; W. LeRoy is a resident of Port Edwards; and Maude E. is now Mrs. William A. Cole of Vesper.

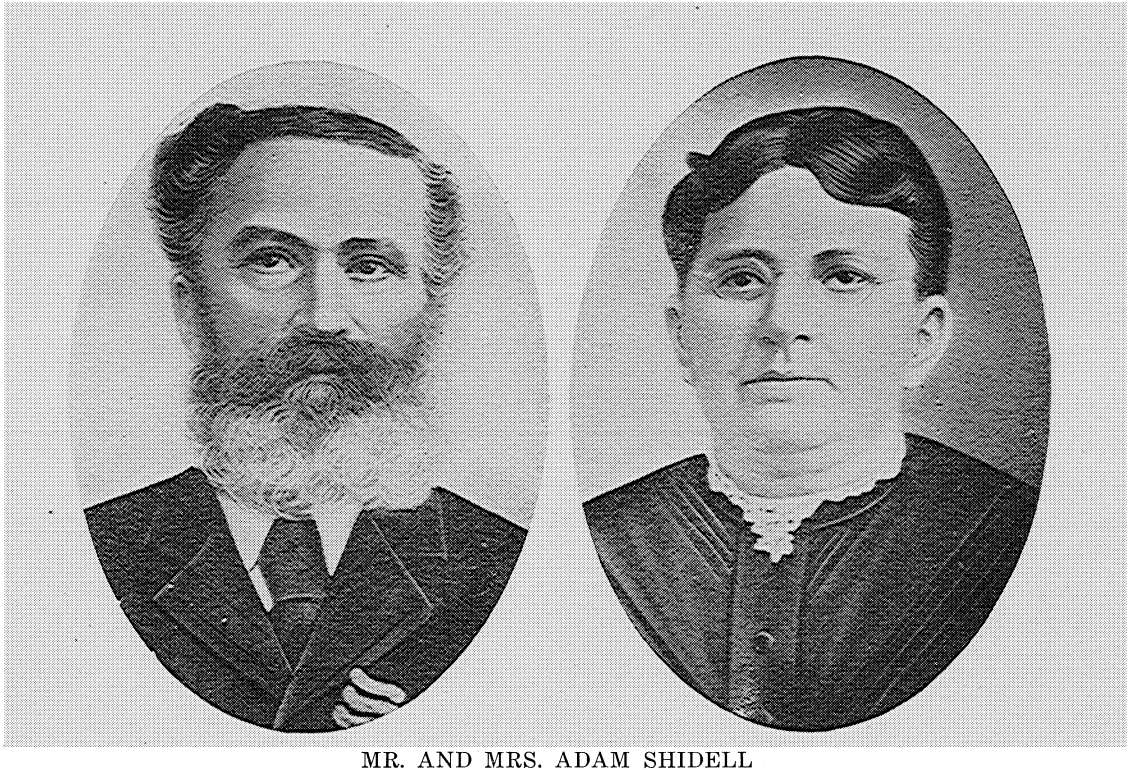
Leon G. Schaar, editor and proprietor of the Nekoosa Tribune, is a native product of Wisconsin, having been born in Fond du Lac, this state, April 17, 1883, son of August and Amelia Schaar. The parents came to the United States from Germany when young, the father being a cutter and merchant tailor by occupation. He and his wife live in Fond du Lac, where he is still following his trade. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living, namely: Clara, Leon, Arthur, Edna, Elsie and Adele. Waldo died in infancy. Leon G. Schaar was reared in Fond du Lac, where he attended school and later learned the printer's trade. He came to Nekoosa in 1914 and purchased the newspaper which he is now conducting, but which was then known as the Wood County Times and Yellow River Pilot. Aside from his journalistic activities, he was instrumental in organizing the Chamber of Commerce at Nekoosa, of which he is an active member, and is fraternally connected with the Beavers, Odd Fellows and Yeomen. Mr. Schaar was married at Medford, Wis., in October, 1909, to Anna Hoppe, daughter of Conrad and Christiana (Isersteadt) Hoppe of that place. He and his wife are the parents of a daughter, Frances, who was born March 25, 1911.

William T. Strack, one of the prominent and hustling business men of the village of Vesper, where he is engaged in the meat business and stock buying, was born in South Germantown, Washington County, Wis., March 16, 1880. The parents, David and Dorothy (Straussberg) Strack, came to this country from Germany when quite young children, and were later married in Germantown, Washington County, Wis., where they became representative farmers. David Strack died at Wauwatosa, Wis., March 11, 1918, in which city his wife now resides. William T. Strack in his boyhood attended public school in his home county and resided with his parents until he was 18 years of age. He then became clerk for J. F. Schwalbach at South Germantown, selling and installing all kinds of farm machinery, which line of employment he followed until 1907. He then came to Wood County and bought a farm of 80 acres in Section 4, Hansen Township, which he improved and developed and where he followed farming until 1913. He then bought his present place and engaged in the meat business and stock buying. His place of business is a neat two-story building of brick veneer, with full basement. His meat shop is neat and sanitary, and is amply supplied with modern tools and equipment. Mr. Strack is an active and busy man and stands high among his associates. Aside from his retail meat business, he has bought and sold cattle for years, in fact, buys and ships all kinds of live stock and poultry to the Chicago market. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the local lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Strack was married Oct. 31, 1904, to Alma Zehlof, who was born in Richfield, Washington County, Wis., June 20, 1883. He and his wife were the parents of six children, who were born as follows: Alice, July 3, 1905; Milton, Aug. 19, 1906; William, Oct. 23, 1907; Hulda, Feb. 26, 1909; Alfred, July 31, 1910; and Monroe, Aug. 7, 1911.

Andrew Searls, one of the most successful cranberry growers of Cranmoor Township, where he started in the business 46 years ago, was born near Toronto, Canada, Jan. 22, 1852, son of Samuel and Hannah (Palmer) Searls. The father, a native of Ontario, but of New England ancestry, was a carpenter and joiner, which trade

he followed in Ontario until 1857, when he moved with his family to Waushara County, Wis., and engaged in farming. There he died 40 years later, in 1897. His wife, who was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, died in Waushara County in 1907. There were nine children in their family, Jacob, Enoch P., Andrew, Melvin, Robert, Herbert, Julia, Lillian and Howard C. Enoch P., Melvin and Julia are deceased. Enoch spent 30 years in Park City, Mont., and Melvin was a resident of Stevens Point. Andrew Searls was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. He was reared on their farm in Waushara County and acquired his education in the district school. After helping them on the farm until 1878 he came with his brother Jacob to Wood County and engaged in the cranberry industry on 80 acres of land which they had bought in 1873. They continued buying land until they had 200 acres, and were associated together until 1906, when the partnership was dissolved. Andrew then took as his partner his son Clarence D. and the business has since been carried on under the style of A. Searls & Son. They now control 640 acres of marsh and have 28 acres in berries, and on this 28-acre tract Mr. Searls has raised as high as 2,900 barrels in a season. He has made a close and careful study of the art of cranberry raising, and is widely recognized as one of the leading men in this line of industry. About 30 years ago he discovered on the marsh a distinct vine which attracted his attention, and he started to propagate it. Through his careful cultivation it became one of the most prolific and popular berries in the county and has now been on the market for many years. It is called the "Searls Jumbo," and has a high value both for marketing and production. It is a large berry of a deep red color, and is much sought after by buyers of fancy fruit, commanding a high market price. As a widely recognized authority on cranberry raising, Mr. Searls' advice has often been sought by other growers and he has written many articles on the subject. His success has been pronounced, not only from the scientific standpoint, but also financially, probably to an extent not excelled by any other grower in the county, and throughout his career he has maintained a high standard of honest dealing and reliability that has enhanced his reputation, increased his success, and supplied a stimulating example to those who come after him. For nine years he served as president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association. In addition to his local business Mr. Searls is heavily interested in several other cranberry industries in the northern part of the state. He is a Free Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Commandery, and the Chapter of the Eastern Star, to which last mentioned branch of the order his wife also belongs. His long residence in Wood County has made him widely known, especially in his own township, of which he was at one time chosen supervisor, and served in that office for ten years through subsequent reelections. He and his family attend and help to support the Congregational Church. Mr. Searls was married in Waushara County, March 12, 1876, to Ella Gustin, daughter of Moses and Diana (Dudley) Gustin. The father was from New York State and the mother from Pennsylvania. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Searls have had three children, all of whom are living, namely: Clarence D., who is associated in business with his father; Maud, formerly a school teacher and now the wife of W. E. Deshler of Billings, Mont.; and Mamie, who is residing at home.

John F. Loschky, an enterprising and successful merchant of Arpin, was born in Union Township, Union County, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1878, son of Mathias and Barbara (Jordan) Loschky. The father was a native of Bavaria and the mother of Saxony, Germany. They were married in Germany and came to America about 1867, settling on the farm on which their son John was born, and which section Mathias Loschky had visited on a trip to this country five years before. They had six children, the eldest of whom, Lena, accompanied them to the United States. She is now Mrs. John Schmidt of Milford Center, Ohio. The next child, and only son, was John F., subject of this sketch; the other children bring: Margaret, now Mrs. Henry Kauffman of Milford Center, Ohio; Barbara, wife of Paul Kegler of Wisconsin Rapids; Elizabeth, wife of William Bishop of Milford Center, Ohio; and Anna, who is the wife of William Weber of Columbus, Ohio. John F. Loschky



MR. AND MRS. ADAM SHIDELL

remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old and acquired his education in the district school. In 1899 he went to Athens, Marathon County, Wis., where he spent two years employed in sawmills. He then returned to Ohio and for the next two years worked on the home farm. In 1903 he returned to Athens, spent two years more there, working as a carpenter and in sawmills, after which he spent a few months in Milwaukee. Then for the third time he became a resident of Athens and was clerk for two years and a half in the Athens Farmers store. It was thus that he entered into the mercantile business and it was there that he learned it. On leaving that place he became manager of the Farmers store in Edgar, Marathon County. His next move was to start in business for himself and he chose Wausau, the county seat and a city of 18,000 inhabitants, as the scene of his operations. In 1912 he sold his business there, and in March that year came to Arpin, Wood County, where he bought the general mercantile business of Byron Whittingham which he has since operated. He has a well appointed store with an up-to-date stock of groceries, dry goods, shoes and other commodities in popular demand and has built up a good trade. He served six years as clerk of the Arpin public school district and was six years postmaster of Arpin under President Woodrow Wilson, in politics being a Democrat. Mr. Loschky was married June 21, 1904, to Laura, daughter of Christ and Hannah Bramm, of Athens, Wis., where she was born March 27, 1884. Of this union three children have been born: Lester C., Oct. 7, 1907; Lawrence, Nov. 26, 1912; and Dorris, Oct. 27, 1913. Lester C. is a student in Concordia College, Milwaukee. Lawrence died at the age of three months.

Adam Shidell, now deceased, who spent many useful years as a resident of Wood County, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, April 25, 1843, and came to America with his parents about 1857. The family settled in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and from there at the age of 18 Adam Shidell enlisted in Company A of the 14th Wisconsin Regiment to take part in the Civil War. He served for four years and took part in much of the hard fighting of the war, being twice wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Fond du Lac County and was there married on April 2, 1866, to Lucinda M. Abbey, who was born in Canada, Sept. 20, 1848, daughter of Charles and Phoebe (Searls) Abbey. Her parents were natives of Canada and England respectively. Charles Abbey was born in Hope, Canada, Sept. 20, 1825. He remained in his native place till he was about 35 years old, operating a farm after growing to manhood. Then in 1860 he came to Wisconsin, locating in Fond du Lac. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company A, 14th Wisconsin Volunteers. His regiment was assigned to Grant's army and Mr. Abbey was killed before Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. His wife was left with five children, namely: Lucinda M., now Mrs. Adam Shidell; Isaac, now residing at Superior, Wis.; William, of Dodgeville, Wis.; Mary J., now Mrs. A. Krause of Norton, Kans.; and Charles W., of North Dakota. Mrs. Phoebe Abbey died Feb. 7, 1903. For awhile after his marriage Adam Shidell continued to live in Fond du Lac County, doing farming and teaming. Later he went to Waupun, where he engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1881 he came to Wood County, where he had previously purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 14, Sherry Township. On his first coming here he lived in true pioneer state in an old logging shack that was on his farm. During the following years he went through the struggle that is the lot of him who essays to build up a farm from wild land in a primitive country. He worked first for several years as fireman and night watchman for the Sherry Lumber Co., going into the woods during the winters to work in the logging camps. Gradually, however, the results of Mr. Shidell's persistent, untiring work in the development of his property began to make themselves shown, and in the end a fine farm emerged, with 70 acres of rich soil cleared and modern buildings erected, including a fine brick house. He operated this property until his death, Sept. 4, 1919, which resulted from his being gored by a bull while engaged in his duties about the farm. The mother still makes her home with her son Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Shidell were the parents of 11 children: Emma J., born Dec. 24, 1866, now Mrs. George Hollinghead, of

Woodland, Calif.; Willie A., born Feb. 22, 1869, now living at Milwaukee, Wis.; John J., born Oct. 7, 1870, residing at Portland, Oregon; Isaac E., born Dec. 15, 1872, who died Nov. 19, 1874; Wallace I., born Oct. 27, 1876, now living in Marathon County, Wis.; Neta M., born June 18, 1879, now Mrs. Charles Shorey of Marathon County, Wis.; George A., born Nov. 14, 1882, who died April 18, 1883; Ida B., born Sept. 18, 1884, now Mrs. Matthew Paulson of Marathon County, Wis.; James A., born Oct. 2, 1886, now living at Hope, N. D.; Dixon, born Aug. 20, 1888, a sketch of whom follows this; and Blanche, born May 3, 1891, now the wife of John J. Becker of Rudolph Township, Wood County.

Dixon Shidell, operating the Brookside Dairy Farm in Sherry Township, was born on that property Aug. 20, 1888, son of Adam and Lucinda M. (Abbey) Shidell. He attended the district schools near his home and assisted his father in the development and operation of the farm, subsequently acting as foreman of the property until his father's death in 1919, since which time he has rented the farm from his mother, carrying on general farming and dairying. He was married Nov. 27, 1919, at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., to Leona M. Krubsack, who was born Sept. 28, 1888, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Schujahn) Krubsack. Mr. and Mrs. Shidell have one child, Frederick Eugene, who was born May 22, 1921. The Shidell family are very well known in the community and are well thought of in every way.

Joseph Robinson, now deceased, a pioneer whose name is closely associated with much of the development of Wood Township, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 21, 1849, son of Barney B. and Jane (Toothell) Robinson. The parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were engaged in farming there until they came to Wood County, and subsequently followed that occupation here for the remainder of their lives; both are now deceased. Joseph Robinson, after attending school in Pennsylvania for a time, went to Chicago, where he made his home with his aunt while continuing his education. At the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to Pennsylvania and enlisted in the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving with that organization until 1864, being then discharged on account of disability. He then came to Wood County and settled at Pittsville with his father, who had bought a tract of wild land here. He assisted his father in the operation and development of this property, and in 1876 bought for his own account a 40-acre tract of heavily timbered land in Section 13, Wood Township. He built a house on this property, and accomplished the task of clearing the land, building up a good farm, which he operated until his death, Aug. 25, 1912. In addition to his original holdings he also owned 20 acres of the tract which had been his father's home, which he had inherited on the death of the father. Mr. Robinson was a man of exceptional ability and devotion to public interests, and the years of his residence here form an important chapter in the history of the development of this region. He was chairman of the township board for three terms in which capacity he was also a member of the county board. He was treasurer of the township for 15 years, and also served as township supervisor and as a member of the school board. Mr. Robinson was married in Wood Township, April 7, 1878, to Ida Pitts, who was born in Pittsville, Jan. 15, 1861, daughter of Oliver W. and Freelove (Chase) Pitts. Mrs. Robinson was of the well-known Pitts family who were the prime movers in the development of Wood Township; her father, Oliver W. Pitts, came to Wood County in 1855 and started a sawmill on the site of the present city of Pittsville; he was active in organizing the city itself, and it was in his honor that it received its name. His wife, Freelove Chase Pitts, was from Pennsylvania State. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Pitts, both of whom are now deceased, were the parents of four children, all daughters, of whom two, Iverbel and Olive, are now deceased; those living are: Susan, now the wife of Levi Niles, of Adams County, Wis., and Ida, now Mrs. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had 11 children, of whom eight are now living, as follows: Byron, Flora, Wright, Lillian, Martin, James, George and Earl. Those deceased were Frances, Joan, and Pearl. Byron is now living at White Lake, Wis. Lillian is the wife of Louis Williams, of Minneapolis. Martin is living at Hiles, Wis. James, now of Minneapolis, spent a year in active service in

France with a machine gun company during the World War. Wright also served with the military forces during that conflict, but did not reach the zone of active operations. George is now at home managing the farm, and Earl is also at home. After Mr. Robinson's death Mrs. Robinson continued the operation of the farm, and it has remained under the management of the family with the exception of a short time during which it was rented. Mrs. Robinson is still living on the farm, and is a highly respected member of the community. She has 19 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

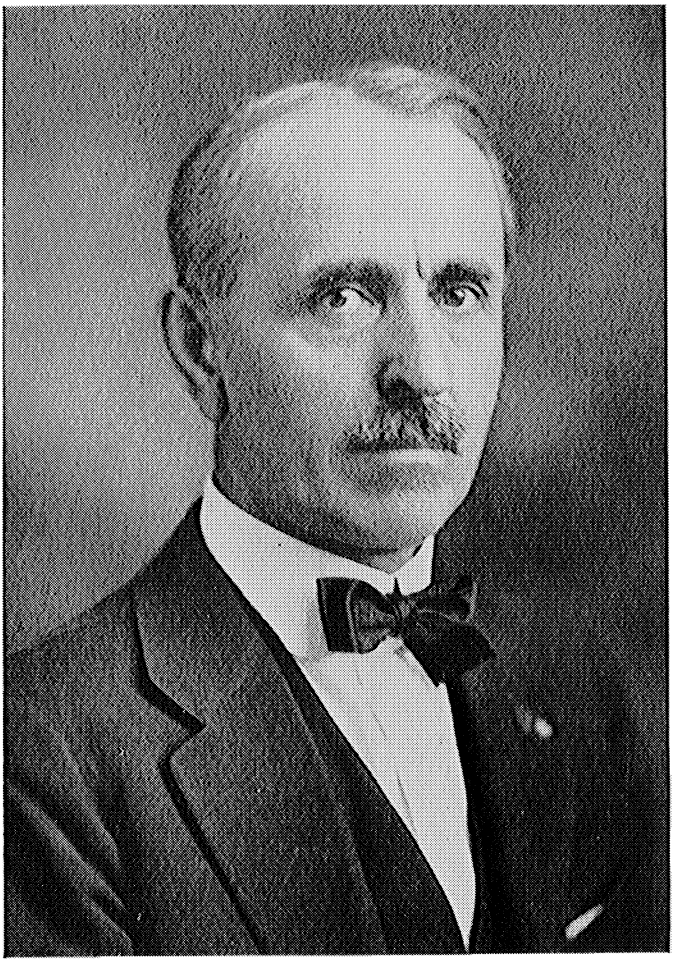
Lloyd Newton Rezin, a respected citizen of Cranmoor Township, who is engaged in cranberry raising there, was born at Rudolph, Wood County, April 12, 1893, son of Richard and Pearl (Forbes) Rezin. The parents were both born in this county and were farmers in Rudolph Township for a number of years, but for the last 20 years Richard Rezin has been engaged in cranberry culture in Jackson County. Prior to that for ten years he was in the cranberry business in Cranmoor. They have six children living, Isabelle, Byrl, Leslie, Daniel, Russell and Lloyd. Lloyd Newton Rezin was reared on his parents' farm and at the age of seven years went with the family to Jackson County, where he attended school. He also spent one year in the high school at Wisconsin Rapids and one year in the Tomah High School. For a number of years, or until 1919, he worked in the marsh with his father, and during that period gained a thorough knowledge of the business. He then returned to Wood County and in Cranmoor Township bought 190 acres of cranberry marsh, the tract being known as the old Fitch marsh and including all the buildings. He has now ten acres in berries and has taken his place among the representative men of his calling in this county. His society affiliations include membership in the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association and the American Cranberry Exchange. On June 21, 1917, Mr. Rezin was united in marriage with Iva Stallard, born Jan. 7, 1896, daughter of Frank and Delia (Bill) Stallard, her parents being old settlers in Humbird, Clark County, Wis. They are now living in the state of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Rezin have three children, one son and two daughters, namely: Helen, born March 18, 1918; Douglass, born Nov. 19, 1919; and Jane, born Sept. 29, 1921.

Thomas Rezin, a well known representative of the cranberry industry in Cranmoor Township, was born in Quebec, Canada, July 18, 1838, son of Richard and Isabelle (McGuire) Rezin. The mother, who was a native of Scotland, died in Canada, and the father, whose birthplace was in Ireland, came in 1868 to the United States and settled at Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., where he spent about 28 years of his life, dying in 1896. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rezin all are dead but Thomas. The latter was reared in Canada, went to school there, and after that farmed there until he was 25 years old, when he came to Wood County. From that time until 1909 he was engaged in farming at Rudolph. He then bought 20 acres of marsh land and has since given his attention with good success to the raising of cranberries in Cranmoor Township. Thomas Rezin was married at Quebec, Canada, in 1862, to Jane E. McCarthy, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Daly) McCarthy, the parents being natives of Ireland, now deceased. Mrs. Rezin died in 1916 and Mr. Rezin now makes his home with Lloyd N. Rezin, his grand-nephew.

Fred H. Meyer, farmer, dairyman, and cheesemaker of Cary Township, was born in Germany April 9, 1876, son of Dietrich and Marie Meyer. The parents were natives of Germany, and the mother died in that country when the son Fred was two years old. The father continued farming there until 1885, when he came to the United States and settled at Avoca, Iowa, working there as a farm hand for a time and subsequently operating rented farms. In the spring of 1900 he came to Wood County and bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 16 of Cary Township. There were no roads through that region then, and development was in a very primitive stage. For the first two years the father and Fred carried all supplies for the family on their backs. The farm was on the site of an old logging camp and some old shacks had been built on it which had no roofs or floors; the father secured lumber at the Progress mill with which to cover one of these build-

ings, and this served as a residence during the first trying period of their journey to success. The father and the son Fred set to work to clear the land, and each passing year saw the development of the farm carried a step farther. In 1903 a good frame house was built, and later a fine barn and two good silos; 85 acres of the land are now cleared, and as a result of the hard work of this pioneer family another splendid farm has been added to the list of the agricultural properties that are keeping Wood County at the front. The father operated this place until his death in 1916, which occurred as a result of being gored by a bull. Since that time the farm has been operated by Fred, subject of this sketch, who was the only son. He keeps a herd of 35 Holstein cattle including a number of pure-bred animals, and is in every way a progressive and successful farmer. He is also doing a thriving business as owner and operator of the Progress Cheese Factory. This enterprise was started in 1904 by a co-operative society of 17 farmers, with Dell Davis as president, Fred Meyer as secretary, and Fred Fritz as treasurer. This company was dissolved after several years of operation, and was reorganized by Fred Meyer, August Thrun, Fred Fritz, Fred Bushow, and August Neuman. The factory was operated under the ownership of these men until 1912, when Mr. Meyer and Mr. Neuman purchased the interests of the other members of the company and operated it in partnership until 1919, in which year Mr. Meyer bought out Mr. Neuman; since that time Mr. Meyer has been sole proprietor. When first organized the factory received 800 pounds of milk per day; the patronage has steadily grown until today 4,000 pounds are received daily, and this growth is continuing every year. Mr. Meyer is now making about 300 pounds of cheese daily. This success is due to his fine business ability and to the personal qualifications which have made him so well liked throughout the community. He was clerk of the township for 17 years, which gives some indication of the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Meyer was married in 1902 at Boscobel, Grant County, Wis., to Anna Fritz, daughter of Adam and Emma Fritz. Mrs. Meyer's parents were early settlers in Grant County; both are now deceased. There were nine children in their family, all of whom are now living, as follows: Fred, Richard, Albert, Anna, Emma, Ida, Emil, Leo, and Adolph. Fred is now farming in Cary Township, this county; Emma is living at Woodman, Wis.; Ida lives at Boscobel, Wis.; Emil, Leo, and Adolph are farming in Woodman Township, Grant County, Wis.; Richard and Albert live at Park Falls, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have three children, Theodore, Marie, and Rudolph, all of whom are living at home. Marie is attending the high school at Pittsville. Rudolph, after finishing the district school, completed two years in high school and is now carrying on the operation of the home farm.

Clifford R. Goldsworthy, who has been an active factor in the upbuilding of the village of Vesper, where for a number of years he has been engaged in the real estate business and farming, and formerly in other lines of industry, was born on a farm near Union Grove, Racine County, Wis., Sept. 30, 1865. His parents were Richard and Mary (Russell) Goldsworthy, the father a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother American born. The former, Richard, came to the United States at the age of 14 with his parents, who settled first at Kenosha, Wis., and later on a farm near Union Grove, Racine County, this state, and there he was married and spent the rest of his life. His wife Mary died in October, 1865, when her son Clifford R. was two weeks old. Richard Goldsworthy died some 20 years later at Union Grove, where he was living retired. He had married for his second wife Jane Flipse, but by her had no children. His children by his first wife, Mary Russell Goldsworthy, were: Amy, now Mrs. William Hardy, of Union Grove, Wis.; Carrie, who died in infancy; Evaline, who married William Murdock of Union Grove, Wis., and who died June 6, 1919, when within three days of her fifty-eighth birthday; Jennie, now Mrs. William Callender of Union Grove; and Clifford R., of Vesper, Wood County. Clifford R. Goldsworthy in his boyhood attended common school and worked on his parents' farm. At the age of 21 he went to Milwaukee, where he took a course in the Spencerian Business College. He then returned to the farm, which soon after he purchased, and he continued its operation,



C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

residing on it until about 1893, when he took up his residence in Union Grove village and engaged in the real estate business. He still continued the operation of the farm, however, until 1896, when he came to Wood County and settled in Vesper village. Here he engaged in the land business with special reference to the immigration of new settlers and furnishing them with suitable locations. He also built a small sawmill and opened a general merchandise store in company with E. G. Bailey, now of Marshfield, which they operated together for two years, at the end of that time selling out. Since then Mr. Goldsworthy has been engaged in the real estate business and in farming. He built and owns the Monogram Hotel, a substantial and well equipped house operated by a lessee, and in various other ways he has been active in the upbuilding and development of the village. Though not a member of any church, he was instrumental in the founding of the First Congregational Church of Vesper, of which he is a liberal supporter. Mr. Goldsworthy has always been a staunch Republican in politics and has seen some public service. He was a member of the town board of Hansen for several terms, and also its chairman, and in the legislative sessions of 1905-07 he represented Wood County in the state assembly, his election giving proof of the fact that he had impressed his fellow citizens throughout the county with his honesty and capability as a man of affairs. Well acquainted with local needs and conditions, he is always ready to lend a helping hand to any movement calculated to benefit the community along either moral or material lines and is respected and relied on accordingly.

Frank Harrison Minor, a successful farmer in Cary Township, was born in Vernon County, Wis., Dec. 19, 1888, son of John and Elizabeth (Mains) Minor. The parents were natives of New York State and were engaged in farming there until 1848, when they came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Vernon County. The mother is still living and makes her home with her children; the father died in 1910. There were ten children in their family, of whom eight are now living: Edson, May, Clarence, Bernice, Frances, George, Frank, and Elmer; those deceased are John and Lottie. Edson is now living in Dunn County, Wis.; May is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Cary Township, Wood County; Clarence resides in Crawford County, Wis.; Bernice married Julius Slater and is living in Idaho; Frances is the wife of James Ilett, also of Idaho; George lives in Cary Township, Wood County; Elmer is a resident of Beloit, Wis. Frank Harrison Minor was reared in Vernon County, attending school there and helping on the home farm until 1908, in which year he came to Wood County and with his brother George bought 40 acres of land in Section 2 of Cary Township. Later he sold his interest in this property to the brother George and purchased another 40-acre tract in Section 11 of the same township. A small log shanty and barn had been built on this land and about four acres cleared and brought under cultivation, but there were no other improvements and the balance of the land was covered with stumps and brush. Mr. Minor devoted himself to developing this property, and he has made a fine farm of it. He lived in the log house until October, 1919, when he built a good eight-room frame house, and he has brought all the equipment of the farm up to modern standards. He is held in high esteem in the community for his ability and personal qualifications, and was called upon to serve as supervisor of Cary Township for five years. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Minor was married at Marshfield Oct. 19, 1913, to Mabel Covey, daughter of Nelson and Dora Covey, who were both born in Wisconsin. The father is now deceased; the mother is living in Cary Township, the wife of D. C. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Covey were the parents of four children, of whom three are now living: Mabel, Fred and Nina. Nina is now Mrs. Clifford Gardner of Wood Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Minor have had three children, one of whom, Ralph, died in infancy. Those living are Joyce and Bernice.

Elbert C. Kellogg, whose identification with a number of large business enterprises in Nekoosa has been a factor in the progress of that city, was born at Neenah, Wis., Aug. 12, 1880, a son of Charles F. and Jennie (Cutting) Kellogg. The father

also played a prominent part in the building up of the community, and a record of his life appears in this volume. Coming to Wood County in 1885, the father entered the employ of the lumber firm of Sherry, Gerry, and Cameron, at Vesper, as bookkeeper; the son, Elbert C., completed the grade school at Vesper and then returned to Neenah to attend high school there. After four years in Neenah he returned to Wood County and finished high school at Centralia (now Wisconsin Rapids) in 1898. He had gained a good knowledge of the lumber business by working in the lumber yards during his vacations from school, and after finishing school he spent one year in this business at Merrill, Wis., where he learned the grading of lumber. He then decided to attend the University of Wisconsin, but was forced to forego this after one year of study, due to the loss of vision of one of his eyes through injuries sustained in a football game. He returned to Wood County in 1901 and took charge of the lumber yard at Nekoosa for the Kellogg Lumber Co., from which position his rise into prominence in Nekoosa's industrial life has been rapid. He is now vice president of the Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., is a stockholder in the Wood County National Bank, the Nekoosa State Bank, and the Beppler Roller Mills, and is secretary of the Nekoosa Chamber of Commerce. He is secretary of the Volunteer Fire Department at Nekoosa, and is supervisor of the County Board from there. Mr. Kellogg was married in 1906, at Stevens Point, Wis., to Miss Kathryn Schantz, a daughter of Joseph and Josephine Schantz, who were early settlers in Central Wisconsin; the father died at Stevens Point in 1908; the mother still makes her home in that city. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg: Charles, Gretchen, and Richard, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Masons and belongs to the Nekoosa Gun Club. He takes an active interest in the social and industrial welfare of the community and his influence in these matters has been very large, and of inestimable value.

Daniel J. Kilday, a prominent farmer of Cary Township, was born at Brodhead, Green County, Wis., May 19, 1872, son of John and Katherine (Scott) Kilday. The father was born in Watertown, Pa.; the mother was a native of Ireland and came to America when young; they were married in New York State and after residing there for three years came to Wisconsin in 1865. Here they first settled near Janesville, and after one year there went to Green County and settled in the town of Jordan Prairie, where they were residents for 50 years or more, being among the first settlers there. At the expiration of their residence there they sold their farm, which they had built up into a fine property, and bought a farm at Brodhead, Wis., where they lived until the father's death, in March, 1915; the mother died in February, 1880. They were the parents of 12 children, nine of whom, as follows, are now living: Mary, now Mrs. John Glenn of Chicago; Margaret, who is Mrs. Amos St. John of Janesville, Wis.; James, living at Brodhead, Wis.; Martin, a resident of the State of Texas; Elizabeth, who married Frank Brewer and is living in Chicago; Daniel J., subject of this sketch; Emma, now Mrs. John Burns of Edgerton, Wis.; Thomas, of Nebraska; and William, also of Nebraska. Daniel J. Kilday received his education in the district schools of Green County; at the age of ten years he went to live with a family named Noone and he made his home with them until he was 18 years old. He then worked out by the month for a time, and subsequently operated a rented farm near Brodhead for seven years. In 1901 he came to Wood County and bought 124 acres of wild land in Section 36 of Cary Township, and Section 31 of Wood Township, making the trip here from Brodhead in a covered wagon and shipping two head of cattle and household goods. He lived here with Mr. Burkhart until he could erect a small shack on his land and then established his home there and proceeded to develop the property, which was covered with brush, stumps, and timber. The development of this region was in such a primitive state at that time that Mr. Kilday was forced to cut a road through the timber in order to reach his land, and he endured many of the hardships of the pioneer during the early period of his residence there. He was an industrious and capable worker, however, and he had wrought great changes in his property before many years had passed. He added to his holdings from time to time until today

B. E. REICHENBACH AND FAMILY

he has 184 acres; he has cleared the land and equipped the place with a full set of good buildings, and he now has a fine modern farm. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, but is working more and more into the latter branch; his herd of Holstein cattle now includes eight pure-bred animals, and he is improving it from year to year. He is a man of unusual business and personal ability, and has always occupied a very prominent position in the community. He served an unexpired term of three months as chairman of the board of Cary Township and was elected to that office for five years. He has been president of the Farmers Co-operative Cheese & Creamery Co. for the past six years, and he has been the leader in many movements that have marked milestones in the progress of the community. Mr. Kilday was married at Freeport, Ill., March 22, 1900, to Mrs. Otis Mills, who in maiden life was Miss Clara Stahl, being the daughter of Charles and Mary (Imel) Stahl; her parents are now residents of York, Neb. Mrs. Kilday is the mother of three children by her first marriage: Bertha, who is now Mrs. Willis Phillips of Adams County, Wis.; Fred, and Otis; the two latter are engaged in farming in Columbia County, Wis.

Bruno E. Reichenbach was a citizen of Wood County who during the time that he resided here, a period of 11 years, from 1904 until his death in 1915, made a notable record along the lines of agricultural improvement—a record that has since been taken up and continued by his wife and sons. He was born in Dresden, Germany, March 19, 1852, his father being chief of the Dresden city police force. Until reaching the age of 14 or 15 he attended parochial school; while out of school he spent his time in learning the butcher's trade, at which he worked in Dresden until 1883, when he emigrated to the United States. Landing in New York in October, a young man of 31, he proceeded west to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Nelson, Morris Packing Co., at the stock yards, as a meat cutter. With that concern he remained four years, or until the spring of 1888, when he changed his occupation, moving onto a small truck farm six miles out of Chicago, which he operated for six years with a satisfactory degree of success. His six years on that farm had added practical experience to his theoretical knowledge of the principles of agriculture and had also taught him how to make a business success of it, and he resolved to apply this knowledge on a larger scale. Still he must not pay too much for his land, and as it was dear in the vicinity of Chicago, he sought another location presenting favorable conditions, and, having found it in Wood County, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1904 he bought 140 acres of wild land here, 100 of which lay in Arpin Township and the other 40 in Auburndale Township, the tract being four miles north of Arpin village. As there were no buildings on it, he erected a small farm house, 16 by 24 feet, and moved in with his family, who, while it was in process of construction, had resided at the home of near-by settlers. Mr. Reichenbach was confronted with a good-sized task, but he had a large capacity for work, and he at once attacked it. During the first season he cleared and stumped 40 acres and had it ready for the plow. To one of the pioneer settlers in the county such a feat would have seemed like magic, and would have occupied him many years, but Mr. Reichenbach had the advantages of modern machinery and appliances and knew the value of time; therefore his preparatory work was put through with a rush. Moreover, in the same season he built a frame barn, 20 by 24 feet, to afford shelter to his horse team and six cows which he had brought with him from Chicago; he also erected a hay shed 18 by 64 feet. During the winter of 1904-05 he kept equally busy. He built a dairy barn, for which he furnished the lumber himself by cutting the logs and hauling them to the sawmill, and he also cut and delivered at Arpin 248 cords of pulp wood. By 1906 he had cleared and stumped another 20 acres of land, and in that year he also built a frame dairy barn, 44 by 84 by 14 feet, with a full stone basement of eight feet; also a frame granary, which is now a well equipped milk house. In 1907 Mr. Reichenbach enlarged his dairy interests, buying four dairy cows and 15 dairy calves, the latter of which grew to be milch cows, and he also built a good poultry house, in which his wife and daughter raised 600 fowls. In the winter of 1907-08 he cut and hauled logs to the sawmill to get the lumber for a two-story addition

to his house, which was erected in the fall of the following year, 1908, with an eight-foot cellar under the whole. In 1908 a second poultry house, with a capacity for 800 fowls was built, and in 1910 a concrete-block silo, 14 by 36 feet, with a capacity of 120 tons, the blocks being manufactured on the farm and all the work done by Mr. Reichenbach and his family. In the meanwhile he had added to his land, and of the last 80 he bought 65 acres are now under the plow, making 145 acres of the farm under good cultivation. Another 80 he purchased in 1912, adjoining his farm in Auburndale, of which he brushed 60 acres the first year in addition to his other work. In these various activities Mr. Reichenbach had the assistance of his family, who, like himself were gifted with a genius for industry. He had been married in Berlin, Germany, on Oct. 3, 1886, to Bertha Reschka, who was born in Berlin, Oct. 1, 1864. The children of this marriage were: Charles J., born in Germany, Nov. 30, 1888; Minnie A., born in Chicago, July 24, 1890, now living at Evanston, Ill.; William G., born on the farm near Chicago, Feb. 7, 1893; Otto P., born Feb. 27, 1895, and Bruno E., Jr., born March 28, 1897, the two latter, like William, on the farm near Chicago. In 1915 Mr. Reichenbach entered upon the sixty-fourth and last year of his life, as he laid down its burden on April 17, that year, greatly respected and mourned throughout the community. Since he passed away his widow, with the help of her three sons, has carried on the farm successfully along the lines laid out by him. She is, herself, a farmer's daughter, her father having been from the age of 18 to that of 79 general superintendent of a large farm in Germany, near Berlin, and it was from him that Mr. Reichenbach learned many valuable principles of agriculture. All work on the farm, including building and repairing, is done by the family, without outside assistance, and an extensive general farming and dairying business is carried on. The principal improvements that have been made since Mr. Reichenbach's death have been as follows: In 1916 a modern horse barn was erected, 20 by 52 by 14 feet, and also a blacksmith's shop; in 1917 a new granary was built, 14 by 34 by 12 feet; in 1918 a stave silo, 12 x 26 feet, with a capacity of 60 tons, a hog house 16 by 40 by 8 feet, and a double garage, 16 by 20 by 10 feet, were built. The principal addition to the buildings in 1919 was a good machine shed. In 1920 the big dairy barn was badly damaged by wind, but was rebuilt at once. The farm is well stocked with Guernsey cattle, there being now a herd of 55 with a registered sire, and a herd of 50 to 60 Poland China hogs are kept, with a pure-bred sire at the head. There are three first class teams, in addition to a caterpillar tractor, hauling a three-bottom plow. Among the other machinery are a silo filler, a J. I. Case threshing-machine, with a modern clover huller attachment, rakes, tedders, loaders, manure-spreaders, drags, cultivators, a binder and a mower; also a pleasure car and a commercial truck with a capacity of 800 pounds, and a motorcycle. In 1921 from a 41-acre tract sown to oats, an average of 38 bushels per acre were produced. The improvements made on this place by the Reichenbach family are shown by the fact that in 1914 the farm tax was only $23.17, while in 1922 it was $401.07. Mr. Reichenbach gave his children the advantages of a fair education. In politics he was a Republican and was often importuned to accept office but declined on account of being too busy on the farm. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Congregation at Auburndale. They illustrate in a marked degree what can be accomplished by unremitting industry, being numbered as one of the prosperous families among the farming population in the northern part of the county.

Joseph Kohler, a prosperous farmer of Cary Township, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, Sept. 3, 1854, son of Joseph and Magdeline (Martin) Kohler, who were natives of Alsace-Lorraine and spent all their lives in that country. He received his education in his native land and worked for his father until 1874, when he was drafted into the German army, from which he was discharged two years later because of his father's death. In the fall of 1878 he came to America, landing at New York and proceeding direct to Sheridan, La Salle County, Ill., where he did farm labor for two years and then operated rented farms until 1909. He then bought 160 acres in Section 21, Cary Township, came to Wood County in 1912, and proceeded to build up the farm. He has cleared about 80 acres, built

a complete set of buildings including a silo and an excellent barn, and is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying. In building up this property and in all his personal relations here he has established a fine record, and he takes his place among the solid, dependable citizens of the community. Dec. 14, 1880, in La Salle County, Ill., Mr. Kohler married Barbara Leirtz, daughter of John and Gertrude (Kuhl) Leirtz. Mrs. Kohler's parents were both born in Germany; they came to the United States in the early sixties and settled in Washington County, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler are the parents of ten children: Emma, Sophia, Charles, Winnie, Frank, Ella, John, Lawrence, Leona, and Clarence. Emma is now Mrs. Amos Grandadam of DeKalb County, Ill.; Sophia is the wife of Joseph Grandadam and lives in La Salle County, Ill.; Charles married Josephine Thompson, and resides in La Salle County, Ill.; Winnie is Mrs. Ed Olson of La Salle County, Ill.; Frank married Gertrude Tuffti and is a resident of De Kalb County, Ill.; Ella is Mrs. Oscar Hill of La Salle County, Ill.; John married Freda Accola and is operating the home farm; Lawrence and Clarence live in La Salle County, Ill.; Leona is Mrs. Joseph Tuffti, also of La Salle County.

Fred Cronstedt, a well-known farmer in Sigel Township, was born in Finland July 22, 1877, son of Matt and Bertha Cronstedt. The parents were natives of Finland, from which country the father came to the United States in 1886; he settled in Wood County, Wis., and bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 9, Sigel Township, on which he built a log hut and was joined one year later by his family. Here they made their home and worked at clearing the land. The father later built a good log house and farmed the property they had built up until his death in 1907; the mother passed away in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Matt Cronstedt were the parents of seven children, of whom three died in Finland before the family's removal to this country; those living are: William, Fred, Erick, and Anna; the latter is now Mrs. Stephen Green of Sigel Township. Fred Cronstedt was ten years old when he came to Wood County with his parents. He went to school here and helped to develop and operate the home farm until he was 15 years old, at which time he started to work for himself at logging and in the sawmills, in the employ of the Arpin Lumber Co. In 1899 he bought 52 acres of land in Section 3, Sigel Township, and 40 acres in Sherry Township. This property was all wild land; Mr. Cronstedt erected a frame house on it and set to work to clear the land, continuing to spend the winters in logging camps and working during the summer months at the development of his farm. He later added a good barn, silo, sheds, etc., to his equipment, and now has a fine, well-tilled farm, having cleared 45 acres and brought everything up to modern standards of good farming. He is carrying on general farming and dairying. He is well liked and respected by everyone, and has built up his present success solely by his own efforts. He was pathmaster in 1921. He has spent 19 winters, including that of 1921-22, in the lumber woods. Mr. Cronstedt was married in Sigel Township in 1902 to Hilda Stolberg, daughter of Jonas and Louisa Stolberg. Mrs. Cronstedt's parents were both born in Finland and are still living in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Cronstedt had ten children, one of whom, Ellen, is now deceased; those living are: Mildred, Segrid, Arthur, Harold, Helma, Wilbert, Myrtle, Oscar, Alice, and Leonard.

Carl Kronholm, a prosperous farmer in Sigel Township, was born on the farm he is now operating there, Aug. 15, 1889, son of Emanuel and Eliza Kronholm. The parents were natives of Finland and were engaged in farming in that country until they came to America in 1880 and bought land in Section 4, Sigel Township, Wood County. They also owned several other tracts in that locality and later bought the present farm which consists of 120 acres in Section 13, Sigel Township. This land was only partly cleared when Emanuel Kronholm acquired it, and was without any suitable improvements. This pioneer family completed the clearing and equipped the property with good buildings, adding another fine farm to the list of those that make up the agricultural greatness of Wood County. The father operated the property until his death in 1900; the mother still makes her home on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Kronholm were the parents of ten children, of

whom seven, as follows, are now living: Victor, William, Carl, Oscar, Aina, Ernest, and Arvid. Two daughters, both named Mary, and one son, Carl (first), are deceased. Carl Kronholm grew up on the home farm, attending the district school near his home and assisting in the operation of the property. In 1917 he purchased the interests of his brothers and sisters and since that time has owned the farm in partnership with his mother. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. He has remodeled and improved the house and barns, built a garage, and otherwise added to the development of the farm, and is carrying along on the lines developed by the most recent progress in agriculture; he has 60 acres under the plow. His mother and one sister make their home with him. Mr. Krohnolm is very widely respected, and served as treasurer of Sigel Township for one year; he is now one of the county road patrolmen; he has always been a booster for local industries, and is a stockholder in the creamery and telephone companies. The Kronholm place is a nice, pleasant home, with a fine lawn and well-arranged equipment.

Harrison E. Herrick, popular proprietor of the Herrick House at Nekoosa, was born in Waushara County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1857, son of Jeries S. and Amanda Herrick, natives of Pennsylvania and Maine respectively. The Herrick family were descended from the Danish Ericks, who invaded Great Britain during the reign of Alfred. Azor Herrick, grandfather of Harrison, was the son of John Herrick and Elizabeth Bray, who settled in Poland, Maine, in 1772. Jeries Herrick, father of Harrison, was born and reared in Poland, Maine, residing there until 1851, when he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Big Prairie, Waushara County, operating his farm and doing lumbering, and during the spring and summer rafting lumber to St. Louis. He later moved to Rudolph and was employed in a stave factory, and from there went to Merrill, this state, where he resided until his death, January 28, 1918, and where his widow still makes her home. They were the parents of three children. Harrison E. Herrick was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the district school. He remained at home assisting with the farm work until he was 18; during summer months he worked in the harvest fields, and during the winters, until he was 27, worked in the lumber woods. In 1884 he moved to Rudolph and was employed by the stave mill, and while there purchased 120 acres of wild land, which, after partly clearing, he sold, and again went into the woods, logging. In 1893 he came to Nekoosa and worked on the dam until September. His family having joined him there, on Sept. 20, 1893, they opened a boarding house, and in 1894 erected a substantial hotel building, which they have since conducted as the Herrick House. Mr. Herrick was married at Rudolph, March 9, 1883, to Mary King, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth King, who were old settlers of Rudolph. Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have two sons, Clyde and Charles, both living at Nekoosa. Besides his hotel interests Mr. Herrick is a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Ole E. Holstrom, a pioneer settler of Sigel Township, was born in Sweden, May 9, 1847, son of Johann and Anna Holstrom. The parents were natives of Sweden, in which country the father followed farming and subsequently operated a flouring mill until 1890, when he came to the United States; he made his home with his children here from then until his death in 1894; the mother died in Minneapolis in 1920 at the age of 99 years and four months. Mr. and Mrs. Johann Holstrom were the parents of six children, all of whom are now married and living in the United States; they are: Augusta, Sophia, Radena, Marie, Hannah, and Ole. Ole E. Holstrom was brought up in Sweden and worked there at carpentering and in the flour mill operated by his father. He came to the United States in 1880; after spending his first summer here in the city of St. Paul, Minn., he came to Wood County in the fall of the same year and bought 52 acres of wild land from Clark & Scott. This property, located in Section 2, Sigel Township, was very heavily timbered, and the task of building from it the fine farm which Mr. Holstrom owns today was a tremendous one, handicapped as the work was by the inconveniences, hardships and privations of pioneer life. Mr. Holstrom, however,

built a small log house and set to work. For six years he carried all his supplies from town on his back, there being no roads except the trails through the woods; and it was three years before he bought his first team of oxen, during which time he had no draft animals of any kind to help him in his work. In order to obtain money to carry on the development he worked at logging and in the sawmills during the winters, devoting only the summer months to the task of improving his farm. To build his first house, which still stands on the land, he carried the lumber and shingles a mile on his back, a fact that should give pause to those of the younger generation who may be inclined to complain of their lot. He later built a larger log house, which was "sheeted" up, and a barn, sheds, etc. The years of toil and hardship were worth while; Mr. Holstrom now has a splendid piece of property, with 35 acres under the plow, and can feel that the years of his life have been well spent, and that the respect that is accorded him is well merited. Mr. Holstrom was married in St. Paul, Minn., in 1880 to Hannah Olson, daughter of Ole and Tracy Olson. Mrs. Holstrom's parents were natives of Sweden and spent all their lives in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Holstrom had six children, of whom four are now living: Carl (first) is deceased, and one other child died in infancy. Those living are John, Carl, Hilda, and Anna. John lives in Port Edwards and Carl in Wisconsin Rapids; Hilda is the wife of David Sharkey, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Anna is Mrs. Ernest Anderson, of Wisconsin Rapids.

Alois Huser, one of the surviving pioneers of Seneca Township, where he settled 37 years ago, and which he has helped to improve, was born in Switzerland, Jan. 4, 1847, son of Xavier and Rosa (Wirsch) Huser. The parents spent their lives in Switzerland, where Xavier followed the occupation of a merchant. Of their five children, but two are now living, Alois and Eliza, the latter, who is the widow of a Mr. Jannet, a civil war veteran, being now a resident of San Antonio, Texas. Alois Huser grew to manhood in his native land, where he learned and followed the spinner's trade, and in time he rose to be manager of a silk spinning factory. When 36 years old he emigrated to the United States, landing in this country Jan. 4, 1884, and going to Richmond County, New York, where he found occupation on a dairy farm. He had resolved, however, to become his own master and to own his own farm, and as a farm in New York State cost more than he could afford to pay, in 1885 he came to Wood County, Wisconsin. He began operations by renting 80 acres in Section 2, Seneca Township, near Altdorf, where a number of his countrymen had already located, and this land he later bought. His early improvements were slowly effected, as the land producing nothing at first, he had to find some way of earning money, and accordingly worked at logging and lumbering for George Hiles. Later from time to time he bought additional land until he owned 308 acres. All of this land was wild, there being but a small clearing, and the trees being so abundant that he could not see the road from his house. This house was a small log structure that was on the place when he took it, and which he remodeled and enlarged, sheeting it over on the outside with basswood clapboards. He spent many years in clearing his land, adding buildings as he needed them, including two barns, one 40 by 80 feet, and the other 32 by 50, each with a full basement, and he also erected two stone silos and other buildings. In fact, Mr. Huser claims the distinction of having had the first silo in Wood County in 1887, as before any such thing had been seen here, he dug a hole in the ground in the basement of his house, cut up the corn by hand and packed the hole full as provender for his cattle. For many years he carried on general farming and dairying, and becoming prominent in his township, served for a long time as township treasurer. For 18 years he was a member of the school board, and in 1919 he was elected town clerk, which office he still holds. Alois Huser was married in 1875 at Altdorf, Switzerland, to Catherine Regli, daughter of Casper and Rosa Regli, of whose three children Catherine is the only one now living. The parents also are now passed away, the mother having died in Switzerland, and the father, who subsequently came to the United States, at Sheboygan, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Huser have had 13 children, ten of whom are now living, namely: Rosa, wife of

Peter Frawley and residing in Tennessee; Louis, who lives in North Dakota; Frank, of Hansen Township, Wood County; who married Anna Wirtz; John and Henry on the home farm; Mary, wife of Leo Ruesth of Sigel Township; and George, Casper, Carl and Anna, at home. In 1913 Mr. Huser sold his land to his sons, John, Henry, Casper, George and Carl, and in the same year they organized the Union Grove Dairying Farm Association, and incorporated for $12,000, with Henry president, John vice president, George treasurer and Casper secretary. They carry on general farming and dairying and make a specialty of breeding and raising pure-bred Holstein cattle, of which they now have 35 head. They have had some official tests of their cattle made and one cow produced 700.3 pounds of milk in seven days, or 24.2 pounds of butter. A yearly test showed 26,084 pounds of milk, or 896 pounds of butter. One seven-day test of a two year old was 343 pounds of milk or 23.2 pounds of butter, which is the record for the county. The Huser brothers also make a specialty of raising seed potatoes, and in 1922 they won a Ford tractor as a prize for raising the best bushel of potatoes in Central Wisconsin, which were exhibited at the fair held in Marshfield. George and Henry are both married and live in a good frame house on the farm. This farm when the father first came here was partly a tamarack swamp, but has all been cleared and tiled and the land made tillable. During the late war Casper and Carl were in the United States military service. Casper, who enlisted on July 1, 1918, was in the light artillery. He trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., and served six months in this country. Carl, who enlisted in the light artillery at the same time as Casper, was in the service nine months and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Both served as truck drivers.

William J. Dehn, operating the Quality Creamery at Blenker, was born Nov. 22, 1889, in Shawano County, Wis., son of Albert and Wilhelmina Dehn. The parents, natives of Germany, were married there and were the parents of two children, Minnie and Emma, when the family moved to the United States. Minnie is now Mrs. Albert Zuehlke, of Shawano County; Emma is Mrs. Henry Sanders of Chicago. Eight other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dehn after coming to this country: William J., subject of this sketch; Anna, living at Madison, Wis., unmarried; Elizabeth, deceased; Martha, now the wife of William Moede, a tinsmith of Shawano, Wis.; Henry, who is a cheese-maker at Spruce, Wis.; Robert, a cheese-maker in Marathon County, Wis.; Ida, now Mrs. Ernest Johnson, of Madison; and Marie, living at home. William J. Dehn attended the public schools of Shawano County, and later completed the dairying course at the Wisconsin Agricultural School in Madison; finishing in 1911, he was made an instructor and remained with the school in that capacity for two terms. Starting out to make his own living at the age of 19, he traveled about the state a good deal for two years, and then took a position in the Rocky-Run Creamery at Pittsville, in this county. After remaining there a short time he went to Lavalle, in Sauk County, Wisconsin, and was there for four years, in the employ of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery. His next position was at Fennimore, Wis., where he stayed but a short time. During this period of moving about he was looking for a desirable place to locate permanently, and in 1917 he bought his present business enterprise, the Quality Creamery at Blenker. Here he has a fine equipment, with everything in the best of shape; his plant has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter per day and 14,000 pounds of milk for cheese per day. Most of his product is marketed with the Dairy Belt Cheese & Butter Co. of Spencer, Wis. August 15, 1915, Mr. Dehn married Elizabeth Flessert, of Shawano, Wis., who was born in that place Sept. 27, 1890. Mrs. Dehn's parents came to the United States from Germany and were married at Cecil, Wis., Aug. 25, 1888; their family consisted of eight children: Elizabeth, William, August (deceased), Charles, Helen, Marie, Mina, and Henry. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dehn: Ethel M., born June 19, 1916; and William J., born Oct. 1, 1919. The family is of the German Lutheran faith and worships with St. Luke's Congregation at Sherry. Politically Mr. Dehn is Republican, though liberal in his views, voting for the candidate rather than for the party represented. Both socially and in a business way he has the highest

WILLIAM J. DEHN

respect of the community, and is conducting his plant on principles of honesty and fair dealing.

Martin Brandt, a prominent representative of the meat industry in Wood County, conducting business at Nekoosa, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1878, son of Charles and Jennie (Miller) Brandt. The father was a native of Germany and the mother of Denmark. Charles Brandt came to the United States in 1870, locating in Chicago, where he operated a meat market, and where he was married. He carried on business in that city until 1911, and then moving to Portage County, Wisconsin, bought a farm there on which he is still living, though now retired, his son-in-law, Selmer Hassel, operating the farm. Mrs. Jennie Brandt died in October, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt had four sons and one daughter, one of the sons, Herman, being now deceased. The surviving children are: John H., of Wisconsin Rapids; Martin, subject of this sketch; Charles W., Jr., and Augusta, wife of Selmer Hassel above mentioned. Martin Brandt was reared in Chicago and attended school there. In that city he also learned the meat business from his father and opened a shop of his own which he conducted until 1904, when he moved to Friendship, Adams County, Wis., and opened a market there. On March 10, 1906, he came from Friendship to Nekoosa, he and his family having to cross the Wisconsin River on the ice, as the present steel bridge had not yet been erected, nor was there any other. In summer the crossing was made on a ferry boat. Here Mr. Brandt purchased the business of Charles Lester and in 1912 erected a new building for his market. He does all his killing of hogs and cattle, makes his own sausage, and his equipment includes the American Carbonic Ice Machine. He has built up a good trade and is carrying on business with profitable results. He is also a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank, the Beppler Roller Mill, of which he is a director, and the Swift & Co. packing concern of Chicago. For one term he served as trustee of the village of Nekoosa. Fraternally Mr. Brandt belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Beavers and the Equitable Fraternal Union. He and his family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Brandt was married in Chicago, in 1900, to Minnie Ruskowsky, daughter of Albert and Mary (Dittvurner) Ruskowsky, her parents being natives respectively of Germany and Wisconsin. The father died in December, 1918, but the mother is still living in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have two children: Myrtle, now a student in the University of Wisconsin, and Marion, who is attending school in Nekoosa. Mr. Brandt has identified himself closely with the interests of the village in which he has made his home and is an active member of the Nekoosa Chamber of Commerce. As a member of the Nekoosa Rod and Gun Club he takes occasional recreation.

Frank S. Brazeau, postmaster of the village of Port Edwards, was born in Chicago, June 2, 1857, son of Stephen and Margaret (Brady) Brazeau. He attended school in Chicago, and in 1868, when 11 years old, came to Wood County, Wisconsin, with his parents, the journey from New Lisbon to Grand Rapids being made by stage. The family made their home in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where the father followed the trade of barber. There also Frank S. finished his schooling. After that he worked for ten years in sawmills and then entered mercantile business as clerk for J. W. Freeman. He next worked in a store at Harley, Wis., and after that spent five years in Green Lake County, this state. Then returning to Wood County he for two years conducted a store at Arpin for the John Arpin Lumber Co. After that he returned to Grand Rapids and was clerk in a store for awhile. His next move was to engage in business for himself in partnership with his brothers James and William, they buying the Nekoosa store, which they conducted for three years. At the end of that time Frank S. traded his interests in the Nekoosa business to his brother George and conducted a store at Port Edward until the fall of 1903, when he sold out and has since been postmaster of the village. A Catholic in religion, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Brazeau was married in Green Lake County, in 1894, to Anna Doherty, daughter of James and Bridget Doherty, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs.

Brazeau have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born March 4, 1895, and who resides with her parents.

Earl L. Heath, merchant at Amelia, in Cary Township, was born April 5, 1893, at Fall River, Wis., son of Moses and Elizabeth (Rockfellow) Heath. He came to Wood County with his parents and worked on farms and at other occupations here until August, 1917, when he enlisted in the military service at Wisconsin Rapids to take part in the World War. He was sent to Indianapolis for training at a motor school there, after completion of which he was assigned to Vocational Ambulance Corps No. 31. He sailed for overseas in November, 1917, landing in Liverpool and proceeding after two days there to La Havre, France, and from the latter place to Bordeaux, France. He returned to the United States in March, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 27, 1919. While in the service he suffered the misfortune of receiving an injury to his back which subsequently brought on spinal meningitis, and he spent nearly two years in army hospitals as a result. Upon being released from the hospitals he returned to Wood County and for a short time was manager of the "Broken Dollar" store at Pittsville. In July, 1921, he went to Amelia station and erected a two-story building, 24 by 40 feet in dimensions, which he has since operated as a general store. In all his dealings he has lived up to the very highest standards of fairness and honesty, and his store is performing a real service to the community. Mr. Heath is very popular personally, and his place of business enjoys a large and steadily growing patronage. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of Palmer Post No. 276 of the American Legion at Pittsville. He holds the office of finance manager of the latter organization. Aug. 25, 1914, in Hiles Township, Mr. Heath married Marian Phillips, daughter of Lawson and Lillian (Dodge) Phillips, now of Hiles Township. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have two children: Leslie, born Jan. 27, 1916, and Raymond, born March 17, 1920. The family are members of the Methodist Church at Pittsville.

Julius Heisa, a prominent farmer and dairyman in Sigel Township, was born in Germany, June 20, 1849, son of Christian and Ernestine Heisa. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country the father was a farmer until his death in 1857; the mother came to the United States in 1888, and spent the remainder of her life in this country. Of the nine children born to them five now survive; these are: Gust, living in Watertown, Wis.; Minnie, now the wife of August Grohbel, of Watertown, Wis.; Julius, subject of this sketch; Herman, now living in Seneca Township; and Frank, who lives in Minnesota. Julius Heisa attended school in Germany and remained at home there until he was 15 years of age, when he launched out upon his own resources. In 1867, he being then 18 years old, he came to the United States and located in Watertown, Wis., where he remained, however, only two months before coming to Centralia, now a part of Wisconsin Rapids. Here he worked first in the shingle mill operated by John Miller, then for Otto Reiser, and later for Reuben Lyons, in the lumber industry. In 1882 he bought 40 acres of wild land, and a short time later another tract of 80 acres, all in Sections 21 and 22 of Sigel Township. The country was then a wilderness, without roads, and upon the shoulders of the settlers of that day fell the heavy burden of building up from that wilderness the prosperous farming region of today. Toiling amid hardships and obstacles, Mr. and Mrs. Heisa accomplished their share of this great work. They now have 80 acres under cultivation; the log house he built to serve as a home during the early days of his residence here has been replaced by a modern eight-room house, and he has built a splendid set of farm buildings, including a barn 30 by 60 feet with full basement. With his son-in-law, Frank Ringer, he is now carrying on general farming and dairying on the property thus built up; they are milking 16 cows, and are operating the place along the most modern lines. Mr. Heisa was married in 1872, in Sigel Township, to Minnie Palanske, daughter of Gottfried and Amelia Palanske. Mrs. Heisa's parents, both of whom are now deceased, were early settlers in Sigel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Heisa have four children, Laura, Ella, Martha, and Amanda. Laura is now Mrs. Albert Whitrock, of Sigel Township; Martha married Herman Ringer, of Sigel Township; Amanda

is Mrs. Emil Buler, of Wisconsin Rapids; Ella is the wife of Frank Ringer, who is managing Mr. Heisa's farm.

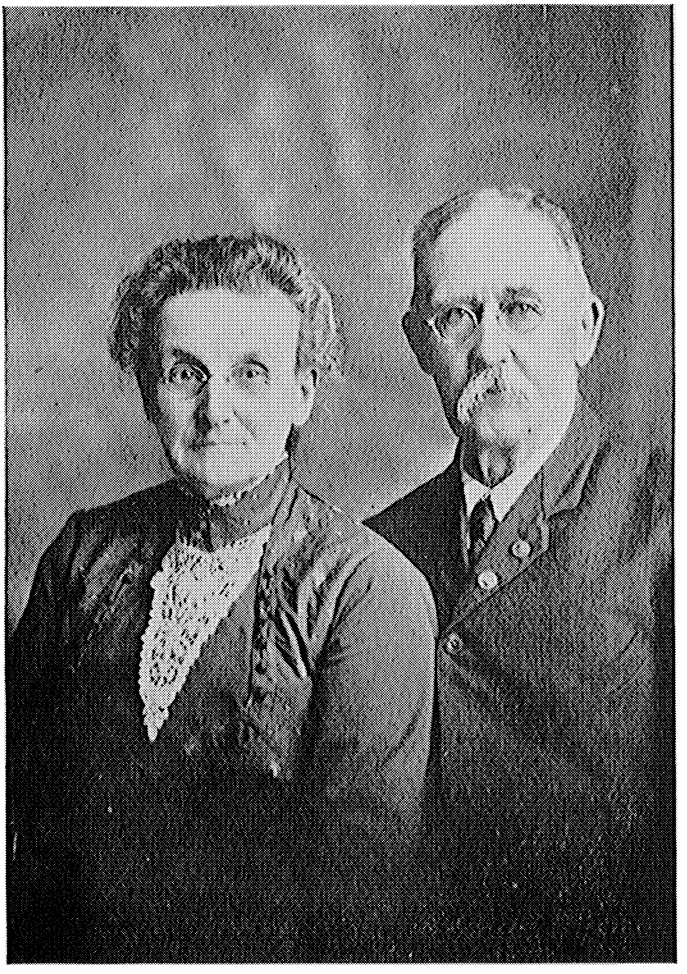
Frank Ringer, managing the Julius Heisa property in Sigel Township, was born in Germany, May 30, 1885, son of Frank and Louisa Ringer, who were natives of Germany. Coming to the United States in 1893, the parents settled in Green Lake County, Wis. Four children were born to them: Frank, Herman, Charles and Amelia. Amelia married John Finup, of Seneca Township, Wood County, and the other three are living in Sigel Township. The mother is now deceased and the father makes his home with his daughter in Hansen Township. Frank Ringer came to the United States with his parents in 1893; he attended school in Green Lake County and subsequently worked on farms there, which line he also followed after coming to Wood County in 1897. He was married in Sigel Township in 1912 to Ella Heisa, daughter of Julius and Minnie (Polanske) Heisa, and has managed the Heisa property since his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ringer have one child, a son, Frederick. Mr. Ringer is a thoroughly qualified farmer, and has made an excellent success of his present undertaking.

Thomas Hanifin, a respected citizen of Sigel Township, representing a well-known family of Wood County pioneers, was born Jan. 24, 1851, at Cande village, Mass., son of Patrick and Mary (Barry) Hanifin. The parents were natives of Ireland, of County Kerry and Kilarney respectively. The father came to the United States in 1847, landing at Boston; the mother came two years later, and both worked in the cotton and woolen mills until 1853, when they moved to Iron Ridge, Mass., where the father obtained employment in the capacity of freight agent. In 1857 he decided to fare westward, and did so in a style that few of the younger generation of today would care to emulate, though so far as "seeing the country" is concerned there is nothing to excel it; Mr. Hanifin drove the entire distance from Iron Ridge, Mass., to Wood County, Wis., with a team of oxen and a cow. On his arrival, which eventually took place, he purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 22, Sigel Township. In this wilderness he built a small frame shanty and set to work to develop a farm. He was joined by his family in January, 1859, they having come by rail to New Lisbon and by stage from that point. The land was truly a primitive one; Centralia, now a portion of Wisconsin Rapids, consisted of only a few shanties, and the life of the settler of that day was one of toil and hardship. Mr. Hanifin's original house he later replaced by a log structure; he and his family carried on the work of clearing the property, and gradually the tillable acres increased and adequate buildings arose, and another prosperous, productive farm was added to the list of Wood County agricultural properties. Mr. Hanifin, Sr., passed away in 1872 and Mrs. Hanifin in 1892. They were the parents of six children. of whom one, Elizabeth, is now deceased; those living are: Thomas, Mary, Johanna, Nellie, and Margaret. Elizabeth was the wife of John Conway. Mary married Joseph White, of Vesper. Johanna is Mrs. Peter Doyle, of Medford. Wis. Nellie is the wife of Nels Johnson, of Wisconsin Rapids. Margaret is Mrs. Peter McCamley, of Wisconsin Rapids. Thomas Hanifin, coming to Wood County with his mother in 1859, took a valuable part in developing the Hanifin property; he attended school here, and has made his life-work the developing and carrying on of this farm. Since his father's death he has operated it for his own account, it having been deeded to him at that time. He completed the clearing of the land, built the house and barn, and brought the equipment up to modern standards. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, milking from fifteen to eighteen cows. Mr. Hanifin was married at Rudolph, Wis., Jan. 10, 1888, to Maria Rouhan, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Reidy) Rouhan; Mrs. Hanifin's parents, both of whom are now deceased, were very prominent citizens of Wood County during their lives; they were pioneers here, and the father played a very prominent part in the development of this section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Hanifin have seven children: Leo, Nellie, Ruby, Bernard, Maria, Francis, and Dorothy. Nellie is now Mrs. Harvey Pleckham, of Marshfield. Ruby is Mrs. John Olson, of Sigel Township. Maria is teaching school. The boys are assisting the father in the operation of the farm. The

family are members of the Catholic Church. Their name is closely associated with much of the history of Wood County. Besides his valuable work in the early agricultural development of Wood County, Patrick Hanifin, father of Thomas, served as the first clerk of Sigel Township.

Henry L. Brooks, well known retired farmer and mill superintendent making his home in Cameron Township, was born March 21, 1847 in Erie County, Pennsylvania, son of Alvin and Sarah June (Reynolds) Brooks, who were farmers and natives of that state. After finishing the public schools near his home Mr. Brooks remained with his father, assisting in the operation of the farm, until Sept. 2, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F of the 211th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served during the remainder of the Civil War. After his discharge he again made his home on his father's farm, for six months, and in 1866 came to Mills Center, Brown County, Wis., where he entered the employ of a lumber company. In 1873 he was married at Mills Center to Harriet E. Cole, daughter of Washington and Theresa (Morgan) Cole. Mrs. Brooks' parents, both now deceased, were natives of New York State who, after their arrival in Wisconsin, operated a hotel at Mills Center. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Brooks entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company in Brown County, where he remained five years; in 1878 he came to Marshfield for the same company, and worked for them here for 28 years, being superintendent of their saw mill for 19 years, the mill employing at that time from 45 to 55 men. After leaving the employ of the Upham Company Mr. Brooks bought 40 acres of partly improved land in Cameron Township, built a good barn on it, and built it up into a fully improved farm. He now has rented the tillable land and is living retired, keeping only a few cows, chickens, and hogs to occupy a part of his time. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been the parents of three children: Bertha Bell, Alvin L., and Emma Maud. Bertha Bell, born March 21, 1874 at Mill Center, passed away April 7, 1881. Alvin L., born Nov. 4, 1877, married Anna Raymond, and is now residing at Phillips, Wis.; Emma Maud, born April 1, 1883 at Marshfield, is now Mrs. Arthur B. Finney, living at Newport on the Menomonie Indian Reservation, and is the mother of two children: Arthur Brooks Finney, born Oct. 2, 1911, at Marshfield, Harriet Louise, born Aug. 23, 1913, at Marshfield. Mr. Brooks, occupying as he did a prominent position in the great lumbering industry which flourished in this region, is very widely known throughout the community and is one of its most highly respected members. He is affiliated fraternally with the M. W. A. and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Marshfield.

George Harold Salter, a prominent business man of Pittsville, well known throughout Wood County through his record of business activities and public service, was born in Colby, Clark County, Wis., March 17, 1888. The parents, Richard B. and Sarah E. (Engelhardt) Salter, were natives of Washington County, this state, and were married at West Bend, that county, soon after which they moved to Colby. There Richard B. Salter became a prominent lawyer and judge, serving as county judge from 1890 to 1898, and as district attorney from 1905 to 1907. He was also engaged in the lumber business there. Though he resided in Clark County until his death on May 28, 1914, on two occasions he became an active factor in the business development of Pittsville; first in 1904, when he was one of the organizers of the Pittsville State Bank, and secondly in 1908, when he established the R. B. Salter & Sons general store. His wife is still residing in Colby, Wis. They have five children: Hortense, now Mrs. Charles Freeman, Jr., of Menomonie, Wis.; Richard G., who is cashier of the Colby State Bank; Jessie, deceased; George Harold, of Pittsville, and John F., also of this city. George H. Salter acquired his literary education in Colby, being graduated from the high school there in 1905, after which he took a commercial course in Wisconsin University. In 1908 he came to Pittsville to become manager of the R. B. Salter & Sons general store, which was first located in the Dixon block. This enterprise proved successful and in 1913 the proprietors erected their present store building, a one story brick structure, 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, with full basement, it being the finest store building in the city. All kinds of general mer-



MR. AND MRS. HENRY L. BROOKS

chandise are handled except hardware. Besides attending to his duties as manager of this store, Mr Salter is secretary and treasurer of the Wood County Grocery at Wisconsin Rapids. He is also vice president of the Pittsville State Bank and a member of the Brown Bros. Construction Co. of Pittsville. At times he has taken a useful part in local government, having formerly served two terms as alderman, and being now a member of the Wood County Common School Committee. He is fraternally affiliated with the Lodge of Elks in Wisconsin Rapids and with the Odd Fellows Lodge in Pittsville. At Hillsboro, Wis., on Sept. 18, 1917, Mr. Salter was united in marriage to Bernice King, daughter of Fred C. and Anna (Kaiser) King. Her father is now deceased and the mother is a resident of Marshall, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Salter two children have been born: Marjorie, July 26, 1918, and Richard B., March 19, 1921.

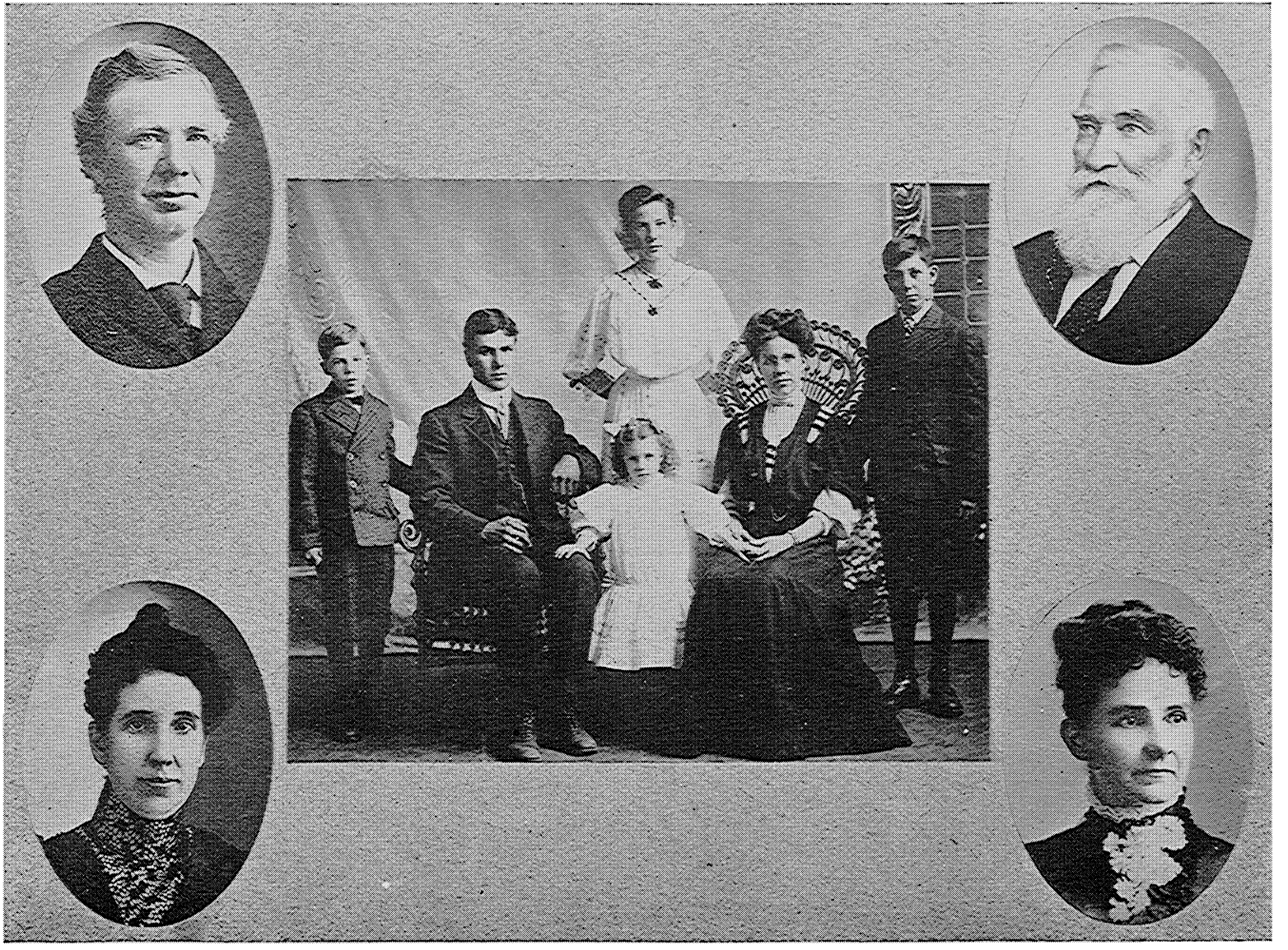
John F. Salter, was born at Colby, Clark County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1893, son of Richard B. and Sarah E. (Engelhardt) Salter. He was educated at Colby, graduating from the high school in 1910. He then came to Pittsville, Wood County, and for one year worked in the R. B. Salter & Sons general store. At the end of that time he entered Carroll College at Waukesha and took a two-year commercial course there, being graduated in 1913. After his father's death in 1914 he operated one of his farms for two years. In 1916 he returned to Pittsville, being a member of the R. B. Salter & Sons general mercantile company. On Dec. 10, 1917, he enlisted in the army and was assigned to the Quartermasters' Corps, being first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. He was then sent to Camp Custer, Mich., then to Washington, D. C., where he remained until he sailed for France in June, 1918. He was then transferred to the Headquarters Company of the 141st Field Artillery, with which he remained until the close of the war. In June, 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Grant, July 7, 1919. He is a member of Palmer Post, No. 276, American Legion, at Pittsville, and is also fraternally affiliated with the lodge of Elks at Wisconsin Rapids. On Sept. 22, 1919, he was united in marriage, at Colby, Wis., to Stella Meyers, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Plutte) Meyers, prosperous farmers of that vicinity. Of this union one child has been born, John F., Jr., on June 19, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Salter attend the Congregational Church, the latter being a member of the Aid Society.

Leonard L. Bender, agent for the C. M. & St. P. Ry., at Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Seneca Township, Wood County, Wis., son of Charles A. and Margaret (Pellersels) Bender. He was educated in the local schools, being graduated from the Lincoln High School in 1910. He then took a Commercial course in the business college at Appleton, Wis. With this mental equipment, he went to Hittington, N. D., where for a short time he was employed in a real estate office. In 1912 Mr. Bender returned to Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and became ticket agent for the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Subsequently he was made cashier and in 1915 became agent, which position he has since retained. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated fraternally with the Elks and Eagles. He was married April 18, 1917, in this city, to May Johnson, who was born in Centralia (now included in Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., daughter of William A. and Katherine (Conway) Johnson. He and his wife have been the parents of three children: Kathryn Margaret, born June 10, 1920, who died the same day, and John and Susan (twins) born June 30, 1921.

Asa C. Bennett, who was one of the first cranberry growers in Wood County, was born at Victor, Ontario, Canada, April 14, 1834, and died August 5, 1919, at his home in Cranmoor Township, Wood County, Wis. He resided at Victor until 1868, having acquired his education there and taken Miss Amelia L. Ervin as his bride. Mrs. Bennett was born at Naples, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1836. In 1868 Mr. Bennett came west, first locating in Iowa and later in Kansas. In 1872 he settled in Appleton, Wis. About 1871 he took a position as traveling salesman with Compton & Batchelor, a crockery firm of Cleveland, Ohio, in whose employ he remained for about 15 years, after which he worked for Pitkin & Brooks, of Chicago, who were in the same line, until 1892, when he retired. It was in

1873 that Mr. Bennett became interested in the cranberry culture buying his first 40 acres of marsh in Wood County, in what is now Cranmoor Township, and in time he became one of the leading growers in this region. He remained connected with the industry for the rest of his life and at one time owned four different marshes in Wisconsin, besides being financially interested in a large marsh in Michigan. In 1880 he formed a partnership with his son, Arthur E. Bennett, as A. C. Bennett & Son, with Arthur E. as manager. While traveling on the road as salesman for the crockery firms above mentioned, he sold cranberries from the Bennett marsh to the retail trade throughout his territory. After his retirement from active business life, he traveled extensively, having large interests in Florida and California, where he spent his winters, and during that period he also spent three years in Chicago. From 1900 until his death, however, he made his home on the marsh with his son, Arthur E., with the exception of the winters he spent in the south. Mr. and Mrs. Asa C. Bennett were the parents of two children: Arthur E., a separate biography of whom appears in this volume, and Carrie, who became Mrs. C. D. Griffith and who passed away March 28, 1915. Her husband, Mr. Griffith, with F. MacKinnon, founded the MacKinnon Manufacturing Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, Mr. Griffith later selling his interest to Mr. MacKinnon and engaging in the banking business. He became one of the leading bankers of Minnesota, with headquarters in Minneapolis. When he left Grand Rapids he went to Sleepy Eye, Minn., where he established the first of a chain of banks with which he was afterward connected. Mr. Asa C. Bennett was one of the foremost men in the promotion of the cranberry industry in the state and stood high among the leaders, and with his passing the industry, as well as the community generally, suffered a great loss. Mrs. Bennett survived him until July 13, 1920, when her death also plunged the community into mourning.

Arthur Ervin Bennett, proprietor of the Bennett Marsh in Section 27 of Cranmoor Township and one of the best known men in the cranberry business in Wood County, was born in Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862, son of Asa C. and Amelia L. (Ervin) Bennett. The father, Asa, had been born in the same house in which Arthur E. first saw the light of day. In 1868 the family moved to Iowa, from there to Kansas, and in 1872 to Appleton, Wis., where Arthur E. was educated, graduating from the Appleton High School and for two years attending Lawrence University at Appleton (now Lawrence College.) In 1880 father and son formed a partnership in the cranberry business in Wood County, under the firm name of A. C. Bennett & Son. April 14, 1885, Arthur E. Bennett was united in marriage at Clintonville, Wis., with Fannie June Clinton, who was born in that place, June 1, 1866, daughter of Boardman P. and Sarah E. (Doty) Clinton, and with whom he had became acquainted at college. She was born in the first frame house built in Clintonville, and the town was named in honor of her grandfather, Norman Clinton. Following his marriage, Mr. Bennett took up his permanent home on the marsh, which at that time was all wild, and has ever since been identified with the cranberry industry in Wood County, becoming a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to it. He has added to the original forty acres bought by his father until now his home marsh consists of 500 acres, 75 acres of which are in vines. Aside from his home marsh he owns a quarter interest in the Elm Lake Marshes in the same township, and is president and manager of this enterprise. His marsh is fully equipped for scientific cranberry growing and he has built up a fine residence and complete accompaniment of buildings necessary to handle his output. During the first years of his experience as a grower scientific methods had, of course, made little progress, and the output was practically all wild berries. Mr. Bennett, however has kept pace with the development of the industry, and was among the first to scalp the land and plant tame vines, following the lines which have made Wood County famous as a cranberry county. He has raised as many as 3,700 barrels of berries in one season from his home marsh. He is the father of six children: Eva Amelia, Emory Clinton, Ruth Carrie, Raymond Asa, Ermon Ernest and Ethel Sarah. Eva Amelia, born at Appleton, Wis., Jan. 30, 1886, is now Mrs. Oscar Potter of Warren,



ARTHUR E. BENNETT AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. ASA C. BENNETT

Wis. She has had seven children, namely, Gerald Melvin, Merle Ruth, Russell O., Bennett A., Auril June, Raymond Asa (deceased) and Clinton Oscar. Emory Clinton, born at Grand Rapids, Wis., Dec. 5, 1887, died Jan. 29, 1920. At the time of his death he was associated with his father in the cranberry business. He was married June 1, 1909, and left three children, Arthur E., Carol Vie and Bess LuVerne. Ruth Carrie, born June 2, 1892, is now county superintendent of schools of Wood County. Raymond Asa, born April 24, 1894, died Nov. 13, 1915. Ermon Ernest, born July 27, 1899, resides at home with his parents and is assisting his father. Ethel Sarah, born July 21, 1903, is a student in the Teachers' Training School in Wisconsin Rapids. The four youngest were born in the town of Port Edwards. Mr. Bennett, subject of this sketch, has been chairman of his township for many years, being one of the oldest chairmen, in point of service, in the county. He has been a member of the County Board continuously for many years. When Cranmoor was set off from Port Edwards and Seneca Townships, in 1903, Mr. Bennett was chairman of the town of Port Edwards, and it was largely through his efforts that this change in territory was effected; it was an important change in that it segregated practically all of the cranberry territory into one township. Since then Mr. Bennett has been chairman of Cranmoor Township continuously, being re-elected each time without opposition. He has been Treasurer of School District No. 6 ever since its formation. A member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association, he was its president for a number of years, and is a member and the treasurer of the Cranberry Sales Company. His fraternal Society affiliations are with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masonic organizations of Wisconsin Rapids, and with the Woodmen of the World.

Edward Levin, the enterprising proprietor of a general merchandise store in Babcock, was born in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., March 13, 1892, son of Morris and Rae Levin, the parents being natives of Russia. The father came to America in 1887, locating in Marshfield, this county. Having then but small means, he for some time followed the occupation of a peddler, later opening a general merchandise store in Marshfield, which he conducted till about 1900. He then moved to Chicago but now resides in Minneapolis. His wife Rae came to America in 1891 and died Sept. 29, 1898. They had two children, Edward, subject of this sketch, and Bertha, now Mrs. Ben Levin of Terre Haute, Ind. In 1899 Morris Levin married a second wife, by whom he had three children, Harry, Florence and Jennie. Edward Levin lived in Marshfield until eight years old and attended school there. He then accompanied his father to Chicago where he continued his school studies. He was next taken to Cincinnati and left with a sister of his mother, whom he later accompanied to Denver, where he remained for a year and a half. At the end of that he returned east as far as Minnesota and joined his father in Minneapolis, subsequently residing with him in that city for five years. During that period he completed his school education. He also earned money by selling newspapers, an occupation that he followed until 1908 in Cincinnati, Denver and Minneapolis. In that year he came to Grand Rapids, Wis., and began working in the store of Julius Levin, but after four months there he came to Babcock, where for the next five years he worked for his uncle, David Levin. In 1913 he went to Denver again and there spent three months, returning to Babcock in January, 1914. He then bought out his uncle, David Levin, and has since conducted a successful business of his own, carrying a good stock of general merchandise. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 232, Pittsville, and of Chapter, No. 89, Royal Arch, Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Levin was married at Marathon City, Wis., in 1915, to Anna Rockstein, daughter of Max and Helen Rockstein, the parents being natives of Russia. Mr and Mrs. Edward Levin have one son, Harry, who was born March 13, 1919.

Eugene L. Long, butter maker in the employ of the Babcock Creamery Co., and a popular citizen of the village, was born in Medford, Taylor County, Wis., Nov. 13, 1888, son of George and Magdalena (Donner) Long. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States more than fifty years ago. They settled first in Chicago, where George Long conducted a meat market for a

while. After coming to Taylor County, Wisconsin, he spent the rest of his life in farming, dying in 1900. His wife is now living in Medford. They had nine children, Charles, Fred, Robert, Eugene, Albert, Lena, Amelia, Louise and Pauline. Pauline is now deceased, Amelia married Frank Bach and lives at Sherry, Wis. By a previous marriage George Long had a daughter, Sophia, and two sons, George and Paul. Eugene L. Long was reared on his parents' farm at Medford, and while there attended district school. At the age of 18 he left the farm and learned the butter-maker's trade which he has since followed, spending three years at Stoughton and coming to Babcock in the fall of 1916 to take his present position, in which he has given good satisfaction. He has served as school treasurer, and is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He was married in Medford, Oct. 14, 1914, to Ida Stolp, daughter of Charles and Susan Stolp. Her parents, who were born in Germany, came to the United States many years ago and were early settlers in Taylor County. They are both still living. Mr. and Mrs. Long have two children, Myrtle and Evaline.

James W. Lewis, proprietor of a good farm of 131 acres in Port Edwards Township, who is also county road patrol superintendent, was born in Indiana in June, 1872, son of Jonathan O. and Elizabeth (Littlefield) Lewis. The father was from Ohio and the mother from a well known Maine family of Puritan ancestry. The former died in 1903 but the latter is still living. Six of their seven children are also living, namely: Elnora, wife of Nick Donblinger, of Crothersville, Ind.; Edith, wife of Fred Yeiter of Rensselaer, Ind.; Margaret, wife of Benjamin Smith of the same place; Elsie, wife of William Fox of Shelby, Ind.; Orson, who lives in Chicago, and James W., of Wood County, Wis. The one who died was Francis. James W. Lewis was reared in his native state and educated in the district school. His father being engaged in agriculture, he helped on the home farm until he was 18 years of age, and then went to Chicago, where for four years he was a street car conductor. After that he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1907, when he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and bought the 131 acres in Sections 7 and 13, Port Edwards Township, that constitute his present farm. The place was partly improved and there was a small house on it. Besides enlarging the house Mr. Lewis has built a good barn and out-buildings and now has 50 acres of the land under cultivation. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle and a good breed of hogs. Having become known as a man of energy and good business judgment, he has been called upon to take part in the affairs of local government. In 1910 he was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, serving that capacity for ten years, and so far has been the only man to hold the office of chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for three consecutive terms. In 1922 he was appointed by the highway committee as superintendent of all the road patrolmen in the county, the patrol roads having a total length of over 300 miles. Mr Lewis was married in Indiana in 1897 to Trella Furry, daughter of Benjamin and Amanda (Swank) Furry, who were natives of that state. She was one of ten children, of whom those now living are: David, Effie, Charles and Trella. Effie is the wife of Ed. Engle of Three Rivers, Mich. The Furry children who died were William, Viola, Rosella, Ernest, and two others who passed away in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of two children, Glenn and Ralph, and they also have an adopted daughter, Elizabeth.

William Noll, founder of the William Noll Hardware Co. in Marshfield and at one time a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, was born at Huebinger Heshten Nau, Germany, March 23, 1834, and died at Marshfield, Wis., March 23, 1908. He came to the United States in 1851, settled in Milwaukee, and was there married, Aug. 19, 1854, to Katherine Rupenthal, who was born at Oldenburg, Germany, July 4, 1836. From Milwaukee Mr. Noll removed to Kiel, Manitowoc County, and there entered the hardware business, which he subsequently followed at Cascade, Wis., having removed to that place from Kiel in 1865. In 1885 he came to Marshfield and founded the William Noll Hardware Company at 109-111 South Central Avenue. Being a man of sterling business qualifications, he soon built

up a large business, which steadily grew, becoming one of the leading retail hardware stores of central Wisconsin. As time passed Mr. Noll took in his sons, William W., Charles F., and Frank A., as partners, but he, himself, continued at the head of the firm until his death. The business he thus built up is still one of the solid rocks upon which Marshfield's business life is founded, and today is conducted by William W. Noll, Frank A. Noll, and Matilda Noll Mields, wife of Herman Mields. Mr. and Mrs. Noll's children, in the order of their birth, were: Louisa, William W., Matilda, Charles F., and Frank A. Louisa and Charles F. are now deceased. Mrs. Katherine Noll, mother of the children named, died July 26, 1866, and Mr. Noll was again married at Milwaukee in October, 1868, to Emelia Hintz, who died at Marshfield, Aug. 5, 1921; there were no children by this marriage. After coming to Marshfield Mr. Noll with his wife did a great deal of traveling. In 1900 they visited the principal cities of the Old World; the winter of 1906-07 they spent in Florida in company with Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hafer; and they also made many other more or less important trips. Mr. Noll was a man of refined habits, who loved his home and family more than wealth; with a wonderful mind for business and a love for domestic life, he was ever ready to take part in any enterprise that he deemed was for the betterment of his business, home, or city, and his passing left a void in the community hard to fill. He was a member of the Marshfield I. O. O. F. lodge, and took an active part in the social life of the city. In 1876, during his term of residence at Cascade, Sheboygan County, he was elected to the Assembly, and in his discharge of the duties of this office he left an enviable record; he was also several times town clerk and supervisor at Cascade, and his memory will long be cherished there, though the most fruitful years of his life were given to Marshfield.

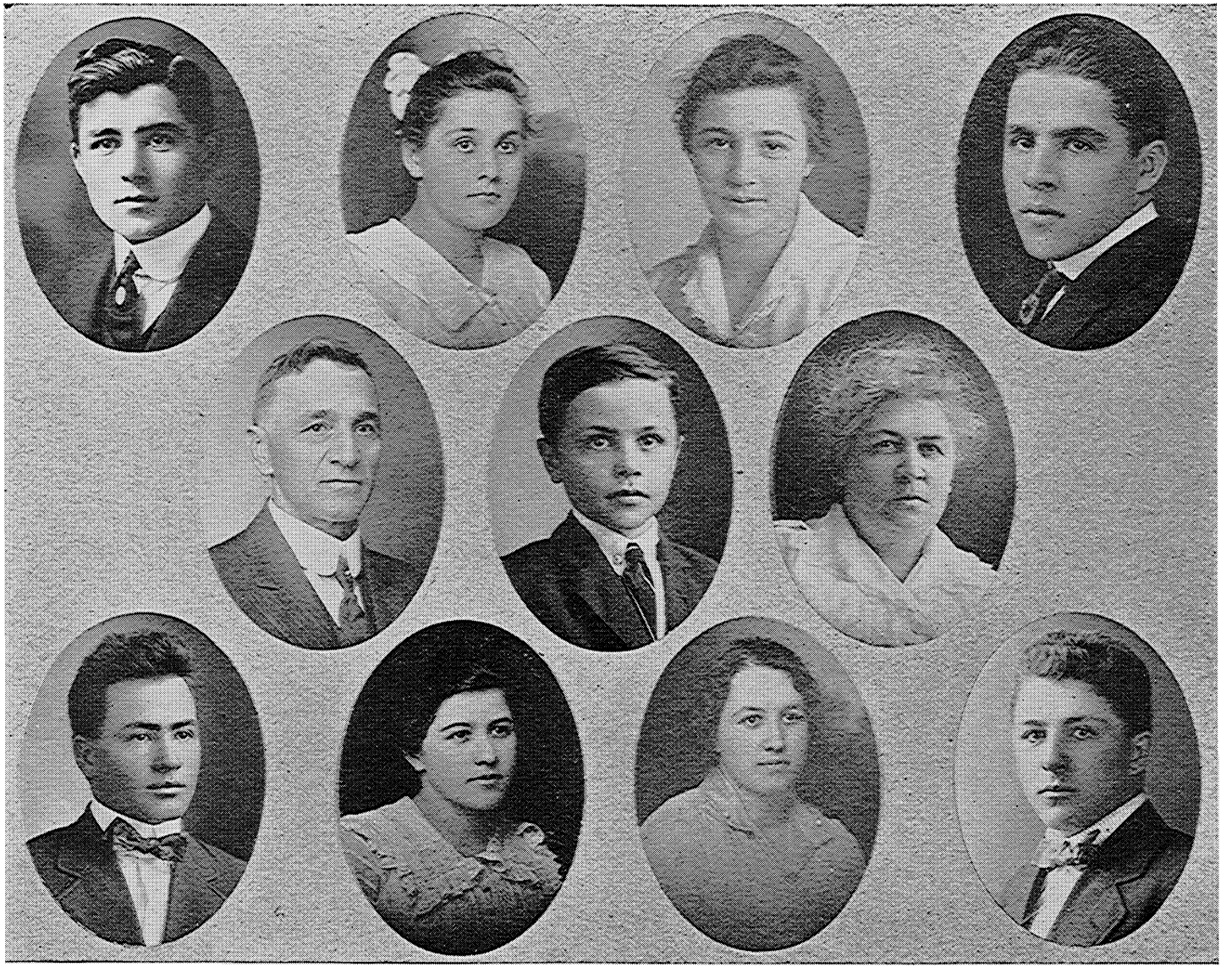
Charles F. Noll, formerly a member of the William Noll firm, known in the hardware business of Marshfield since 1885, was born at Kiel, Manitowoc County, Wis., Jan. 26, 1862, son of William and Katherine (Rupenthal) Noll. He entered the hardware business after finishing school, and shortly thereafter became one of the firm, in which he continued until his death, May 25, 1902. He married, Sept. 22, 1896, Miss Margaret L. Bartel, of La Crosse, Wis., daughter of Nicholas and Marie (Weicker) Bartel, of La Crosse. Her parents were natives of Luxembourg, the father being born Dec. 28, 1839, and the mother April 10, 1845. The father died at La Crosse Feb. 28, 1922, and the mother continues to make her home in that city; her people were among the earliest settlers of La Crosse County, having settled in "Mormon Coulee" before 1855. Mrs. Noll is one of a family of 12 born to these parents: Frank, deceased; Margaret L. (Mrs. Noll); Elizabeth, of La Crosse; Mary, Mrs. Alfred Johnson of Roosevelt, Minn.; Kate, Mrs. Adolph Wanner, of La Crosse; Jennie, of La Crosse; Anne and Bertha, of Seattle, Wash.; John, deceased; Nicholas, of La Crosse; William P., of Washington, D. C.; and Helen, of Seattle, Wash. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Noll: Walter E., Oct. 21, 1897, who now makes his home with his mother at Marshfield; and Karl E., Feb. 1, 1901, who is employed in Washington, D. C., as bookkeeper for the Quinter Gas and Plumbing Co. of that city. This family was reared in the Catholic faith, in the tenets of which Mr. Noll was a believer; the widow and sons are members of the Sacred Heart Church and Parish of Marshfield. Mr. Noll, while not active in politics, believed in the principles of the Republican party. He was a member of the M. W. A. lodge. The home of the family during Mr. Noll's life was the one he and Mrs. Noll established immediately after their marriage, at 111 West A Street. After his death Mrs. Noll built her home at 138 Park Avenue where she now resides. Mr. Noll's demise was one of those sad events which leave a gap felt throughout the entire community; a business firm which survives in a community over 35 years speaks for itself as to the plane on which it is conducted, and its unselfish devotion to the best interests of the public; and the passing of one of its members is a profound shock to the community it has served.

Matt Speich is the enterprising proprietor of the Altdorf Cheese Factory, which was started about 1916 by F. G. Speich of Pittsville, who, after operating it for a short time, sold it, and it subsequently changed hands several times. When pur-

chased by Matt Speich, the present proprietor, in 1921, it was receiving about 6,000 pounds of milk every other day. It now takes in about 7,000 pounds of milk every other day, which it turns into 700 pounds of cheese, besides the whey and cream, which latter is sent to the creamery to be made into butter. Matt Speich, who is the cheese maker, as well as owner of the factory, was born in Arpin, Wood County, Wis., in 1889, son of Peter and Minnie Speich, the parents being natives of Switzerland who settled in Arpin Township, this county, at an early age and are both now living, as are also their six children. Their son Matt was reared on the Arpin farm, attended school in that neighborhood, and subsequently remained on the farm helping his parents until 1918. He then learned the cheese making business, which he has since followed, working for others until he bought his present factory in 1921. He turns out an excellent quality of cheese and is making good financial progress.

George Lewis, a well-known farmer and respected citizen of Arpin Township, was born in Ontario, Canada, Sept. 28, 1862, son of John and Sarah (Allen) Lewis. The parents were natives of England, in which country the father was born Oct. 25, 1838, and the mother in August of the same year. They were married March 8, 1860, and subsequently were engaged in farming in Canada, where the father is still living with his son Frank; the mother died Feb. 10, 1920. They were the parents of six children: George, Thomas, Alice, Annie, Viola, and Frank. Thomas, Annie, Viola, and Frank are living in Ontario, Annie being the wife of Joseph Mitchell there; Viola makes her home with her father. Alice is deceased. George Lewis attended school in Canada and subsequently made his home with his parents until he was 27 years old. In September, 1890, he came to Wisconsin and settled at Palmyra, in Jefferson County, where he remained three years working as a laborer. He then operated rented farms in Waukesha County for eight years, and in the fall of 1901 came to Wood County and settled on 80 acres of wild land in Section 23, Arpin Township, which property he had purchased in 1899. This portion of Wood County was still in a very primitive state when Mr. Lewis settled in it; to reach his property he followed the old logging railroad. Until he could get a house built on his land he made his home with the C. E. Bluett family. For the first few years of his residence here he worked on the roads and as a laborer in order to be able to tide over the "lean" years until his farm should be on a producing basis. He was successful over all these obstacles, however, and has built up a fine piece of agricultural land, on which he still makes his home; he has cleared 60 acres and fenced the entire tract and has built a good set of buildings. His present residence is the one he built on first coming, and much of the lumber of which it is constructed is from timber cut on the property itself. He is now carrying on general farming and dairying and has a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Lewis was married Feb. 28, 1893, at Palmyra, Wis., to Elizabeth A. Bluett, who was born May 18, 1867, daughter of William and Eliza (Burton) Bluett. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of three children: Cora, Myrtle, and Verna. Cora, who was born Nov. 7, 1894, is now Mrs. Albert Duhnke of Milwaukee and has one child, a son, Roger. Myrtle, born Dec. 1, 1895, is now Mrs. Carl Tomfhorde; and Verna, born Oct. 26, 1900, is living at home. The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lewis has always been a very active worker for the general welfare of the community, and has exerted a very potent influence in this direction, encouraging in every possible way the coming in of new settlers, working for roads, schools, churches, etc. In the latter connection it should be noted that he helped to build the Presbyterian Church at Arpin.

Anton Brost, proprietor of a large farm in Remington Township, but whose chief claim to recognition as a benefactor of Wood County lies in the valuable work he has done as the instigator and promoter of the drainage systems which are rescuing much valueless marsh land and converting it into suitable land for agricultural purposes, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, Feb. 20, 1863. His parents were Lambert and Anna (Statler) Brost, the father a native of West Prussia and the mother of Bavaria. Both came to the United States when chil-



ANTON BROST AND FAMILY

dren, and after their marriage they settled on the farm in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, on which the subject of this sketch was born, and on which they resided for 65 years, or until they died. The father, Lambert Brost, was the first to pass away, on Nov. 6, 1909, but his wife survived him only a few months, her death occurring March 24, 1910. Their family numbered 2 children, as follows: Mary, now deceased; Peter, who lives in Milwaukee; Anton, subject of this sketch; Anna, who married R. W. Rogerson and is now residing in Colorado; Joseph, who for the last 26 years has been in Alaska; Theresa, now Mrs. Longerfelt of New Holstein, Wis.; Josephine, deceased; Margaret, now Mrs. Henry Beau of Calvary, Fond du Lac County, Wis.; John, of Plymouth, Wis.; Matthew, of Dotyville, Fond du Lac County, Wis.; Barbara, wife of Arthur Strebe of Fond du Lac County; and Nicholas, deceased. Anton Brost acquired his education in the district schools of Fond du Lac County and worked for his father until 1885. He then went to Milwaukee, where for one year he followed the carpenter's trade. After that he spent a year as clerk in the general merchandise store of Charles Cornelius at Granton, Clark County, Wis. His next move, made in 1886, was to Wood County, as in that year he became bookkeeper and assistant manager for the J. J. Williams Hardware Co., of Marshfield, a position in which he remained for five years. In 1891 Mr. Brost started in business for himself, choosing Babcock as the scene of his operations. There he established a general store which he conducted for six years. That ended his mercantile career and in 1896 he entered upon another phase of his life, moving to his present farm of 320 acres in Remington Township. In 1892-93 fires swept the marsh district of the township, destroying all the cranberry vines. Mr. Brost, reflecting on this calamity, came to the conclusion that the old marsh land could be reclaimed and made tillable, and set about to arouse interest in the project. It was through his efforts that the Cranberry Creek Drainage Commission was organized in 1906, and he took a leading part in the organization of the Remington and Kert Creek Drainage Commissions, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. For 16 years or more he has taken an active part in this work of improvement and has been rewarded for his efforts by seeing some very practical and beneficial results, much valuable land having been reclaimed and made agriculturally productive. The commissions expect to dig 30 miles of ditches and lay 20 miles of tile in Remington Township in the near future. Mr. Brost was the first to engage in small grain farming in this township, and his example has been followed by others with good results. He has erected a fine set of buildings on his farm, which are electrically lighted and installed with the most desirable modern improvements, and he keeps a herd of high grade Holstein cattle, with some of pure breed. For several years he served as township treasurer and was clerk of the school board for 18 years for the district known as Joint District No. 7 of Remington and Port Edwards. A Catholic in religion, his society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Anton Brost was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 18, 1890, to Alice Hallihan, who was born at St. Regis Falls, N. Y., July 26, 1864, daughter of Timothy and Harriett (Le Blanc) Hallihan. Her parents were natives of New York State who came west in April, 1865, and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where Mr. Hallihan was employed as foreman for 43 years by the Moore & Gallaway Lumber Co. After that he lived retired in Fond du Lac until his death, which occurred May 29, 1914. For 12 years he had been a widower, as his wife passed away April 26, 1902. They had five children: Alice, now Mrs. Anton Brost; John P., a resident of New York City; Isabelle, wife of John Gormican, of Fond du Lac; Thomas A., of El Paso, Texas, and Florence, who is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Anton Brost nine children have been born, whose record in brief is as follows: Harriett, now Mrs. A. L. Caylor of Boscobel, Wis.; Lambert, a farmer in Remington Township; Lawrence F., in the employ of the Buchanon & Daly Lumber Co. at Joliet, Ill.; Edward, a salesman residing at Cross Plains, Wis.; Marjorie, a teacher at Millville, Wis.; Alice, now Mrs. Lester Stage of Wausau, Wis,; and Agnes and Robert, who are at home. Lawrence F. Brost saw military service in the United States' army in the World War. This service is thus described by himself: "Enlisted April 6, 1917,

in Troop L, First Wisconsin Cavalry; was called to Camp Douglas, July 15, where we spent three months in training. Left Camp Douglas for Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, in September, 1917. Here we were converted into Battery D, 120th F. A., 32d Division. Trained intensively at Camp McArthur as a private, first class. Left for port of embarkation in February, 1918. After spending a week or two at Camp Merritt, N. J., sailed with my regiment, March 3, 1918, on the ship Leviathan. Eight days on a rough sea. Disembarked at Liverpool, England, March 12, 1918. Transported by train to Winchester, spending a week at Camp Morn Hill, where we were fed on English rations paid for by Uncle Sam's money. But the English quartermaster shamefully cheated poor Uncle Sam, for the Yanks came near being starved to death before they could get to the trenches. From Camp Winchester we again took the train to Southampton, where we shipped across the channel to La Havre, France; then to Camp Coetquidon, where another three months of hard intensive training was gone through, with plenty of rain and no comforts of home. In June, 1918, we were all prepared to leave for the front. Half of the regiment did but our battalion was sent on special duty to an artillery school to train recruits from the States who later became second lieutenants. Here I was attached to the statistical department of the school, where I was promoted to corporal, then to sergeant. On Feb. 6, 1919, I was ordered to Paris, where I spent a month on the Peace Conference Commission as an assistant in transportation, my duties being to assist the transportation officer in loading a train for a mission to Roumania, on which I was to go. The mission was cancelled after we were prepared to go, however. Was then relieved from duty at Paris and started on my homeward route via casual camps and "cooties," cleansing steam boilers. After two months of this, was finally attached to the 77th Division and sailed from Brest, April 21, on ship Agememnon. Arrived at New York, April 29; spent a week at Camp Mills, L. I.; then was shipped to Camp Grant, Ill., where I received my discharge May 9, 1919."

Wilmer A. Drollinger, a prosperous farmer in Auburndale Township, was born in the village of Auburndale May 25, 1892, son of William and Barbara (Baltus) Drollinger. The mother was born in Watertown, Wis., in 1866 and died in Marathon County Aug. 19, 1908. The father was born in Germany July 22, 1861 and came to America with his parents when he was three years old. William Drollinger, and Barbara Baltus were married at Auburndale in 1886, and Mr. Drollinger was subsequently employed for 31 years with the R. Connor Lumber Co., as foreman of their camps during the winters and as superintendent of their Auburndale farm during the summer months. After leaving the employ of the Connor Company he located on a farm in McMillan Township, Marathon County, which was his home until 1919, when he sold his property there and moved to Marshfield. He has since been in the employ of the Roddis estate at Marshfield as caretaker. William A. Drollinger attended for three years the Marshfield High School, taking a course in agriculture there. He left school in June, 1912, and in July of the same year bought a 60-acre farm just outside the city of Marshfield, which property he operated until 1919, keeping bachelor's quarters for the first five years. Feb. 6, 1917, he married Catherine Seubert, who was born at Marshfield June 22, 1897, daughter of Conrad and Anna Seubert. In January, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger sold their Marshfield Township farm and bought 120 acres in Section 31, Auburndale Township. This property, which is their present home, is an excellent one, with fine rich soil and equipped throughout with the most modern improvements, including electric lights in both house and barn and steel barn equipment. Mr. Drollinger is carrying on chiefly the breeding of registered Brown Swiss cattle and pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, having herds at present numbering 33 of the former animals and 30 of the latter. He also does general farming and dairying, and has been very successful in all his operations. He is secretary of the North Central Swiss Breeders Association, having been elected to that office in 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger have two children, Roy R., born March 6, 1919, and Lucy Amelia, born Jan. 4, 1921.

Alfred Alm, who owns and operates two excellent farms in Hansen Township, was born in Sweden, Feb. 5, 1854, son of John and Elizabeth (Peterson) Alm. The parents were both natives of Sweden, in which country the father followed the trade of tanner until his death about 1882; his widow survived him until about 1887. They were the parents of 13 children, of whom Alfred is the only one surviving. Alfred grew up in Sweden, and after finishing school there worked as a tanner. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 he was in Germany. He came to the United States in 1880 and settled in Wisconsin, where he worked in the woods and on the log drives down the Chippewa River to Beef Slough, where the logs were boomed, and subsequently he worked in the sawmills at Chippewa Falls for the Chippewa Mill and Boom Company. He came to Wood County in 1884 and followed lumbering, working for Larry Ward and in the sawmills at Pittsville. He also helped to build the Hiles Railroad to Pittsville, which trackage is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. Later Mr. Alm bought 200 acres of land in Hansen Township, the tract being covered with hardwood timber; he cleared 75 acres of this land and built a house and barn, developing a good farm, which he subsequently sold, then purchasing 80 acres in Sections 16 and 21 of Hansen Township, on which 30 acres had been cleared. Mr. Alm cleared 40 acres more of this land and erected on it a fine brick residence and a frame barn, making it a splendid farm, with 70 acres under cultivation. In 1916 he bought 105 acres in Section 1 of Hansen Township; he has cleared 35 acres of this land, making the third farm in Hansen Township developed by him. On each one of these farms he erected a house, all the barns and out-buildings. His land holdings now amount to 185 acres, all acquired by his own efforts and honest toil, and his prominent place in the community has been well earned. He follows general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 35 grade and registered Holstein cattle and milking 18 cows. The operation of his two farms, located in different parts of the township, keeps him very busily employed, but he finds some time to devote to the social life of the community of which he is a respected member. Mr. Alm was married in Wood County in 1887 to Catherine Maxwell, daughter of George and Margaret Maxwell. Mrs. Alm's parents were natives of Scotland, where her father followed farming until he came to the United States. Here he settled in Wood County and was a prominent farmer until his death in 1889. Mrs. Alm's mother died in Scotland. There were six children in the family, of whom five are now living, as follows: William, John, Mary, Marjorie, and Catherine. Mary is now the wife of John Gros of Idaho; Marjorie is a widow and is also a resident of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Alm are the parents of four children, John, George, Marjorie, and Elizabeth. John is a conductor on the surface lines in Baltimore, Md.; George is a resident of Wood County; Marjorie is the wife of Ernest Kumel and lives at Bethel, in this county; Elizabeth makes her home with her parents.

George E. Smith, present chairman of Cary Township, was born in Gratiot Township, Lafayette County, Wis., Nov. 18, 1882, son of DeWitt C. and Effie (Jarvis) Smith, now of Cary Township, Wood County. He received his education in the district schools of Lafayette County and worked for his parents until 1906, having come to Wood County with them in 1902. He returned to Lafayette County in 1906 and worked on farms and at various other occupations there for four years, and then spent another 18 months in Wood County working as a carpenter. He next operated a rented farm in Lafayette County for four years, during the course of which time, in May, 1913, he purchased an 80-acre farm in Section 28, Cary Township, Wood County, and in 1914 he established his home on this land and proceeded to carry on its development. He equipped it with a complete set of buildings which he erected with his own hands, and went ahead with the clearing of the land. In 1917 he purchased the 80-acre tract adjoining his land on the west, giving him a total of 160 acres. He has cleared and stumped about 45 acres, and has built up an excellent piece of property, on which he is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Smith is a man of unusual ability and has always occupied a position of great prominence in the community. He has served as

chairman of Cary Township ever since 1916, and by virtue of that office is a member of the county board. He served as clerk of School District No. 1 in his township for five years. He took an active part in all war work. His influence has made a permanent and very beneficial impression on the trend of the development of the community. On Nov. 24, 1909, at Pittsville, Mr. Smith married Olga Homb, daughter of Hans and Thilda (Benson) Homb. Mrs. Smith's parents were natives of Norway; they came to America in the early sixties and settled in Lafayette County, Wis., where they achieved prosperity as farmers and are now living retired, making their home in South Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Chester A., born May 1, 1911, and Grace O., born Oct. 20, 1912.

DeWitt C. Smith, one of the band of pioneers who converted Wood County from an almost untrodden wilderness into a prosperous agricultural region, was born at Purlmo, Oswego County, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1856, son of George W. and Sally Ann (Packard) Smith, who were natives of New York State and came west in 1859, first settling at Beloit, Wis. The father was a cooper by trade, and he operated a small factory manufacturing barrels and tubs at Beloit for two years. In 1861 he went to Darlington, Lafayette County, Wis., and there he worked at his trade until his retirement, after which the father and mother came to Wood County and spent the remainder of their lives with the son DeWitt; the father died Dec. 30, 1902 and the mother Feb. 29, 1912. There were four children in their family: George, Morris L., William A., and DeWitt C., all of whom except DeWitt C. are now deceased. DeWitt C. Smith received his education at Darlington, Wis., graduating from the high school there in 1875. He then worked in his father's factory, which was at that time making creamery packages for the Elgin Creamery Co., until 1894, when he went to South Wayne, Lafayette County. He operated rented farms near the latter place for 17 years, and in 1901 he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 14, Cary Township. He had shipped his household goods here and they were placed on the siding at Amelia station, two miles south of his land, but there were no buildings on his property, and the family lived in a rented log shack until Mr. Smith could get a small clearing made and a house built. During the early period of their residence here Mr. Smith worked as a carpenter in order to obtain money to continue the development of his farm and to support the family until the land should be on a producing basis, and in this connection he helped to erect many of the residences and business houses in the city of Pittsville. By hard work, however, he was able to bring about a great change in his farm before many years had passed, and he then gave up all outside work and has since devoted himself exclusively to continuing this development. He now has a good farm built up, with 40 acres cleared and a good set of buildings erected, and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. During all of his career here he has been a very useful citizen. He served his township for two years as a supervisor and for eight years as assessor, and was a school director for two years. He has been a loyal friend to every new settler in his community, assisting them in getting a start in their new home and encouraging them in every possible way, and he has been a constant booster for every forward movement. Mr. Smith was first married in 1878, to Effie Jarvis, who passed away on Jan. 6, 1891, leaving six children: Nellie, Jessie, George E., Alva J., Fred E., and Irma. Nellie is now Mrs. C. B. Osborne, of Hersey, Wis.; Jessie is Mrs. William Perry, of Gratiot, Wis.; George E., Alva J., and Fred E. are farming in Cary Township, this county; Irma is Mrs. Roy Goodman. Mr. Smith has no children by his present marriage, which took place on June 6, 1907, to Mrs. Nelson Covey, who in maiden life was Dora May Severance. Mrs. Smith is the mother of three children by her first marriage: Mabel, Nina, and Fred. Mabel is now Mrs. F. H. Minor, of Cary Township; Nina is the wife of C. E. Gardner, of Wood Township; Fred is living at home.

George W. Brown, one of Pittsville's leading citizens, proprietor of a fine farm within the limits of the city, well known throughout this part of Wood County as a capable auctioneer, and who has served repeatedly in state and local office, was born in Mauston, Juneau County, Wis., Feb. 25, 1859, son of George A. and Mary

MR. AND MRS. GEO. W. BROWN

(Sylvius) Brown. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Pennsylvania. George A. Brown came to Wisconsin in 1842, settling at Portage. From there he later went to Mauston of which place he was the first postmaster. He was also the first lumberman in Mauston and made that his regular business for a number of years until the breaking out of the Civil War. In that long and bloody struggle he made a soldier's record, enlisting in 1861 in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, known as the "Iron Brigade," and serving as long as there was an enemy to fight. With the proud consciousness of having done his full duty as a defender of the Union, he returned home and took up farming in Glendale Township, Monroe County. There the rest of his life was spent, his earthly career being terminated by death on Aug. 25, 1900. His wife Mary is still living on the old family homestead. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brown were the parents of five children: Lucy, now Mrs. T. M. Dunlop, of Miles City, Mont.; George W., subject of this sketch; Louisa, who resides with her mother at Glendale, Wis.; Levi, now deceased; and Lillian, now Mrs. Warren Cady, of Tacoma, Wash. George W. Brown acquired his elementary education in the district schools of Monroe County, and in 1879 was graduated from Elroy Seminary, at Elroy, Wis. After that he taught school for six years in Monroe, Juneau and Wood Counties. In 1886 he came to Pittsville and bought a small tract of land in the northern part of the village, to which he later added until he brought its area up to 125 acres, which is the present size of his farm. All this land was wild when it came into his possession, but is now in a high state of cultivation, the result of intelligent industry. Mr. Brown is a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon and has practiced as such for over 30 years. The year after he came to Pittsville he was elected city clerk, in which office he served in 1887, 1888 and 1889. This was only the beginning of his public service, for in 1891 he was elected supervisor of the First Ward and has served continually up to the present time, with the exception of one year. In 1900 he was appointed state game warden, which office he held for six years. Appointed state land agent at the end of that time, he served as such for two years. He also served 18 years as president of the Pittsville school board, and has been a member of the Wood County Road and Bridge Committee since it was organized, with the exception of two years. In all these various positions of trust and responsibility he showed ability and a strong sense of duty and his work has been duly appreciated. Mr. Brown has served as an auctioneer for the last 20 years and in that capacity sold a great deal of valuable property. He is a stockholder in the Pittsville State Bank. His work and untiring efforts in getting better roads for Wood County is especially commendable. Mr. Brown was married Sept. 25, 1880, in Sparta, Wis., to Phoebe C. Douglass, who was born in Mineral Point, Wis., March 27, 1861, daughter of Richard A. and Phoebe (Driggs) Douglass. The father of Mrs. Brown was killed in 1863 while serving in the Federal army and her mother died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of 11 children, all of whom are now living, as follows: William W. is in Chicago in the lumber business; Richard A. and George M. are engaged in the restaurant business at Seaside, Oregon; Charles M. is superintendent of the Columbia River Boom Co. at Portland, Ore.; Fred M. and Emmett are with the Brown Bros.' Construction Co. at Pittsville, Wis.; Lela is the wife of Otto Krueger of Pittsville; Ray D. is in Pittsville; Lillian M. is now Mrs. Phillip Beschlic residing near Pittsville; Thelma L. is at home; and Winnefred E. is attending school in Pittsville.

Henry Swaricek, a progressive farmer of Sigel Township, was born on the property he is now operating there, Feb. 17, 1882, son of Joseph and Barbara Swaricek. The parents were natives of Bohemia, in which country the father, Joseph Swaricek, was raised on a farm, remaining at home until he was 16 years old and then coming to the United States. He settled at Milwaukee and learned the trade of harness-making there, which he followed for a time. Subsequently he was engaged in buying live stock. While in Milwaukee he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 8, Sigel Township, to which he later added from time to time until he had a total of 160 acres, and on leaving Milwaukee he established his home on this property. The land was all covered with heavy timber, so dense that the

rays of the sun even at noonday did not penetrate the branches. He built a log house on one end of the place but later replaced it with a better structure of the same material located on the road, the course of which had not been known when the first house was built. This second house is still standing on the property. Here Joseph Swaricek and his family established their home and proceeded to build up the farm, an arduous task in those days of primitive conditions. There were no roads and all supplies had to be carried on foot along the trails through the woods. Joseph Swaricek worked in the sawmills at Vesper to obtain money to support his family until the farm could be put on a producing basis. By persistent and untiring effort on the part of the whole family, a fine piece of agricultural property was ultimately built up; a good brick house was built and the land brought to a high point of development. This property was operated by Joseph Swaricek until 1912; his death occurred June 23, 1918, and that of Mrs. Swaricek on May 9, 1906. Mr. Swaricek was one of the true pioneers of Wood County, and will long be remembered for the useful work he accomplished here. He was one of the early supervisors of his township and took an active part in all of its development. Mr. and Mrs. Swaricek had eight children, of whom two, Charles and Anna, are now deceased. Those living are: Mary, Joseph, Anton, Frank, Henry, and Tillie. Mary became the wife of Mike Adam of Sigel Township; Tillie is Mrs. Vincent Brostowitz, also of Sigel Township. Henry Swaricek was raised on the farm in Sigel Township; he attended the district school near his home and assisted in the clearing and development of the property. After being in partnership with his father for some time he bought the farm in 1912 and has since carried on its operation. He has brought the equipment up to an exceptionally high standard, erecting a frame barn 36 by 91 feet, a silo 12 by 24 feet, a granary, machine shed, etc., and installing modern machine equipment. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 25 cattle, and is operating the property along modern lines. He served for five years as treasurer of his school district, and has always been highly respected in the community. Mr. Swaricek was married at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., May 2, 1906, to Emma Benesh, daughter of Frank and Mary Benesh. Mrs. Swaricek's parents were natives of Bohemia, and were early settlers in Sigel Township; they had seven children, of whom three, Frank, John, and Anna, are now deceased. Those living are: Mary, now Mrs. Elmer Moberg, of Sherry Township; Emma, now Mrs. Swaricek; Johannah, now the wife of James Mroz of Sigel Township; and Edward, now lives in Sigel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Swaricek have had five children but death has deprived them of one, a daughter, Beulah. Those living are: Arthur, Grace, Albena, and Mildred.

Albert W. Peterson, a progressive farmer in Sigel Township, was born on the farm he is now operating in 1891, son of John and Mary Peterson. The father was a native of Sweden and worked at blacksmithing and on the railroads in that country until the spring of 1882, when he came to the United States and settled at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). Here he worked in the woods and sawmills for 22 winters, devoting the summers to farming. He bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 1 of Sigel Township in 1887, later adding another 25-acre tract, and to the building up of this property he devoted every possible moment; he cut logs with which to erect a small log shanty and endured all the hardships of pioneer life, carrying flour and other provisions on his back along the trails through the woods. His first live stock was a team of oxen, to which equipment he later added one horse. After years of bitter hardship he succeeded in building up a good farm and he now has his home on this property. John Peterson was married in Sweden to Marie Charlotte Johnson, who joined him in Sigel Township five years after he had located here and was his faithful, loving companion until her death in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were the parents of seven children: Amelia, now Mrs. Leo Gane of Milwaukee, Wis.; Augusta, twin sister of Amelia, now Mrs. Joe Frank, of Rochester, Minn.; Anna, now the wife of Peter Olson of Sigel Township; Ella, now the wife of James Parkinson, a cheese maker; Albert, subject of this sketch; Jennie, deceased; and Albertina, twin sister of Albert, also deceased. Albert W. Peterson was raised on the home farm in Sigel Township, attending the

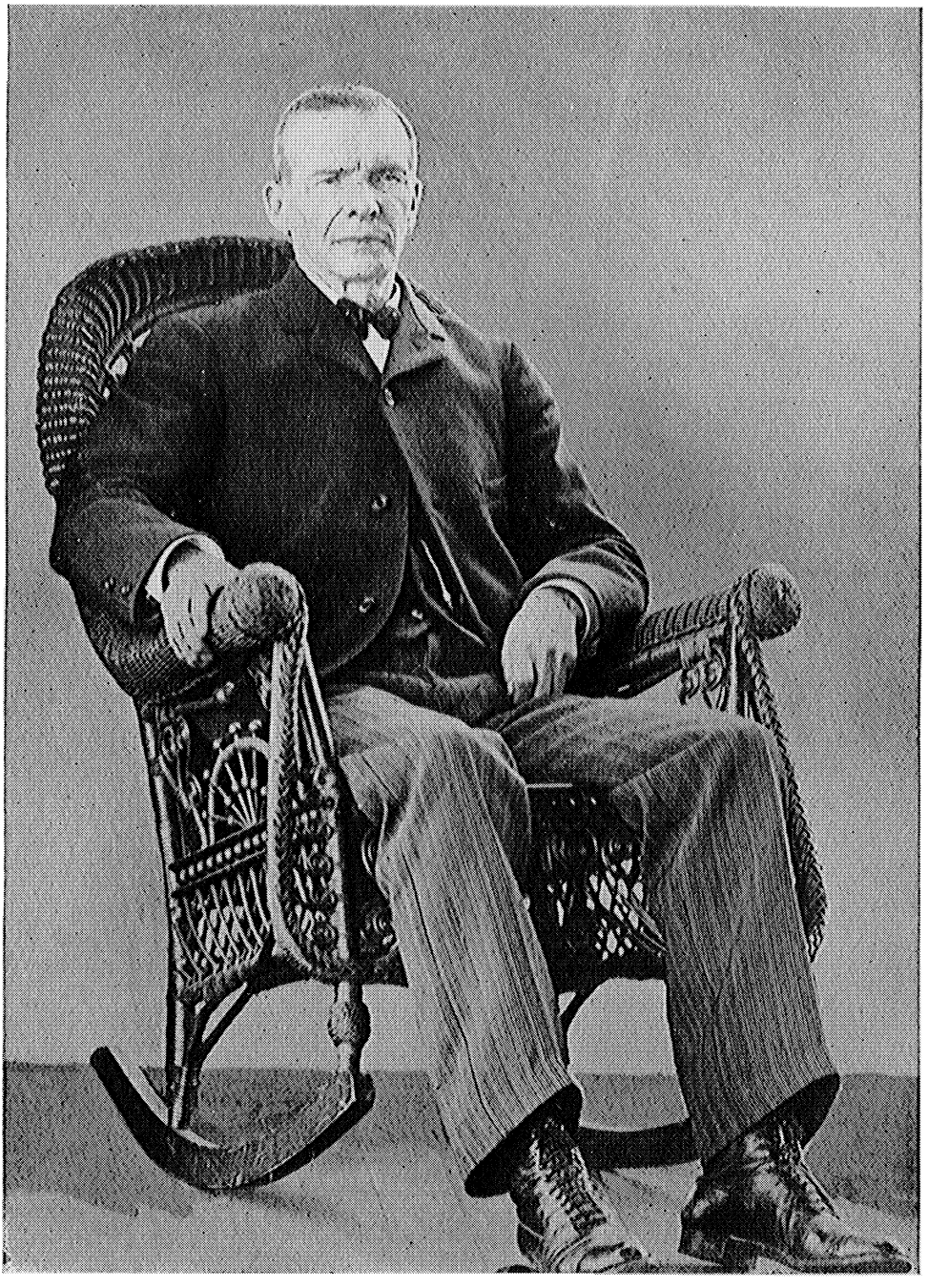
district school and helping to clear and develop the property. In 1914 he assumed the management of the farm and has since carried on its operation. He has 25 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber. He does general farming and dairying, having a good herd of grade and pure-bred Holstein cattle. He was married in Sigel Township in 1914 to Ida Marsceau, daughter of Nicholas and Alice Marsceau. Mrs. Peterson's parents were both born in Wood County and are still living; they had nine children, all of whom are living, as follows: Beulah, Henry, George, Loraine, Eva, Clifford, Percy, Ethel, and Ida. Beulah is now Mrs. Frank Gokey of Mosinee, Wis.; Eva married John Meyer, also of Mosinee. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Peterson have two children, Emily and Lee Orr. The Peterson family are very well known members of the community, and take an active part in its social life.

Edward P. Gleason, chief engineer of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., was born in Ashland, Wis., March 8, 1889, son of Edward F. and Mary D. (Peck) Gleason. The father was born in Waukesha, Wis., of Irish ancestry, was reared in the same place, and in 1885 settled in Ashland, Wis., where he followed the profession of attorney-at-law until his death. His wife, who is also deceased, was from Connecticut and traced her descent from colonial ancestors. They had two children, Edward P. and Robert, the latter of whom is deceased. Edward P. Gleason attended the common and high schools in Ashland, being graduated from the latter in 1906. Four years later he received the degree of B. S. M. E. from the Wisconsin State University, after which he entered the Student Apprentice Course of the Allis Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, where he remained for a year and a half. After that he worked one year in the Experimental Engineering Department of the International Harvester Co. In October, 1912, he came to Port Edwards to take the position of assistant engineer for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., in which position he served until 1917, when he was made chief engineer of the company's three plants. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge Chapter and Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. As a good citizen he is always ready to lend a helping hand in any local movement for the betterment of the community. Mr. Gleason was married in Wisconsin Rapids, in August, 1921, to Fern Millenbah who was born in Merrill, Wis., Aug. 28, 1898, daughter of Henry and Mayme (Larson) Millenbah. Her parents were early settlers in Wisconsin and are now living in Wisconsin Rapids.

Frank X. Grode, president of the Grode-Nash Paper Co., of Nekoosa, was born in Darboy, Calumet County, Wis., May 20, 1875, son of Michael and Josephine (Satler) Grode. Both parents were natives of Germany. The father, Michael, came to this country with his parents when nine years old, they settling first at Milwaukee. In 1873 they moved to Darboy, where for ten years they were engaged in farming. After his marriage with Josephine Satler, Michael Grode took up his residence in Menasha, Wis., where he and his wife made their home until 1918. They then came to Nekoosa, where they are now residing with their son Frank X., Mr. Grode being 84 years old and his wife 79. Their family included four sons and four daughters, namely: Frank X., Catherine, Anna, Michael, Jr., Frances, Joseph, Philip and Theresa. Frank X. Grode was very young when he moved with his parents to Menasha. He attended school there till he was 12 years old and then began to earn his living as porter in a barber shop, earning only what he was paid by patrons for blacking shoes. The next step he took in advance was to learn the barber's trade, which he did in Menasha, subsequently working at it 14 years in Superior, Wis. He then returned to Menasha, where he opened a shop of his own which he operated until 1902, in which year he came to Nekoosa. Here he opened a barber shop which he conducted in connection with a cigar factory. In 1918 he became associated with John P. Nash in the real estate business, and in 1919 they organized the Grode & Nash Paper Co., of which Frank X. Grode is president, Charles E. Trelevan vice president and John P. Nash secretary and

treasurer. Mr. Grode has also other important business interests, being a stockholder in the Beppler Roller Mill, the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. and in the Model Bakery of Nekoosa. It is to his credit that he has advanced so high from the humble position of a shoeblack in a barber shop and indicates that he possesses in good measure all the qualities necessary for business success. As a citizen interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives, he has identified himself with the local Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now president. He is a Catholic in religion and is identified with a number of fraternal orders, including the Catholic Order of Foresters, which he has served for a number of years as deputy chief ranger of the state; the Beavers, in which order he held the office of worthy beaver for some years; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Knights of Columbus, and the Equitable Fraternal Union, of which he has been president. In 1893 Mr. Grode was united in marriage at Menasha, Wis., with Eva Cox, daughter of John and Kate Cox of that city. Mrs. Eva Grode died in 1914. She had been the mother of four children, three of whom are now living: Raymond J, a graduate of the Marquette Law School at Milwaukee; Clarence M., who now operates the barber shop established by his father; and Margaret, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy of Milwaukee, who is now studying to be a professional nurse.

James Edward Ingraham, a pioneer who took a prominent part in the early history of Wood County, was born in Erie County, New York, June 7, 1843. Left an orphan at an early age, he went to live with his brother-in-law, John N. Brundage, and with the Brundage family he came west to Waukegan, Ill., and in 1857 to Grand Rapids, Wis., where in that year Mr. Brundage started the Wood County Reporter. Young Ingraham, then a mere boy, worked in the printing-office until the Civil War. At the beginning of the great struggle between the North and the South he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Twice while in the service he was so badly wounded that it was thought he could not recover, and his colonel said of him that "no better soldier ever wore the blue." He remained with the colors until within a short time of the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged because of wounds. He then returned to Grand Rapids and shortly afterwards purchased an interest in the Wood County Reporter, which he and his brother-in-law, H. B. Philleo, edited and published until 1880. With Mr. Philleo he also owned a drug store in Grand Rapids. He finally disposed of his interest in the Reporter and engaged extensively in the lumber business. In his lumbering operations he was associated at different times with his brother-in-law, J. D. Witter, and with John Daly, Henry A. Sampson and James Canning. He also had large lumber interests in association with Messrs. Wilder & Collins at Madison, Wis. In the early eighties Mr. Ingraham moved his family to Madison, where he lived for several years, his firm carrying on a wholesale lumber business. At the same time he continued to cut lumber in Wood and Oneida Counties. While at Madison he invested much of his large estate in the cranberry business in Wood County, and in the late eighties moved to Daly, this county, where his cranberry interests were located. The fires of 1893 and 1894 swept away practically all of the cranberry vines and marsh improvements in Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Ingraham's marshes were no exception. With all his ready means gone, but with a large amount of marsh lands, he turned his attention to farming those lands. In dry seasons he did well but not at other times, the land being too wet. After studying the situation he saw the remedy and started the organization of the Remington Drainage District to drain his and adjoining lands. He was oppointed one of its commissioners and elected secretary, which position he held until his health failed. He was also appointed a commissioner of the Cranberry Creek Drainage District and of the Kert Creek Drainage District, in each of which he was elected secretary. In early days few men took a more prominent part in the development of Wood County than Mr. Ingraham. He did much to develop the early school system. In politics he was always a Republican. In 1902 he removed from his 5,000-acre cranberry marsh in Remington Township to the village of Babcock, where he erected a fine residence in which he maintained his office until his death, Jan. 16, 1913. Mr. Ingraham was married



J. E. INGRAHAM

at Daly, Wood County, Wis., to Ellen R. Kline, daughter of A. J. and Nancy A. (Wood) Kline. Her father was from Cleveland, Ohio, and her mother from New York State. Mrs. Ingraham still occupies the spacious house in the village erected by her husband, and enjoys the company of an adopted daughter, Lelah E.

Frank Grain, a well-to-do farmer in Seneca Township, was born in Germany Oct. 10, 1847, son of John and Frances Grain. The parents were natives of Germany and the father worked on farms in that country until 1880, when the family came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, both parents spending the remainder of their lives in that city. There were four children in their family, two of whom, Frank and Josephine, now survive. Josephine is the widow of Frank Knapinski and lives in Milwaukee. Frank Grain came to Milwaukee with his parents and subsequently worked on the coal and iron docks and in the rolling mills there until 1894, when he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of cut-over land in Seneca Township, to which he has since added until he now has 160 acres in Sections 14, 15, and 16 of that township. When Mr. Grain first bought his land here the dreary prospect of acre on acre of stumps and brush confronted him, and the single frame shanty which had been erected was in such a condition of filth that one of the first acts he performed toward the development of his farm was to set fire to the building and burn it down. He and his family then set to work to clear the land and equip it with suitable farm buildings, and by years of hard work they have built up a fine farm, with 140 acres tillable and the whole place fully improved. He is carrying on general farming and dairying and has the place well stocked with high-grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Grain was married in Germany in 1874 to Teresia Litza, daughter of Jacob and Teresia Litza. Mrs. Grain's parents were natives of Germany and the mother died in that country. The father later came to the United States and spent the remainder of his life here. Mr. and Mrs. Grain have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, Frank and Felix being deceased; those living are: Frances, Mary, Teresia, Joseph, Jacob, and John. Frances is now Mrs. Frank Skolaski of Madison, Wis.; Mary is the wife of Henry Tidmarsh of Lyons, Ill.; Teresia married Joseph Joswiak and is living in Wisconsin Rapids; Joseph lives in Winona, Minn.; Jacob resides at Wisconsin Rapids. John Grain, who was born on the home farm in Seneca Township in 1895, attended the district school near his home and helped to clear and develop the property; he now has the management of the farm. He was married at Wisconsin Rapids in 1921 to Miss Anna Prynce, daughter of Matt and Frances Prynce. Mrs. John Grain's mother is now deceased and the father is living in Michigan. Twin daughters, Teresia and Anna, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Grain.

Theodore Fritsch, who operates a good 80-acre farm in Section 11, Seneca Township, was born in Germany in 1855, son of Henry and Caroline. The father was a weaver by trade and both he and his wife spent their lives in Germany, where they finally passed away. They had six children, two of whom came to the United States: John, now living in Columbus, Ohio, and Theodore, subject of this sketch. After attending school in his native land, Theodore learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there until 1882, in which year he came to this country. Locating in Milwaukee, he found employment in the Chicago & Northwestern roundhouse, foundry and lumber yards, and was thus occupied until 1897, when he came to Wood County and bought the 80 acres of land that constitutes his present farm. At that time there was but two acres of it cleared, the rest being in timber, brush and stumps. The buildings were small a log house and barn. Mr. Fritsch cleared the land up to 40 acres and has built a good frame house and barn, besides other out-buildings. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle. He was married in Milwaukee in 1882 to Wilhelmina Sitso, a native of Germany and daughter of August and Minnie Sitso, both of whom died in Germany. Their four children have all passed away except Mrs. Fritsch. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fritsch, also four in number, are: Emma, wife of George Eill of Milwaukee; Anna and Albert, who also live in Milwaukee, and Mamie, who resides on the home farm with her parents.

Charles Carlson, a well-known farmer in Sigel Township, was born in Sweden, Nov. 7, 1876, son of Alfred and Augusta Carlson. The parents were both natives of Sweden, in which country the father was a farmer. Coming to the United States in 1881, they stopped first at Chicago, and after six months there went to Capron, Ill., where they farmed until 1883. In that year they came to Wood County and bought 81 acres in Section 4, Sigel Township. This land was covered with hardwood timber, and under the primitive living conditions which the settlers of that early day were forced to endure, the task of clearing it and developing it into a productive farm was a heavy one, but it has been fully accomplished by Mr. Carlson, Sr., and his family. The father passed away in 1907; the mother now makes her home with her son Charles, subject of this sketch. There were four children, all of whom are now living: Charles, Gust, John, and Tillie; the latter is now Mrs. G. P. Nelson, and is residing in Kansas. Charles Carlson came to Wood County with his parents when he was seven years old, and was raised on their farm here, which property he helped to clear and develop. He became its owner when the father died, and has since carried on its operation, in which work he has established an excellent record. Fifty acres of the property are under cultivation, the balance being in pasture, and Mr. Carlson is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, milking ten Holstein cattle of good grade. With his mother, who keeps house for him, he attends the Swedish Lutheran Church in Sigel Township, and both are highly valued members of the community.

John Arnold, who came to Seneca Township when it was a pretty wild section of country and has since done his part in helping to turn it into a well cultivated and highly civilized part of Wood County, was born in Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1874, son of Carl and Frances (Ashwanden) Arnold. The father, a laborer who had had agricultural experience, came to the United States in 1884 to found a new home for the family, which he did in Seneca Township, this county and state, where he bought 40 acres of wild land on which he built a house and barn. The other members of the family joined him in the following year and together they improved the place, on which the father, Carl Arnold, died Jan. 14, 1908, and the mother, Mrs. Frances Arnold, on Nov. 18, 1917. They had five children: Anton, who is a prosperous farmer in Seneca Township; Elizabeth, now deceased; John, subject of this sketch; Aldrich, a farmer in Seneca Township, and Mary, who is the wife of Adam Kundert of Hansen Township. John Arnold attended school for several years in Switzerland before he was brought to America by his mother. He was then ten years old and his schooling was continued for awhile longer, though he soon had to begin to make himself useful on the home farm, on which he subsequently remained until he was 25 years old. Then, with his brother Anton, he bought 40 acres in Section 2, Seneca Township; but subsequently selling his interest in that tract to his brother, he bought a much larger one, of 223 acres, in Sections 7 and 12 in the same township. Except for a small clearing, this tract was covered with timber and brush. There was an old house on the place, which he remodeled and enlarged and he also put up barns and other buildings. At the present time he has 75 acres of his land cleared and the work is still going on. He does general farming and dairying, keeping grade Holstein cattle, of which he has a herd of 26 with a pure-bred sire. He has by this time practically cleared three farms in Seneca Township. In early days he was engaged for a number of winters in logging for George Hiles, and for 17 years he served as pathmaster. He is one of the builders-up of Seneca Township, where he and his family are well known and respected. In this township Mr. Arnold was married Nov. 28, 1896, to Mary Zurfluh, daughter of Frank and Barbara Zurfluh, who were early settlers in Seneca Township; but are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold are the parents of 12 children, namely: Frank, Agata, Francis, Mary, Nathalia, John, Evelynn, Philip, Elsie, Mabel, Ralph, and Luke, all of whom are residing at home except Agata, who lives in Milwaukee.

Anton Arnold, a representative farmer and citizen of Seneca Township, where he has resided for the last 37 years, was born in Switzerland, April 22, 1872, son of Carl and Frances (Ashwanden) Arnold, the parents being natives of the same

JOHN HERMAN SCHOLTEN AND FAMILY

country. The father was engaged in common labor, working much of the time on farms, and was thus occupied until 1884. Then, desiring to better his condition and make a new home for himself and family, he came alone to the United States and found what he was looking for in Wood County, Wisconsin. During his first year here he worked at common labor; then in 1885 he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 2, Seneca Township, and in the same year was joined by his wife and children. In the meanwhile he had erected a house and a log barn, and he now proceeded to improve his farm as he found opportunity, for, his capital being very limited, he had to work some time for others. In time he cleared the entire 40 and carried on a dairy farming business successfully until his death on Jan. 14, 1908. His wife died Nov. 18, 1917. Their children were Anton, Elizabeth, John, Aldrich and Mary. Elizabeth is deceased; John is a farmer in Seneca Township, as also is Aldrich, and Mary is now Mrs. Adam Kundert of Hansen Township. Anton Arnold, who had attended school in Switzerland, was 13 years old when he arrived in Wood County with his mother in May, 1885. For the next ten years he was employed in helping his father, and then, in 1895, he settled on a 55-acre farm which he and his brother John had previously purchased. He now bought John out and later, buying an additional 40 acres, found himself in possession of a 95-acre farm, located in Sections 2 and 3, Seneca Township. The house not being in good shape, he rebuilt it and also erected an adequate barn and outbuildings. Since beginning to make improvements on his place he has cleared 65 acres. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping mixed Holstein cattle, with some of pure breed, and has achieved a gratifying degree of success. Like others, he has suffered occasionally from hard times, but has made satisfactory profits in the good years. As a citizen of good business capacity, one whose work has helped to increase the general wealth of the community, he became prominent years ago, and at different times was requested to assume the responsibilities of public office. Thus he served seven years as side supervisor of his township, and was a director for three years of School District No. 4. He also helped to build roads, was instrumental in persuading new settlers to locate here, and in general worked hard for the good of his township and county. On Jan. 13, 1896, Mr. Arnold was married at Altdorf, Seneca Township, to Anna Walker, who was born in Switzerland, June 16, 1872, daughter of Joseph and Pauline (Walker) Walker. Her father died in Switzerland Feb. 6, 1883, but her mother is still living there. As Miss Anna Walker, Mrs. Arnold came to America in 1885 and resided with friends until her marriage. This marriage has resulted in 11 children: Carl, Bertha, Herman, Anton, Anna, Clara, Joseph, Josephine, George, Louis and Leona. Carl is employed in the paper mill at Port Edwards; Bertha is the wife of William Wintlyn of Vesper, Wis.; Herman is working for the Rood Construction Co. at Payne, Minn.; and Anton, Jr., resides in Port Edwards. The others are living on the home farm.

John Herman Scholten, who is operating a farm which he built up from wild land in Hansen Township, was born in Winterswyk, Province of Gelderland, Holland, Jan. 10, 1864, son of Levert and Frederica (Mellenk) Scholten. The parents were natives of Holland and spent all their lives in that country, being engaged in farming there; they had five children, of whom one is now deceased, and three—John, Henry and Dick—are living in Holland, the other being the subject of this sketch. John H. Scholten was raised in Holland and attended school and worked on farms there until 1912, when he came to the United States and settled in this county, buying 72 acres in Section 1, Hansen Township. This tract was covered with stumps and had only a small house by way of buildings. Mr. Scholten has cleared 50 acres of the land and improved the equipment, building a 40 by 60 foot barn in 1914; he has now brought the property to a point where it can be operated along modern lines, and he is very successfully carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a herd of 17 Holstein cattle of a good grade and milking 11 cows. Mr. Scholten was married in Holland in 1887 to Bertdena Beskers, daughter of John and Bernadine Beskers. Mrs. Scholten's parents were both born in Holland and spent all their lives in that country; they had six children, Henry, John, William,

Mena, Hannah, and Bendena. Mena is now Mrs. R. Richert. Mr. and Mrs. Scholten are the parents of ten children: Hendrica B., Gerrett, John, William, Johanna, Henry, Joe, Gerhard, Bertha and Matina. Hendrica B., the first-born, who lives in Holland, married Gerhard Haezen and has four children, John, Johanna, Gerrett and Herman. Gerrett (Scholten) married Dora Heemink and has four children, Herman, Henry, Berdina and Evelyn. John married Nellie Osenga and has one child, Esther. William married Laura Hackbart and has one child, Hazel. Johanna married John Dykman, of Baldwin, Wis., and has five children, Melvin, Grace, Emma, Woodrow and Lester. Henry married Mabel Planer, who died March 15, 1921, leaving one child, Kenneth. Joe married Lizzie Linderman, of Humboldt, Iowa, and has one child, Viona. The three youngest, Gerhard, Bertha and Matina, reside at home. The family are members of the Reformed Church and are well thought of in their community.

John Krommenakker, a progressive farmer in Sigel Township, was born in Brown County, Wis., Aug. 17, 1869, son of Peter and Mary (Malow) Krommenakker. The mother was born in Belgium and came to the United States when a young girl. The father was a native of Holland; coming to the United States at the age of 24; the latter settled at Wrightstown, in Brown County, Wis., and after working for a time on farms near there entered the employ of a railway company, in which work he spent ten years. He then bought a farm of 40 acres in Brown County, later adding another 40-acre tract, and on this property he remained for 24 years, engaged in farming. In 1899 he came to Wood County; here he purchased the Patrick Conway farm in Rudolph Township, which he operated until his retirement in 1915, then moving to Wisconsin Rapids, where both parents died, the mother in June, 1916, and the father in December, the same year. They were the parents of 11 children, of whom one, Tressa, is now deceased; those living are: John, Nellie, Minnie, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Pauline, George, Peter, and Albert. Nellie is now Mrs. Herman Bushman and resides in Carson, Portage County, Wis.; Minnie is Mrs. William Bushman, living in Sherry Township, Wood County; Mary is the wife of John Holstrom, of Port Edwards, Wis.; Anna married Michael Hoerl, of Wisconsin Rapids; Elizabeth is Mrs. Theodore Kerstem, of Wisconsin Rapids; Pauline is Mrs. Frank Kerstem; George and Peter live in Sherry Township, Wood County; Albert lives in Wisconsin Rapids. John Krommenakker, after attending school in Brown County and helping on the farm, spent 11 years in the employ of the Menasha Woodenware Co., working in a sawmill at Menasha, Wis. He then turned to agriculture, and after following this line for four years near Wrightstown, Wis., came to Wood County in 1899 and bought 99 acres in Section 11, Sigel Township, on which property only 15 acres were cleared and there were no buildings except an old log house and barn. Under Mr. Krommenakker's ownership a remarkable development of this property had been made; the land that was practically a wilderness when he acquired it is now one of the most modern farms in this section of the country, and solely by his own toil and effort he has built up for himself prosperity and a most enviable record as an agriculturist, and to posterity he will leave a fitting memorial to a well-spent life, a property which will continue to add to the agricultural greatness of the Northwest when he has passed to the life beyond. He has erected a 13-room residence and a complete set of farm buildings of the most modern type, including a barn 40 by 110 feet in dimensions, equipped with full basement, running water, electric lights from a private plant, patent stanchions, etc. The modern methods thus illustrated he has applied throughout all his operations; his equipment includes a tractor and a motor truck, and his herd of 42 Holstein cattle is headed by a pure-bred sire. Mr. Krommenakker was married at Wrightstown, Wis., June 14, 1892, to Pauline Theunis, daughter of August and Johanna (Meulnas) Theunis. Mrs. Krommenakker's parents were natives of Belgium, and were old settlers in Brown County, Wis., where they were engaged in farming for many years. Both are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1877 and the father July 27, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Krommenakker have three children, August, Rosa, and Elzear. Rosa is now Mrs. Joseph Walters and lives on a farm in Sherry Township. Elzear is

employed as a cheesemaker in the Swetz cheese factory in Sigel Township. Mr. Krommenakker is a stockholder in the Rudolph Telephone Co.; he was pathmaster here for one year, and was at one time a member of the school board of his district; he is a member of the Foresters, and is secretary of the Catholic Church at Vesper, of which the family are members. Besides his property in Sigel Township, Mr. Krommenakker owns a 40-acre tract in Sherry Township, which he purchased in 1911.

Peter B. Amondson, who owns over a thousand acres of land in Wood and Juneau Counties, was born in Lafayette County, Wis., Nov. 29, 1871, son of Gulick and Martina J. Amondson. The mother was born in Wisconsin, her parents having settled here in Lafayette County in 1840; the father was born in Bergen, Norway, and came with his parents to Cambridge, in Dane County, Wis., where he was raised. He later removed to LaFayette County, where he was engaged in farming for many years; he died in 1885, and the mother passed away in 1914. They had eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom four, as follows, are now living: Anna, Martha, Edward and Peter B. Anna is now the wife of William Snider of Cary Township, this county; Martha is Mrs. James Kreibel and lives in Colorado; Edward lives in Montana. Ole, Emma (first), William, and Emma (second) are now deceased. Peter B. Amondson was reared in LaFayette County, and after finishing school there worked on the home farm until 1892, after which he spent two years in Iowa and in 1894 went to Sioux Falls, S. D. He remained in the Dakotas engaged in farming for four years and then came to Wood County, having purchased 80 acres of land in Section 27, Cary Township, to which he has since added until he had acquired the large area he now owns. On first coming here he built a corduroy road to reach his land, which was at that time covered with water, but has since been drained and is now all tillable land. He has personally cleared about 135 acres of the property, and is renting out four farms. In 1907 he took over the ownership of a sawing outfit previously operated by his brothers, and has since carried on some custom sawing and also sawed some of the timber on his own land. He does general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 35 Shorthorn cattle, and also deals in live stock. Mr. Amondson's mother made her home here with him until her death, after which his sister Martha kept house for him for a time; since her marriage he has kept bachelor's quarters. The wonderful success he has achieved is solely due to his own efforts and ability; on first starting out on his own resources his total worldly possession amounted to $5.00. He has not only gained success for himself, but his career has been a most useful one for the welfare of the community. He came here when the development was at its most critical stage, and his influence was permanently beneficial. When he first came there were but four houses in the territory now included in Cary Township, and he has witnessed and participated in every step of the growth. He was instrumental in having the township organized, which was done in 1901, and he served as its first clerk, besides which he was justice of the peace here for a number of years and was the leading figure in many movements making for the progress of the community.

Jacob J. Emmerick, president of the J. J. Emmerick Cranberry Co., operating in Cranmoor Township, of which township he is one of the leading citizens and an official, was born in the Rhineland, Germany, Nov. 3, 1868, son of John and Katherine (Lichtenthal) Emmerick. The parents were respectively of German and French descent, the father being a hotel keeper and farmer, and both lived and died in their native land. They had three children: Jacob J., subject of this sketch; Clara, who is married and lives in Alsace or Lorraine, France; and Margaret, who is deceased. Jacob J. Emmerick was reared in Germany, where he attended common school. After leaving school he worked as a messenger boy until 1884, when he and his sister Clara came to the United States. The sister remained in this country until 1889, when she returned to Germany. Jacob J. located near Rochester, Minn., in which neighborhood he worked on farms for seven years. He then returned to Germany to see his mother, remaining there one year. On his return to the United States in 1891 he came to Wood County, Wis., and went to

work for the Gaynor Cranberry Co., as foreman. After awhile he acquired an interest in the company and at the end of three years he formed a new company now known as the J. J. Emmerick Cranberry Co., and bought what was known as the Dan and Richard Rezin Marsh. They now own 900 acres, having 35 acres in vines, from which in 1921 the gross yield was 360 barrels. The company consists of J. J. Emmerick, president and manager, and George M. Hill, secretary and treasurer, together with the Gaynor Cranberry Co. and G. W. Falls of California. Mr. Emmerick is a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association and the American Cranberry Exchange, and keeps in close touch with the developments in that line of industry, both in this section and elsewhere. For ten years he has served as assessor in Cranmoor Township and is a man in whom his fellow citizens have confidence. He was married at Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 21, 1900, to Anna Clancy, daughter of Hugh and Ellen Clancy, natives of County Clare, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Emmerick have three sons, John J., born Aug. 17, 1901; James A., born Aug. 27, 1902; and Clarence P., born Feb. 27, 1906. James A. is now employed as back tender in the Nekoosa Paper Mill. The other two sons are residing at home, engaged in working on the cranberry marsh.

Prosper Beauchaine, who has witnessed every step of the growth of Wood County from a land of virgin timber to a prosperous region of agriculture, was born in Canada Feb. 19, 1820, 11 years after the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and at the present writing is still active at the age of 102 years, impaired vision being the only serious infirmity placed upon him by the passing over of a century. Up to eight years ago he was able to take an active part in the work about the farm on which he lives, with his son Charles, in Wood County. A French-Canadian, he married in Canada and brought his wife with him to Wood County, arriving here in 1848, before the birth of most of the present generation in the county. The wife died here Aug. 10, 1905, at the age of 72. Lumbering was practically the only industry of the county in the days of his coming, and he applied himself to this. He assisted John T. Kingston and other pioneer lumbermen to build the first lumber camps on the Yellow River, and, in the employ of the Necedah Lumber Co., of Necedah, Wis., he helped to clear that river for the first log drive that ever passed down it. He is the only surviving member of the hardy crew that engineered that first drive down the Yellow River. Foreseeing the agricultural future of the region, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 14, Lincoln Township, built a house and barn, and cleared about 80 acres of the land; and from this haven he has watched the years pass. The home he now has with his son Charles is on a part of this original tract of 160 acres. Eleven children were born to him, one in Canada, two in Illinois, and the rest at the home in Wood County. Six of the children now survive: Mary, now Mrs. William Blocksidge, of Lincoln Township, Wood County; Minnie, now widow of Frank Gleason and also residing in Lincoln Township; Charles, with whom his father makes his home; Jane, now Mrs. Charles Friend, of Little Falls, Minn.; Peter, living in Montana; and Valmo, whose biography also appears in this volume. Mr. Beauchaine's political faith is that of the Democratic party. He is a staunch Catholic, a member of Sacred Heart Parish, Marshfield.

Valmo Beauchaine, who has resided in Wood County since his birth, Dec. 20, 1874, and is now a prominent farmer here, is a son of Prosper Beauchaine, whose coming to Wood County in 1848 has been related in this book. Mr. Valmo Beauchaine now owns and operates 40 acres of the old home farm of the father. On Nov. 8, 1896, Valmo married Mary Morrison, daughter of Perry and Athelia (Kidder) Morrison of Lincoln Township. Mrs. Beauchaine's parents were among Wood County's earliest settlers; her mother is still living, a widow, her father having passed away Feb. 16, 1918. Mrs. Beauchaine was born in Wood County, Oct. 13, 1876. Three children were born of her marriage with Mr. Beauchaine; Mary, May 3, 1898, died Sept. 17, 1898; Elmo, born March 27, 1899, now living at home; and Norman, born Jan. 4, 1901, who is also living at home, and who graduated from the Marshfield High School with the class of 1918. Mr. Beauchaine's political views incline to the Republican party, but he draws no strict party lines. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a member of Sacred

MR. AND MRS. SHERMAN NEWELL WHITTLESEY

Heart Parish of Marshfield. He was elected town treasurer for two succeeding terms, and has been clerk of School District No. 4 for the past 13 years.

Ernest Eichsteadt, a trusted employee of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., for many years supervisor on the county board, and who has served with ability and credit in various other public offices, was born in Germany, Sept. 5, 1862, son of Gottfried and Minnie Eichsteadt. The father, who was foreman on a farm for a large estate, came to the United States with his family in 1873, locating on a farm in Waushara County, Wisconsin. There he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, he dying in 1890 and his wife a few years previously. They had three sons and one daughter, William, Henry, Ernest and Minnie, the sons still living. Minnie, who married John Wedel, of Waushara County, died leaving five children, Amelia, Bertha, Minnie, William and John. Ernest Eichsteadt was a boy in his eleventh year when he came to the United States with his parents. While living in Waushara County he attended school and subsequently worked on his parents' farm. There he remained until the spring of 1880, when, on April 18, he came to Port Edwards and found employment in the lath mill of John Edwards & Co. On the first of July following he was engaged in the company's boarding-house as cook's assistant, and was thus occupied until the fall, when he went to work in the lumber camps near Auburndale. After two months there he returned to Port Edwards and for eight months was head cook in the boarding-house. He then became gardener and coachman for John Edwards, a position that he held for six and a half years, at the end of which time he became clerk in the company's store. There he remained nine years, having charge as manager, and in addition to that held the position of time keeper. After the death of Mr. Edwards he took charge of the guard lock near the dam, and also was placed in charge of the general outside work and of the hiring of men when the new mill was started. After the starting of the mill he took charge of the scaling and wood and also of the pulp and paper mill hands until the sulphite mill was erected. Then the company began to build up the village and Mr. Eichsteadt was made superintendent of house building, and at the present time it is his duty to keep the houses in repair and to see to their renting. He himself owns eight houses, renting seven to tenants. His ability as a practical man and his well proved honesty, long ago made Mr. Eichsteadt one of the notable men of Port Edwards, and when only 21 years old he became town clerk of Port Edwards Township. He was then elected chairman of the town board and, with the exception of one year, held that office until the village was incorporated, at which time he became supervisor on the county board, a position which he still holds. He is now one of the oldest members of the board, of which for two years he was chairman. He also served on the State Aid Highway Committee and on the County Board of Education, and was a member of the School Board of Port Edwards for 19 years. In addition to his other activities he organized in 1912 the Port Edwards Mercantile Co., of which he is president. Mr. Eichsteadt was married in Wisconsin Rapids, April 22, 1893, to Matilda Duberstein, daughter of William and Caroline Duberstein of Grand Rapids Township. Her parents were early settlers and worthy farmers in this county but are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eichsteadt have three children: Esther, now a teacher in Wausau, Wis.; Mareni, employed in the office of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.; and Leslie, who is attending the University of Wisconsin.

Sherman Newell Whittlesey, a prominent representative of the cranberry industry of Cranmoor Township, where he has been located since 1870, was born in Unionville, Conn., May 24, 1849, a son of Abner Sheldon and Harriet (Newell) Whittlesey. The Whittleseys were of English origin and were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, John Whittlesey landing in that colony nearly 300 years ago. Abner, father of Sherman Newell Whittlesey, was born and reared in Connecticut and in that state was educated, becoming a school professor. Mrs. Abner Whittlesey's mother, who in maidenhood was Naomi Hawley, was also reared in Connecticut and was a sister of General Joseph R. Hawley, who made an honorable record both in the Civil War and as a United States Senator from Connecticut.

In 1855 Abner Whittlesey and his family came west to Illinois, settling in Galesburg, where Mrs. Whittlesey died. Mr. Whittlesey soon after went to Lockport, Ill., and from there to Berlin, Wis., where he engaged in the cranberry business; this was in the late sixties. In 1870 he came to Wood County, and, together with his son, Sherman Newell Whittlesey, bought six 40-acre tracts of marsh land and established the Whittlesey Marsh, they and Theodore Bearss and Ralph S. Smith being the first cranberry growers in the township. In 1880 Mr. Whittlesey went to Crete, Neb., where he engaged in the mercantile business and successfully conducted an enterprise in this field until his death in 1888. Although always interested in the marsh here, he never made this county his home; the property here was always managed by the son, who still owns it, buying his father's interest in 1888. Abner Whittlesey was twice married, first to Harriet Atwood Newell, by whom he had two sons, Sherman Newell and Henry Hawley; Henry is now a prominent druggist at Pocatello, Idaho. By Mr. Whittlesey's second marriage, to Julia A. Bugbee, he had one daughter, Emma C., who, with her daughter, Louise W., resides in Ord, Nebraska. Louise was graduated from Doane College of Crete, Neb., and is now principal of the Ord, Neb., High School. Sherman Newell Whittlesey, subject of this sketch, coming to Illinois with his parents in 1855, was reared in Galesburg and attended the grade schools there and the high school at Lockport, from which latter he was graduated in 1867. He then spent a year in Chicago, and while there took a course in the Chicago Business College, after which he came to Berlin, Wis., and in 1870, with his father bought the 240 acres of marsh land mentioned above and established the Whittlesey Marsh in Wood County, coming here to live in 1871; his first residence in Wood County was in Centralia. He at once began the raising of cranberries, wild berries being the only ones grown here at that time and his first crop yielding 150 barrels of this variety. As the industry developed he applied scientific methods to the cultivation of his marsh, cutting ditches, scalping the land, and cultivating the berries by the most modern methods available, on which lines he has conducted all his subsequent operations. From 1878 to 1884 he was engaged in the mercantile business with Frank Garrison at Centralia, under the firm name of Garrison & Whittlesey. In 1884 Mr. Whittlesey and family hired parties to run their marsh while they went to South Dakota. In that state they first took a tree claim of 160 acres, then a preemption claim of 160 acres, and, after proving up on this property, they took a homestead of 160 acres, building up one of the finest farms in Faulk County, S. D. They bought adjoining land until they owned 1,200 acres. At the same time they operated a farm of 320 acres in southeastern Nebraska, which they owned, alternating their residence between the two farms, and thus conducting, with the assistance of hired help, three separate enterprises at the same time, the third being their marsh in Wood County. In 1892 they returned and took up their residence on the latter property, and here they have since made their home. They have been very successful in the industry and have become very prominent and popular residents of the community. They have increased their holdings to 1,100 acres, 67 acres of which are in cranberry vines. In 1921 they raised and sold 600 barrels of berries, getting as high as $17 per barrel for part of them. The place is well improved and is provided with adequate buildings for care of the crops. Mr. Whittlesey employs several men during the busy season. He has become an expert cultivator and has enjoyed a successful career in every way. He was formerly treasurer of the city of Centralia and of Port Edwards Township, and later of Cranmoor Township. Mr. Whittlesey married Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel H. and Ann S. Downs, at Hyde Park, Ill., May 10, 1875. Mrs. Whittlesey was born at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., removing to Chicago with her parents when a young child and receiving her education in the Foster School of Chicago and the Hyde Park Seminary. She taught in the Parkside, Kenwood, South Park, and Cornell Schools of Hyde Park, resigning the principalship of the latter school to become the bride of Mr. Whittlesey. Her father, Samuel Hopkins Downs, was born at Salem Corners, Westchester County, N. Y. Mr. Downs's father died in the service of his

country and was buried in New York Central Park in 1812, Samuel Downs being then about two years of age. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers took part in the Revolutionary War, the latter being at Bunker Hill. He was one of Washington's bodyguard. Samuel Downs was a successful contractor and builder, and in the late fifties owned and operated a sash, door, and blind factory located at the corner of Van Buren and Franklin Streets, Chicago; at another period he occupied a responsible position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., as architect and bridge builder. He was a gentleman of the old school and was highly respected by old and young alike. He resided at Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, from 1859 to 1874. He died at the Whittlesey home in Cranmoor Township, Aug. 27, 1899. Mrs. Whittlesey's mother, who previous to her marriage was Miss Ann Swan Frear, was born at Alnick, Northumberlandshire, England, and when five years of age removed with her parents to Quebec, Canada, and six years later to New York City, in which place she resided most of the time until her marriage. She was a noted singer and at one time was the leading soprano singer in Dr. Brodhead's Church in New York. She died at Paxton, Ill., Dec. 13, 1876, leaving her husband and five children. Two of the sons are now dead; those of the family surviving are: Professor S. U. Downs of Portland, Ore., who has been with the Portland schools for over 20 years; George W. Downs, also of Portland, Ore., who is with a large dry-goods firm there; and Anna E., now Mrs. Whittlesey. To Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey three children have been born, Charles Sherman, Henry Frank, and Hattie Frear, the last two being twins. Charles Sherman is now manager for the Western Adjustment Insurance Co., with residence at Fargo, N. D. Harry Frank is bookkeeper with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. of Port Edwards. Harriet Frear is now Mrs. Clarence A. Jasperson and resides at Port Edwards, Mr. Jasperson being secretary for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey have won a high position in the esteem of their community. Mrs. Whittlesey is postmistress at Cranmoor, and, with her husband, is a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association and of the American Cranberry Exchange; she is secretary of the former organization.

John E. Alexander, who was in the Naval Aviation Department of the United States service in the late war, and is now connected with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. as chief chemist, was born in Port Edwards, Wood County, Wis., Aug. 14, 1895, son of Lewis M. and Lida (Edwards) Alexander. When he was three years old he accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, where he later attended school. In 1910 he returned to Port Edwards and became a pupil in the Lincoln High School, Wisconsin Rapids, where he was graduated in 1911. He then spent two years, 1912 and 1913, at Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. The year 1914 was spent in the mill at laboratory work, after which for three years he attended the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago, being graduated April 1, 1917. In May, that year, he enlisted at Chicago in the United States Navy and was sent to the Great Lakes Training School. There he spent three months in the aviation school, and next went to the aviation station at Newport News, W. Va., on the Atlantic coast, where he spent six months. After that he was in the naval aviation department eight months at Miami, Fla., or until the armistice was signed. He secured his license as a pilot in August, 1918, and was discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., in January, 1919. He then returned to Port Edwards, was assistant chemist in the mill for awhile and in August, 1919, was made chief chemist in the laboratory of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., in which position he is now serving. Mr. Alexander was married in Chicago, June 7, 1919, to Dorothy M. Dean, daughter of Anna L. and Charles Dean. Mr. Dean died in 1903 and his widow subsequently married O. F. Isensee and now lives in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have one daughter, Ardean Maye Alexander.

John W. Krehnke, proprietor of a successful grocery store in Nekoosa, and an active and enterprising citizen of that village was born in Port Edwards, Wood County, in 1886, son of Albert and Bertha Krehnke. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States and to Wood County, Wisconsin, in 1882, and during the rest of their lives carried on farming in Port Edwards Town-

ship. Both are now deceased. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are now living: Anna is the wife of Herman Podaveitz and lives at Sauk Rapids, Minn. William resides in the village of Port Edwards. Mary is the wife of William Wiegand of Watertown, Wis. Otto lives in the village of Port Edwards. Martha, the wife of Arnold Sabier, lives at Johnson Creek, Jefferson County; John W., the subject of this sketch, is in Nekoosa. Albert lives in Port Edwards. Charles served in the World War, enlisting in the United States service and becoming a member of the 32d Field Artillery. He was in the army of occupation in Germany and while there was married. John W. Krehnke was reared on his parents' farm in Port Edwards Township, this county, and as a boy attended school in Port Edwards. At the age of 15 he left the farm and entered the employ of the Port Edwards Paper Co., for whom he worked three years. He then came to Nekoosa, where he became connected with the Brazeau general store, first as a clerk and later as manager, in which latter position he remained until Jan. 24, 1921. On that day he became his own master and an independent merchant, opening the grocery store which he now carries on, with a flour and feed business in addition. He has an ample and well selected stock calculated to attract custom and his business is now well established. Additionally he is a stockholder in the Beppler Roller Mill of Nekoosa and in the Wood County Grocery Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. Since 1921 he has served as village trustee, and is a man in whom his fellow citizens have full confidence. A Catholic in religion, he belongs also to the two orders of Catholic Foresters and the Beavers. Mr. Krehnke was married at Nekoosa in 1910 to Josephine Arnold, daughter of Frank and Josephine (Zurfluh) Arnold, her parents being natives of Switzerland who on coming to this country first settled in Kentucky. They came to Nekoosa about the time this village was founded, so must be reckoned among its pioneers. Mr. Arnold is still living but Mrs. Arnold has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Krehnke have had four children, of whom three are living: Florence, Pauline and John Arnold.

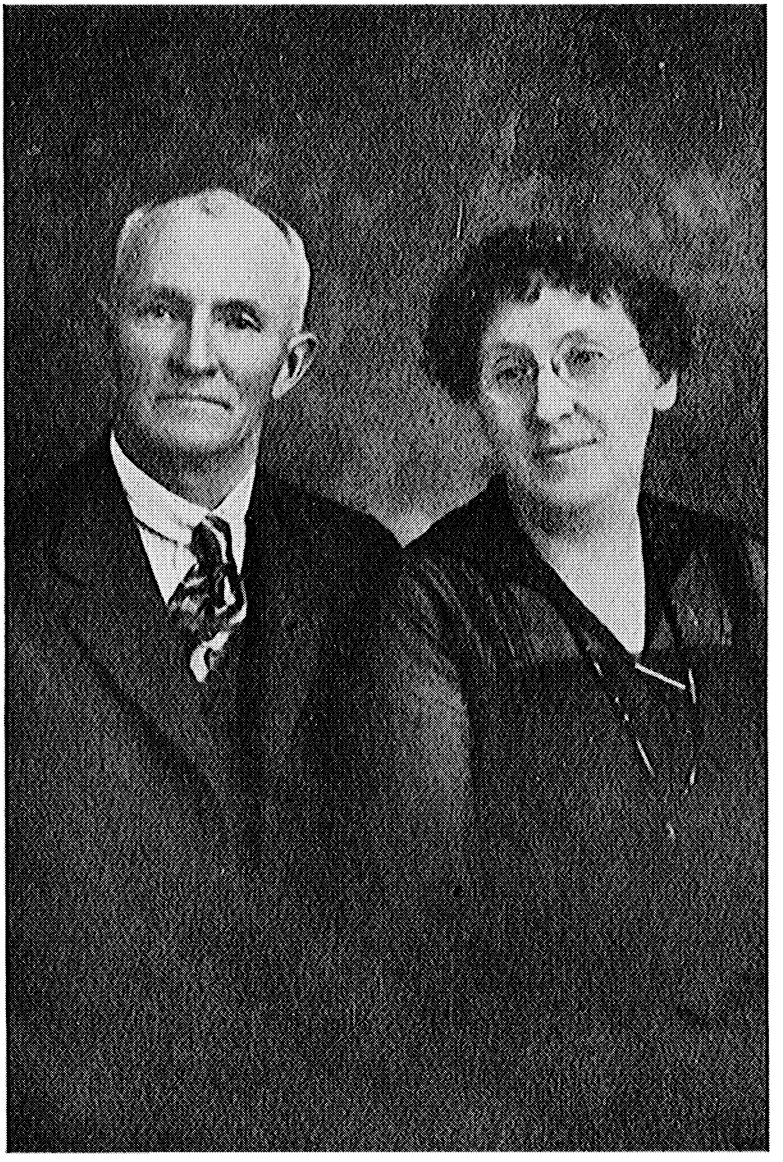
Frank J. Korbal, the enterprising proprietor of a successful grocery store in Nekoosa, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Stevens Point, Feb. 5, 1885, son of Frank and Antonine Korbal. The parents were born in German Poland, the father in 1845. He became an officer in the German army and while on a furlough he came to the United States and remained here. He and his wife settled at Dunkirk, N. Y. From there they later moved to New York City, then to Berlin, Wis., and later by team to Stevens Point, where Frank Korbal spent the rest of his life, dying in 1886. He was an employee in sawmills. Mrs. Antonine Korbal is still living at Stevens Point. They had eight children, six of whom are now living: John, of Beloit, Wis.; Joseph, of Stevens Point; Thomas, of Manitowoc; Frank J., of Nekoosa; Mary, wife of Nicholas Kokekowski of Stevens Point; and Anna Stoca, now Sister N. Margary, of Notre Dame Convent. The two deceased are Josephine and Mary, the latter of whom died in infancy. Frank J. Korbal was reared in Stevens Point, where he attended school. He first became a money earner as delivery boy in a grocery store, in which position he continued for three years. He then went to work in a foundry where he learned the moulder's trade, which he followed until he came to Nekoosa in 1910. Here he opened a grocery store, which he conducted for ten years, at the end of which time he sold out, becoming salesman for the Nekoosa Motor and Machine Co. As such he was engaged until October, 1921, when he once more entered into the grocery business in Nekoosa, also handling flour and feed from the Jackson Milling Co., of Wisconsin Rapids. He has a well stocked and well equipped establishment and a gradually increasing custom. For two terms he has served as village trustee. A Catholic in religion, he belongs also to the Catholic Foresters and to the order of Beavers. Mr. Korbal was married at Stevens Point, in 1905, to Dorothy Ciecholinski, daughter of John and Margaret Ciecholinski, who settled in that place many years ago, the father being the first blacksmith there. He died in the fall of 1921 but his wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Korbal have four children: Chester, Grace, Frances and Margaret, all of whom are attending school.

Adolph Kielman, who is operating a fine agricultural property which he has built up from wild land in Wood Township, was born in Germany Oct. 11, 1873, son of August and Charlotte (Kopetch) Kielman. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country the father worked as a laborer and herdsman until 1889, when he came to the United States and settled in Waukesha County, Wis., where he worked for five years in the stone quarries. He then came to Wood County and bought the Little Bull farm consisting of 40 acres in Wood Township; to this he added a second 40-acre tract, and proceeded to develop the farm, which was equipped with a small frame house and barn, but was thickly covered with stumps and brush. He accomplished the task of clearing the land and brought it to a good point of development; he operated it until 1917, at which time he sold it and moved to a small tract of land and a house near Pittsville, this home having been deeded to him by his son Adolph; the father and mother are still living there. On Sept. 24, 1922, at the home of Adolph, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the event being attended by all of their children, 20 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, together with a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. August Kielman were the parents of eight children, of whom one died in infancy; those living are: Adolph, Bertha, Augusta, Tillie, William, Otto, and Martha. Bertha is now the wife of William Nuss and lives in Waukesha, Wis.; Augusta is Mrs. Otto Peters and lives in Waukesha; Tillie is living with her parents; William and Otto live in Hansen Township; Martha is the wife of John Ducky, of Hansen Township. Adolph Kielman came with his parents from Germany to the United States in 1889, and to Wood County five years later. During his first five years here he spent the winters in the woods, working for the Lyman Lumber Co., and the summers in Menominee Falls, where he was employed in the stone quarries. He then went to work for the Wisconsin Central Railroad as a boilermaker in their shops at Waukesha, and when the shops were moved to Fond du Lac he went there to work. In the meantime he had bought 80 acres of land in Section 22 of Wood Township, Wood County, and in April, 1904, he moved to this property. He cleared a space for a house and erected a good seven-room frame building, being forced to cut a road through to get the material to the site. The land was so heavily timbered that the house when finished was invisible from the road. Mr. Kielman has cleared away all the timber, however, and by hard work and ability has built up a splendid farm. Bring a good carpenter, he has erected all the buildings on his own place and has also done a good deal of work of this sort for others. In 1913 he erected on his property a frame barn 36 by 64 feet with a stone basement 50 feet long. This building is furnished with James equipment and is well adapted to the use of the modern methods which Mr. Kielman is applying in conducting his property. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle. A man of more than average ability, he has taken a useful part in the public affairs of the community; he served as assessor for four years, and in 1914 he was elected clerk of Wood Township, to which office he has been returned at each election since. Mr. Kielman was married in 1904 at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Emma Klix, who was born in Germany, daughter of Albert and Freda Klix. Mr. and Mrs. Kielman became the parents of four children, Esther, Ruth, Victor, and Arthur. Of these, Esther is now deceased; the others are living at home.

Albert Krueger, a prosperous farmer in Wood Township, was born in Germany Oct. 24, 1865, son of Frederick and Bernadina Krueger. The parents were natives of Germany and spent all their lives in that country, being engaged in farming there. There were ten children in their family, all of whom except Albert remained in Germany. Albert Krueger attended school there, and subsequently engaged in raising sugar beets and in the manufacture of sugar. He served in the German Army from 1885 to 1887 inclusive, and in 1892 came to the United States, locating at Watertown, Wis. For three and a half years he worked as section man for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad there, and then spent four years engaged in farming. In 1900 he came to Wood County and bought 120 acres of land in Section 22 of Wood Township. There were no buildings on this property, and only

ten acres were cleared, the balance being covered with timber, brush, and stumps. By years of hard work and perseverance Mr. Krueger has brought this property to a high point of development. He now has 90 acres under the plow and the balance in pasture; he has erected a good frame house and a barn 34 by 60 feet, with full basement; he has also built a silo, machine shed, granary, garage, etc., and is now carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 26 Holstein cattle of a good grade. He has gained a prominent position in the community, and has served as road commissioner and as treasurer of his school district. Mr. Krueger was married in Germany Jan. 27, 1888, to Albertina Ratz, daughter of William and Fredrica (Krimer) Ratz. Mrs. Krueger's parents were both born in Germany; after the death of the father the mother came to the United States and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Krueger until her death in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Ratz had five children, of whom four, as follows, are now living: Anna, Gusta, Gustav, and Albertina. Anna and Gusta married two Wilke brothers and are now living in Jefferson County, Wis.; Gustav is also living in Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs Krueger are the parents of ten children: Martha, Otto, Elizabeth, Leonard, Emil, Leona, Frances, Francy, Linda, and Esther. Martha is now Mrs. Michael Robinson; Otto is living in Wood Township; Elizabeth is the wife of Emil Shear and lives near Duluth, Minn.; the other children all make their home with their parents.

Martin Kellerman, who had a useful and successful career as a resident of Wood Township, was born in Farmington County, Wis., Nov. 7, 1852, son of John and Mary (Herbstein) Kellerman. The parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in the late forties and settled on a farm in Jefferson County, where they spent the remainder of their lives; the mother died in Jefferson County and the father was killed by a street car while visiting in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. John Kellerman were the parents of six children, of whom three, Maggie, Martin, and one other are now deceased; those living are Carrie, Minnie and John. Carrie is now Mrs. Ernest Zeich and is living in Nebraska; Minnie is the wife of William Streich and lives at Farmington, Wis.; John is living in Hutchinson, Kans. Martin Kellerman grew to maturity in Jefferson County, attending school there and assisting his father in the operation of the farm. When he reached the age of 23 this property was given to him by his father, and he continued to operate it for a time, after which he moved to the village of Jefferson, spending two years in residence there. He then went to Kentucky, returning to Jefferson County two years later, at which time he bought a farm three miles from Fort Atkinson. After operating this property for seven years he traded it for a home in the village of Fort Atkinson. He came to Wood County in the fall of 1900 and built the Pleasant Hill Creamery, which, with a skimming station in connection, he subsequently operated for seven years. This was the first creamery in Wood Township outside of the city of Pittsville. Previous to starting this enterprise Mr. Kellerman had bought 80 acres in Section 23, of Wood Township; a short time later he added another tract of 40 acres, and in 1905 he bought 80 acres more, of which 40 were in Wood Township and 40 in Hansen. In 1907 he rented his creamery (later selling it) and moved to his farm land. This property was all cutover land, and was covered with stumps and brush. Mr. Kellerman and his son Edwin have since improved it and it is now a good piece of agricultrual property. In 1915 Mr. Kellerman deeded it to his son, Edwin, who has since carried on its operation, doing general farming and dairying. Mr. Kellerman, Sr., passed away May 28, 1922. He was a man of very high standing in the community, and served at different times as a member of the school board and as road commissioner; his passing brought keen sorrow to all whose lives had come in contact with his, and memories of him are treasured ones. Mr. Kellerman was married at Waterloo, Wis., Nov. 17, 1881, to Mary Schroeder, who was born in Milford, Wis., May 23, 1863, daughter of John and Amelia (Putski) Schroeder. Mrs. Kellerman's parents were natives of Germany and were early settlers of Wisconsin; there were seven children in their family, of whom four are now living: Augusta, now the wife of William Kuhl and living near Marshall, Wis.; Mary, who is Mrs. Kellerman; Emma, now Mrs. Frank Skalitzky, living near Danville, Wis.; and Ida, now Mrs. Alvin Schroeder, also



MR. AND MRS. ELWYN E. ROYCE

living near Danville. Those deceased are Minnie, Amelia, and William. Mr. and Mrs. Kellerman were the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls, of whom one, John, is now deceased. Those living are: Hulda, Rheinhold, Emil, Edwin, Elsie, Emma, and Lillian. Hulda is now Mrs. Herman Berger, living in Wood County; Rheinhold lives in Minnesota; Emil in Nebraska; Edwin is operating the home farm; Elsie is living at home; Emma and Lillian live in Watertown, Wis. Emil entered the military service with the forces sent by his adopted state, Nebraska, during the World War. He trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and saw active service in France, but was discharged before the termination of the war on account of disability, after spending some time as a patient in Base Hospital No. 14.

Edwin Kellerman, son of Martin and Mary (Schroeder) Kellerman (a biography of the parents appears above), was born at Farmington, Wis., March 27, 1892, and came to Wood County with his parents when he was ten years old. He received his education in Wood County and subsequently worked at carpentering for a short time, but practically his whole life has been devoted to agriculture. He spent some time on ranches in Nebraska and the Dakotas, giving him a broad experience which he has usefully applied to the operation of his Wood County property; this farm, which he and his father built up from cutover land in Wood and Hansen Townships, was deeded to him by the father in 1915, and he has since carried on its operation. He has added two frame barns and a silo to its equipment, and has otherwise improved it, bringing it to a fine point of development. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle, and has been very successful in the operation of the property. His mother and his sister Elsie make their home with him. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Elwyn E. Royce, proprietor of Fairview Farm, located two miles west of Marshfield, in Lincoln Township, is a man highly respected throughout his community. He was born on a farm near Watertown, N. Y., March 18, 1868, son of George W. and Elvira (Truesdel) Royce, both parents being American born. The father, George W. Royce, was a Civil War veteran. He had enlisted at the outbreak of the war, was made captain of his company and served through three years of hard fighting without a scratch. After his marriage in 1856 he lived for three years in New York State and then went to Iowa, buying a farm near Belmond. During a spring freshet in 1870 he was drowned, with four others, in the Iowa River, leaving his widow and two children, Elwyn, and a sister, Lena M. The latter, born in September, 1869, at Belmond, Iowa, is now Mrs. W. J. Brier of Everett, Wash. After the father's death the family returned to Watertown, N. Y., where in 1876, the mother married William Horth. They returned to Iowa to live, but six years after the marriage Mr. Horth died. In the fall of 1885 the widow became the wife of Henry Wheeler of Sheboygan County, Wis., in which place she then made her home. There Mr. Wheeler subsequently died, and she now resides with her daughter's family, in Everett, Wash. Elwyn E. Royce spent his school days in Jefferson County, N. Y., and has made his own way in the world since the time he was ten years of age. In the spring of 1886 he went to Sheboygan County, Wis., and there followed farming until coming to Wood County in the spring of 1901. Here he bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 22, Lincoln Township, a mile and a half west of Bakerville. He cleared and brought under cultivation 40 acres of this, cut the timber from 30 acres more and erected a set of buildings. He sold this property in 1909 and moved to his present home, an 80-acre farm in Section 13, located a mile and a half north of Bakerville and two and a half miles from Marshfield. Sixty acres of this farm are now under the plow and Mr. Royce is now operating an 80-acre farm a mile west of his home place, and of this he has 45 acres under cultivation. He has erected practically an entire set of new buildings on his home farm, including a comfortable two-story frame house, all the buildings being modern and electrically lighted. For the last 20 years he has made a specialty of raising pure-bred Holstein cattle, of which he now has about 50 head, and is doing a large dairying business. On June 3, 1892, Mr. Royce was united in marriage with Ada Belle Ford, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Johnston) Ford, of

Sheboygan County, Wis. Mrs. Royce was born in that county June 12, 1871, and she and Mr. Royce were there married and had their first home together. Four children were born to them: Mildred I., Oct. 29, 1894, who is now Mrs. Carl J. Anderson of Milwaukee, having married on May 5, 1921; Willard E., born April 14, 1900, who died in infancy; Wilbur F., born May 2, 1906, now a member of the 1923 graduating class of the Marshfield High School,; and Marion A. born Oct. 2, 1907, who will graduate in the 1923 class of the same school. In politics Mr. Royce is a Republican, and in the fall of 1922 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Wood County. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America at Marshfield. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church at Marshfield and contribute to its support.

Edward Keenan, Sr., who settled in Dexterville nearly half a century ago, was one of the earliest merchants here, also for years a prominent lumberman and active in other useful lines of industry, was born in New York State, and came to Wood County as a young man in 1874. Locating in Dexterville, he opened a retail business here which he operated for ten years subsequently, after which, as his own master, he entered into the logging business and at one time owned over 1,000 acres of timber land. He sold his timber to the railway company for piling, and thus naturally drifted into railroad construction work, helping to build the Green Bay & Western road through Dexterville, and the Wisconsin, Pittsville & Superior, now known as a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. He also worked as roadmaster for the Sioux Railway in northern Wisconsin, retaining his residence at Dexterville until his death, Dec. 5, 1892. Thus in several different ways he was a factor in the development of Wood County and was a man of wide acquaintance and considerable popularity. His wife, like himself, was a native of Northport, Wis. They had three children: Agnes, now Mrs. Frank Rowlee of Pittsville; Anna, who is Mrs. George Severson of Dexterville, and Edward, also residing in Dexterville.

Edward Keenan, Jr., general merchant, postmaster and station agent at Dexterville, was born in this place March 6, 1888, son of Edward, Sr., and Anna (Furbush) Keenan, the parents having settled here some 14 years previously. He was educated in Dexterville and Grand Rapids, and after leaving school entered the employ of the Dexterville Manufacturing Co. as a varnisher, being thus occupied 19 months. At the end of that time he went to work for the Green Bay & Wisconsin Railway and subsequently remained with that road for 13 consecutive years, during the greater part of the time being section foreman. His next employment was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on the Ashland division. After that, aiming to rise above track work, he took up telegraphy and has been the agent for both railroads at Dexterville since 1918. In 1916 Mr. Keenan erected a store building in Dexterville, 30 by 38 feet and of concrete construction. It is known as the Keenan Block and in it he has a well stocked store of general merchandise, which he is successfully conducting, enjoying a good patronage. He was appointed postmaster of the village in 1918 and has since served in that capacity. Thus he is acquainted in one way or another with practically every adult person in the community and is equally well known and respected by his fellow citizens. In religion he and his family are Catholics. Mr. Keenan was married at Pittsville, Wis., April 21, 1909, to Lucy J. Penny, who was born Sept. 25, 1885, daughter of Charles and Julia (Denure) Penny, her parents being farmers in Juneau County. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan have a promising family of seven children, who were born as follows: Loretta, March 16, 1910; Edward, April 8, 1911; Kenneth, Aug. 21, 1913; Robert, April 8, 1915; Ruth, in 1918; Doris, in December, 1919; and Irene in December, 1921.

John H. Mongan, of Dexterville, who has resided in Wood County for nearly half a century and for the last ten years has been a material factor in its development along the important line of road building, was born in Moscow, Penn., Sept. 10, 1856, son of Patrick and Mary (Cane) Mongan. The parents were natives of Ireland who came to the United States in the early fifties, and after residing in Pennsylvania until 1858 came to Wisconsin and settled in Winnebago County,

where they subsequently made their home and engaged in farming. John H. Mongan attended school in Winnebago County and resided with his parents until he was 18 years old. In 1874 he came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, where he found employment as a painter in the tub and pail factory of Rablin Bros., doing the finishing work. There he was occupied for four years, or until the fall of 1881, when he came to Dexterville to work as painter in the tub and pail factory of George Hiles & Son, which he did until 1912. In the latter year he became foreman for the Wood County Highway Commission, which position he still holds, and as such has directed the construction of many miles of road in the county. In 1901 he was elected supervisor of Dexterville and served one year. On June 12, 1872, Mr. Mongan was united in marriage at Grand Rapids, Wis., to Julia Carey, who was born in Rock County, Wis., daughter of John D. and Johanna Carey. After 40 years of happy wedded life she died Jan. 24, 1912. Like her husband, she was a sincere Catholic. Mr. and Mrs. Mongan became the parents of six children: John, now residing in Dexterville; William, of Grand Rapids; Cora, residing at home with her father; Mabel, now Mrs. John Eder, of Pittsburg, Penn.; and Nellie and Harry, who are deceased. The multiplication and improvement of the means of transportation increases the wealth and prosperity of any community affected thereby, and Mr. Mongan's daily work is one the importance of which is recognized by every progressive citizen.

Ray C. Mullen, a member of the Abel-Mullen clothing and furnishing establishment, incorporated, of Nekoosa, was born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wis., Jan. 22, 1895, son of Thomas E. and Ida (Howlett) Mullen. The parents were married in Brown County, Wis., the father being a native of Canada and the mother of Green Bay, Wis. They came to Wisconsin Rapids in 1877, and Thomas E. Mullen in those early days and for some time after was engaged in river work in connection with the lumber industry. At one time he was a professional baseball player and the first professional catcher that Green Bay ever had. He is now a traveling salesman for grocery houses, having been on the road for the last 30 years, but still resides in Wisconsin Rapids. He and his wife have three sons: George, a groceryman at Racine; Howard, a traveling paper salesman; and Ray C. Ray C. Mullen was educated in Wisconsin Rapids, then known as Grand Rapids, attending the common and high schools. He first engaged in the cold storage business, and afterwards traveled for the Rieland Packing Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. In 1916 he became connected with the clothing and furnishing goods business, entering into partnership with Frank Abel, under the firm name of Abel-Mullen, Inc., with Frank Abel, president; Ray C. Mullen, vice president; and H. A. Sampson, Jr., secretary and treasurer. They deal in men's and boys' furnishings, Mr. Mullen being manager of the Nekoosa store, started in 1916. He is also a stockholder in the Beppler Roller Mill of Nekoosa. A Catholic in religion, he belongs also to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Urban J. McNally, D. D. S., of Nekoosa, was born in Superior, Wis., July 4, 1896, son of Frank and Margaret McNally. The parents were natives of Prince Edward Island, Canada, the father coming to the United States in 1888 and locating in Minneapolis. Later he moved to Superior, where he is now living retired after a career of many years as a contractor and builder. His wife came to the States in 1893 and they were married in Prince Edward Island. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McNally had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom the former are living and the latter deceased. The surviving sons are Frank, Jr., Howard, Richard and Urban J. The deceased daughters are Alice and Zola. Urban J. McNally was reared in Superior, where he attended the common school. He subsequently attended the Christian Brothers' School at Duluth, from which he was graduated in 1914. He then studied dentistry at Marquette College, Milwaukee, and having received his degree of D. D. S. in 1919, opened an office at Superior. In 1920 he came to Nekoosa, where he now is the only dentist. He is a master of his profession, has a fully equipped office, and is building up a good practice. He is a member of the State and National Dental Associations. As a good citizen anxious to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives, he has identified

himself with the local Chamber of Commerce. In religion he is a Catholic and is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is the examining dentist in connection with the Nekoosa School and takes care of all the poor children's teeth. In 1918 he enlisted in the Dental Reserve Corps, was in the Officers' Training Schools at Fort Sheridan, and was offered but declined a commission. He is now first lieutenant of the 120th Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, composed of men from Nekoosa and Port Arthur. Dr. McNally was married Oct. 18, 1920, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Louise Gerard, daughter of George and Fannie (Warner) Gerard, both parents being now deceased.

Clarence E. McKee, editor and proprietor of the Pittsville Record and Yellow River Pilot, was born in Cameron, Mo., March 6, 1877, son of Mason S. and Adelaide (Shepard) McKee. The father was born in Battle Creek, Mich., and the mother in Belvidere, Ill. The two families went to Missouri at an early day, Grandfather Shepard driving 400 sheep. M. S. McKee was a farmer and school teacher in that state and later taught in Amherst, Wis. He is now postmaster at Polley, Wis. There were four children in the family: Oliver P., now residing in Fond du Lac, Wis.; Pearl, wife of John Heagle of Thorp; Fred, who enlisted for service in the World War, was in an infantry division but did not get overseas; and Clarence E., subject of this sketch. Clarence E. McKee as a boy attended school in Missouri and later pursued his studies at Thorp, Wis., being graduated from the high school there in 1893. He then took charge of the local newspaper while its editor, a Mr. Wagner, visited the World's Fair at Chicago, and later under Mr. Wagner he was assistant postmaster as well as assistant on the paper. He also conducted a paper at Boyd, Wis. After spending four years in the two offices, he went to Tony, Rusk County, then to Gates County, where he edited a paper, and while there he was elected clerk of court. After that he conducted a newspaper at Fond du Lac, and from there came to Wood County, locating on a farm in the town of Hansen. While residing there he served as chairman of the town board and was also a member of the county board. In 1909 he came to Pittsville and on Aug. 19, 1909, established the newspaper he is now conducting. At that time Pittsville had been without a newspaper for five years, the previous journal, the Wood County Times and Yellow River Pilot, having been removed to Nekoosa. McKee bought the Pilot and now conducts the paper as the Pittsville Record and Yellow River Pilot. It is a six-column quarto weekly, published every Thursday, and has a circulation of 800, its subscribers living chiefly in the west and west central parts of the county. It is a bright news sheet carrying a good line of "ads," and in connection with it Mr. McKee also conducts a commercial printing office. Soon after coming to Pittsville Mr. McKee was elected alderman from the Second Ward, serving in 1910 and 1911, and was subsequently elected to the position of supervisor. He is a stockholder in the Pittsville State Bank and in the Babcock Telephone Co. His fraternal affiliations are with the Blue Lodge of Masons and the camp of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McKee was married at Thorp, Wis., June 29, 1898, to Emma Albert, daughter of Charles and Augusta (Fritz) Albert. Her parents, natives of Germany, who settled at an early day in Horicon, Wis., are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have five children, Florence, Glen, Douglas, Monona and Alice, all residing at home. Florence is an active worker in the Congregational Church, being now superintendent of the Sunday school.

Delos R. Coon, the well known Auburndale pioneer, now retired and living in the village which he did much to build up, was born in Deriter, Cortland County, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1841, son of Ambrose and Esther (Richmond) Coon. The parents were natives of New York State, where they followed farming. In 1857 they came west and settled in Marquette County, Wisconsin, securing land which Ambrose Coon farmed for the rest of his life. After his death his wife made her home with her son Frank in Adams County, Wisconsin, where she subsequently died. When Delos R. Coon was eight years old he went to live with his uncle, David Colegrove, in Allegheny County, New York. There he remained four years, attending common school and assisting on his uncle's farm. He then returned to Cortland County, and, altho so young, began working out on farms. Naturally, his pay was small;

MR. AND MRS. D. R. COON AND RESIDENCE

for the first year he received four dollars per month and for the second year seven. When his parents came west in 1857 he accompanied them and it was not long after that that he became overseer for George Knowles of a large 400 acre farm in Columbia County, Wisconsin. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 30th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war in 1865. During a part of that period his company was stationed at Davenport, Iowa, where they guarded the 600 Indians that were in prison there, and while there Mr. Coon contracted typhoid fever and for some time was laid up in the hospital. Later the company was sent to Fort Ridgley, Minn., where they were assigned to guard the "Brackett supply trains" to the fort in Yellowstone Park. Mr. Coon was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., in 1865 and thereupon returned to his home in Waushara County. He then accepted a position with the Carlton & Baker Co., of Berlin, Wis., as traveling salesman, selling fanning mills; this was in 1868 and 1869. In 1870 he went to work in a similar capacity for E. G. Simons & Co. of Kenosha, Wis., and was with them one season, his territory covering Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. In 1872 Mr. Coon sold his farm in Waushara County and came to Wood County, buying 240 acres of land in what is now Milladore Township. During his time on that farm the area now embraced in Milladore, Auburndale and Marshfield Townships was set off as Auburndale Township, it being 18 miles long and six wide. Mr. Coon was the first assessor of this large township, which was later divided into the three townships above mentioned. In 1878 Mr. Coon sold his farm and bought his present place of 60 acres, now within the village limits of Auburndale, and where he has since made his home. In 1874, when the railroad was being cut through, he hauled the ties for the construction of the road between Milladore and Auburndale, some of which were cut on his property, and a part on the railroad right of way. After moving on to his new property—that which he now owns—he continued agricultural operations, though on a smaller scale than before, and although now 81 years of age, and practically retired, he still keeps a few cows, chickens and farm stock. During his younger and more active period Mr. Coon was a prominent factor in the life and business activities of the village of Auburndale. At one time he was engaged in the lumber business here and for six years he successfully conducted a general store, which he sold at the end of that time to go to the Red River Valley, where for one season he operated a steam threshing outfit. After the threshing season was over in the fall he went on to Duluth, where he sold his teams and outfit, and continued his journey up the St. Louis River to a point 100 miles above Duluth, where he entered three quarter-sections of land, subsequently returning home to Auburndale. The next year he went to Alaska, remained there a year, and then returned home, intending to go to the Klondike in the following year, but subsequently changed his intentions owing to the pressure of his business affairs at home. For many years Mr. Coon has taken an active interest and personal part in the community affairs of Auburndale, and for the last 15 years has been president of the village. He is also the present treasurer of the Auburndale School. He was married March 5, 1860, to Sarah Ann Witter, who was born in Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1837. Although now 85 years old, she attends to all her own household duties and is more active than many women who are her junior by a number of years. Before her marriage she was a proficient school teacher, having taught her first school at the early age of 13 years. Mr. and Mrs. Coon have had one child, Ralph, who was born July 20, 1863, and who died Nov. 9, 1912. He was twice married, first to Emma Heath, of which union there were two children, Pearl and Inez. After the death of his first wife, Ralph Coon married Alice Hart, by whom he had one child, Ralph, Jr.

Rev. Arnold M. Muckerheide, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation at Auburndale, was born in Wausau, Wis., March 26, 1885, son of Joseph and Margaret (Lang) Muckerheide. The grandparents on both sides came to this country from Germany about 1848, and both his parents were born in Washington County, Wis. The subject of this sketch in his youth attended St. Mary's School at Wausau, Wis., and was subsequently graduated from St. John's University at College-

ville, Stearns County, Minn. Then for two years he attended the seminary at Mayence, Germany. After his ordination to the priesthood his first charge was was at Athens, Marathon County, Wis., as assistant pastor, in which position he served for six months, at the end of which time he was made pastor of a congregation at Wuerzburg in the same county. After remaining with that congregation four years he was assigned to his present pastorate at Auburndale.

Verne McCoy, an active and successful young business man of Pittsville, manager of the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co., was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, March 31, 1890, son of Henry C. and Hannah (Chase) McCoy. The parents were natives of that county, where they were married and for ten years carried on farming. Later they operated a general merchandise store at Magnolia, Rock County, being thus engaged until April, 1903, when they came to Pittsville. Here Henry C. McCoy operated a sawmill and lumber yard, sawing logs for the custom trade and doing a big business. At times he had from three to four million feet of logs on hand. He operated the mill and yard until 1916, in which year he sold his interests to the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co. of Marshfield, and went to Evansville, Rock County, where he is now living practically retired, though he still looks after the interests of his farm. He and his wife are the parents of four children, all now living, namely: Leslie, who is a physician in New York City; Verne, of Pittsville, Wis.; Lucinda, residing at home with her parents; and Shirley, now Mrs. Asa Boody of Evansville, Wis. Verne McCoy as a boy attended district school in Evansville and Pittsville, being graduated from the Pittsville High School in 1909. Then for a short time he attended normal school at Stevens Point. After his return home he became associated with his father in the lumber business and was with him until he sold out in 1916, when he took his present position for the Booth-Campbell Retail Lumber Co. at Pittsville. Active in civic and social affairs, he served four years on the city council and has a wide circle of friends. He is a member of Pittsville Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. Mr. McCoy was married in Pittsville, June 7, 1913, to Elsa Heuer, daughter of Charles and Emma (Bohrtz) Heuer. He and his wife have three children: Helen, born May 1, 1914; Marion, born March 23, 1916; and Ilene, born Sept. 7, 1919.

Tollef Moen, a well-known farmer in Arpin Township, was born in Norway April 30, 1868, son of Tollef and Margaret (Strander) Moen. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Norway. Tollef Moen, after finishing school in Norway, learned the trade of blacksmith and worked at that and at farming until 1902, when he came to the United States. On arriving he came direct to Wisconsin and made his home with his brother Knut of Auburndale Township, Wood County. He worked at his trade in Auburndale for a few months and later went to Deronda, Polk County, where he operated a blacksmith shop for five years. He returned to Wood County in 1908 and bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 6, of Arpin Township, on which he proceeded to make his home, living with Theodore Knutson until he could get a house built on the land. He also built a blacksmith shop, but this was destroyed by fire a short time later, and he then opened a blacksmith shop at Arpin, which he operated for five years. During this period he devoted all the time he could to clearing and developing his farm property, and eventually brought it to a fine point of development. He is now operating it, carrying on a general farming and dairying; he has 90 acres cleared, of which 50 acres are under the plow; he has equipped it with a good set of buildings, including a barn 32 by 40 feet. Besides building up this property and operating the blacksmith shop, Mr. Moen did a great deal of contract road-building throughout the township. Dec. 22, 1896, in Norway, Mr. Moen was united in marriage with Carrie Moen, daughter of Thurston and Ingeberg Moen. Mrs. Moen's father still resides in Norway; the mother is now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moen: Tollef, now of Carlock, Ill.; Thurston, living at home; Margaret, now Mrs. William Briske, of Norwalk, Wis.; and Ida, living in Chicago.

Frank E. Mohr, operating the Arpin Cheese Factory in Section 27, Arpin Town-

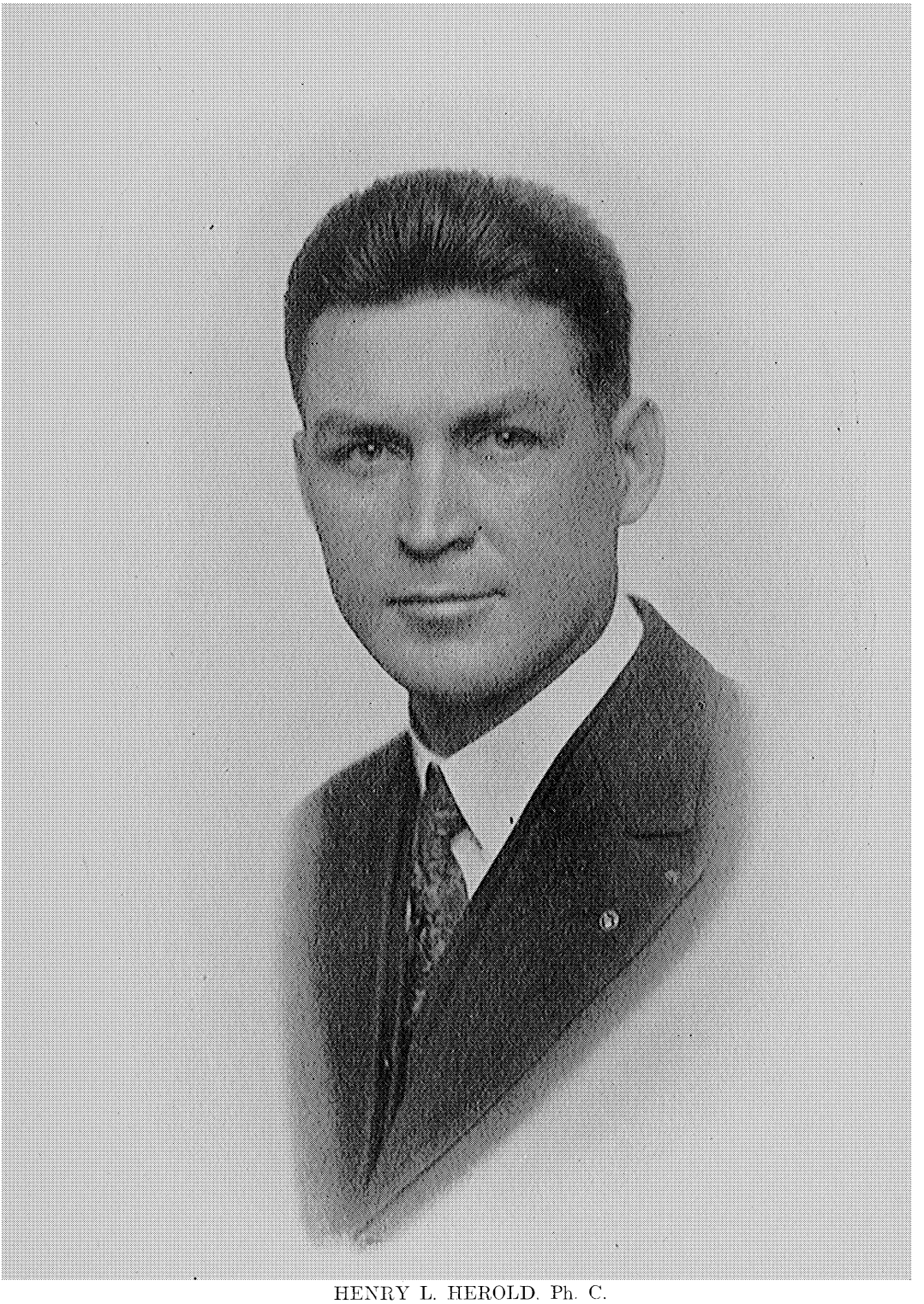
ship, was born May 5, 1891, in Marathon City, Wis., son of Jacob and Theresa (Withberler) Mohr. The parents were natives of Pittsburg, Pa., and both came to Wisconsin with their parents about 1861. After their marriage they settled on a farm in this state, and the mother still makes her home on this property; the father met his death in 1894. Frank E. Mohr received a common school education in Marathon County and then entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, graduating from the commercial course there in February, 1909. He then went to Eau Claire and was employed as a bookkeeper in a creamery there during 1910 and 1911. The cheese-making business appealed to him, and being a man who believed in going thoroughly into everything he undertook, he re-entered the State University, and graduated from the dairy course in 1913. He then operated a creamery for the Farmers Co-operative Dairy Co. in Polk County for one season, after which he returned to Marathon City and was engaged in the same industry there for two years. Next he operated a cheese factory for himself until the outbreak of the World War. He entered the army April 27, 1917, from Wausau, Wis., and was sent to Camp Grant, where he was assigned to the 311th Supply Train, with which organization he went from Camp Grant to Chicago and, after five months there, to Ellington Field, at Houston, Texas, where he remained until his discharge, Jan. 9, 1919. He then returned to Marathon City and later purchased a cheese factory located five miles south of Edgar, in Marathon County. After selling this property in 1921 he took an automobile trip of 7,600 miles through California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, returning through the national parks. Aug. 1, 1922, he came to Wood County and purchased his present cheese factory, located one mile south of the village of Arpin; the first factory built in Arpin Township. He has remodeled the plant to conform to modern practice, and although his coming here was recent he has already demonstrated a thorough ability in his profession and sterling qualities as a business man. He receives about 4,000 pounds of milk per day and at present manufactures approximately 13,000 pounds of cheese and 400 pounds of butter per month, which will increase during the summer months. Mr. Mohr was married May 15, 1919, at Stratford, Wis., to Derone Langbecker, daughter of Paul and Gertrude (Blauk) Langbecker, farmers in Marathon County, Wis.

A. Eugene Gardner, who did his share toward the agricultural prosperity of Wood County by building up a farm from wild land in Arpin Township, was born in Adams County, Neb., Dec. 13, 1872, son of Asa C. and Flora (Harding) Gardner. The mother was a native of England. The father, who was born in New York State, July 2, 1843, came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was three years old and remained here in Jefferson County until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. At the age of 19 he enlisted at Aztalan, in Jefferson County, and served for three years and three months with the 3rd Wisconsin Battery; he took part in the fighting at Mount Washington, Stone River, Nashville, and Chickamauga, under General Van Cleeve. After being discharged he went to Sun Prairie, Wis., from there to Chickasaw County, Iowa, and then to Adams County, Neb., where he remained until 1887. He next spent two and a half years in Kansas, after which he returned to Jefferson County, Wis., where he is still living, now at the age of 79. The mother died March 13, 1910. They were the parents of five children: Mary, Asa Eugene, Elmer, George, and Ephie. Mary is now Mrs. John Heck, of Milwaukee; Elmer died in infancy; George is living in Arpin Township, Wood County; Ephie is head clerk in the Oakland car barns at Milwaukee. A. Eugene Gardner received his education in Adams County, Neb., Osburn County, Kans., and Jefferson County, Wis. He remained with his father until 21 years old and then learned the trade of buttermaker at Kiphie Grove under Louis Wolver. He followed this trade for the next seven years, operating creameries at Rio, in Columbia County, Georgetown, in Grant County, and Hauerville, in Rock County. He was then for four years at Hazel Green, and in the spring of 1898 came to Wood County and settled on a farm of 80 acres in Sections 28 and 32, Arpin Township, buying the land from the Arpin Lumber Co. for $7 per acre. He was one of the first settlers in the township, which was then in its pioneer state; he had no prop-

erty except a team and spring-wagon, and the task of developing the land was a formidable one. During the first years he cut cordwood, which he loaded at night and sold for $1.25 to $1.75 per cord. Later he got a few cows, and gradually the work progressed. He lived at first in the logging camp formerly used by the Arpin Lumber Co., but later erected a good house on the land, having exchanged the logs he cut for the necessary lumber. He built the tract up into a good agricultural property and made it his home until Jan. 2, 1915, when he sold it and moved to Arpin village, remaining there until he purchased his present farm in 1917. This place, located in Section 15 of Arpin Township, consists of 120 acres; Mr. Gardner has erected a good house and barn on it, and has 80 acres cleared, of which 29 are under the plow. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of grade Holsteins. Mr. Gardner has done a good deal toward bringing about the settlement of Arpin Township, having always been ready to assist the newcomers and encourage others to come, and also having been very active in building roads and other improvements. He was particularly interested in securing educational advantages for the children of the settlers, and has done much useful work in this connection; he organized School District No. 6, and was its clerk until 1915. Mr. Gardner was married at Georgetown, in Grant County, Wis., Dec. 29, 1896, to Nellie Dingman, daughter of Lorenzo and Nancy (Jordan) Dingman. Mrs. Gardner was born Aug. 13, 1876; her mother was a native of Indiana and her father of New York State. The father, born Sept. 11, 1841, enlisted during the Civil War from Sharon Springs, Montgomery County, N. Y., in Company I of the 102nd Infantry, under Colonel Van Buren; he entered the service Sept. 12, 1861. After his discharge he went to Fairplay, in Grant County, Wis., where he worked in a hop yard for a time; he next went to Georgetown, Grant County, and at that place spent the remainder of his life; he passed away there May 4, 1918. His widow is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. William Rowe, at Georgetown. Mr. and Mrs. Dingman were the parents of four children: Effie, William, Nellie, and Clyde. Effie is now Mrs. William Rowe; William lives at Georgetown, Wis.; Clyde lives at St. Paul; George, a half-brother, is now living at Ojibwa, Sawyer County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had six children, of whom five are now living, a daughter, Marjorie, having died in infancy; those living are: Earl, Verne, Stanley, Dorothy, and Donald. Earl and Verne are employees of the street railway company at Milwaukee; Stanley and Donald are living at home; Dorothy is attending the training school at Wisconsin Rapids.

Conrad Heeg, proprietor of a good hotel in Auburndale village, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 14, 1863, son of John and Katherine Heeg. The parents, who were farmers in their native land, came to the United States many years ago and for about 30 years resided in Chicago. Conrad Heeg came to Wood County about 1898 and bought an 80-acre farm in Auburndale Township. There were some slight improvements on it, including a log barn, but there was no house. He remained on it two years, at the end of which time he sold it and bought another 80-acre farm in the same township, on which there were good buildings. In the winter of 1900 and 1901 he began lumbering for the Upham Company of Marshfield, and for seven or eight years, or until 1909, he continued at that occupation during the winters, working at different times as sawyer, scaler, camp manager and landing manager, while in the summers he worked on his farm. In 1909 he traded the farm for the hotel that he is now conducting in Auburndale, and which is a brick structure of 14 rooms, steam heated and electrically lighted. He enjoys a good patronage and is one of the prominent citizens of the village. He has served as a member of the village board and also as supervisor of his township, and his public services have justified the confidence of his fellow citizens in his ability and integrity. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Catholic. For a number of years he has been president of the order of Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, being a member of the branch at Auburndale, and he also belongs to the local lodge of Catholic Order of Foresters and for some years has been chief ranger of the order. Mr. Heeg married Augusta Schroeder of Chicago, who was born in Pommern, Germany, Dec. 26, 1872. He and his wife have been the parents of 11 children,

MR. AND MRS. CONRAD HEEG



HENRY L. HEROLD. Ph. C.

one of whom died in infancy. The others with respective dates of birth are: John A., born Sept. 25, 1890 (died May 6, 1911); Charlotte C., born April 5, 1892; Caroline A., March 30, 1894; Henry R., Feb. 17, 1896; William C., May 26, 1898; Lawrence A., Jan. 2, 1900; Anna N., Feb. 21, 1902; Margaret F., Feb. 26, 1904; August M., Dec. 26, 1906; and Catherine M., June 25, 1908. Mr. Heeg and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation of Auburndale.

Henry L. Herold, D. C., Ph. C., who is successfully practicing his profession of chiropractic in Marshfield, Wis., was born at Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888, son of Philip M. and Regina C. (Steinmetz) Herold. The parents were of German descent, but were born in this country, the father at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1851, and the mother at Spillville, Iowa, May 5, 1858. It was at the latter place that they were married, Sept. 5, 1876, and they subsequently farmed near Cresco, after which they retired and moved into Cresco in the year 1909, at which place Mrs. Regina C. Herold died Aug. 5, 1917. Her husband is still residing at Cresco, Iowa. Their family numbered 14 children: Sophia, now Mrs. Sophia Meyer, of Cresco, Iowa; Philip J. of Davenport, Iowa; F. Joseph, of Cresco, Iowa; Albert D., of Elkton, S. D.; C. Edward and Clara R., of Cresco, Iowa; Dr. Henry L., of Marshfield, Wis., who is the subject of this sketch; William M., Andrew P., and Mary A., of Cresco, Iowa; Louisa K., deceased; Anna B., in Saint Francis of Assisi Convent, Milwaukee, Wis.; and John L. and Agnes P. of Cresco, Iowa. Dr. Henry L. Herold acquired his elementary education in a rural school, subsequently attending the parochial schools at St. Lucas, Iowa, and St. Josephs, at Cresco, Iowa, and afterwards took a commercial course in a business college at Oelwein, Iowa. At the age of 21 he left the parental homestead and went to St. Paul, Minn., where for several years he was employed in the office of the Western Engineering Company. He then returned to Cresco, Iowa, where he entered the employ of an agricultural implement concern, soon becoming an expert demonstrator and salesman. On Jan. 1, 1920, he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa, from which he graduated Sept. 9, 1921, and through his diligent work attained a standing in his studies that awarded him the highest degrees of the school. He then came to Marshfield, Wis., and on Nov. 1, of the same year opened up an office at that place, and since which time he has built up a very large practice and is now located at 305½ South Central Avenue. Dr. Herold is a Catholic in religion, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. On July 8, 1913, Dr. Herold was united in marriage with Helen E. Daughenbaugh, who was born at Lena, Ill., July 27, 1893, daughter of Harry and Kathrine Daughenbaugh. Mrs. Herold's parents were subsequently residents of Cresco, Iowa; now of Seattle, Wash. Dr. and Mrs. Herold have had five children born to them: Philip Harry, born April 25, 1914; Kathrine Sophia, born Aug. 26, 1916, and who died Jan. 11, 1917; Justin Joseph, born June 20, 1918; Lucian William, born Jan. 7, 1921; and Norman Edward, born March 6, 1923.

William D. Connor was born on a farm near Stratford, Ontario, Canada, March 24, 1864. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to Wisconsin and grew to manhood on a farm at Auburndale, Wood County, He was educated in the district schools and in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh. In 1895 he moved to Marshfield, where he has since resided. To the lumber business he has devoted the greater part of his life. Since early manhood he has been interested in public affairs. For over 20 years he was a member of the board of supervisors of Wood County and for several years its chairman. He was a member of the Republican State Convention for many years, and in 1904 was a delegate from Wisconsin to the National Convention. In 1904 and 1906 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and in the latter year was elected lieutenant-governor, in which capacity he presided over the deliberations of the state senate with considerable distinction. In Marshfield Mr. Connor was one of the prime factors in the move to establish a free public library and served as president of the library board for many years. He has been trustee of Carroll College and of the Wood County Normal Training School.

George W. Mead, president and general manager of the Consolidated Water

Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Chicago, Feb. 22, 1871, the year of the great fire there. His father was a lumber merchant and was one of the prominent men who helped to rebuild that great city from its mass of ruins. George W. attended school in Chicago in the primary grades, until the family moved to Galena and from there to Rockford, Ill., where he completed his grade school work and was graduated from the Rockford High School with the class of 1888. He then entered Beloit College, where he remained for a year, transferring to the University of Wisconsin, where he completed his college course, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1894. He early developed the keen business instinct which has been the guiding power in his career of success, for he chose to earn his way through the university instead of depending on his family for support. College training in those days was regarded more as an individual matter for the student to decide, and the finishing of a man's education with a college degree was not taken as a matter of course, at least not by George W. Mead. Instead of coming out of college owing money he emerged with a substantial bank account of his own, besides being the proud possessor of his diploma which recorded him as one of the best students in his class. Several years before he actually located here, and years before he ever dreamed of making this place his home, a business trip brought Mr. Mead to Wisconsin Rapids, where he was the guest for a short time of Joesph and Arsene Arpin, college friends. The river was a raging torrent at the time of his visit and he stood on its banks, marveling at the beauty and thrilled by a sense of its great power in its onrushing waters. It was a strange coincidence that he should visit here, little thinking that he should return some day to build a great industry on the site of that great falls which should make this city famous as a producer of paper. Following his graduation from the University Mr. Mead engaged in the furniture business with his brother in Rockford, Ill., where they had developed a splendid business. Mr. and Mrs. Mead made their home there until early in 1902, when he was called to this city to assist in the business affairs which were left unfinished by the untimely death of J. D. Witter. That visit here in 1902 was only a temporary one, as far as the ideas of Mr. Mead were concerned. The death of the elder Witter had made necessary additional management of the affairs of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., which was then in its very infancy. Mr. Mead knew very little about paper manufacturing, but he was keen in his desire to solve the company's problems, put it on the path of success, and then return to the Illinois city. The unexpected death of Nels Johnson, president and executive head of the new company, in the East, where he had gone to purchase paper-machinery, completely altered the situation, and from then on George W. Mead realized that he had a man-sized job to perform and knew full well that it was not a matter of a few months of assistance but years of work to advance the company to the place it was designed to occupy. Thus was a young retail merchant forced by circumstances into an unexpected position, which resulted not only to his own advantage, but also greatly to the advantage of the community in which he took up his new home. It was not, however, the merely extraneous circumstances that changed the direction of Mr. Mead's energies, which were responsible for his notable success. It was rather the qualities within the man, himself. Mr. Mead is an analyst, a man whose perception is of the keenest and whose ability to find the truth is most unusual. Confronted with a problem or a proposition, he reduces it to its very essence, picks out the material parts separately and carefully and then tells you what you have; provides a sound suggestion, or a workable remedy, and advises his client, subordinate, friend, employee, or whomsoever it might be with whom he is reasoning, to go ahead. "Have faith in what you are doing and surround it with all the elements and success, and work, and you shall succeed," is the advice he gave one man. His contact with men of all kinds and in all walks of life, has given him a quick perception and a keen insight into character, but has not hardened him or rendered him unsympathetic. He is distinctly human and looks at men and things from the human side with ready comprehension of their chief attributes or characteristics and their true place in the general economy of life. No man satisfactorily goes through life

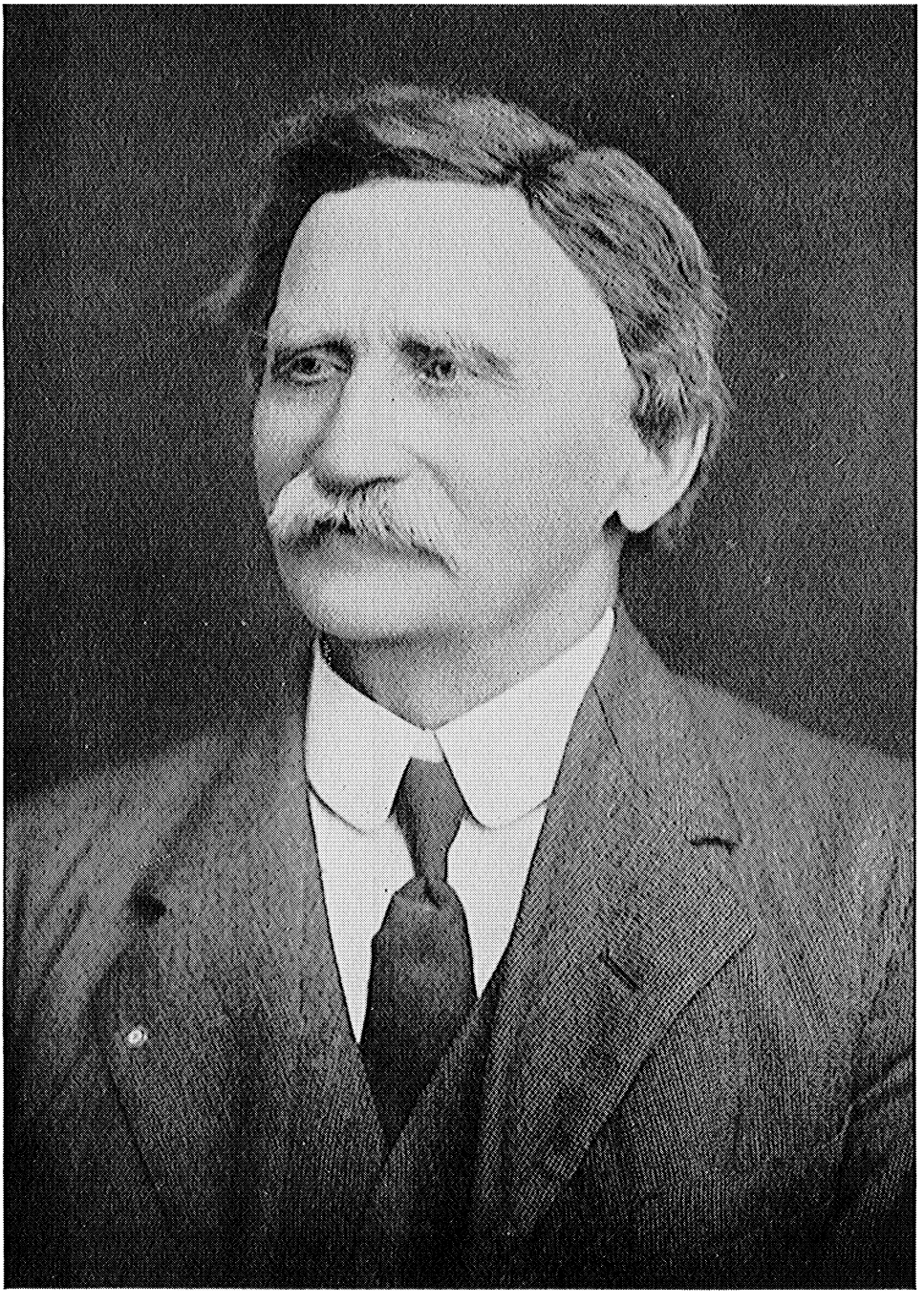
without some interest in addition to those of business and home; so while Mr. Mead gives full attention to the duties and pleasures attached to both, he also finds time for the development of particular hobbies or interests. He plays a good game of golf and has invested heavily in the construction of golf links at Bull's Eye Bluff. He is also interested in all kinds of outdoor life and has helped to make their advantages possible to others, having been one of the principal movers in the building of the municipal swimming-pool. In whatever he does he believes in doing it so that the result shall be attractive. Carelessness and inefficiency are faults with which he has little patience. His own work, whatever it may be, is always done with care and thoroughness and he gives quick recognition to those qualities in others. He is a recognized power in the community and has largely helped to make it what it is, one of the important manufacturing towns of the state.

Robert A. Borchardt, a good type of the American farmer, having built up a fine dairy farm in Auburndale Township, where he started 23 years ago, was born in Hinder, Pommern, Germany, Oct. 5, 1861, son of Ernest and Louisa (Gherkes) Borchardt, the father being a stone mason by trade. Neither of the parents ever came to America and both are now deceased. Robert A. went to school until he was 14, and at 18 he began to learn the trade of tile layer, that is, laying slates or tiles on the roofs of houses, instead of the shingles so commonly used in America, and at that trade he worked in Germany for about eight years. In 1887 he was married to Olerika Gludt, who was born in Germany, June 15, 1860, and immediately after his marriage he and his wife came to the United States. For the next nine years he followed his trade in this country and then, in 1896, began working as a farm hand in Sauk County, Wisconsin. Farm hands were not paid big wages in those days, but he and his wife were economical and managed to live. Their ambition, however, soared higher than the mere earning of a plain living, and so in 1899, when Mr. Borchardt found himself with fifty dollars in his pocket, he made a grasp at fortune by bringing his wealth with him to Wood County, where there was plenty of wild land for sale cheap, and investing in 40 acres of it. This 40-acre tract was located in Section 35, Auburndale Township, and in order to get possession Mr. Borchardt had to pay down all of his $50. This left him quite without means, but he took the work nearest to hand, earned more money, and built a small frame house into which he moved with his family. In the following year, having $50 more to spare, he bought another 40 acres adjoining the first, and this farm he cleared as he found opportunity, being obliged to work for others much of the time to earn a subsistence. During three summers and two winters he was employed in the lumber yard of the Arpin Lumber Co., at Arpin village, and in that period his farm developed but slowly. But more speed was made later on and year by year the cultivated area became larger and from time to time additional buildings appeared. One of the most notable of these was the large frame house he erected in 1915, and the year 1920 saw the erection of a fine frame barn 36 by 100 by 14 feet, with a full eight-foot stone basement for stock, and modern in style and equipment. In connection with this barn he now has a stave silo 14 by 30 feet. The owner of a Dodge five-passenger car, he has also put up a frame garage, and other out-buildings have been added to the place as needed. He has between 50 and 60 acres under the plow, but dairying is his principal business and his farm is well stocked with cattle, including 17 milch cows. He also keeps a good herd of hogs. On Nov. 11, 1917, death deprived Mr. Borchardt of his good wife and faithful helpmate. They had been the parents of nine children, all now living but one. These children were as follows: Anna Ida, born Nov. 29, 1887, now the wife of James Hardis of Milladore Township; Kort Erick, born April 8, 1891, who is assisting his father on the home farm; Irma A., born Aug. 9, 1892, wife of John Schultz of Arpin Township; Frieda S., born Sept. 15, 1893, now Mrs. Henry Haesley of Auburndale Township; George W., born Aug. 24, 1895, who is a farmer in Auburndale Township; Roy H., born Aug. 21, 1898, residing on the home farm; Esther M., born Dec. 14, 1902, wife of William Hardes of Milladore Township; Alfred R., born Sept. 9, 1905, who lives at home and helps on the farm,

and Reuben R., born Jan. 13, 1909, who died in July, the same year. These children were all educated in the common school and are proving themselves worthy members of society. The family is of the German Lutheran faith and worship with the congregation at Auburndale.

Samuel G. O'Brien, foreman of Connor Bros.' large stock farm near Auburndale, and a well-known and respected resident here for many years, was born at Dunnville, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 9, 1864, son of James and Barbara (Wesley) O'Brien. The father was a native of Ontario and the mother of Ireland, she being a descendant of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. She came with her parents to Barry, Ont., when nine years old, and her father was the steward or superintendent of a large estate there. In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien came to the States with their family, settling in Auburndale, Wood County, Wis. Here the former worked as a carpenter and millwright, also doing some bridge building on the railroad. In the meanwhile his wife opened a millinery store here, carried it on for a while and subsequently engaged in the same business in Rhinelander, where she died in 1897. James O'Brien is still living and is now 88 years old. The children in the family were: Catherine, now Mrs. William Foster of Rhinelander; Samuel G., of Auburndale; James F., residing in the state of Oregon; Cornelius, of Gagen, Oneida County, Wis.; Robert H., in the state of Oregon; Annie, now Mrs. Devers, residing in Oregon; Thomas, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Louise, who married a Mr. Wagner and lives in Oregon. Thomas served four years in the Philippines. Samuel G. O'Brien had but a limited schooling. He was 15 years old when he accompanied his parents to Auburndale, and this place has been his home for most of the time since. His employment has been with the Connor Brothers, for whom he worked five full years in the woods, and for the last 24 years he has been foreman of their stock farm. During that period he has frequently served in public office, as a member of the village board and otherwise, and has proved himself to be a capable and reliable man under all situations. He holds the office of councillor in the camp of Modern Woodmen of America in Auburndale. Mr. O'Brien was married Sept. 6, 1886, to Augusta Helena Lange, who was born in Germany, Oct. 10, 1865, and who was ten years old when she came with her parents to America. Until she was 15 they lived in Green Bay, then moved to Wrightstown and subsequently to Stevens Point, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are the parents of nine children, whose record in brief is as follows: Ellsworth, born June 24, 1887, now in the state of Washington; George, born May 6, 1889, now a student in River Falls (Wis.) Normal School; Ina, born Aug. 29, 1891, wife of Herman Riege of Delavan, Wis.; Wesley, born Jan. 26, 1893, residing in Stratford, Marathon County, Wis.; Minnie M., born May 7, 1895, now Mrs. James Kearns of Milwaukee; Margaret J., born Nov. 23, 1897, wife of Frank Smith of Gordon, Wis.; Thomas, born Nov. 5, 1899,; Agnes A. born April 29, 1902; and Robert, born July 1, 1905, the last mentioned of whom is in the high school. Ellsworth, George and Wesley enlisted for service in the World War, George serving abroad. Ellsworth, who was in Spruce Division of the Aviation Corps, was stationed at Vancouver, B. C., and was made first sergeant. After the close of the war he was placed in charge of the government yards at Vancouver, remaining until they were disposed of. He also acted as scaler there. After being honorably discharged he returned home. George served in the 121st Heavy Artillery, 32d Division, went overseas and fought on five fronts. He was both wounded and gassed. After the armistice he was detailed for service with the military police, being stationed at Brest until the following July (1919), when he was sent back to the United States and discharged, reaching home in August. Wesley, who was the first of the three brothers to enlist, was sent to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., serving first as cook and subsequently being transferred to the Engineering Corps. He returned home in June, 1919. Mr. O'Brien and his family are of the Presbyterian faith.

Peter Nicolai Christensen, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens in the northwestern part of Wood County, who has been successful as a farmer, and also as a business man along various lines, having also made an excel-



PETER N. CHRISTENSEN

lent record in public office, was born in Stokkemarke-Lolland, Denmark, Oct. 1, 1847. His parents were Peter and Nickoline (Waldmann) Christensen, the father born Jan. 16, 1912, and the mother June 30, 1917. Peter Christensen after coming to manhood spent the rest of his life as a school teacher, a profession for which he received a good training. He began teaching in 1838, and from 1845 to May 4, 1899, a period of 54 years, he taught the same school in Lolland. He died May 4, 1899. By his first wife, Nickoline, who died June 27, 1851, he had six children: Fritz (first), Fritz (second), Fredericka, Jacob, Peter N. and Diderikke, all of whom are now dead but Peter N. Jacob, who came to this country in 1867 and never married, resided with the subject of this sketch until his death March 17, 1919. The children of Peter Christensen's second wife were: Nels, now living in the state of Washington; Nikoline, who came to America but subsequently returned to her old home in Denmark; Frederick W., who took his father's place in the school in Lolland and is teaching there now; Louis, a farmer in Lincoln Township, Wood County; and Jacobine, widow of Victor Hanson, who was a prominent physician of Denmark, where the widow now resides. Peter Nicolai Christensen remained in his native land until his nineteenth year. He acquired a good education there but knew no English when he landed in New York on May 4, 1866. Three days later he reached Racine, Wis., where he found work and remained for a while. Then he worked in Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill., until June, 1867. After that he worked for a while in Necedah and in the winter, that of 1867-68, he was employed in the woods as a logger. The next summer was spent in a sawmill at Necedah. On Nov. 22, 1869, Mr. Christensen came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 28, Township 25 North, Range 2 E., otherwise known as Lincoln Township. It was late in the year and he could do nothing as yet to improve his place, and needing ready money, he again went into the woods and was connected with lumber camps not only that winter but a number of winters thereafter, in the summers clearing his farm. The first summer he had to do the best he could without a team, but after that he used oxen for several years. During the summer of 1870 he built a log house, 16 by 24 feet in size, but on Christmas eve, that year, he had the misfortune to see it burn with all its contents. To replace it he built a log shack 12 by 16 feet, in which he lived until June 1, 1873, when, having in the meanwhile married, he erected a better house from hewed pine logs, and shingled both sides and roof with shingles rove and shaved with his own hands; and this house which saw almost the commencement of his long and happy home life, is still standing as a reminder of bygone days, associated with many interesting reminiscences. It was superseded as a residence in 1892, when Mr. Christensen built the one in which he is now living, which was the first brick house erected in this community, and, as a consequence, was a nine-days wonder. He also added to his barns and other outbuildings and from time to time increased the area of his farm by land purchases until it reached its present area of 260 acres, of which 115 are under the plow, the rest being in pasture and timber. Everything about the place is in excellent condition and it is in every way a first class farm. Here Mr. Christensen has resided continuously since 1869 except for eight years, from Jan. 1, 1881 to April 4, 1888—during which time he conducted a general mercantile business at Pittsville—and the years in which he served in public office necessitating his residence in Grand Rapids. The record of his public service is by no means a short one. His fellow citizens seem to have discovered that he was a man upon whom they could rely both for ability and fidelity to trust, and so they often called on him to take hold of public business in one department or another, either locally or as a servant of the county. He was clerk of Lincoln Township from 1871 to 1880; chairman of the township, 1894 to 1911; clerk of School District No. 2 from 1873 to 1890, and director of the same district from 1890 to 1914. His service as a county official was as follows: register of deeds, Jan. 1, 1881 to Jan. 1, 1885; deputy clerk of court for the same period; deputy county clerk and deputy county treasurer, 1883 and 1884; poor commissioner, 1885 to 1894; jury commissioner, Jan. 7, 1897 to June 30, 1915, and president of the county board of education, 1915, 1916 and 1917. He also served the

city of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) one year as city treasurer, and was president of the Pittsville city school board from 1885 to 1887. In association with Judge J. A. Gaynor he compiled the abstract records of the county from Jan. 31, 1881 to March 20, 1885. Mr. Christensen has been interested in various other things besides farming and politics. Since 1881 he has been a real estate dealer, notary, conveyancer and investigator of abstracts and titles. Since 1894 he has been a director and auditor of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and its vice president since 1908; and since 1904 he has been director and auditor of the Lynn Mutual Tornado Insurance Co. He was president of the Lindsay Telephone Co. from 1902 to 1914. In 1892, when the German-American Bank of Marshfield (now the American National Bank of that city) was established, he was one of its charter members, and he has been its vice president since 1908. He is a charter member and for three years was vice president of the Chili State Bank, of Chili, Clark County, and since Nov. 20, 1903, has been charter member of the Granton State Bank, of Granton, Clark County. Since April 24, 1911, he has been a stockholder in the Auburndale State Bank, of Auburndale, Wood County and was secretary and treasurer of the Wood County Society of Equity from its organization March 15, 1912 until April, 1918. Since 1890 he has been government agricultural reporter for this part of Wood County. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Christensen's business interests and official duties through a long series of years have kept him a pretty busy man, a condition of things, however, that has been just to his liking, as he is one of those who would rather wear out than rust out. But having been blessed with a strong constitution, he is still in fine mental and physical condition, though now 75 years old. He belongs to the Masonic lodge in Marshfield, and was a charter member of the Pittsfield Masonic Lodge, organized in 1885, and religiously was reared a Lutheran, though, owing to the fact that there is no Lutheran Church in his vicinity he and his family worship with the Presbyterian Church as Nasonville. This church he helped to build and has since been a liberal supporter of it. Mr. Christensen was first married Feb. 1, 1873 to Martha Thompson Ebbe, of Lincoln Township, who was born in Norway Feb. 28, 1858, and who died here March 1, 1882, from diphtheria, which disease also carried off her four eldest children, the five deaths occurring within the space of a little more than a fortnight, from Feb. 18, 1882, to March 2, 1882. These children were: Caroline M., born Oct. 26, 1873; Louie P., May 5, 1875; Clarence C., June 19, 1877; and Lillian, Oct. 7, 1879. The only child left was Mattie C., born Feb. 18, 1882, only ten days before her mother's death, who is now the wife of H. C. Rasmussen, a farmer of Lincoln Township. On March 28, 1883, Mr. Christensen was married at Grand Rapids, Wood County, to Johanna Neilsen, who was born in Lolland, Denmark, Feb. 25, 1866, and who came to America in April, 1882. Of this union the children were as follows: Carrie M., born Jan. 16, 1884, now Mrs. Albert Paulson of Marshfield; Lillian B., born Sept. 20, 1886, now Mrs. Frank Mauerman of Golden, B. C., Canada; Peter W., born Oct. 1, 1888, who is a farmer in Lincoln Township; William C., born Nov. 16, 1892, now operating the home farm; Louise, born Jan. 16, 1895, wife of Frank Koukalik of Wisconsin Rapids; Bernhardt, born March 18, 1897, now on the home farm; Gracia O., born Oct. 20, 1899, who is the wife of Irving J. Payne, a farmer of Lincoln Township; Leslie R., born Oct. 22, 1901; and Daphne, born Feb. 12, 1906, both on the home farm; and two sons who died in infancy.

Frank Koukalik was born in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, July 25, 1887, son of Wenzel and Kate (Wannenger) Koukalik. The parents were natives of Germany who came to this country when young, were married in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, and who, after coming to Wood County 20 years ago, were engaged in farming for about 14 years about a mile north of the P. N. Christensen place. They are now living in Manitowoc. Frank Koukalik in his boyhood attended common school in Kewaunee County. When about 16 years old he accompanied his parents to Wood County, and for some years resided at home, working on the farm. Also for several winters he was employed at logging, for a while he worked in harvest fields in North Dakota and for two years drove an oil wagon

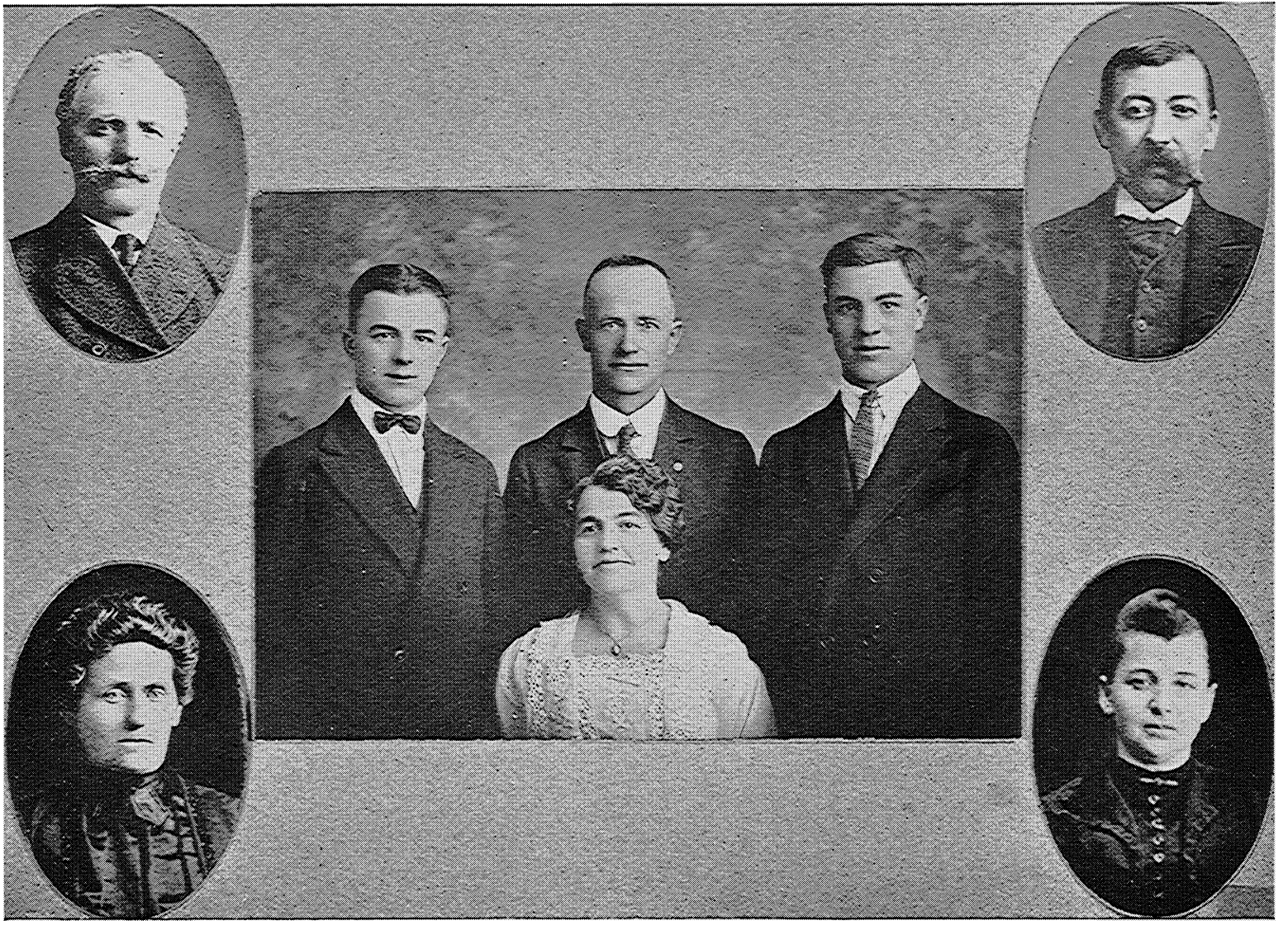
there. Having entered the service of the United States, July 15, 1918, he trained first at Camp Hancock, Ga., and later at Camp Logan, Texas, being a member of the 45th Machine Gun Battalion, 15th Division. He was discharged Feb. 18, 1919, not having been sent overseas. His marriage to Louise Christensen took place June 5, 1918, in Lincoln Township.

Joseph O. Berdan, representative of a well-known pioneer family of Auburndale Township, was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Dec. 26, 1881, son of Joseph and Mary (Reitmeyer) Berdan. The mother was born in Manitowoc County, July 17, 1858, and the father, who was born in Bohemia in 1856, came to this country with his parents as a child. Joseph Berdan, Sr., and Mary Reitmeyer were married in Manitowoc County and came to Auburndale in 1882, and he was here in the employ of the R. Connor Lumber Co. as an engineer in their mill until the lumbering industry came to an end and the mill closed down. He then entered the mercantile business at Auburndale and became the owner of a cheese factory there. He died at Auburndale Aug 6, 1914; the mother is still living and makes her home in Wisconsin Rapids. Joseph O. Berdan, the son, finished school at Auburndale at the age of 16 or thereabout, and he subsequently taught a country school near the village for seven months, receiving a salary of $25.00 per month out of which he paid $6.00 per month for board. He then entered the employ of the R. Connor Company in their office at Stratford, Wis., one of his duties being the care of the postoffice, which was located in the Connor office. When he was 20 years old he became a partner with his brother William and his father in the mercantile and cheese-making business the father had established in Auburndale, William running the store and Joseph the cheese factory. Both sons remained in this business for about 13 years. Nov. 30, 1904, Joseph O. Berdan was united in marriage with Ida B. Schultz, who was born in Auburndale Township Feb. 29, 1884, daughter of Fredrick and Caroline Schultz. In the spring of 1915 Mr. Berdan purchased the farm previously owned by his father-in-law, consisting of 160 acres of improved land in Section 20, Auburndale Township, one and one-half miles west of the village of Auburndale, and on this property Mr. and Mrs. Berdan established their home. Mr. Berdan has continued the development of the property, and it is now one of the finest farms in this section of the county. He has added to it by purchase of an additional 40 acres and has made substantial improvements in the buildings, including the erection of a new combined granary and garage and two stave silos with a total capacity of 140 tons. There are two barns on the property, one 40 by 76 by 16 and one 34 by 92 by 18, the latter being built on a cement half-basement with a cement floor and every modern appliance for the scientific housing of the live stock. The house is a modern frame two-story building of nine rooms, and the whole farm is in a splendid state of development and is well stocked with high-grade Holstein cattle, including a pure-bred sire. Mr. Berdan is at present serving as clerk of the Auburndale village high school district, and while a resident of Auburndale village he served at different times as clerk and treasurer of that place. His family has been closely associated with much of the development of this region and has always been a prominent one. He is one of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berdan, Sr., as follows: Anna, William F.,Joseph O., Mary, Ida, Ella, Otto, and Alma. Anna is now living in Wisconsin Rapids; William F. is also a resident of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary is the widow of Frank Waterstreet of Wisconsin Rapids; Ida is the wife of N. D. Crittenden of Galesburg, Mich.; Ella and Otto are deceased; Alma is the wife of Otto Frederick, of Jasper, Minn.; Walter is living in Minneapolis. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Berdan: Helen M., and Robert F. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Berdan are members of St. John's Lutheran Congregation at Auburndale, Mr. Berdan being an elder in that church.

Benjamin G. Darms, proprietor of a farm in Section 35, Auburndale Township, which he has developed from a primitive condition into a valuable piece of agricultural property, was born on a farm in Sauk County, Wisconsin, March 14, 1876, son of Paul and Charlotta (Reichmueller) Darms. The parents were natives of

Switzerland and Germany respectively and were married in Sauk County, this state, where they resided subsequently until 1898. They then came to Wood County and settled in Auburndale Township, Paul Darms buying a tract of 280 acres in Section 36, where he built a house and established a new home. There he and his wife passed the rest of their lives, he dying May 29, 1899, when in his seventy-ninth year, and she on Jan. 27, 1915, at the age of 81. They were the parents of nine children: Anna, now the wife of Jacob Nolt of Marshfield; Sula, who married Fred Bick and resides in South Dakota; Louisa, deceased; Paul, of Adams County, Wis.; Mary, wife of Adam Geyman of Minneapolis; Carrie, who was Mrs. Alexander Johnson of Chicago; Dora, widow of Frank Zeis, of Chicago; Katherine, wife of Albert Schlosser of Baltimore, Md.; and Benjamin G., of Auburndale Township, Wood County, Wis. Benjamin G. Darms when a boy attended common school in Sauk County, but his education was continued for only two years. He remained on the home farm, assisting his father until 1903, and was then married Oct. 15, to Frances Syms, who was born in Auburndale Township, this county, July 18, 1881, daughter of Peter P. and Britinna (Ellis) Syms, and who for several years previous to her marriage had taught school in the vicinity of her home. In the spring of the year in which he was married, 1903, Mr. Darms had bought the 104-acre tract in Section 35 which constitutes his present farm, but it was at that time but slightly improved, and the only building was a small house. This he and his wife took possession of and he immediately began to clear and develop the place. This work has taken a number of years but has been well done. The original dwelling has been replaced by a comfortable frame house, and a barn 30 by 60 by 12 feet, on a full nine-foot stone basement erected, besides other necessary buildings. Mr. Darms is engaged in general farming and dairying, having a good operating equipment, and a farm well stocked with high grade shorthorn (Durham) cattle with a full-blooded sire at their head. Through intelligent industry he has made good progress and attained a substantial position in the community. For five years he has served Joint School District No. 5 as treasurer and clerk. In politics he is independent and, religiously, he was reared an Evangelic. A member of Auburndale Camp of Woodmen of the World, he has held in it various offices. Mrs. Darms is a Catholic and a member of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation at Auburndale.

Charles P. Radlinger, a prosperous farmer and dairyman in Lincoln Township, was born Sept. 16, 1878, at New Brenerd, Bohemia, Austria, a son of Peter and Frances (Stauber) Radlinger. He was brought to America by his parents when only six years old; they settled at Powers Mill, in Lincoln Township, Wood County, and Mr. Radlinger worked in this lumber mill until 1889, when he purchased the farm, consisting of 80 acres of wild land in Section 1, Lincoln Township, on the northeast corner of which farm the mill was located. He partly cleared this land, erected a set of buildings on it, and made his home there until his death, April 17, 1909; the mother died at this home March 8, 1921. Eight children were born to these early settlers, the first three in Austria and the others here in America. The children are: Rose, now Mrs. Edward Augustine, of Marshfield; Frances, now Mrs. John B. Wiltgen, living on a farm in Lincoln Township; Charles P., the subject of this sketch; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Kraut, of Atwood, Wis.; Catherine, who was Mrs. Nicholas Machlett and is now deceased; Joseph, of Marshfield; Caroline, now Mrs. Albert Cournoyer, residing on a farm in Lincoln Township; and Peter, Jr., now deceased; the two latter were twins. Charles attended school at Marshfield and advanced his education by studying at night school. Leaving school at the age of 13, he remained on the home farm three years and then went to work for the Upham Manufacturing Co., of Marshfield, in their machine department, where he learned the trade of band sawing, remaining with them three and one half years. He then became a journeyman, following his trade continuously until 1913. During this period he became well known and his services were always in high demand. He worked for such institutions as the Neillsville Furniture Co. of Neillsville, Wis., the Oberbeck Manufacturing Co. of Wisconsin Rapids, the Kemitz Furniture Co. of Green Bay, Wis., and the Smith, Barnes & Stro-



MR. AND MRS. PETER RADLINGER
CHARLES P. RADLINGER AND FAMILY
MR. AND MRS. PETER HORTT

JOHN MARKEE AND FAMILY

ber Piano Manufacturing Co. of North Milwaukee, Wis. During his time with the Reliable Furniture Co. of Neillsville he was foreman for three years in the machine department. In 1913 Mr. Radlinger bought the home farm in Lincoln Township and has since made his home there. He has cleared the balance of the farm and has 56 acres under cultivation and the balance in pasture land. He has erected a new set of buildings and has expanded the dairying operations of the farm, using a registered Holstein sire to improve the stock. On June 25, 1901, he married Miss Catherine C. Hortt, at Neillsville. Mrs. Radlinger was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 19, 1882, daughter of Peter and Catherine Hortt. Her parents were German born; they lived in Milwaukee a number of years and came to Neillsville when she was an infant; both parents are now deceased. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Radlinger: Walter P., on May 7, 1902; Lawrence J., Nov. 7, 1903; Margaret, April 18, 1908; and Charles, Jr., Jan. 19, 1921. The two youngest died in infancy. Walter is his father's assistant on the home farm. Lawrence, after being graduated from Sacred Heart Parochial School attended night school, where he took a course in bookkeeping; he is now following that profession in the employ of the Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. of Marshfield. The family are members of the Catholic Church, belonging to Sacred Heart Parish. Mr. Radlinger holds no pronounced party views in politics, but favors the Progressive Republican party. He has served Lincoln Township as clerk the last five years, and was for some time clerk of School District No. 5. He is a member of the John Eisen Council, No. 1799, K. of C., at Marshfield, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters No. 506, also of Marshfield; he is president of the Marshfield Local A. S. of E., a stockholder in the American National Bank, Kestel Bros. Co. store, Marshfield Dairy Co., and Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

Herman J. Daniels, proprietor of a good farm in Section 5, Auburndale Township, which he has built up from a primitive condition, was born in Germany, July 14, 1891, son of Herman and Theresa (Becker) Daniels. When he was four years old his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, settling at Hewitt, Wood County, where they are now living retired, the father being 64 years old and the mother nearly 62. The family being Catholic, Herman J. was educated in the parochial school at Hewitt and at college, which he attended for one year. Until he was 22 years old he lived on the farm of his parents, and then branched out for himself, taking a farm and a wife at the same time. The wife, to whom he was married June 17, 1913, was Theresa R., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Breu, Jr., of Auburndale Township; and the farm consisted of 96 acres of slightly improved land in Section 5, this township. The original buildings on the place were poor, but Mr. Daniels has since erected better ones, including a modern brick house and a good barn and silo. He has also provided himself with the proper compliment of tools, teams and machinery, all of which are kept busy most of the time in the further development of the place. The farm acreage has been increased by the purchase in 1914 of 40 additional acres. Mr. Daniels also owns a good house in Hewitt village, where he and the family reside in the winter time in order that the children may attend the parochial school. He has always been a hard worker and at present has 50 acres of his land under the plow. Aside from his direct farming interests, he is a stockholder in the Rock Cheese & Butter Co., of which he is treasurer, and a stockholder in the Kestel Bros. general mercantile store at Marshfield. Politically he is a liberal type of Republican and is now serving as clerk of School District No. 3. St. Michael's Catholic Congregation at Hewitt numbers him and his family among its sincere and devoted members, and Auburndale Township among its useful and enterprising citizens. He and his wife are the parents of six children, namely: Lauretta, Macella, Herman, Anna, John (died in infancy), and Imelda.

John Markee, who settled in Auburndale Township, Wood County, 40 years ago, and is now residing in the village of the same name, a prominent and respected citizen, after a life of worthy achievement along agricultural lines, was born near Danville, in Livingston County, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1848. His parents, Frank and Susan (Rober) Markee, were natives of Germany who had been brought to the United States in early childhood, and who had grown up in this country and been married

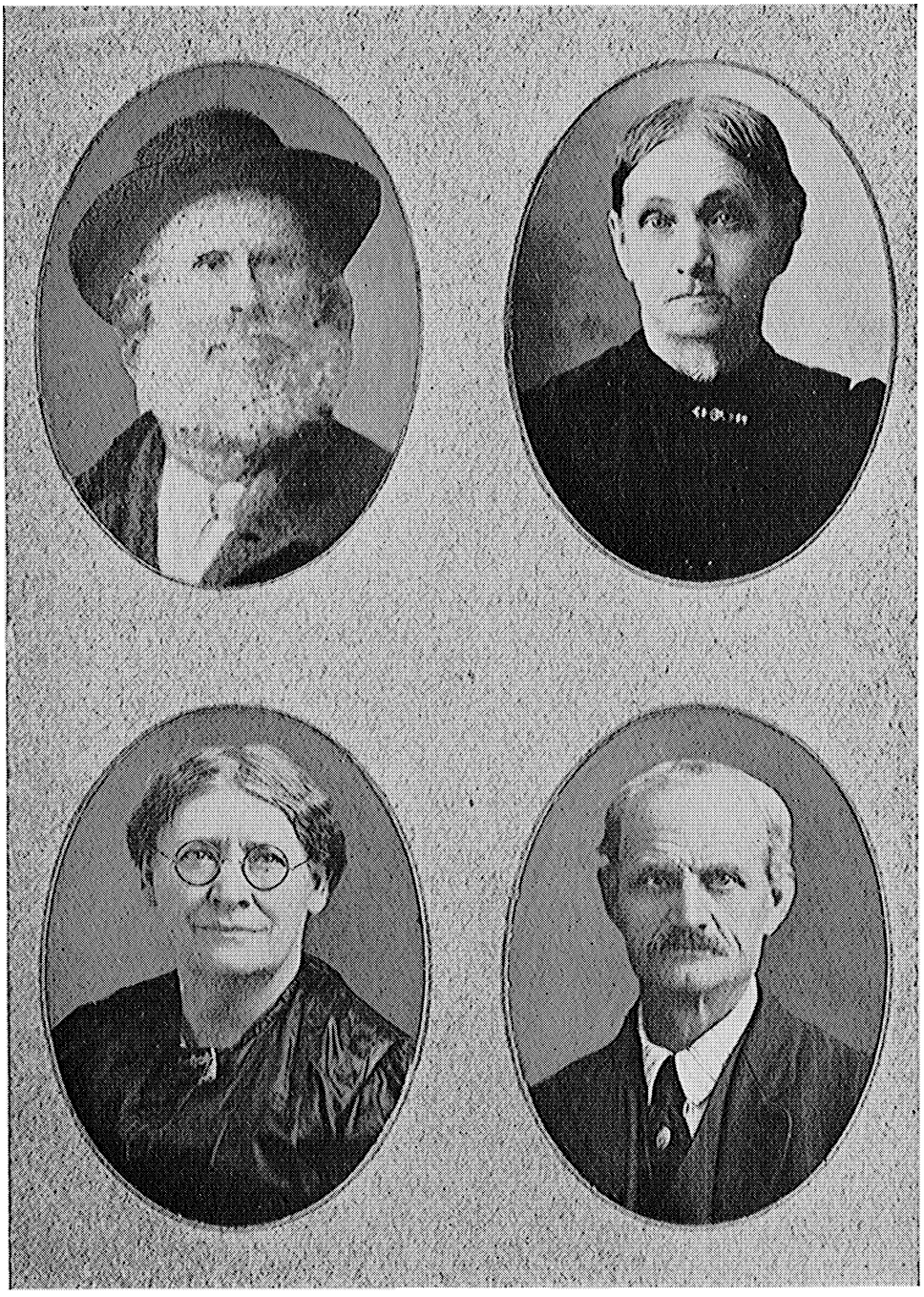
at Danville, N. Y., in 1846. Of the children born to them, John was the eldest, the others being Mary, Sophia, Frank, Amos, James, Sylvester, Elizabeth, William and Theresa. Those now living are John, Amos, James, Elizabeth and William. Elizabeth is the widow of Henry Hanson and resides near Chicago, and William lives in the state of Washington. About 1851, when John was three years old, the family moved to Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where the father worked three years at the cooper's trade, which he had learned in the East. In 1854, having previously served five years in the regular army, he took a soldier's claim of 160 acres of wild land in Manitowoc County and began farming with practically no resources. There were neither roads nor bridges and the family lived there 12 years before they could get anywhere with teams, supplies having to be "backed in," as it was termed, meaning to be carried in on the back. After the Civil War broke out Frank Markee, the father, went into the army and served two and a half years as a regular. The first house on the farm was a small log shanty, which he had built, having to carry the logs, for as yet they had no team of any kind. They subsequently made some progress and resided on that farm until about 1868. Frank Markee died in Manitowoc County about 1890, and his wife died some years later. John Markee, who had but little schooling, remained on the home farm until he was 26 years old. On Jan. 13, 1874, he married his first wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Rauch, and who was at the time a resident of Manitowoc County. By her he had one daughter, named Agnes after her mother, and who was born Jan. 14, 1875. She is now the wife of John Burnham of California. But as she entered upon the world her mother left it, Mr. Markee remaining a widower until Jan. 21, 1876, when he married Anna Breu of Manitowoc County, Wis., she having been born in that county May 19, 1858. John Markee and his second wife began home making in Perry Township, Dane County, where he bought 120 acres of improved land but with a very poor set of buildings thereon. For six years he and his wife lived in a small one-room shanty. In 1882 they sold that farm and moved to Wood County, Mr. Markee purchasing 172 acres of wild land in Section 3, Auburndale Township, and erecting a set of log buildings thereon. Later he built a large veneered-brick house, two good frame barns with a full stone basement under each, and other necessary structures, and with a good operating equipment followed general and dairy farming successfully. In 1913 he sold that farm to his son Frank and moved to Auburndale village, where in 1914 he built a comfortable residence which he and his wife now occupy. When he left the farm he had cleared and brought under cultivation 152 of its 170 acres. During his active career he served the township for years as supervisor, a part of the time as chairman of the board, and he is now a member of the village board. He is a stockholder of and one of the the directors in the Auburndale State Bank, and politically is a Republican. The children of his second marriage are as follows: Mary, born Feb. 16, 1878, and now deceased, who married William Baltus of Woodruff, Wis.; Annie, born Feb. 28, 1879, now the wife of Michael Baltus of Wood County; Theresa, born March 22, 1880, now Mrs. Joseph Kotas of Auburndale; Frank A., born Oct. 27, 1881, who is the present owner of the old home farm; Margaret, born Oct. 14, 1883, who is the wife of George Schmidt of Fond du Lac, Wis.; John, born Oct. 8, 1885, now residing at Timber, Wash.; Martha, born Aug. 22, 1888, who is the wife of George Baltus of Auburndale Township; Catherine, born Sept. 21, 1890, now Mrs. Edward Schmidt of Auburndale; Anthony, born May 5, 1892, who lives in the state of Oregon; Helen, born Feb. 11, 1894, who died nine days after birth; Joseph, born Feb. 19, 1895, now in the state of Washington; and Frances, born June 9, 1897, who is the wife of August Mancel of Milladore. The family, or those of its members in this vicinity, are members of St. Mary's Congregation at Auburndale, of which congregation Mr. Markee has served as trustee for several terms. The following item copied from an Oregon paper, relates an adventure of Mr. Markee's son Anthony: "A. W. Markee, a homesteader living six miles south of Cascadia, last Sunday had an experience which the average man would not care to have every day. He had left his home to return a cross-cut saw to a neighbor and was on his return, carrying his gun at his side, when he

was startled by a sound back of him. Thinking he had jumped a deer, he swung around suddenly with the gun pointed in the direction of the sound and beheld a big cougar about to make the second leap at him. Quicker than thought he fired, the bullet striking the animal and wounding it. Almost simultaneously another monster of the forest lit near where the first one was shot, and a second shot brought it to the ground and another bullet was necessary to stop it. By that time the first cougar was nearing its intended victim and Markee stopped it with a well directed shot in the head. The shooting all over, Mr. Markee began to realize what he had escaped and became dreadfully frightened. The pair of cougars, each of which measured eight feet long, had no doubt observed Markee pass the first time and laid in wait for him. They jumped from a log up the side of the mountain from the trail, makin a leap of about 30 feet, but each fell about 15 feet short of its intended mark. Had they lit closer to the trail it would have been a slim chance for Markee, who would have been torn to shreds in an instant. Being together, the animals were emboldened and more brazen than cougars usually are. As proof of his marksmanship, Mr. Markee brought the pelts to Albany, Saturday, and collected $10 on each from the county and $15 on each from the state, making $50 for a few seconds of excitement on a Sunday morning. The cougars were shot with a six-shot revolver."

Timothy Curtin, operating a splendid farm which he has built up from wild land in Richfield Township, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1852, son of James and Honora (Brogan) Curtin. The parents were natives of Ireland; they were married in New York State and came to Dane County, Wis., about 1860, spending the remainder of their lives there. Timothy Curtin remained at home until he was 25 years old; he then worked at lumbering near Wood County for one winter, and for the next three or four years he traveled, working as he went, over the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Old Mexico. At the end of this period he went to Minneapolis and entered the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., remaining with them for three years in Minneapolis, untill 1888, when he was transferred to Mankato in their employ; he was next, in 1894, transferred to Madison, Wis., and two years later he was given charge of their business at South Chicago, where he remained for one year. In 1897 he came to Wood County and bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 1, Richfield Township, on which he built a three-room rough board house and a log barn, and established his home. By years of hard work Mr. Curtin has built this farm up until it is one of the best in the township. He has added to his holdings by the purchase of an 80-acre tract five and a half miles southwest of his original property, and he has 80 acres of rich, productive soil under the plow, He has remodeled and improved his dwelling house and today it is a comfortable and attractive two-story ten-room residence. In 1913 he built a frame barn, 38 by 100 by 16 feet, with full stone basement eight feet deep, the whole being equipped with cement floors and modern steel barn furnishings. He has built two large stave silos connected with his barn, and has all the buildings and equipment accessory to the operation of a modern farm. His silos were among the first to be erected in the township. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a large herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and he has been highly successful in the operation of the property. On Feb. 7, 1885, Mr. Curtin married Caroline Kiffe, daughter of George and Gertrude (Hampman) Kiffe. Mrs. Curtin was born at Mankato, Minn., May 23, 1860; her parents were natives of Germany but were married in the state of Missouri, where they had come from their native land with their respective families, the father coming at the age of 19 and the mother at the age of 14; Mr. and Mrs. Kiffe came to Mankato, Minn., in 1857 and settled on a farm near there, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Curtin was one of a family of 13 children born to them, of which family ten are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin have seven children: Joseph George, Margaret Gertrude, John David, James William, William Henry, Frank Edward, and Daniel Foster. Joseph George was born Dec. 27, 1887, and is now living in New York State; he served in the overseas ambulance corps for two years during the World War, and came

through the great dangers of that service without a scratch. Margaret Gertrude was born Sept. 10, 1889; she is now Mrs. Martin Franson, of City Point, Wis., and has five children: Clatus, Esther, Hazel, Glenn and Thorval. John David was born Aug. 8, 1890; he married Marie Reshel, who was born at City Point, Wis., July 2, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Curtin have two children, David V., who was born May 22, 1921, and Mitte L., born Nov. 16, 1922; they have their home with Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Curtin and John is operating the farm in partnership with his father. John also served during the World War; he was stationed in England as a member of the 127th Infantry, and did embarkation and prison guard duty at various points, serving in all for 22 months. James William, born to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Curtin, Sept. 25, 1891, married Edith Grosbeyer, and owns a 40-acre farm in Richfield Township; they have three children, James, Timothy and Audry. William Henry, born May 30, 1893, is living at home. Frank Edward was born Feb. 4, 1896, and is now living at Grady, Ark. Daniel Foster, born Aug. 22, 1897, married Gertrude Grosbeyer and is operating his father's 80-acre tract in Section 22, Richfield Township. He and his wife have four children: Kyra, Caroline, Clyde and Keith. The Curtin family are members of St. Michael's Catholic Congregation at Hewett, and are prominent and active workers in the service of the church. In politics Mr. Curtin is liberal, adhering to no party lines. He was clerk of School District No. 5 for nine years, and is a stockholder in the Cloverdale State Bank of Marshfield. He is very highly thought of by all, and his life has been well spent; he has reared a fine family and has done a great work in aiding the agricultural development of the country by developing a tract of its forest land into a fine, well-tilled farm. He is a stockholder in the Cooperative Produce Co. of Marshfield; also in a cooperative dairy company of Richfield Township, and is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

George W. Andress, owning and operating a farm in Hansen Township and representative of a pioneer Wood County family, was born in Waushara County, this state, July 15, 1859, son of Thomas and Marilla (Snell) Andress. The parents and grandparents on both sides of the family were born in New York State; the next preceding generation were of English birth. The paternal grandfather took part in the War of 1812; Indians were very numerous during his lifetime, and he was at one time made a captive by one of their bands and, but for the intervention of a friendly squaw, who assisted him to escape, he would have been burned at the stake, as had been planned by his captors. Thomas Andress, father of George, took part in the Civil War, being with the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment until he was discharged after being wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain; recovering from this wound, he re-enlisted in the 32nd Wisconsin Volunteers and served with this organization until the close of the war. He had come to Wisconsin in 1848, previously having been an ocean sailor on a merchant ship and as such having visited all the principal ports of the globe. In Wisconsin he settled in Waushara County and homesteaded a tract of wild land, which he proceeded to develop into a farm; he made his home there until 1879, when he came to Wood County and bought 240 acres of heavily timbered land in Section 24 of Wood Township. Living under primitive conditions here, he cut and sold the timber on his land, cleared away the stumps, and erected buildings from hewn logs, gradually, as the years passed, converting the forest into agricultural land. On this farm he made his home until his death, May 17, 1920; he was survived by his widow, mother of George W., until May 23, 1921. Of the 11 children of these parents, three, Susan, Almira, and Harvey, are now deceased; those living are: George, Sarah, Samantha, Ycena, Alva, Ira, Clara, and Clark. Sarah is the wife of George W. Rogers of Oshkosh; Samantha is Mrs. Adolph Bie, of Stoddard, Wis.; Ycena is the wife of Albert Rensleau and lives at Maple Park, Ill.; Alva is living at Big Forks, Minn.; Ira is a resident of Cassville, Wis.; Clara is the wife of Walter Hemple, of Bagley, Wis.; Clark, twin brother of Clara, lives on the home farm. George W. Andress was raised and educated in Waushara County, Wis., and subsequently engaged in farming there. Coming to Wood County at the same time as his parents, in 1879, he bought 40 acres of land in Wood Township; he later sold



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS ANDRESS
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. ANDRESS

this property, and spent the next 11 years in South Dakota, having homesteaded a farm there. Then, returning to Marshfield, he spent 19 years in the employ of the city, during which time he built on his own account, and sold, three homes in Marshfield. Then, leaving the employ of the city, he bought the home farm which he operated, caring for his parents until their death, and being assisted by his brother, Clark, who, born July 5, 1877, came to Wood County with his parents when he was three years old, attended school here until 20 years of age and has since lived on the home place. In the fall of 1922 George W. Andress rented the farm and purchased a home in the village of Pittsville where he is now living retired. Feb. 20, 1881, in the old log house on the home farm, George W. Andress was united in marriage with Almira Wedge, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Deyo) Wedge. Mrs. Andress' parents were natives of New York State, of Irish and German descent, and were among the early Wisconsin settlers. They had nine children, of whom one, Henry, is now deceased; those living are: Jane, Luzetta, Sarah, Almira, Bertha, Carrie, William, and Lula. Mr. and Mrs. Andress are the parents of three children: Lela, Lucy, and Isabelle. Lela is now Mrs. George Pradel, of Wausau, Wis.; Lucy is Mrs. Einor Torsell, of Waupaca, Wis.; and has one son, Neil; Isabelle is Mrs. Walter Henning of Milwaukee and has a son, George. The Andress family is very widely known through the county; Thomas Andress, who patented the railroad car-coupling now in universal use but was defrauded of his rights, held many public offices in the county, and the present generation of the family is accorded a deep respect and recognized as being a strong influence in the county's development.

William R. Burhopp, a resident of Richfield Township and an exponent of progress, having taken a leading part in a large number of movements that have been of permanent benefit to the community, was born July 23, 1868, in Canton Berne, Switzerland, son of Jacob and Barbara (Marti) Burhopp. He attended common school in Switzerland until he reached the age of 13 and then learned the trade of tanner, finishing at the age of 16. In May, 1884, he came to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding direct to Milwaukee, where he went to work for the tannery firm of Trossel & Galooun. He remained with them only three months, however, and then went to Ozaukee County, Wis., where he worked for a short time at draying and subsequently for one year as a farm hand, to learn American methods. He next worked for a year in a brick yard at St. Paul, Minn., from which place he went to Duluth, Minn., and to West Superior, which was then a village of 300. After working there for a time he returned to Duluth, and after spending a year and a half there, went to Cloquet, Minn., working one winter in the woods for the Nelson Lumber Co. He next worked for seven years for O. W. Sanders, spending the winters in the woods near Duluth and Superior and the summers on Mr. Sanders' farm near Marshfield, and in this way came to know Wood County. In 1893 he purchased 40 acres of land in Section 8, Richfield Township, a farm which had been started by Dan Richardson, a French Canadian who had married a half-breed Indian woman, daughter of Captain Taintor, of Menominee, Wis. This woman died while residing on the farm and, with two of her children, is buried there. Only six acres of the land had been cleared when Mr. Burhopp acquired the property, but he threw all his energies into the task of building it up and he has made a fine farm of it, adding 120 acres to its area, so that he now has 160 acres, of which 60 are cleared and developed. He has equipped the place with a good set of buildings and has stocked it with pure-bred Guernsey cattle and Poland China hogs, and is carrying on general farming and dairying. July 3, 1893, Mr. Burhopp married Hattie S. Wood, who was born in Rock Township, Wood County, Aug. 15, 1868, daughter of George L. and Minerva J. (Hart) Wood. Mrs. Burhopp's parents came to Wood County about 1865. She and Mr. Burhopp became acquainted through his attendance at a district school of which she was the teacher, that he might gain a better knowledge of the English language, lack of which he had found a serious handicap to him during the early period of his residence in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Burhopp have no children of their own, but have shown the greatness of their hearts by adopting three chil-

dren and rearing three others from childhood. Those adopted are: Roy M., Beatrice E., and William. Mr. Burhopp has always been a man of great prominence in the community. He served as township treasurer for three years, as justice of the peace during a long period, as school clerk for six years, and for three years as chairman of the township board. In politics he is a Republican. As examples of the part he has played in the progress of the community he built the first barn with full stone basement, and it may be stated that he built the second silo to be erected in Richfield Township. He has taken a leading part in the activities of the Central Wisconsin State Fair Association, of which he is a charter member; he was superintendent of the cattle department for many years, and has taken many prizes with his pure-bred stock and farm produce; he was a member of the building committee which erected the famous round barn, said to be the largest in the world, on the fair grounds at Marshfield, and he has never missed a day at the fairs since the gates were opened for the first time. He helped to win first prize for Wood County at the Wisconsin State Fair. His religious affiliations are with the Richfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and his wife are charter members of that church, the four girls having united later. The family played a very prominent part in its organization, and the first funds for its establishment were raised at a meeting held in the barn Mr. Burhopp was then erecting on his farm.

Alpheus L. Elliott, a pioneer of Richfield Township now living retired there at the age of 84 years, was born in Schanagee, Franklin County, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1838, son of Jacob and Malone (Sylvester) Elliott. The parents were both American born; they married in New York State and came to Wisconsin in 1848, settling in Milwaukee, where both died many years ago. Alpheus L. Elliott attended school in Milwaukee and grew up at Whitefish Bay, near that city. At the age of 16, his mother having died and his father having remarried, he launched forth on his own resources. For the first two years after leaving home he worked on farms in Walworth County, Wis., and at the age of 18 he went to work as a sailor and fisherman, which lines he followed until he was 24 years old. At the first call for three-year men for the Civil War, in 1862, he entered the army, and re-enlisted at the end of two years, serving a total of four years, three months and 26 days and gaining two honorable discharges; he took part in the first battle at Fair Oaks, and for the remainder of his term of service was a skirmisher. During this time, in 1863, he came home on a furlough and was married to Sarah Helen Ewers of Milwaukee. After leaving the army, with his wife he lived in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien most of the time until 1885, and in that year he moved his family to Wood County, where he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 16, Richfield Township. The prospect was not an encouraging one when he came; he made the trip in March, 1885, and the snow was three feet deep on a level; only a logging road winding through the woods led to his land, which was seven miles southeast of Marshfield, and this road went around by Bakerville, so that the distance from Marshfield to his land by the route it followed was 13 miles. Mr. Elliott, however, summoned his courage and set to work. He built a small house, 18 by 24 feet in dimensions and one and a half stories high, living meanwhile at the home of Benjamin Ewen and Alson Bradley in Richfield Township. The Elliott family moved into the completed house in the fall of 1885, faced a prospect before which any but the stoutest heart would have faltered. All supplies had to be carried on the back from Marshfield; they did not have a horse or a cow; and a long, hard winter was upon them. But they were true pioneers, the sort that has built up the great agricultural region of the Northwest, and they gave no thought to the hardships and dangers of the life they had chosen. Mr. Elliott was quite proficient as a carpenter, and he worked at this trade to support his family during the early period of their residence here. They weathered the first winter some way, and the succeeding winters found them better prepared. Gradually the work of clearing and developing the property progressed, and in 1902, when Mr. Elliott sold it, a good farm had been built up. They then purchased one acre of land in Section 8, Richfield Township, and on this Mr. Elliott erected a small, comfortable frame house, which was their home for many years. Mrs. Elliott died April 18, 1913, and since that

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD CHRISTENSON

time Mr. Elliott has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Edward Barker, on the property he built up in Section 16. In spite of his advanced years he is active and well; he raises a fine garden each year, and in the fall of 1922 he harvested and put in the cellar about 50 bushels of potatoes. His career here has been a very useful one, and he is highly respected by all. He served his township as clerk for two years, and was clerk of his school board for the same length of time. In religion he has affiliated with and supports the Richfield Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a charter member. In politics, practically the only deviation he ever made from the straight Republican ticket was to vote for Woodrow Wilson at the time of his first candidacy for president. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were the parents of four children: Millie Mae, Laura E., Cora M., and Sarah H. Millie Mae, who was born in May, 1868, died in May, 1887. Laura E., born Dec. 24, 1869, is now the wife of Alson Bradley and resides in Virginia; Cora M., born April 3, 1874, is now Mrs. John Ewell of Richfield Township. Sarah H., born July 12, 1883, is Mrs. Edward Barker of Richfield Township. Mr. and Mrs. Barker live in the house Mr. Elliott built on his farm here; they were married Oct. 16, 1917, and have three children, one of whom, May E. Williams, born Nov. 12, 1902, is a daughter of Mrs. Barker by a previous marriage; she is employed in a store at Marshfield, but makes her home with her mother and stepfather. Elliott B. Barker was born to Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Oct. 7, 1918, and Joyce V. Barker, April 15, 1921.

Edward Christenson, one of Wood County's honored pioneers, was born in Norway Dec. 27, 1856, son of Christ and Anna Christenson. The parents, natives of Norway, spent all their lives in that country; of their eight children, John and James are now deceased; Otto is residing in Norway; Mary is the widow of Ole Duckey and lives on a farm in Hansen Township; Christina is Mrs. John Duckey, of Washington State; Sophia is living in Norway; Edward's life is here recorded; and Nina is the widow of Mr. Tomberg, of Pittsburg, Pa. Edward Christenson attended school in Norway and worked there as a teamster until he was 27 years old; he then came to the United States and settled in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) in 1883, working in the John Edwards mill at Port Edwards until the fall of 1885, when he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 17, Hansen Township. Here he set out to perform his share in that task upon which the present prosperity of the great Northwest is founded—the transmutation of a wilderness into agricultural land. The task was one beset with difficulties but little understood by the generation growing up today. When Mr. Christenson began the development of his farm there were no roads, and all supplies had to be carried from Hansen's Mill, a distance of four miles, through a dense forest inhabited only by wild animals. Living thus under the most primitive conditions, the task of converting a forest into a farm was one of appalling magnitude, and to those who accomplished it a deep debt of gratitude is due. Mr. Christenson's farm as it exists today tells the measure of his success; in 1897 he replaced the log shanty he had built as a home on first moving on to his property with a comfortable frame house and a frame barn 30 feet by 60 feet in dimension, and later added a full basement barn 38 feet by 70 feet. He has the place well stocked with a good grade of Holstein cattle and is carrying on mixed farming and dairying along the most modern lines, on property which was the home only of the deer and the bear when Mr. Christenson first took it over. Through all his labor and accomplishment he was assisted by his loyal wife, and her passing, May 7, 1921, was a sad blow to him and was deeply mourned by the entire community, of which she was a valued member. Before her marriage to Mr. Christenson, which took place in Norway, June 7, 1880, she was Elvina Simmonson; her parents, both of whom were natives of Norway and spent all their lives in that country, were William and Anna Simmonson. Besides her husband, she left to mourn her four children: Ella, who is now keeping house for her father; Ida, wife of Thomas Platts of Nekoosa; Volberg, who is now Mrs. C. H. Stondall, of Montana; and Edward, Jr., who is helping his father in carrying on the farm. Mr. Christenson has the respect of all who know him; he has served as township supervisor for two terms and as school director for

20 years, and has a host of friends throughout the community. The family church is the Norwegian Lutheran.

Anton J. Ashbeck, a progressive farmer of Auburndale Township, was born in Austria, April 6, 1873, son of Anton and Caroline (Walner) Ashbeck. The father was employed as a carpenter in Austria; the family came to America in 1881, the son Anton being then eight years old, and settled in Auburndale, in Wood County. For the first three years here the father worked in the mill operated at Auburndale by the Connor Lumber Co.; in 1884 he bought a farm in Milladore Township two and one-half miles east of Auburndale village, and on this property the family established their home, the father having erected a log house to serve as a residence. The land was wholly unimproved, and this region was in a very primitive state at that time, so that the task of developing a farm was an arduous one and the family suffered all the hardships which the pioneer must bear. In the course of time, however, the task was accomplished and a fine agricultural property developed, with good buildings and improvements, and with a total area of 120 acres, the 60 acres adjoining the original farm having been added. The father is still living in Auburndale village and is now in his seventy-sixth year. The mother died soon after moving to the farm, and the father subsequently remarried. Anton J. Ashbeck remained under the parental roof until he was 22 years old; he attended the public school at Auburndale for a time, but went out to work at the age of 13, his first wage being six dollars per month, which he received for cutting cordwood. In 1895 he bought 60 acres of wild land in Section 35, Auburndale Township, built a log shack on the place, and began the work of clearing the land. He kept bachelor's quarters for the first two years, but renounced this form of life when he married Barbara A. Schriener, of Auburndale, who was born in Austria Nov. 27, 1874, a daughter of Ignatz and Rose (Greiner) Schriener. Mrs. Ashbeck came to the United States with her parents as a child; both her parents are now living in Auburndale Township. For the first year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ashbeck boarded in Auburndale, living on the salary of $32 per month which Mr. Ashbeck was then receiving. In the spring of 1899 they moved to the farm whose development Mr. Ashbeck had started, and this has ever since been their home. They endured many years of hardship, privation, and unremitting toil, but they emerged at last upon the fields of prosperity. They have added 40 acres to the area of the farm, giving them a total of 100 acres, all of which they have cleared. The little frame house which was their first home has been replaced by a comfortable two-story nine-room frame house, and their other equipment has been improved to correspond. In 1904 they replaced their log barn with a frame structure 36 by 60 by 16 feet in dimensions, and in 1913 they built a second barn 36 by 76 by 12 feet with a stone basement 36 by 60 by 8 feet and all modern equipment, including steel stanchions, running water, drinking cups in each stall, etc., being one of the most modern barns in the township. Mr. Ashbeck has erected a large stave silo in connection, and a garage and machine shed 24 by 40 feet with granary above. His operating equipment is all good, and the farm takes its place as one of the finest in this section of the county; its development is an achievement of which Mr. Ashbeck can well be proud, and it will continue to add to the agricultural greatness of this region long after he has passed on. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having the place well stocked with Holstein cattle, including a pure-bred sire. He milks about 26 cows on the average, and dairying is the chief field of his endeavor. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ashbeck: Rose L., born Aug. 26, 1898; Anton A., April 6, 1900; Frank J., March 14, 1902; Leonard T., Jan. 27, 1904; Veronica M., Feb. 2, 1906; Henry I., Feb. 9, 1908; George W., March 15, 1910; Louis E., March 13, 1912; Charles J., March 21, 1914; and Theresa G., March 31, 1918. Rose L. is now Mrs. Joseph Koller, of Sherry Township, having married on Nov. 6, 1922. Anton A. is employed in a railroad roundhouse in Fond du Lac, Wis. The other children are living at home; the older ones have been given the advantages of St. Mary's parochial school at Auburndale besides a common school education, the family being members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation in the village.

JOHN JENKINS AND FAMILY

John Jenkins, owner of one of the largest farms in Wood County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 3, 1862, son of John and Gwendolyn (Lyndon) Jenkins. The parents were both born in Wales, and were married in that country; they came to America in 1852 and settled in Milwaukee, where they remained for about twenty years. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, died in the fall of 1912, and the mother passed away in the winter of 1919. They were the parents of nine children: Martha, now Mrs. George Hayburn of Milwaukee; Mary, now deceased, who was Mrs. Stephen Green; David, living in Oshkosh; John, subject of this sketch; William, living in Waukesha County, Wis.; George, also of Waukesha County; Margaret, now deceased, who became the wife of John Maxwell; Thomas, of Waukesha County; and Jane, deceased. John Jenkins grew up in Milwaukee and attended school there. He had a natural-born aptitude for the use of tools, which he used skilfully at the age of ten years. He subsequently gained a thorough knowledge of the trade of carpentering and followed this line for many years, taking part in the erection of buildings in the principal cities of nearly all the middle and western states. Oct. 10, 1892, he married Annie Maxwell, daughter of Walter and Mary (Hulett) Maxwell, farmers of Waukesha County, Wis. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Waukesha County Nov. 3, 1867, and is of Scotch and English descent. Her parents were married in Waukesha County, where the father died in 1870 and the mother in 1874. There were four children in their family, Mrs. Jenkins being the youngest; the others are James, living in Richfield Township, John, of California, and William, of Waukesha County, Wis. After his marriage Mr. Jenkins settled in Oconomowoc, Wis., where he worked at his trade for two years. He then bought the farm owned by his wife's parents in Waukesha County, and established his home on this property. He bought his first land in Wood County in 1897, consisting of 120 acres in Section 16 of Richfield Township, unimproved. In 1902 he bought 700 acres more here, and he has since added to his holdings until he now owns 1200 acres all in one body. When he purchased his first tract here he erected on it a small frame house and a shack for the stock, and from 1897 until 1902 he operated this place in connection with his Waukesha County farm, bringing large herds of cattle here to feed each spring and returning them in the fall to the Waukesha County property. He has been farming and dealing in live stock ever since 1897, handling Western horses, buying cattle and sheep locally for marketing in Chicago, and carrying on similar operations. In the spring of 1902 he sold the Waukesha County farm and brought his family here. He built a comfortable home on his property here, in which the family have since resided. He has erected a good frame barn, 36 by 108 by 16 feet, with a full eight-foot stone basement. He has 700 acres of the land cleared and 500 acres in timber. He is a man of great ability and a hard worker, and to these qualities his present wonderful success is due. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party; he occupies a very prominent position in the community and was chairman of the township board for several terms, besides serving in various other official capacities. He is liberal in the support of every good cause and untiring in working for the progress of the community. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, a daughter, Eva; she was born Jan. 18, 1896, and is living with her parents.

Edward C. Eastman, one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Rock Township, of which he was a pioneer, was born in Gilford, Mass., near the New Hampshire line, April 12, 1854, son of Charles F. and Ellen B. (Hill) Eastman. In 1866, when he was twelve years old, he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, they locating at Palmyra, Jefferson, County, where the father, Charles F. Eastman, who was a cooper, followed his trade for ten years. The latter had previously served in the Civil War as a private in Company H, 12th New Hampshire Regiment. Edward C. Eastman attended school for some time in Palmyra. In 1874 at the age of twenty he joined the ranks of that great army of pioneers then engaged in the development of the Northwest, leaving Palmyra with a team, and accompanied by an acquaintance, Miles Wilbur, and driving to what is now Rock Township, Wood County, where that summer they rented

and worked a piece of land. During the second summer young Eastmen worked for others as a farm hand, and for three years after he worked winters in the woods at logging, an unfailing resort in those days for those who found it hard to make a living otherwise. By the fourth year of his residence here Mr. Eastman had got along sufficiently to venture upon matrimony, the date of his wedding being Nov. 29, 1878 and the name of his bride Elizabeth Ellen Cattanach. She was of Scotch parentage, born in Glengary, Canada, Nov. 29, 1854, daughter of Alexander and Ann Cattanach, and had come with her parents to Rock Township, Wood County, Wis., in 1870. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Eastman, however, her parents were settled in Wood County. Before that event Mr. Eastman had bought 80 acres of wild land in Lincoln Township, less than a mile north of where he now lives, and two years after their marriage he and his wife moved onto that land into a small board shanty he had erected, which was to prove their shelter during the early years of home building. He had provided himself with an ox team, without which the pioneer would have been nearly helpless, and the clearing and developing of the farm were begun at once with energy. At that time one had to go as far as Neillsville to find a road, so the hauling of supplies was no easy task. Mr. Eastman relates that on one occasion he and a neighbor, L. W. Lee, had to go to Marshfield for a barrel of pork and other supplies. Each had a yoke of oxen, and in order to get the few things home they were obliged to hitch both teams to the wagon in order to get through and it required twelve hours to make the trip going and coming, the distance to Marshfield being eleven miles, or 22 miles including the return. He also says that the first plow used in this section was "backed in" (carried on the back) over Indian trails through the forest from Sparta, a distance of about 50 miles, by Nicholas Rausch. Mr. Eastman and his wife worked hard and made slow but steady progress. One by one he put up new buildings until he had a full and adequate set and his farm became noted as one of the best in this section. He resided there until 1900 in which year he sold it, and having by that time acquired a competence, he and his wife made a trip to California, visiting most parts of that state. After a long period of hard work in one locality, it proved an enjoyable experience. On his return he took a position with the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., as buyer and scaler of timber, a position in which he continued for nine years. He was then placed in their land office at Birchwood, Racine County, Wis., as manager and salesman, and so continued until 1917, when he left their employ and has since lived an almost retired life, having ten acres of land on Section 5, Rock Township, which he bought after returning from California and on which he built a nice cottage, where he and his wife now reside. In addition to the house he has built a comfortable barn and a combined workshop and garage, and keeps four cows. He also owns a five-passenger Buick automobile. In politics Mr. Eastman adheres to Republican doctrines but exercises the right to vote for the most suitable candidate regardless of party. He served Rock Township two years as supervisor and again as chairman of the board, and he was formerly for seven years a member of School District No. 1, Lincoln Township. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman had but one child of their own and it died in infancy. In 1901 they received into their home an orphan child, Ann Baker, whom they have reared and educated and who now bears their family name. She was born at McNaughton, Oneida County, Wis., Oct. 5, 1892, and after passing through the common school attended the Marshfield High School, from which she was graduated with the class of 1912. In 1915 she was graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., and has since followed the profession of a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are Presbyterians in religion, the latter being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield. Mr. Eastman helped to establish the Nasonville Presbyterian Church, after missionary services had been held in the neighborhood, and for years was a staunch supporter of it. The family is one much respected throughout this part of the county.

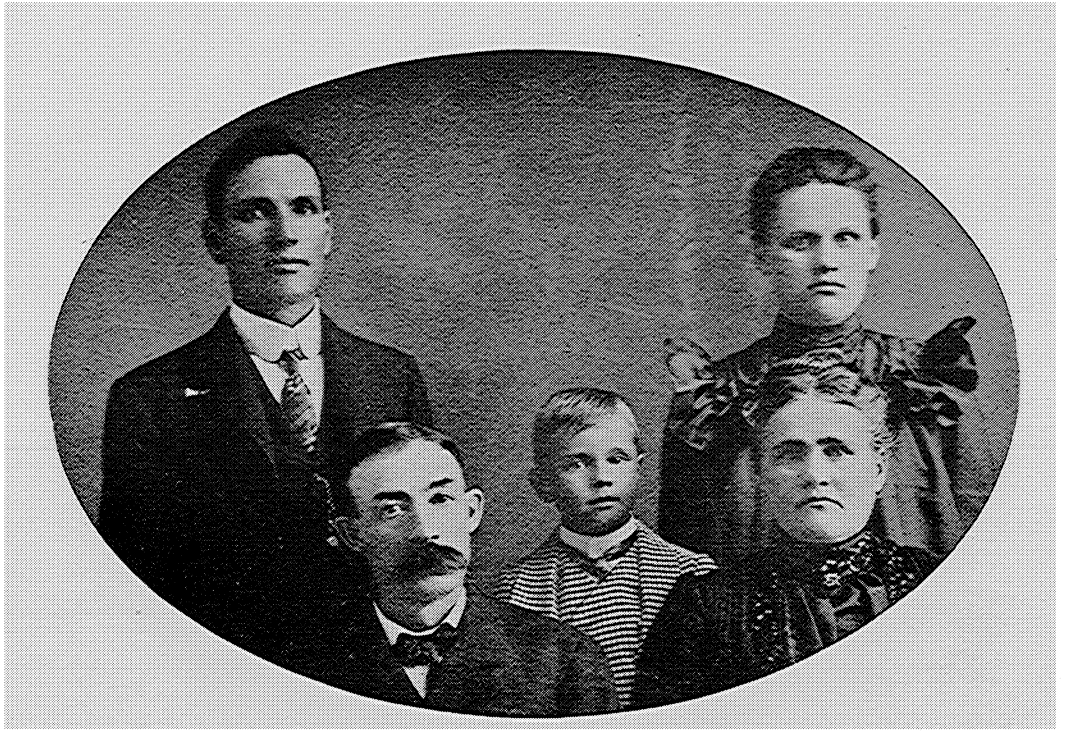
James R. Clark, a pioneer of Rock Township, and still residing on the farm which he carved out of the wilderness, was born near Olean, Cattaraugus County,

N. Y., Oct. 19, 1850, son of Albert and Nancy (Thomas) Clark. Of that country he remembers nothing, as in 1854, when he was a very young child, the family came west, settling in Marquette County, Wisconsin, on a farm. There the mother died about 1870, and the farm was sold, Albert Clark going into the hotel business. In the meanwhile the son, James R., had been attending school and also doing some work on the farm. In 1875, being then a strong young man in his twenty-fifth year, he came to Wood County and for about three years thereafter was engaged in logging and lumbering here. Satisfied that the country was one that was bound to develop and some day be a favored place to live in, he resolved to acquire land and lay the foundation of a farm home. Accordingly he bought 40 acres of wild land on Section 7, Rock Township, to which he later added another 40 on the west, and as he found opportunity he developed the place. On Dec. 25, 1879, he married Mary Digman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Digman, of Wautoma, Wis., and she left her home and parents to dwell with him in their primitive lodge in the wilderness. Of this union a child, Orrin T., was born Oct. 29, 1880, who is now an auto mechanic in Wisconsin Rapids. But in giving this child to the world the mother gave all she had for she died six days later, on Nov. 11, 1880, and Mr. Clark found himself bereft of his loving helpmate and with a little baby to take care of. The sorrow he bore as best he could and met the difficulty of child rearing with such help as he could obtain. In 1882 he again married, this time to Mrs. Margaret Renne, who in maidenhood was Margaret Cattanach, of Rock Township, who was born in Glengary, Canada, Dec. 16, 1851, and who had come to Wood County with her parents about 1870. Mr. Clark's first dweling on his farm was a log shanty, and he began his agricultural operations with a team of oxen, with which also he made occasional trips to Marshfield, twelve miles away, for supplies. As it was a number of years before a living could be obtained from the farm, he worked for twelve winters in the woods at logging. The improvements he made on his own place in time produced results and he was finally able to give up the hard work in the woods. Of his second marriage two children were born: Lindsey J. on July 5, 1884, and Flossie on Sept. 9, 1890. The latter, however, died in girlhood, in December, 1913, this event being a severe bereavement to himself and wife. The son, Lindsey, grew up and helped to improve and develop the farm, on which he is still living. Mr. Clark has followed general farming and dairying and now has 50 acres of the farm under cultivation. He keeps both Jersey and Guernsey cattle and has a good operating equipment. He has served his township as supervisor for several terms and he and his family are members of the Nasonville Presbyterian congregation. Politically he is a La Follette Republican but in local issues votes for the man rather than with the party, Lindsey J. Clark, who was educated in the common school, has the same political principles as his father. He has also been town supervisor and for nine years was clerk of School District No. 1. On April 3, 1905, he married Lenore E. Phillips, who was born in Clark County, Wis., Feb. 19, 1886, daughter of Dexter and Elizabeth (Davis) Phillips, both her parents being American born. He and his wife have one child, Loraine E., who was born Oct. 7, 1908. It will thus be seen that the Clarks are a representative pioneer family of Wood County, belonging to the type of settlers that has made the county what it is, in large measure, by the development of its agricultural resourses in spite of all the initial difficulties and privations connected with that kind of enterprise. Without such men as Mr. Clark this region would still be a wilderness covered by the forest, or by the desolate looking stumps left by the lumbermen, and it is hardly likely that manufactures would have been planted, or would have prospered if they had been. As the poet calls that man a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, how much greater are the benefactors of mankind who, instead of grass, make nature give forth her more bountiful gifts of grain, cattle and garden produce to sustain the life of humanity.

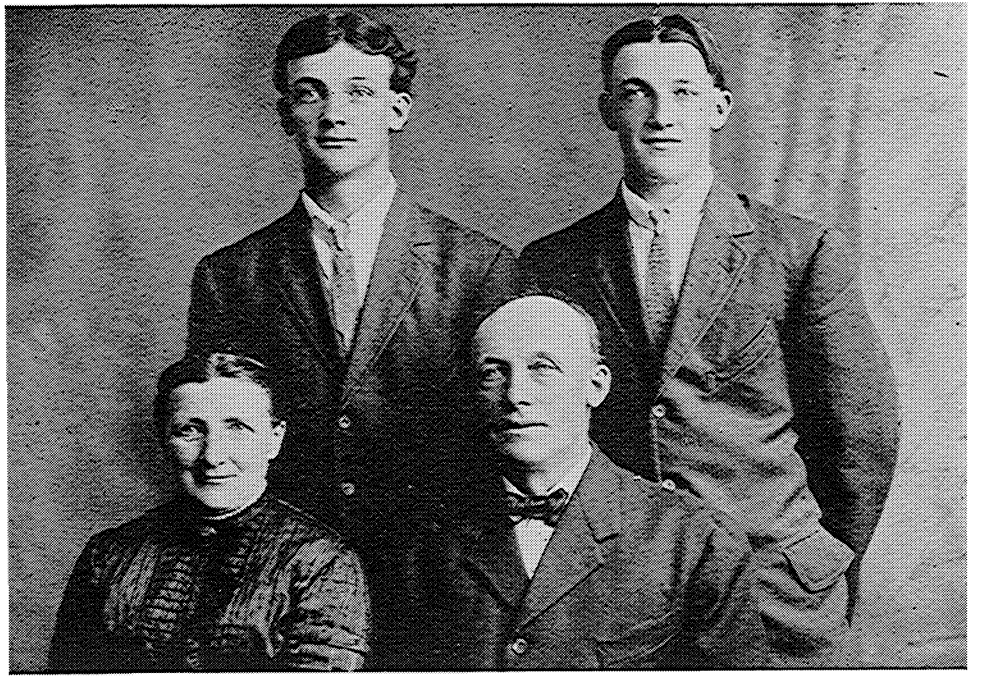
Henry C. Brahmsteadt, a progressive farmer in Grand Rapids Township, who has served in several official capacities in that township, was born May 27, 1872, at his present home; he is a son of John and Sophia (Rickoff) Brahmsteadt.

Both the parents were born in Germany; coming to America in 1856, after a voyage lasting six weeks and three days, they landed in New York; after a short time there they came to Milwaukee and bought a small farm there which, being at that time only four miles from the city, is now a part of the incorporation of Milwaukee. They left this farm in 1862, and came to Wood County, settling on 40 acres in Section 24, Grand Rapids Township; they were among the first settlers to arrive and made the trip from Milwaukee in wagons drawn by oxen; they lived in these wagons until a temporary shack could be prepared to accomodate them, and then courageously turned to the tremendous task of making a home in a wilderness. There were no roads, and the difficulties to be surmounted were innumerable; but in the course of time 80 acres were cleared and a set of modern buildings erected. The father worked for Neeses and Butterfield in sawmills for $20 per month to get money to improve his farm, the family suffering many hardships, he cleared his farm during the summer months. Mr. and Mrs. John Brahmsteadt lived on this place the remainder of their lives, the former retiring from active work in 1904. He died Jan. 6, 1909, and his wife on Sept. 26, 1914. They were the parents of six children: Carrie, now Mrs. John Proctor, of Idaho; Johanna, now Mrs. R. L. Peterson, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; William, living now in Rhinelander, Wis.; Charles, a farmer in Grand Rapids Township; Henry C., subject of this sketch; and Albert, farmer, also of Grand Rapids Township. Henry, after attending school in Grand Rapids Township, remained at home to help his father in the operation of the farm; and at the father's retirement, in 1904, he took over the management of it. In 1915, after the father's death, he bought the heirs' interests in the property and is now sole owner. The father before his death had added to the farm until it consisted of 160 acres, and to this the present owner has added another 40 acres. He has improved the buildings and equipment and has a splendid piece of property, on which he carries on general farming and dairying. He was married April 14, 1898, at Merrill, Wis., to Miss Amelia Jaeger, born Feb. 15, 1880, daughter of Carl and Minnie Jaeger; both her parents are now deceased. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brahmsteadt; Arthur, Ella, Rosetta, Laura, Mabel, Frances, Hilda, Gertrude, and Myrtle. Mr. Brahmsteadt was elected in 1920 to the office of treasurer of the Township Board; he was treasurer of the school board for twenty years, and has served as clerk of that board since 1920.

James A. Chapman, prominent Cameron Township farmer and chairman of the board of that township, was born Nov. 18, 1857, in Munroe County, Mich., son of Charles and Deby (Carter) Chapman. His parents, who were farmers, were natives of New York State. The father and the two oldest brothers of James A. were soldiers of the Civil War. James A., after finishing the public schools near his home, remained with his father, helping with the work of carrying on the farm, until he was 24 years of age, at which time he went to work in a shingle mill, remaining three years. In 1885 he came to Bayfield County, Wisconsin, and entered the lumber business in Drummond, remaining there until, in 1905, he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of partly improved land in Cameron Township, on which he has since made his home. He has built this tract up into a fully improved and prosperous farm, among other improvements erecting in 1920 a modern barn with basement, and is now carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of graded cattle with a pure-bred Holstein sire at the head. Mr. Chapman was married at Howard City, Mich., Jan. 10, 1884, to Clementine Rugar, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Lay) Rugar. Mrs. Chapman's parents were natives of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of one child, Lorena Bell, born Aug. 20, 1892, who is now Mrs. H. P. Tarr, of Spooner, Wis.; she is the mother of three children, Manning, James, and Sadie. Mr. Chapman is a figure highly respected in the community, and has been elected to several offices of public trust, besides holding positions of prominence in local business enterprises. As mentioned, he is chairman of the board of Cameron Township; he is also a member of the County Drainage Board, and for the past three years has been president of the Marshfield Rural Telephone Co.,



JAMES A. CHAPMAN AND FAMILY



HERMAN POPPY AND FAMILY

he is a stockholder in the Klondike Creamery Co., and in the Wisconsin Packing Co. at Wausau, and for past two years has been chairman of the County Board. In December, 1922, Mrs. Chapman was killed and Mr. Chapman severely injured by a bomb mailed to them as a Christmas present.

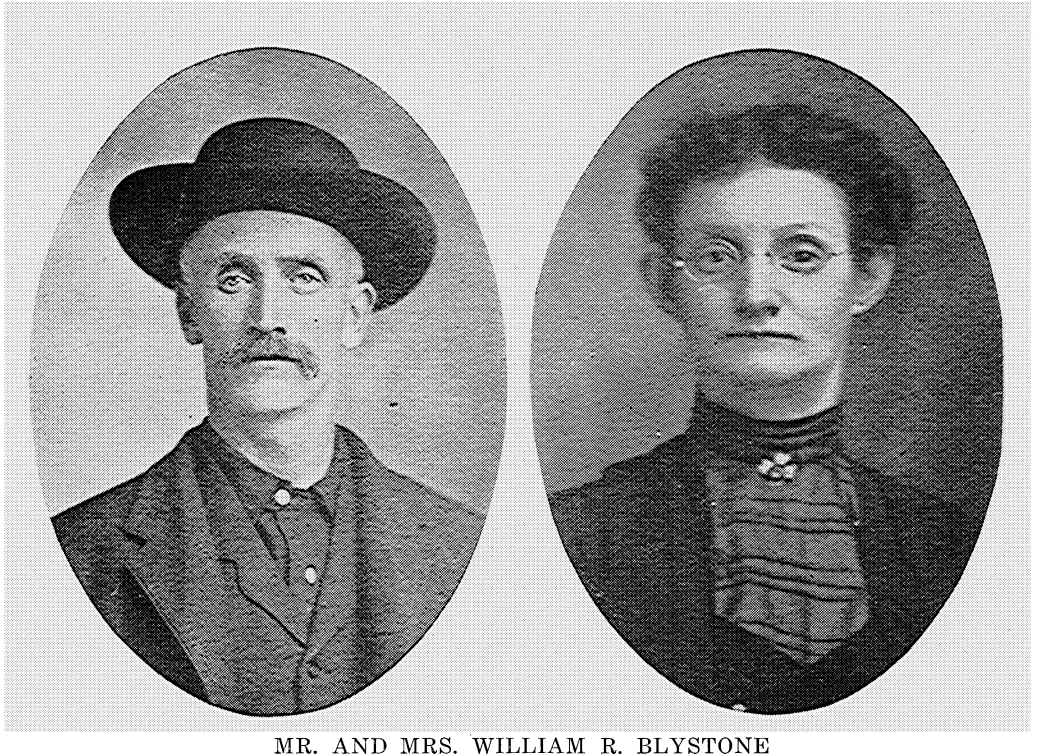
James Brozek, who was the fourth chairman of the board of Milladore Township, was born Sept. 26, 1859, in Bohemia, son of Albert and Mary Brozek. The parents were natives of Bohemia and came to the United States in 1868. After stopping in Chicago for a short time they went to Kewaunee, Wis., and were there engaged in farming until the father's death in 1871, after which the mother made her home with her children until she was claimed by death in 1912. They were the parents of six children: Josephine, now deceased; Anna, now Mrs. Joseph Branek of Sherry Township, Wood County; Mary, who married Joseph Stapnek, and is living in Kewaunee County, Wis.; Anton, farming in Kewaunee County; Fronia, deceased; and James, subject of this sketch. James Brozek received his education in the Kewaunee County district schools and remained at home until 18 years of age, when he came to Wood County in July, 1877, after stopping for a short time in Stevens Point. He settled here at Milladore and worked for Anton Koepska and George Brownek, receiving only his board in return for his labor at clearing land. He later did work on the roads for 75 cents per day, and after following this employment for a short time he returned to Stevens Point and was there in the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad, doing construction work, for four months, after which he went into the lumber woods for the winter. In the fall of 1878 he returned to Milladore and worked there as a laborer for three years. In 1879 he bought 40 acres of timber land in Section 32, of Milladore Township, which he held for three years and then sold. In 1881 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 20, Milladore Township, which property is his present home. At the time he bought this land he was employed in the mill at Sherry, and he continued so engaged until that mill was destroyed by fire. He then settled on his land, built a small shack, and proceeded to develop the property. The years he has spent at this great task, though made up of hard work and full of privations and hardships, are well repaid in the result accomplished. To-day Mr. Brozek has a fine farm in one of the richest sections of the county, with 55 acres under the plow and a fine set of buildings. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle. Besides building up this property Mr. Brozek has taken a very useful part in public affairs and his influence in that field has always been most beneficial to the progress of the community. He served one year as side supervisor, and for two years he was chairman of the board of Milladore Township, being, as mentioned above, the fourth to serve in that capacity. He was clerk and treasurer of the school board of School District No. 5, for twelve years, and served as pathmaster for 15 years. Mr. Brozek was married Nov. 6, 1883, in Kewaunee County, Wis., to Mary Ripley, who was born in that county, Feb. 1, 1861, daughter of August and Mary (Drissen) Ripley. Mrs. Brozek's parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in the late fifties, settling in Kewaunee County, Wis., where they were engaged in farming for many years. The mother died there Sept. 5, 1900, and the father Feb. 10, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Brozek are the parents of six children: Emma, Joseph, Mary, Frances, Anna, and Theresa. Emma is now Mrs. Joseph Smazel; Joseph is living at home; Mary is Mrs. George Coffey and is living in Montana; Frances is living at home; Anna is the wife of Joseph Brandl and lives in Milladore Township; Theresa is Mrs. Ed. Haasl, of Milladore Township.

Herman Poppy, owner of a fine farm which he has built up from wild land in Richfield Township, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, April 21, 1855, son of Christof and Anne Poppy. He received a good education in Germany and came to the United States with his parents when he was 17 years old. The family settled in Sheboygan County, Wis.; they had no money on first coming here, and father and sons worked as laborers until 1875, when they established their home on a tract of wild land which they had purchased in Calumet County, Wis. By hard work on the part of the whole family they built up from

this a good piece of agricultural property, clearing the land, equipping it with buildings, etc. The father died about 1880 and the farm then became the property of the son Herman, subject of this sketch, who subsequently operated it until the fall of 1887, when he sold it. In the spring of 1888 he came to Marshfield, Wood County; during his first summer here he made his home in that city, and in the fall he bought 40 acres of wild land in Marathon County six miles northwest of Marshfield. This land was reached only by a logging road, and was in the midst of a very primitive country. Mr. Poppy erected a small log shanty on it, however, and set to work with high courage to clear the land. By 1902, when he sold the farm, he had cleared 25 acres and had built a good barn and house, both log structures, bringing it well along on the way to full development. After selling it, in February, 1902, he bought an 80-acre farm in Section 2, Richfield Township, on which eight acres had been cleared and a log house and barn erected, but which was without further improvements. On this farm, his present home, Mr. Poppy has built a good set of farm buildings, and he has cleared 50 acres of the land. His buildings include a nice frame residence of eight rooms, gas lighted, a silo, and a frame barn 36 by 72 feet with 16 foot posts and a full stone basement. He has equipped the place with all the accessories of modern farming and has brought it to an exceptionally high state of cultivation. He is operating it principally as a dairy farm. His own hard work and ability have built the property up and have made him a successful man. Mr. Poppy's mother made her home with him until, in 1894, while residing on the farm in Marathon County, she was claimed by death. April 14, 1888, he married Margaret Berg, of Calumet County, Wis. Mrs. Poppy was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., Dec. 22, 1860. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Poppy, only two, John and Adolph, are now living. John was born April 8, 1891; on June 22, 1921, he married Elsie S. Karsten, of Cameron Township, Wood County, who was born at Franklin, Milwaukee County, Wis., Feb. 10, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. John Poppy have one child, Elnora A., born June 6, 1922. Adolph Poppy, born Sept. 25, 1893, is living at home, and John and his family also live on the home property, whose operation is carried on by the father and the two sons in partnership; the sons also conduct an apiary on the farm. The family are of the German Lutheran faith and worship with the Klondike congregation of that denomination.

Liston A. Houston, an early settler in Wood County, came to this county from Ohio in 1857 in order to build a sawmill for Hurlbut Bros. The mill was erected just south of Pittsville, and was the first steam mill on Yellow river. Mr. Houston was at that time connected with the firm of Cooper and Clark, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, builders of steam mills. After seeing the country about this section, he decided to remain here, and in 1858 he bought a mill site one mile south of the Williams Bros'. place. He also bought 600 acres of timber, which he proceeded to cut and log and so continued until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1859. Selling what remained uninjured, he cleared the land for farm use. He also operated a tavern on the road between Dexterville and Pittsville. After the death of his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Kenmore, he went to Medford, Taylor County, Wis., where he operated a general store for awhile. Later he took up his residence in Pittsville, where he remained until his death.

Charles Houston, formerly for a number of years engaged in mercantile business in Pittsville, and still a resident of the city, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, March 23, 1855, son of Liston A., and Susan (Kenmore) Houston. His education was acquired in district schools in Wood County, Wis., to which section of the country his parents came in 1857, and after he was old enough he went to work for his father at logging, farming and other occupations. In 1879 he left his father's employ and established himself as a merchant in Pittsville, keeping a general store, the stock of which included drugs and medicines. He thus became the first druggist in Pittsville. After conducting the store for four years, he spent the next four years on the road as a salesman for the Detroit Drug Co. Then returning to Pittsville he re-entered mercantile business, in which he continued subsequently for many years, or until 1902, when he disposed of his store. Later,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM R. BLYSTONE

however, he became manager of the Abraham drug store in Pittsville, and for the last two years has been in the employ of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Mr. Houston has long been one of the prominent citizens of Pittsville and has been active in civic and social affairs. For ten years he served as city clerk. He was married in Tomah, Wis., Nov. 12, 1880, to Jennie Harland, who was born in Columbus, Wis., daughter of William and Jemima (Cross) Harland. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have had four children, namely: Robert, a salesman for the Buick Automobile Co., residing in Marshfield, Wis.; Alex and Liston, who are deceased; and Ned, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is city salesman for the Buick Automobile Co.

William C. Hahn, a prominent business man of Pittsville, where he is proprietor of a well stocked lumber yard, was born on a farm in Wood Township, this County, Nov. 21, 1886, son of Peter and Minnie (Miller) Hahn. Both parents were born in Germany, from which country the father, Peter Hahn, came to America in 1871, locating first in Buffalo, N. Y. From there he came west to Milwaukee and from that city to Wisconsin Rapids, then and until recently known as Grand Rapids. After working one year as a mason's assistant, he bought ten acres of land in Wood Township and from this small beginning proceeded to build up a farm. This ten acres he subsequently sold, having bought two tracts of forty acres each, which he subsequently developed into a good piece of agricultural property, on which he is still living. His wife died in 1900. They had five children, of whom four are now living, Bertha, William C., Grace and Emma. Bertha married Herman Hertzberg and lives on a farm near Vesper. Grace is the wife of William Hendrickson, a farmer near Pittsville. Emma keeps house for her father. The other child, Mary, died at the age of 27 years. She was the wife of Otto Erdman, of Arpin. William C. Hahn spent his youthful days on his parents' farm, which he helped to cultivate, in the meanwhile acquiring an education in the district school. In 1920 he came to Pittsville, and opened the lumber yard which he is now conducting, carrying all kinds of lumber and building material, besides paints and oils. He is a stockholder in the Pleasant Hill Creamery, and in the Wausau Packing House and the owner of 80 acres of wild land in Wood Township. Hardly yet in the prime of life, with all his faculties at their best, he is likely to travel far on the road of prosperity. In religion he is a Catholic.

William R. Blystone, a well-known resident of Port Edwards Township, where he is successfully engaged in farming, was born in Crawford County, Pa., July 1, 1862, son of Andrew and Kazier Blystone, natives of Pennsylvania, and farmers in that state. The mother is now deceased; the father is still living. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are now living. William, the first born and the subject of this sketch, was reared in Crawford County, Pa., and after finishing school there worked on farms, and operated a cider mill and jelly maker during the autumn months for ten years, during which time he had the distinction of being the first to succeed in making jelly from sweet apples. He came to Wisconsin in 1886, locating at Oxford, in Marquette County, where he engaged in the meat business. From there he came to Wood County, arriving at Nekoosa at the time the paper mill there first started operations. He remained in the butcher-shop business in Nekoosa for four years, at the end of which time he moved to the farm of his father-in-law, which he operated for a time, and then bought 100 acres of land in Sections 21 and 22, of Port Edwards Township. A house and some small buildings had been erected on this land when Mr. Blystone acquired it, but otherwise it was unimproved, and it has been built up into its present highly developed state solely by his own hard work, persistence, and ability. He has 80 acres under cultivation, and has erected a silo and a full set of good buildings, and the farm now takes its place among the fine agricultural properties of the great Northwest, an achievement of which Mr. Blystone can well be proud. He is carrying on general farming and dairying and makes a specialty of breeding high grade Guernsey cattle. He has taken a prominent part in the direction of the public affairs of his community, and served for two years as supervisor of Port Edwards Township and for two years as township treasurer. Mr. Blystone was married at Rudolph, Wis., in 1898 to Emma Joyal,

daughter of Louis and Angeline (Greenow) Joyal. By this marriage he was the father of four children, of whom one, Ella, is now deceased; those living are Earl L., Clara, and Emma. Mrs. Emma Blystone died March 2, 1906, and Mr. Blystone was married secondly in Port Edwards Township, Jan. 15, 1908, to Tena Richmond, who was the widow of Charles Richmond and who in maiden life was Miss Tena Ossman, daughter of Charles and Frederica Ossman. This union has been blessed with four children, one of whom died in infancy; those living are Nellie, Hattie, and Clyde. By her first marriage Mrs. Blystone was the mother of three children, Elmer, Charles, and Grace, the last mentioned of whom is now Mrs. Walter Mans, of Nekoosa.

Julius Burkholtz, a representative farmer of Hansen Township, was born in Germany Nov. 14, 1858, son of Christ and Louise Burkholtz. The parents were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1881, settling on a farm near Lake Mills, Wis., and developing it from its original wilderness state into a prosperous, well-kept farm. Both the parents spent the remainder of their lives on this property. Of their children four are now living: William, Julius, Herman, and Gustav. Julius Burkholtz was raised in Germany and there attended school and did farm work until he came here with his parents. Settling with them near Lake Mills, he worked for the railroads and on farms, and in 1897 came to Wood County and purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 5, Hansen Township; he later added 20 acres to this farm, and in the spring of 1922 bought another tract of 140 acres in Section 6, of the same township. During the early period of his residence in Wood County he was confronted by many hardships the overcoming of which was the arduous task of the pioneer. His land was all wild and covered with brush, and there were no roads. He built a small frame house and a log shanty to serve as a barn, and he and his wife set to work to develop the farm, beset with privations and obstacles on every hand. The accomplishment of the task, with the satisfaction attendant upon that accomplishment, has well repaid them for the toil they spent and the hardships they endured. Sixty acres of the land are now under cultivation; the buildings have been improved, including the erection of a frame barn 36 feet by 80 feet in dimensions; and a modern, prosperous farm has been built up out of the wilderness. Mr. Burkholtz follows general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 40 head of Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. Besides bringing the farm to its present state, Mr. Burkholtz worked in the woods and in the mills for about eight or nine years. Mr. Burkholtz was married at Lake Mills, Wis., Feb. 8, 1884, to Minnie Nehelselerun, daughter of Ephraim and Henrietta Nehelselerun, who were natives of Germany and spent their lives in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Burkholtz have been the parents of twelve children; of these five died before attaining maturity and one died leaving two children. The six now surviving are: August, Viola, Edward, Dora, Herman, and Mabel. Viola is now the wife of William Tieter, of Oconomowoc, Wis.; Dora is the wife of Edward Butke, of Port Edwards, Wood County; and Mabel is the wife of George Fisher, of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Burkholtz also have one adopted son, Raymond, living at home.

Otto C. Hiller, operating the Seneca Corners Cheese Factory, was born Nov. 8, 1892, at Sheboygan, Wis., son of Emanuel and Mary Hiller, who were natives of Sheboygan County and operated a farm in that locality. The father is now living near Sheboygan Falls and is the owner of a fruit farm there; the mother died in 1918. They were the parents of four children: Otto, Elma, Ida, and Esther. Otto Hiller attended school in Sheboygan and remained in that city until he was 14 years of age, when his parents moved to their farm in the same county. He continued his education in the country schools and remained at home, assisting his father in the operation of the farm, until he was 21 years of age. After attending business college in Milwaukee for six months he then became a cheese maker in Sheboygan County, working at the Gooseville factory for three years, after which he and his brother-in-law, Ervin Schwenzen, purchased the Chaplin factory, one of the largest in Sheboygan County. After operating this plant in partnership for two years, Mr. Hiller bought Mr. Schwenzen's interest

Wood County, and bought his present plant; here he has made an excellent reputation for himself as an honest and wide-awake business man and as a skilled cheese maker. Mr. Hiller was married at Batavia, Wis., in September, 1917, to Flora Schwenzen, who was born in Sheboygan County, daughter of John and Emma Schwenzen. Her parents were natives of Denmark; her father is now deceased, being survived by her mother, who is now living at Batavia, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hiller have two children, Harold and Elaine.

The Seneca Corners Cheese Factory was first started as a co-operative enterprise in 1917, with fourteen patrons, and with Carl Schuler in charge. At that time the largest run of milk was 2,700 pounds. In 1920 Otto Hiller bought the plant and is now conducting it. The milk receipts have increased to 8,000 pounds per day during the busy season, and the cheese manufactured amounts to 750 pounds per day. The whey cream product, with a value of about $100 per month, is sold to creameries. There are now 34 patrons.

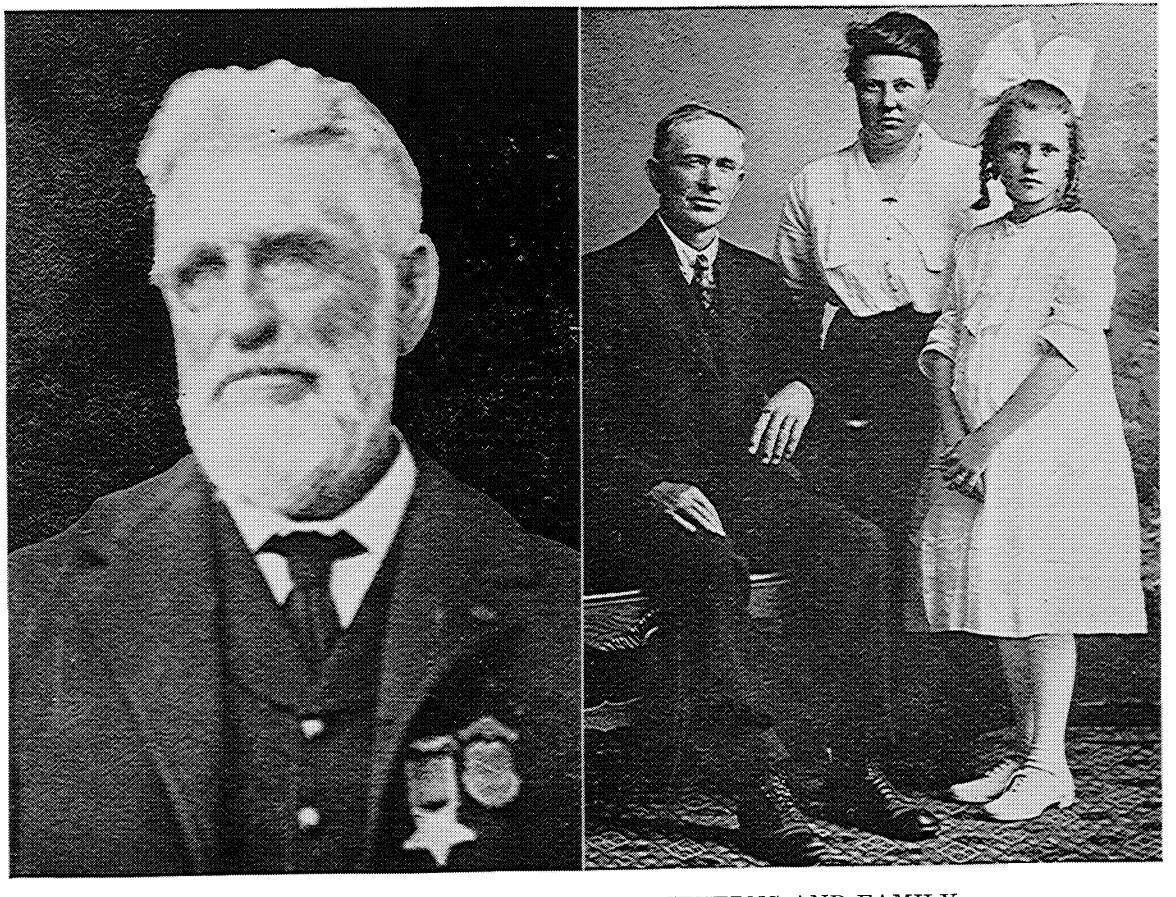
Leonard Haumschild, a respected citizen of Pittsville, wherehe is profitably engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor, was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1868, son of John and Anna Haumschild. The parents were natives of Germany, the mother's maiden name being also Haumschild. They came to America when young, and after their marriage were farmers in Jefferson County, this state, for the rest of their lives. Their children were John, Joseph, Henry, Leonard, Emil, Fred, Mary and Anna, of whom the youngest, Anna, is now deceased. Leonard Haumschild as a boy attended school in Jefferson County. At the age of 19 he began to learn the carpenter's trade in his home locality, where he remained for the next three years. After that he spent five years in Milwaukee working for different contractors. Then, having returned to Jefferson County, he bought stock in a sash and door factory, in which he also became an employee. In 1902 he came to Wood County and bought five acres of wild land just north of the city limits of Pittsville, where he built a house and subsequently cleared the land, residing there for 19 years. He is now a resident of the city. He has continued with good success in the carpenter business and has erected many dwellings and other buildings, both in Pittsville and in the surrounding country. His reputation for skill and honesty stands high with his fellow citizens. On May 20, 1894, Mr. Haumschild was united in marriage with Lena Gratz, who was born in Port Washington, Wis., Jan. 1, 1873, daughter of Christ and Anna (Toma) Gratz. Her father is now deceased but her mother resides at Grafton, Wis. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Haumschild has been enlarged by the birth of eleven children, the youngest of whom, Lena, is deceased. The survivors, in order of birth, are Clarence, Leonard, Edna, Viola, Julia, Lucille, George, Harold, Raymond and Alvin.

Charles Heuer, who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Pittsville, and is a stockholder in the Pittsville Hardware Co., of which he was one of the organizers, was born in Germany, May 10, 1863, son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Yandrey) Heuer. The father was a wholesale fish dealer who died when his son Charles was seven years old, or about 1870. In 1882 his wife came to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, where she subsequently made her home until her death in 1905. She and her husband had four children, Bertha, Johanna, August and Charles. Johanna is now Mrs. Kohls and lives in the city of Milwaukee; August, like Charles, lives in Pittsville; Bertha is deceased. Charles Heuer was reared in Germany, attended a graded school there and was two years in high school. He then worked four years as clerk in a store, after which, in 1882, he came to the United States with his mother, with whom he lived in Milwaukee. There for a few years he worked as a carpenter, but subsequently engaged in the grocery business, operating a store in Milwaukee until 1890, when he came to Pittsville, Wood County. Here he opened a general merchandise store combined with a drug store, which he conducted for ten years, or till 1900, in which year he bought out the hardware store of L. L. Doud and established the Pittsville Hardware Co., incorporated, of which he is now secretary and treasurer, as well

as a stockholder, his son Lindore being the active member of the concern. Having begun the study of veterinary surgery while in Germany and completed it in this country, he is now practicing it as a profession in Pittsville. He has a good residence, with twenty acres of land, within the city limits, and is fraternally affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Heuer was first married at Cederburg near Milwaukee in 1888 to Emma Bohrtz, who was of German parentage. By her he had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The two survivors are: Elsa, who married Verne McCoy, a lumberman of Pittsville; and Lola, who married Harry Ames, of Clinton, Iowa. Mrs. Emma Heuer died in 1893, and Mr. Heuer married secondly, in 1895, Katherine Farenkopf, daughter of Christ and Margaret Farenkopf, of Pittsville. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living. Of Mr. Heuer's second marriage eight children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Lindore, Neva, Irene, Katherine, Carl and Roland. Carl is now in the United States navy.

Moses A. Heath, a well-known and respected resident of Pittsville, formerly a successful farmer and now engaged in raising market garden produce, was born near Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis., April 16, 1857, son of Caleb and Hannah (Leonard) Heath. The parents were natives of Vermont who came to Beaver Dam in 1854, and the father, Caleb, being a carpenter by trade, helped to build the first dam at Beaver Dam. He also owned farms in Dodge County where the family carried on agriculture. About 1865 they moved to Fall River, Columbia County, Wis., where they made their home until 1878. They then went to Pipestone County, Minn., where they proved up on government land and resided twelve years, subsequently returning to Fall River, where Mrs. Caleb Heath died in 1904 and Mr. Heath in 1905. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity. Of these four two are now living: Sarah, wife of Fred L. Smith, a merchant at Fall River; and Moses A. of Pittsville. Moses A. Heath was seven years old when he moved with his parents to Fall River. There he attended school and grew to manhood, after relinquishing his studies learning and working at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1878 he went with other members of the family to Pipestone, Minn., and there, or in that vicinity, he took government land, and he and his father helped to organize Pipestone County. After farming there for twelve years he returned to Fall River, Wis., and followed the same occupation there until 1910, when he came to Pittsville, and bought 80 acres in Dexter Township, and for ten years subsequently was engaged here in general farming and dairying. In 1920 he sold his farm and moved into the city of Pittsville, where he bought five acres of land on which he is now raising garden truck. He has served one year as alderman from the Third Ward, and is fraternally connected with the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America, and while in Dexter Township he served as chairman of the township board thus becoming a member of the County Board. Mr. Heath was married at Fall River, Wis., in 1877, to Elizabeth Stout, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Stout. Her parents, formerly farmers in Dodge County, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have five children: Denver and Herbert, of Beaver Dam; Margaret, wife of Will Wegener, residing in Columbia County; Lottie, wife of Ralph Brewer, residing near Columbus, and Earl, of Wood County.

James Quick Severns, for many years a well-known surveyor and land agent in Wood County, was born near Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1825, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nye Severns. In 1826 the family moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1835 to Wilkins Grove, Will County, Ill., and in 1839 to Rock Island, Ill. James Q. left home in 1842, and for the next three years was employed as a cabinetmaker or as a millwright. In 1845 he began surveying for the land agency in Henry County, Ill., and continued in that business, also acting as land agent for many years thereafter in one place or another. In 1847 he moved to near Kilborn City, Sauk County, Wis., and on June 15, the following year, was united in marriage with Susan Washburn, of Baraboo, Wis. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Severns came with his wife to Wood County and settled in Wood Township,



JAMES Q. SEVERNS — GEORGE W. SEVERNS AND FAMILY

they being the first settlers in that township. There in 1851 Mr. Severns built the first sawmill, which was known as the "Pitt's Mill," for C. D. Newbury, who left, however, before it was completed, owing to which cause it passed into the hands of Daniel T. Bunker, who finished it and sold it to Miller and Avery, they in turn selling it to B. N. Pitts. The Civil War coming on, Mr. Severns tried twice in 1862 to enlist, the first time in the Fourth and the second time in the 16th regiment, but was rejected on both occasions. In 1864 he made a more successful attempt to get into the army, being accepted and becoming a member of Company G. 37th Wisconsin Regiment. On July 7, he arrived at Petersburg, Va., then besieged by the army under Grant, and on the 30th, the day the mine was exploded, he received five wounds, only one of which, however, was serious. It was in the shoulder and laid him up for two months, but he was back in the ranks in time to take part in the fight at Poplar Grove and continued in active service until the close of the war. Mr. Severns was a very active and influential man of his township, and held at different times most of the town offices, serving on the town board several times and as town clerk, and being justice of the peace for thirteen consecutive years. He died July 18, 1902, and Mrs. Severns passed away Feb. 10, 1913. They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, namely: Orlando, Joseph, Amanda, Ella, Delia, Ida, Edmund, Dora, G. Warren, Arthur and Emma. Orlando, Joseph and Edmund are deceased. Ida is now Mrs. W. H. Hunt, of Wisconsin Rapids, and Dora is Mrs. D. C. Smith, of Cary Township, Wood County.

Hans Peter Hansen, who came to Wood County as a penniless immigrant, and has by his own toil and courage built up one of its most prosperous farms, in Rock Township, was born Jan. 18, 1858 in Langland, Denmark, son of Hans Jurgen Petersen and Metta C. (Sorenson) Petersen. He was one of a family of five children; the parents, farmers, in Denmark, both died in that country, the father in 1867 and the mother, in 1919. After finishing school, Hans Peter Hansen worked as a farm hand until he was 20 years old, and then came to the United States, landing in New York. His brother, Solon, was living in Rock Township, this county, and Mr. Hansen proceeded directly to this region. Here he went to work for Solomon Nason, well known among the pioneers of Wood County, and remained in his employ for ten years, farming and hauling lumber. A year and a half after coming here he had bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 3, Rock Township, and he devoted all the time he could spare to clearing and developing this land, which he made his permanent home after his marriage and is operating to-day as a modern, well-kept farm taking its place among the finest agricultural properties of the county. The building thus of a farm out of the wilderness is an accomplishment whose attainment involves an expenditure of toil and an endurance of hardship little understood by the generation that is growing up to-day, and in Mr. Hansen's case, arriving as he did without even a knowledge of the English tongue and without funds (his ticket from Grand Rapids to Marshfield was bought for him by Nels Johnson), the attainment is a particularly noteworthy one. Mr. Hansen now has 65 acres under the plow; he has built an excellent set of buildings, including two frame barns, silo, and a fine brick veneered house; and the property is in every way a modern, well-kept farm. Mr. Hansen was married, Sept. 11, 1888, to Mary E. Johnson, daughter of William and Mary E. Johnson, of Springfield, Wis. Mrs. Hansen, to the sorrow of the entire community, passed away Aug. 15, 1914. She was born at Springfield, Marquette County, Wis., May 6, 1862, and was of English descent; her father was born in Lestershire, England, and her mother at Oland, New York; the mother died, a widow, in 1915. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hansen: Forrest, Gladys M. and Calla K. Forrest died in infancy. Gladys M., born April 2, 1894, married Leon Harvey King on April 27, 1914; Mr. King, born Nov. 6, 1894, died March 8, 1922, leaving besides his widow two children, Harvey and Willard. Calla K. Hansen, born March 2, 1902, is now Mrs. Arthur Hansen, of Rock Township, and is the mother of two children, Arlene A. and Orville G.; they reside on the home farm. Mr. Hansen is one of the solid, substantial citizens of the com-

munity. He served Rock Township for two years as a member of the Township Board, and has also been school treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Marshfield.

Fred Hadler, proprietor and operator of the Vesper Cheese Factory, was born in Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., April 7, 1874, son of George and Crissie (Gossman) Hadler. The parents, who were natives of Mechlenberg, Germany, came to America when young people and were married in Wisconsin. George Hadler's trade was that of a cooper, and he followed it many years, but later became a farmer. He died in February, 1917. His wife is now living in Antigo, Langlade County, Wis. Fred Hadler in his boyhood and youth attended the grade and high schools at Plymouth and Glenbeulah, Sheboygan County. He then learned the trade of cheese making, which he has followed since for 30 years. During all this time, except for six years, he has owned and operated factories of his own, making American cheese. On Oct. 17, 1921, he purchased his present plant at Vesper, which was formerly the Equitable Creamery, and in it he has installed new and modern machinery and is doing a prosperous and increasing business. He was married Nov. 23, 1897, to Mary Radermacher, of Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wis., daughter of Peter and Theresa Radermacher. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Roy, who is a machinist, and Willis, who is an auto-mechanic. Mr. and Mrs. Hadler are members of the Catholic Church, and the latter belongs to the Royal Neighbors and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

John Hassler, one of the early settlers of Vesper, and a man well known throughout Wood County, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, March 22, 1868, son of Hanko and Augusta (Stelting) Hassler. The parents, who came to America when children, were married in Wisconsin and became prosperous farmers. Both are now deceased. John Hassler was educated in the schools of Manitowoc County. At 12 years of age he left home and became a cook's assistant in lumber camps, at the age of 16 becoming a regular cook, an occupation that he followed until he was about 30 years old. It was in 1881 that he came to Wood County and located in Vesper, still following his trade of cook. As such he was well known and his services always in demand. In 1894 Mr. Hassler bought his farm of 54 acres in Section 7, Sigel Township, the land being now included within the limits of Vesper village. Since 1894 he has been chiefly occupied in building up his fine farm, which when he bought it was a wild, raw piece of timber land. By an abundance of hard work long continued he has cleared and developed it, erected a fine residence and a good set of out-buildings, and follows general and diversified farming with much success. His cattle are of the Guernsey breed, with a pure-bred sire. He also keeps pure-bred Rhode Island Red poultry, and his chief crops are hay and corn. Mr. Hassler was married Sept. 22, 1890, to Carolina Gilmaster, who was born in Wauwatosa, Wis., Sept. 21, 1870, daughter of John and Johanna (Dubbin) Gilmaster. The parents were natives of Germany who came to this country when young and were married in Wisconsin. In 1876 they came to Wood County and located in Sigel Township, where they spent the balance of their lives, John Gilmaster dying at the ripe old age of 93 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hassler are the parents of five children, Lenora, Ella, Ethel, Flora and Beulah. Lenora is now Mrs. Roy Murgatroyd, of Port Edwards, this county. She has four children, Lila, Howard, Neal and Ethel Mae. Ella, who is county supervising teacher, resides at home. Ethel, now Mrs. John Dabel, of Mukwonago, Wis., has one child, John, Jr. Flora is a stenographer in the office of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. Beulah is a student in the Vesper High School. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

George H. Horn, a prominent merchant of Vesper, engaged in the hardware and farm machinery business, who is also president of the State Bank of Vesper, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., March 13, 1876, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Horn. He was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan County, and remained at home until he was 15 years old, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. Later he became a clerical salesman at Adell, Wis. In 1902 he came to Vesper and purchased a building lot on Cameron Avenue, on which he erected

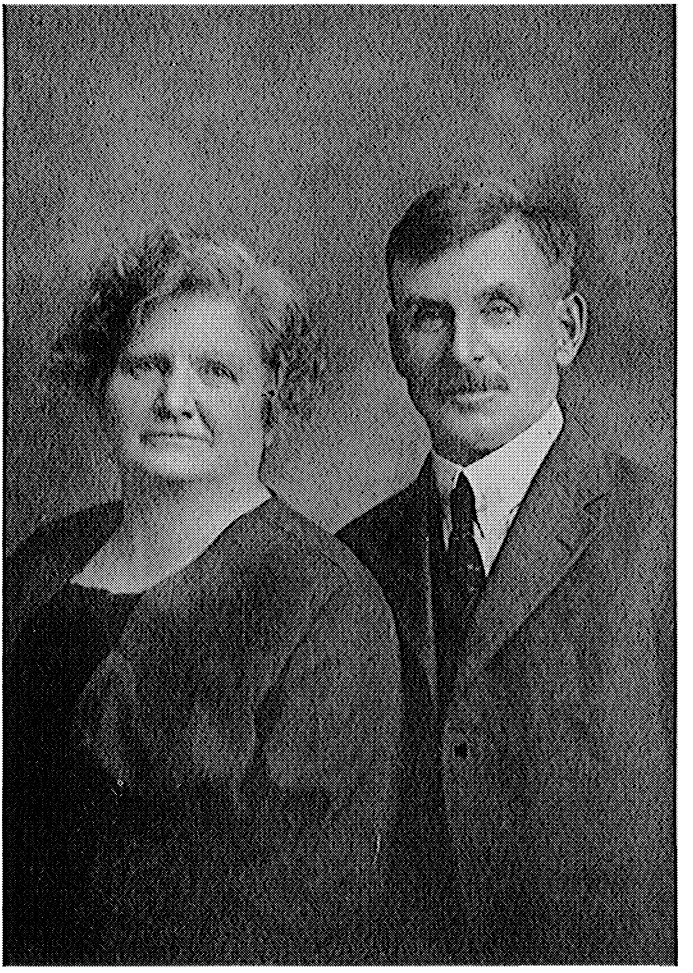
a small frame building, which he stocked with a line of hardware. This he gradually increased from year to year, also putting in farm machinery. In 1909 he erected his sightly two story brick store, with full basement, and also built a large warehouse adjoining. The upper floor of the store building is used for a residence. Mr. Horn has to-day as good a hardware store as is often found in much larger cities. He carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware and farm machinery, and in connection with his general establishment he operates a tinning and plumbing business. He is also president of the Vesper Silo and Tank Co., and president, director and stockholder of the State Bank of Vesper. The Boosters' Club of Vesper numbers him among its active and enthusiastic members. Mr. Horn married Melda Goldammer, of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.

William Hooper, an early settler in Grand Rapids and later one of the first merchants of Nekoosa, who was also active in many other things, including the affairs of county government, was born at Kirkintillock, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1849, and when four years old was brought by his parents to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. At the age of 20 he came to Wisconsin and for awhile worked in lumber camps, by which means he accumulated some capital. He began mercantile life as clerk in the store of Spafford and Compton, which was one of the first stores established in Grand Rapids. Subsequent to that he was a salesman in the general store at Port Edwards. When the village of Nekoosa was started he came here and opened a store where the Northwestern railway depot now stands, and when the road was built to Nekoosa the company bought his property. He then moved his store building to the lot now occupied by the Abel Mullen Co. While this building was being constructed he carried on his business in a barn. He subsequently built up a good store business which he conducted for many years. In the meanwhile he was taking an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the school board of Nekoosa from the earliest days of the village and supervised the erection of the first school building here, as well as its several additions. In 1886 he was elected county clerk and served two terms, and in 1894 he was elected supervisor of the county board, which office he filled until his death, being then one of the oldest and most trusted men on the board. Aside from his financial interests in his own personal business, he was a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank and in the Lyon Land Company of Grand Rapids. Mr. Hooper rose high in the Masonic order. He took his first degree Aug. 7, 1863 and on Nov. 21, 1884 he took the 32d degree, and for some time he served as deputy district grand-master. He was also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the trustees of the grand lodge. In addition to his activities already mentioned, he was first lieutenant of the Garner Rifles, a provisionary infantry company of the Wisconsin National Guard. He was the first post-master of Nekoosa holding the office for quite a number of years. Mr. Hooper was married in Grand Rapids, (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., Jan. 1, 1894, to Esther J. Lyon, daughter of Reuben C. and Esther J. (Hill) Lyon. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper had two children: Robert William, who died at the age of eight years, and Harold Leslie, who is now the second teller in the First National Bank, of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Hooper died Jan. 3, 1916, and after his death Mrs. Hooper closed out the stock of general merchandise and rented the store room to the Abel Mullen Co. She now makes her home in appartments over the store.

William Hinricksen, a respected resident of Wood Township, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 11, 1880, son of Stephen and Anna (Rasmussen) Hinricksen. The parents were natives of Denmark; the father followed the sea on sailing vessels, visiting all the ports of South America and making three trips around the world. He came to America in the late sixties and settled at Milwaukee, where he was married and where he engaged in the retail meat business and also worked as a cooper. He came to Wood County in 1880 and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 13, Wood Township. There were no roads, and the only way of getting from place to place was by following trails through the dense woods. Stephen Hinricksen's land was equipped with a log barn and a small log house, and in these primitive surroundings he established his home and set to work to clear

the land. The task was a difficult one and called for incessant toil and the endurance of hardships, but as the years passed the cleared acreage increased and suitable buildings arose, and finally a fully developed farm was built up. This property Stephen Hinricksen operated until his death in 1896. Mrs. Hinricksen passed away in February, 1921. They were the parents of two children, William and Frank. William Hinricksen was only three months old when his parents came to Wood County. He grew up here, attending the district schools and helping on the farm until his father's death, after which he worked for two years in the woods. When 21 years old he bought the home property from his mother and has since carried on its operation. He has built a new barn and other buildings, and has brought the place to a high point of development. He does general farming and dairying, having a herd of 20 good Holstein and Guernsey cattle. He has interested himself in public affairs in a useful manner, and in 1915 was elected treasurer of Wood Township, which office he has since held. Mr. Hinricksen was married in Wood Township, Nov. 15, 1909, to Grace Halm, daughter of Peter and Amelia Halm. Mrs. Hinricksen's parents were natives of Germany, and were old settlers in Wood Township, where they were engaged in farming for many years; the mother is now deceased, while the father is still living, being now in his eighty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Hinricksen have three children, Robert, Irma and Winifred; all three are now attending school.

Fred F. Haas, chairman of the board of Rudolph Township, and owner of a prosperous farm in that section of the county, was born in Germany March 10, 1868, son of August and Julia (Pust) Haas. The parents, natives of Germany, were married in that country and came to the United States in 1882, settling first in Milwaukee, where the father worked as a laborer and carpenter for six years. In 1887 they came to Wood County, and settled in Remington Township, the father having traded property he had acquired in Milwaukee for a 40-acre homestead. Later he purchased 120 acres of wild land, erected a set of buildings, and proceeded to develop the land, subsequently making his home on this property until his death, Feb. 11, 1903. The mother died June 24, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. August Haas were the parents of six children: Fred F., subject of this sketch; Gusta, now Mrs. Robert Sanger, of Wisconsin Rapids; Rudolph, now living on the old home place in Remington Township; Lena, who is now Mrs. O. A. Borkowski, of Manning, Iowa; Emma, now Mrs. Wentzel, also of Manning; and Mata, who is now Mrs. Frank Pribnow, of Wisconsin Rapids. Fred F. Haas started school in Germany and finished in Milwaukee. Coming to Wood County with his parents in 1887, he did railway work for a short time and then went to work in the lumber woods through the winters and on the drives down the river during the springs, in the employ of the Daly & Sampson Lumber Co.; he remained so engaged for about six years. Aug. 14, 1892, he married Josephine Schuknedt, only daughter of Jacob and Mary (Naus) Schuknedt. Following his marriage, Mr. Haas assumed the management and operation of the farm for his wife's parents, and upon their death some years later inherited the property. He continued to operate it until 1917, erecting a barn and machine shed and otherwise improving it. In 1917 he rented this farm to his son August and moved to a 120-acre tract in Sections 9 and 10, of the same township, which he had purchased in 1912 from J. J. Duncan. On this place he is now carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. In 1918 he erected a new barn with full basement, 36 by 68 feet in dimensions, and he has equipped the property in a manner to enable him to carry on his operations along the most modern and approved lines. A natural-born organizer and leader, he has been an outstanding figure in the development of the community, and has served it in many official capacities, besides being in private life a devoted worker for its every best interest. He was township road commissioner in 1906 and 1907; in 1908 and 1909 he was side supervisor; in 1911 and 1912 he was chairman of the township board, and now holds that office for the second time, having been elected in 1920 for a term of three years; as a part of his functions in this capacity he is also a member of the county board



MR. AND MRS. JOHN E. GADSON

of supervisors. He was treasurer of the school board for District No. 2, for nine years, and is a stockholder in the Rudolph Central Co-operative Creamery. In all his official capacities he has been a strong worker for the community he served, and he has won the full respect and confidence of its members. Mr. and Mrs. Haas are the parents of six children: August, now farming in Rudolph Township; Mary, who is now Mrs. Joseph Reimer Jr., of Rudolph Township; William, an employee of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. at Wisconsin Rapids; Stella, now Mrs. William Jensen, of Rudolph Township; and Lucy and Emil, who are living at home. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran Church, and are highly valued as members of the social life of the community.

George Hiles, foreman of road construction for Wood County, is the representative of a family that has had much to do with the development of this county and surrounding territory. He was born in Dexterville, Wood County, Wis., Sept. 17, 1869, son of James K. P. and Mary (Johnson) Hiles and acquired his education in the Dexterville school. At the age of 13 years he entered the employ of the W. P. & S. Railway, now a branch of the C. M. & St. P. Railway and worked for that road for seven years. He then went to work for the George Hiles Land & Lumber Co. of Dexterville, and was foreman in the sawmills and logging camps until the mills closed in 1903. After that he engaged in farming, owing several hundred acres of land in Dexter Township, which he had received from his father on the latter's death. He has since disposed of all of this land except 160 acres in Section 14. In 1912 Mr. Hiles was appointed foreman of road construction for Wood County in which position he has since served continuously, having shown ability and fidelity to his trust. He is well-known throughout the county, having friends in every part of it and his record as a man, citizen and public official is above reproach. Mr. Hiles was married in Dexterville to Mrs. Olive Hotchkiss, who in maiden life was Olive Thompson. She was born in Centralia, this county, Aug. 29, 1878, daughter of Samuel and Ella (Wing) Thompson. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is living and resides at Shawano, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiles three children have been born: Beulah, born Dec. 27, 1898, now Mrs. Charles Hilker, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Edna M., born Nov. 9, 1900, now Mrs. Ray Brown, of Pittsville, Wis., and Pauline, born August 25, 1904 who died Sept. 16, 1906.

John E. Gadson, proprietor of Morningside Stock Farm, one of the leading farmers of Richfield Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 17, 1865, son of Edward and Betsey (Woods) Gadson. The father was born in England Nov. 18, 1838 and died at White Pigeon, Mich., Jan. 26, 1916; the mother, born Sept. 12, 1843, also in England, is still living and makes her home at White Pigeon, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gadson, were the parents of ten children: William, John, Lucy, Annie, George, David, Thomas, Rachael, Betsey, and Edward. Of these, William, Rachael and Edward are now deceased. John E. Gadson attended school in England until he was 12 or 13 years old; he came to the United States and to Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1889. After working for seven years at Beaver Dam in the employ of George B. Congdon and T. L. Newton, he came to Wood County in 1897, and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 10, Richfield Township, on which property he established his home, erecting a small log house and proceeding to clear the land, which was so thickly covered with timber that a site for the house had to be cleared before the building could be started. Mr. Gadson bought the whole 80-acre tract for $550.00. The years of hard and persistent work that he has expended on its development have made of it, however, a very different piece of property from what it was when he purchased it. He replaced his original house with a more modern structure in 1904, and has since improved this until he now has a fine eight-room residence. The first frame barn he built served until 1915, and in that year he erected a new structure to take its place, 38 by 76 by 16 feet in dimensions, with an eight-foot stone basement under the whole building. He has cleared the land and now has 55 acres under the plow, and the farm to-day is one of the best in the township, with thoroughly modern operating equipment, excellent buildings, and fine rich soil. Since 1904 Mr.

Gadson has been a breeder of pure-bred Holstein-Fresian cattle, and now has a herd of 20 fine animals; he has been a member of the Holstein-Fresian Association of America since 1907. He served his township as a member of its board for several years, and was clerk of school District No. 5, there for a long time. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Marshfield, and fraternally is a member of the Marshfield Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he was reared a Wesleyan Methodist, and he helped to build the Richfield Methodist Episcopal Church, the family being among the charter members of that congregation. Dec. 23, 1883, Mr. Gadson married Minnie Clark, who was born near Beaver Dam, in Dodge County, Wis., March 8, 1863, daughter of John C. and Ida (Stevenson) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Gadson have five children: Gail Franklin, Edwin Clark, Alice Louise, Beulah Marie and Minnie A. Edwin Clark Gadson, born Aug. 16, 1896, married Floy Miner, of Richfield Township, and has one child, Arlene M. Alice Louise Gadson born May 16, 1898, became Mrs. George Harper, and has her home in Marshfield; Mr. and Mrs. Harper have one child, Muriel E. Beulah Marie Gadson was born Aug. 4, 1901; she is now Mrs. Louis Hengle, of Marshfield and is the mother of one child, Elaine A. Minnie A. Gadson, born July 12, 1904, is living at home; she has completed two years in the Marshfield High School, and one in the Wisconsin Rapids High School. Gail Franklin Gadson, born Nov. 18, 1894, is living in Marshfield; he married Alice Miner, of Richfield Township and has one child, Gordon Gail. On May 27, 1918, Gail F. Gadson entered the military service of the United States. On May 28, he was sent to Camp Grant, where he stayed two or three weeks and was then transferred to Camp Custer, where he trained during the month of June. About July 10, he was transferred to Camp Mills and on July 21, sailed for overseas. With his organization he landed at Liverpool, England, and after only a brief stay in that country, crossed to France and was immediately sent to the front lines, where he found himself just one month after leaving New York. The first battle in which he took part was that at St. Mihiel, which lasted about three days. "We recruited then," he says, "and went on to the Argonne Forest. This was a much harder drive. I did not get very much rest for about two weeks, but was on outpost duty most every night, I being one of the men that carried an automatic rifle. During this time I didn't get much to eat that agreed with me; so on the march back from the front I fell out (Oct. 15,) with what the doctor called exhaustion. I was then taken to Base Hospital No. 25 at Allerey, where I stayed for 82 days." On Jan. 3, 1919, he was discharged from the hospital and later from the army, reaching home March 12, 1919, after being overseas nine and a half months. During his stay in France no letters from home had reached him, which had made his experience, especially while in the hospital, much more trying.

Frank A. Malik, an enterprising merchant of Milladore, of which village he is also the postmaster, was born on a farm in Milladore Township, Wood County, Oct. 4, 1892, son of Peter and Dorothy Malik. The parents were born in Bohemia, where the father followed the mason's trade until they came to the United States about 1885, settling at Oconto, Wis. In 1887 they came to Wood County and engaged in farming in Milladore Township. In 1899, they moved to the village of Milladore, Mr. Malik resuming his original trade of mason, at which he subsequently worked until his death in 1907. They had three children, James, Marie and Frank. By a former marriage Peter Malik had two sons, Peter Jr., and John, and Mrs. Dorothy Malik also by a former marriage had one daughter who is now deceased. The daughter Marie is the wife of W. H. Ryan, a well-known banker of Haugen, Barron County, Wis. Frank A. Malik was seven years old when his parents moved from their farm to Milladore village, where he attended the common school. He began industrial life as clerk in the general store of Jacob Verhulst, but after awhile entered the employ of his own brother James, who had started a similar store in the village in 1909, and for him he subsequently worked until 1912. In that year he bought out his brother becoming sole proprietor of the business, until 1919, when he sold out and in the spring of 1920 bought his present business carrying a full line of groceries, dry goods, men's furnishings,

millinery, hardware, paints and oils. His store is now the oldest in the village and draws its patronage from a wide circle of territory. It also enjoys the advantage of having the post office located in it, Mr. Malik having been appointed postmaster in 1920. In religion he is a Catholic and also belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. His acquaintance is large and he enjoys a wide personal popularity.

Emanuel Kronholm, who in partnership with his brother Edward S. Kronholm is operating a prosperous farm in Sigel Township, was born in Finland, Sept. 17, 1878, son of Simon and Mary Kronholm. The parents were natives of Finland and were farmers in that country; the father first came to the United States in 1883, but returned to Finland after spending a short time here doing railroad work. Later coming again to the United States, he settled in Wood County, buying 40 acres of land in Section 2, Sigel Township. Here he built a home and in 1885 was joined by his family. Later he bought an additional 40 acre tract, and proceeded to develop a farm from what had previously been wild land. He erected buildings and devoted unremitting effort to the clearing and building up of the property, which he operated until death in 1902; the mother passed away in 1912. They were the parents of four children: Emanuel, Mary, Edward S., and Johanna. Mary is now Mrs. Emanuel Worlund and lives in the state of Washington; Johanna, married John Christ and makes her home in Colorado. Emanuel Kronholm came to Wood County with his parents when seven years old; he attended school here and subsequently helped his father in the clearing and operation of the farm. Upon the death of the mother he and his brother Edward became the owners of the property, and have since carried on its operation. They added 80 acres to it in 1907, making a total of 160 acres, all in Section 2, of Sigel Township. They are carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 27 head of grade and pure-bred Guernsey cattle, of which they are milking 18 cows. They have established an excellent record in the operation of this property. The brother, Edward S., was born in Sigel Township July 6, 1885, and attended school here; he has always made his home on the property the brothers are now operating. He was married in 1916 to Mary Larson, daughter of Jens and Julia (Hanson) Larson, of Sigel Township, and he and his wife have two children, Edith Marie and Doris.

Jens Larson, a prominent farmer in Sigel Township, was born in Skonia, Sweden, Nov. 28, 1859, son of Nels and Elsie Larson. The parents were natives of Sweden; the father came to the United States in 1892, and died in Wood County in 1912; the mother died in Sweden. They were the parents of eight children of whom six are now living, namely: Jens, Nels, Johanna, Ella, Anna, and Hannah. Of these the three first named are living in Wood County and the others in Sweden. Jens Larson was raised in Sweden, attending school and working on farms in that country until 1881, when he came to America. Here he was first engaged in railroad work in Minnesota for six months and then came to Rudolph, in Wood County, where he was employed for 13 years in the sawmill operated there by Clark & Scott. After leaving their employment Mr. Larson bought 80 acres of timber land in Sigel Township, on which he erected a frame house and established a home. He has accomplished the long, tedious task of clearing the land and developing it into an agricultural property, and is now carrying on general farming and dairying. He has built up an excellent reputation both personally and as a man of sound judgment, and has served for three years as a side supervisor. He was a member of the school board of his district for 14 years. Mr. Larson was married at Rudolph, Wood County, in 1888, to Julia Hanson, daughter of Hans and Bertha Hanson. Mrs. Larson's parents had their home in Kansas, and both died in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Larson became the parents of 14 children, of whom 12 are now living; these are as follows: Walter, Mary, Axel, Jennie, Frank, Lona, Caroline, Carl, Harold, Ida, Dora and Ray. Jennie is now Mrs. Seth Whitman, of Wisconsin Rapids; Mary is Mrs. Edward Kronholm, of Sigel Township; Lona is the wife of John Ten Pas, also of Sigel Township. Axel Larson was a member of the United States Army during the recent war, and served for two years in this

country as truckmaster, having the rank of sergeant. Mary, Jennie and Caroline were all teachers in Wood County.

William Dohm, living retired in Marshfield after a successful career in Wood County, was born in Dane County, Wis., Sept. 20, 1868, son of August and Freda (Poppelbaum) Dohm. The mother, who was born in Germany, came to the United States with her parents when she was four years old; the father was born in New York State; they met and were married in Dane County, to which place the father had come with his parents in the early forties. The father was born about 1839, and died Oct. 21, 1895; the mother, who was born about 1845, is still living. William Dohm remained under the home roof until he was 23 years old. April 20, 1891, he married Anna Jasper, daughter of Conrad and Sophia (Baker) Jasper, who was of German descent and was born in Dane County, Wis., March 26, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Dohm began their married life on a rented farm in Dane County, and subsequently purchased farm property there. They came to Wood County, March 12, 1896, and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 12, of Richfield Township. Their first home here was in an old logging camp on this land, and for the first year of their residence here they stabled their team in an addition built on to this shanty. They were poor in pocketbook, but rich in hope and determination, and together they bravely faced the hardships of life in the pioneer community, and set out on the long, hard road to success. They built a log house, which is still standing on the property, to take the place of their original lumber camp dwelling, and proceeded to clear and develop the land, which lay nine miles southeast of Marshfield, and was reached only by travelling over a logging road for most of the distance. By years of industrious and courageous effort they cleared 35 acres of this land and brought it well along on the way to full development. In 1902 they sold the farm and bought 100 acres in Section 2, of the same township, on which only a small beginning toward building up a farm had been made, including the erection of a log house and barn. Here they renewed their efforts, living until 1906, in the log house and going through many more hardships before real success began to come. In 1906 they built a modern two-story nine-room frame house, and in 1913 a large frame barn, 38 by 82 by 16 feet, with a full eight-foot stone basement. This barn is a model dairy building, furnished throughout with steel equipment, crane carriers, artificial lighting, and with a drinking bowl in each stall. All the equipment on the farm has been brought to an exceptionally high standard, and the property is one of whose upbuilding Mr. Dohm can well be proud. In 1915 he bought another 60-acre tract in Section 1, of Richfield Township, about one-half mile north of the original property; this land had been partly improved and had a fairly adequate set of buildings. In 1918 Mr. Dohm added 80 acres to the area of this farm, making a total of 140 acres, and it is now being operated by his son Walter. Mr. Dohm stocked his farm in Section 2, with pure-bred Brown Swiss cattle and for many years operated it principally as a dairy farm, milking 35 or 40 cows. He sold the property Oct. 1, 1922, and has since lived retired in Marshfield. His career here was very useful as well as successful, and he was highly thought of throughout the community. He served as clerk of his school district for two years, and was also a director of the school. He was for some time president of the Puff Creek Co-operative Creamery, and also served as its director. The family are well-known members of the Sacred Heart Catholic congregation at Marshfield. Mr. and Mrs. Dohm have seven children: John W., born Sept. 19, 1892; Arnold C., Dec. 2, 1893; Oswald F., Sept. 25, 1896; Walter A., Feb. 5, 1900; Irvin T., March 16, 1902; Albert E., Sept. 22, 1904; and Freda M., April 5, 1910. John W. and Arnold C. are living in Marshfield; Oswald F. is living in Cameron Township; Walter A. operates a farm in Richfield Township, as mentioned above; the other children are living at home. Both John and Oswald were in the military service during the World War, but did not get overseas; they trained at Madison, Wis., Camp Grant, Ills., and Waco, Texas.

Wendelen David, who came to Wood County in 1883, and is now a prosperous farmer here, was born Nov. 30, 1859 in Austria, son of Frank J. and Elhener David.

JOSEPH BREU AND FAMILY

The father was a tailor by trade; the family came to the United States in 1866, and settled at Marytown, in Fond du Lac County, where the father, after working for a year at his trade, rented a tract of wild land on which he established a home for the family. The mother died a year later, Wendelen being then but nine years of age; the father remarried in 1872. From Fond du Lac County the family moved to Manitowoc County, and from there in 1883 to Wood County, where they bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 13, of Rock Township. The father died here June 22, 1921. Wendelen David received his education in a parochial school in Fond du Lac County, and at the age of fourteen was hired out by his father to a neighbor, at a wage of $75.00 for a year, working as a farm hand. The following year he entered the employ of Hanske & Struble, of Manitowoc, Wis., to learn the trade of carpenter; after remaining with them for three years he spent six years as an employee in a sawmill owned by the Bishop Company at Hilbert, Wis. He then came with his family to Wood County, in 1883. There were no roads, and the country was a wilderness. The first years were full of hardship; supplies had to be carried through the woods from Bakerville, in Lincoln Township, six and a half miles away, and the clearing of the land was a formidable task. During the early period of their residence here they used an ox team in tilling the soil. From the years of labor and privation, however, there has resulted a splendidly developed farm. On the death of the father Wendelen and his two brothers, Joseph and Engelberg became the owners of the property, which was divided up so as to give Wendelen the north forty, Joseph the south forty, and Engelberg the southwest forty. Later Engelberg's tract was purchased by the other two. Of the brothers, Joseph is now deceased and Engelberg is living in Idaho. Wendelen David now has 60 acres of fine farm land, fully cleared and developed, and equipped with a good set of buildings. He has 42 acres under the plow, and is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, principally the latter; his farm is well stocked with good Holstein cattle, and his operating equipment is well above the average. Jan. 24, 1887, he married Anna Hader, of Bakerville, Wis. Mrs. David was born in Austria May 22, 1865, and came with her parents to America in 1878; her family first settled in Manitowoc County, and in 1879 came to Bakerville. Mr. and Mrs. David have seven children living: Josephine, now the wife of Edward Dix, of Rock Township; Louisa, now Mrs. Harry Warner, of Muskegon, Mich.; Clara, now Mrs. John Esser, of Rock Township; Lillian, now Mrs. Herman Metz, also of Rock Township; Dewey, living at home; Wendelen J., living at home; and Anton, also at home. The family are members of the Corpus Christi Catholic congregation of Bakerville. Politically Mr. David is liberal in his views, being unswayed by party feeling and voting always for the candidate he considers best qualified to fill the office sought.

Joseph Breu, one of the prosperous farmers of Auburndale Township, is a man whose record shows what can be accomplished by hard work and determination in the face of gigantic difficulties involving a bare-handed struggle with nature in which the odds at first were apparently against him, but out of which he finally emerged the victor. Mr. Breu, who is truly one of the heroes of industry, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, April 1, 1861, and is therefore now in his sixty-second year. His parents, Joseph and Theresa (Schneider) Breu, were young when they came to America from Germany, and their respective families settled in Manitowoc County, this state, where the children grew up and, for the most part, married, though some have since sought other locations. The brothers and sisters of the subject of this sketch now living are: Michael, in Manitowoc County; Anna, wife of John Markee, of Auburndale Township; Barbara, wife of John Sier, of Madison, Wis.; Theresa, now Mrs. Matt Counser, of Hewitt, Wood County; and George of Auburndale Township. Joseph Breu had a limited common school education in Manitowoc County, leaving school at the age of 14. For two years longer he remained under his parents' roof and then went to Hayton, Wis., where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which, however, he followed subsequently only to a limited extent as a means of earning living expenses when he could not otherwise do so. Early in 1884 he came to Wood County, and was

married in Auburndale, April 25, 1884, to Katherine Lax, daughter of Frank and Barbara Lax, of Manitowoc County, Wis. To many this might have seemed like an adventurous act, as he had no money, but in pioneer days a good wife was regarded rather as an asset than a liability, and in any case Mr. Breu had two strong arms and the world before him from which to wrest a living; his wife also was young and strong and both were full of hope and determination. The most feasible plan was to secure land and build up a farm, and so, without loss of time, Mr. Breu bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 5, Auburndale Township, which tract constitutes a part of his present farm. Then he built a log house and barn and began the most arduous task of clearing the land. There were no roads near his place, and he had to carry or drag his supplies through brush, timber or mud from Hewitt or Marshfield. On one occasion he carried home a calf on his back, with which to start his herd. Occasionally he did a job of cobbling or shoe-making in order to earn a little ready money and during those early years he and his family "lived plain" and were strangers to luxury, and sometimes even to comfort. There is a considerable difference, which he can best appreciate, between driving over a hard, smooth macadamized road in a fast automobile his present most usual mode of locomotion, and the way he used to get around and do his hauling during the pioneer period. Aside from the lack of roads, his only vehicle during the first four years was a rude "jumper," the most primitive form of sled, which was dragged by his yoke of oxen—as soon as he got them—over the rough or muddy ground. But in spite of such handicaps, by the end of the first season he had cleared ten acres of his land, though to do so he had to work during every available hour of daylight. He and his family lived in the original log shanty for 12 years, or until 1896, in which year, having prospered in the meanwhile, he built a two-story, twelve-room, brick veneer house. Some years before this, in 1891, he had erected a frame barn, 40 by 120 by 18 feet, with a full stone eight foot basement for his stock, this latter achievement, occurring only seven years after he had first driven his plow into the virgin soil, being a visible sign that he had conquered primitive difficulties and had already placed his feet upon a firm foundation. The building of his large and substantial residence five years later still further emphasized the fact. But this was not all, for in the meanwhile he had been increasing the size of his farm by additional land purchases, a policy which he continued until to-day he is the owner of 240 acres, of which 110 are under cultivation. Among his present buildings are two stone silos, machine sheds, and a garage, besides others that it is not necessary to particularize, while a caterpillar tractor occupies a place among his farm equipment. He has a good herd of grade Holstein cattle with a registered sire at its head, and milks from 25 to 30 cows, doing general farming and dairying. Hard times have come to him occasionally as they have to others, but he has never let himself become discouraged, feeling that such conditions are transitory and that other days of prosperity are not far ahead. For a number of years past he has been assisted in the operation of his farm by his son Anton W., who has taken more and more of the hardest work off his shoulders, and who is one of seven children of whom he and his wife have been the parents, though two have passed away. A brief record of these children is as follows: Margaret F., the first born, died in infancy, Sept. 9, 1886; Annie M., born Jan. 3, 1886, is now Sister Edeltraud in Notre Dame Convent at Chesterton, Ind.; John G., born Oct. 9, 1889, is a farmer in Marathon County, Wis.; Theresa R., born August 3, 1892, is the wife of Herman Daniels of Auburndale Township, Wood County; Joseph C., born June 6, 1893, is a farmer in the same township; Anton W., born July 19, 1895, who is assisting his father, will be mentioned more fully in a separate article; Frank P., born July 10, 1898, had but a brief earthly existence, dying July 28, the same year. In addition to these children of their own Mr. and Mrs. Breu adopted two orphan girls, Catherine V. and Helen C., both of whom, however, are now deceased. The family are members of St. Michael's Catholic congregation at Hewitt, and are well known throughout the northern part of Wood County for their industry, good citizenship and high social standing. Mr. Breu has Democratic leanings in politics, but votes independently when he sees good occasion.

For some time he served as a member of the Auburndale Township board.

Anton W. Breu, as stated in the sketch of his parents Joseph and Katherine (Lax) Breu, was born on their farm in Auburndale Township, July 19, 1895. His educational advantages were confined to the district school, and he has always remained at home, having been his father's assistant since he was old enough to be useful. He has proved himself a good practical farmer, is independent in politics, and besides being a member of the Catholic Church, belongs also to the Catholic Order of Foresters at Marshfield. On October 29, 1916, he was united in marriage with Theressa R., born Nov. 12, 1898, daughter of Michael and Mary Kolbeck, of Auburndale Township, the marriage ceremony being performed in St. Michael's Catholic Church at Hewitt. He and his wife have had three children: Anton W. Jr., deceased; Amelia C., and Mary Ann J.

Willard B. Clements, who is farming on a somewhat extensive scale in Dexter Township, and who is also a well qualified lawyer, was born in Fayette County, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1868, son of David W. and Mary A. (Bartlett) Clements. The father was born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1848, and when a babe of two years was brought to America with his parents, who first settled in New Jersey, later moving to Iowa. At the age of 28, he entered the State University, of Iowa, at Iowa City, and engaged in the study of law. Admitted to the Iowa State Bar in 1874, he practiced law at West Union, Iowa, until his death, Nov. 10, 1910. He was a man who had advanced far in Free Masonry, being a past grand master of Iowa, past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Iowa, and at the time of his death grand worthy patron of the Eastern Star. His wife Mary, who was born in McHenry, Ill., is still living and usually spends her summers with her son Willard. The other children in the family were Vida R., who married Sept. 1895, and died in 1903, and Arthur, who died at the age of seven years in 1894. Willard B. Clements acquired his education in Iowa, being graduated from the West Union High School in 1886, the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, in 1891, and a law course in Iowa City in 1893. He then began the practice of law at West Union as a partner of his father, with whom he was thus associated for 12 years. While still residing there he purchased, in 1901, 280 acres of land in Dexter Township, Wood County, Wis., and in 1905 he gave up the practice of law, and, having purchased 240 acres more in this county, he came here and engaged in agriculture. After his arrival he increased his landed possessions by the purchase of 240 acres more, later he sold 40 acres, and now owns a total of 720 acres, all in Dexter Township. He has 120 acres cleared and has erected a new set of buildings, including a barn measuring 36 by 87 feet, with the Star barn equipment. He keeps from 50 to 70 head of Hereford cattle, of which 30 head are of pure breed, and has made good progress in dairying as well as in general farming. His career on the farm has received one interruption, as in 1910, he returned to West Union, Iowa, where he practiced law for nearly three years, but gave it up on account of ill health and returned to the farm. For a number of years Mr. Clements has taken a more or less active part in public affairs, beginning in 1900, when he was elected county attorney of Fayette County, Iowa, taking office in 1901. Owing to a re-election in 1902 he served altogether four years, or until Jan. 1, 1905. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention at Chicago, and he also served on the State Senatorial Committee and State Central Committee of Iowa State. In the Masonic Order he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Clements was married, May 12, 1897, at Elgin, Iowa, to Almira E. Forbes, daughter of David and Mary A. (Waterworth) Forbes. Her mother is now deceased and her father resides in Seattle, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Clements have had six children, as follows: David, residing on the home farm; Bruce, who is deceased; and Mary A., Henry R., William H. and Grace, who are also living at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Anderson, who during his lifetime was a prominent farmer and business man in Wood County, was born July 26, 1864, in Christiania, Norway, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, natives of Norway, who came to the United States in 1872, and settled first in Chicago. Later coming to Wood County, they made

their home in Rudolph Township, and after farming there for a number of years they retired and spent the remainder of their days in Wisconsin Rapids. The son Andrew, who came to Wood County with his parents, spent some years here at farm work, and then followed the same occupation near New Rome, in Adams County. Then returning to Wood County, he went into business in Wisconsin Rapids and made his home there until 1898, when he moved to an 80 acre farm he had purchased in Section 23, West, in Saratoga Township. He performed a useful work in developing this land, clearing 40 acres and erecting a set of buildings, including a silo and a small but comfortable house. He carried on a mixed farming and dairying business at this place until his death, May 29, 1920. His wife had passed away Sept. 9, 1906; before her marriage to Mr. Anderson in 1891, she was Miss Hilda Carlson. Five children were born to the marriage: George, who is employed in a steel mill in South Chicago, Ills.; Carl, who is assisting his brother John in the operation of the home farm; Andrew, residing in Saratoga Township with his wife, who was formerly Miss Gladys Ross; John, an outline of whose life follows; and Albert, employed by the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., resides with his brother John on the farm. Mr. Anderson left a wide circle of friends to mourn his passing, and is well remembered throughout his community.

John Anderson, successfully carrying on the operation of the farm first developed by his father in Section 23, Saratoga Township, Wood County, was born April 3, 1896, in Wisconsin Rapids, Grand Rapids at that time. His father was Andrew Anderson, whose career in Wood County is described above. After finishing at the district school in Saratoga Township, John devoted himself to assisting his father in farming and developing the home place. Upon the death of the father in 1920, he bought his brothers' interests in the property and under his management it has continued to thrive. Like his father, he carries on mixed farming and dairying, having a herd of grade Guernseys with a pure-bred sire. The equipment of the farm includes a tractor, and is modern in every way.

Oliver P. Akey, who has for many years been engaged in the real estate business in Rudolph, of which place he is a highly respected citizen, was born in Dodge County, Nov. 28, 1856, son of Joseph and Delima (Gosslin) Akey. He came to Wood County with his parents in 1865, when about nine years old, and finished his schooling in Rudolph. Until he was 17 he worked for his parents, and afterwards for John Farrish in a lumber camp on Mill Creek, doing all kinds of work. In the spring he was employed on the drives on the Wisconsin River, which work he followed for several years. In 1878 he took a homestead in Portage County, which he held for several years. Then he spent two years in the woods with headquarters at Merrill. In 1884 he returned to Rudolph and bought 48 acres of wild land in this township, which within a few years he developed into a good farm and sold. He then bought 55 acres in Remington Township, and also took 55 as a homestead, with the intention of entering into the cranberry business, but on account of losses by fire he sold that land and entered into the real estate business in Rudolph, which he has since followed here. One of the first real estate men in this part of the county, he has located a good many settlers in it, doing his best to get them well started in good locations. At an early date he owned most of the land west of the Milwaukee tracks, which he opened up for building purposes, thus giving a start to the village. It has always been his policy to deal honestly with all and no one ever failed to get from him what he promised to give them. On March 9, 1882, Mr. Akey was married in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., in the old Roach House, to Emma Herrick, who was born in Oasis, Wis., daughter of Tuksbury and Mary J. (Gower) Herrick. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Akey have been the parents of eight children, of whom death has deprived them of seven, their only living child being Henry Lee, who was born July 22, 1888, and is now located in Montana. The family faith is that of the Moravian Church.

John Adams, a well-known and respected citizen of Vesper, was born in Bohemia, June 15, 1849, and as a boy attended school there for a limited period. He then entered the ranks of industry as a farm laborer, and was thus occupied for a number

of years. But though he earned a living, he was fully cognizant that he was not on the road to fortune, and having some ambition he resolved to seek a better field of opportunity in the United States. In this country accordingly he arrived in 1881, locating temporarily in Chicago. In the following year he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and for several years subsequently lived in Vesper, during which time he worked in the woods and in sawmills. He then bought 40 acres of land in Sigel Township, which he sold some years later. He was the first rural mail carrier out of Vesper and followed that occupation for about 12 years. In the meanwhile the Woodman's Lodge in Vesper had built a hall and finding it inconvenient to make immediate payment on completion, they sold the building to Mr. Adams, who has since rented it out for dances, entertainments and public meetings. For the last two years he has been custodian of the Vesper School. He is said to be the oldest man now living in Vesper, which only proves that Vesper has no very old men, as Mr. Adams will not be 74 until June 15, 1923, and he is as active and wide-awake as many a man of middle age. In fact it is not so many years ago since he assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, being united in marriage Oct. 28, 1907, with Mrs. Mary Ladick. By her first husband, Joseph Ladick, Mrs. Adams has four children, Mary, Anna, Cecelia and Frank.

E. M. Witzig, cashier of the State Bank, of Vesper, was born at Black River Falls, Wis., Nov. 11, 1899, son of Felix and Mary (Staffon) Witzig. The mother died March 13, 1909, but the father is still living and resides at Black River Falls. E. M. Witzig attended graded school in the town of his birth, and was graduated from the high school there in the class of 1911. He entered the Eau Claire Business College, where he was graduated after a six months course in 1912. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with the George Warren Co., at Warren, Wis., in their office and bank. In April, 1913, Mr. Witzig was offered a position as assistant cashier in the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, which he accepted and held until April, 1918. He was then inducted into service for the World War with the 161st Depot Brigade, and was at Camp Grant until about March, 1919, when he was discharged and returned home to Wisconsin Rapids, where he resumed his old position with the bank. On Aug. 6, 1919, he was offered the position of cashier of the State Bank of Vesper, which he accepted, and at the same time purchased an interest in the institution. He has since remained cashier and his careful guidance and good management have been material factors in the prosperity of the bank. Mr. Witzig is also a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Wisconsin Rapids, and is vice president of the Vesper Silo and Tank Co. He handles fire and tornado insurance, and is an active member of the Booster Club of Vesper, also of the Elks Lodge, of Wisconsin Rapids. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. He was married Aug. 20, 1917, to Clara Carlson, of Wisconsin Rapids, and they have one child, Edward, Jr., who was born June 26, 1921. Mrs. Witzig is assistant cashier in the bank, and as such has proved her efficiency, being a valuable asset to the institution and a loyal helpmate to her husband. Both are well thought of in the community, and keep open house to their friends.

Byron Whittingham, who in partnership with his son William owns a flourishing mercantile business in Arpin, was born in Springvale Township, Columbia County, Wis., son of Charles and Hannah (Smith) Whittingham. The parents had settled there about 1867, having come from England, their native land, with eight children, to establish a new home in a land of wider opportunity. But they had very small means and the land on which they settled was wild. It was necessary to procure food and clothing for ten persons, and soon for 11, for a son, John, was born, and the farm in its undeveloped state yielding nothing, neither present circumstances nor future prospects were such as to induce comfortable reflections. Still they struggled along for several years, the father and eldest son William working at whatever they could find to do that would bring in a few dollars. But the hard times of the early seventies came on and affairs became worse. Something had to be done, so it was decided that the father and the second son, Richard, should return to England, and try to earn money there, while the others should remain

on the farm. The expenses of the journey were scraped together and early in 1870 Charles and Richard Whittingham went to England. There, sad to relate, the father died, and his death was soon followed by that of Richard. On their departure for the old country they had said their last goodbye to their loved ones, and the wife and mother found herself bereaved and left with nine children to take care of. These were, William, Charles, George, Sarah, Thomas, James, Frank, John and Byron, all born in England except John and Byron. Byron, the youngest, was born April 16, 1870, a few months after his father's return to England, so that parent and his own brother William he never saw. Some of the older children were able to be of use, and as by this time some progress had been made on the farm, the family continued to cultivate and develop it, and finally brought it into good condition and made of it a valuable property. Mrs. Hannah Whittingham died Nov. 13, 1899. Owing to the circumstances already described Byron's schooling was limited. He remained on the home farm with his mother until 1895, when he left it and went to Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wis., where he remained several years. Afterwards he spent four and a half years as a painter in Milwaukee. In 1904 he came to Wood County, and opened a general mercantile business at "Old Arpin," a mile east of the site of the present village. Appointed postmaster at the time he located there, he served in that office for ten years. In 1908 he moved with the village to its present site and built the store which he has since conducted, though he now leaves its active management largely to his son William, who is also his partner. He has attained a gratifying prosperity and is a stockholder in the First National Bank, of Wisconsin Rapids. Besides his success in business affairs, Mr. Whittingham has made his mark in politics, though it was with no thought of personal benefit, except in a general sense, that he served his township in various official capacities, and also on the village school board. But during the passing years he had become well-known as a man of ability and character, as well as a staunch Republican, useful to his party, and so in 1916, he was elected as a member of the Assembly from this county and district and served as such with credit during the two terms of 1917-18, and 1918-19, having been re-elected. He is a valued member of several fraternal lodges, including the Masonic Blue Lodge at Pardeeville, the Odd Fellows' Lodge at the same place, and Arpin Camp, of Modern Woodmen of America. He has held official position in all these lodges, in the I. O. O. F. Lodge passing through all the chairs. Mr. Whittingham was married, Nov. 15, 1891, to Marguerite M. Purves, who was born in Columbia County, Wis., Nov. 25, 1874, daughter of George and Rebecca (Babcock) Purves, and of Scotch descent, the father being a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. George Purves died in April, 1903, but his wife Rebecca (Mrs. Whittinghams' mother), is still living, being a resident of Froid, Mont. She was born in Hoboken, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Whittingham are the parents of two children, William and Percy P. William, who was born in 1892, in the very house and room that was the birthplace of his father, acquired a high school education in Columbia County, which was supplemented by a commercial course in the Wisconsin Rapids Business College. Since beginning business life he has been associated with his father, whose partner he became in 1913. On Feb. 22, 1914, he married Cora B. Hause, of Arpin Township, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Rita L., born Oct. 14, 1915. He owns a good modern home in Arpin. Percy P. Whittingham was born April 16, 1902, and is a graduate of the Wisconsin Rapids High School, and the Stevens Point Normal School, and is now principal of Park Falls High School.

John B. Weber, a prosperous farmer and dairyman in Saratoga Township, Wood County, proprietor of Riverside Dairy Farm, was born in Madernach, Luxemburg, Dec. 14, 1858, son of John and Anna (Welter) Weber. With his parents, who were natives of Luxemburg, he came to the United States in the spring of 1865, and here they settled in Sycamore, De Kalb County, Ill., operating a farm until 1873. Then, having sold this farm, the parents moved to Chicago, where they lived retired until death; the mother died in August of 1876, the father in October, 1881. They were the parents of seven children: John, now deceased;

Katherine, now Mrs. Thomas Upton, of Chicago; Anna, of whom the writer has no individual record; Matthew, who is now a farmer in Saratoga Township; John B., subject of this sketch; James, deceased; and Mary, now Mrs. Adam Ludwig, of Genoa, Ill. John B. Weber received his education in the district schools in De Kalb County, Ill., and remained at home until 1873, when he went to Chicago and learned the trade of blacksmith, remaining in Chicago until the spring of 1877, when he returned to De Kalb County and, after doing farm work during the summer, bought the blacksmith shop at Charter Grove in that county. He operated this for nearly two years; the following three years he was engaged in farm work, and in 1882 he started farming for himself. Five years later he bought the farm he had been renting, and operated this property for five years more, after which he sold it and bought a farm in Boone County, Ill., remaining there until, in 1900, when he came to Wood County, Wis. Here he first located in Pittsville, and Oct. 10, 1902, he bought his present farm of 233 acres in Section 2, West Saratoga Township, known as the Harvey & Richards farm. Mr. Weber has made extensive improvements on this property, making it modern in every respect. He has erected a 30 by 60 foot barn, with full basement, and has besides this another barn 31 by 44 feet. He has also erected two silos on the property, the first one being the first silo in Saratoga Township. Mr. Weber's main pursuit is dairying, and he has a fine herd of grade Guernseys with pure-bred sires at the head. He was married, July 4, 1879, at Campton, Kane County, Ill., to Miss Lillie B. Holmes. Mrs. Weber was born June 6, 1861, at North Plato, Kane County, Ill., daughter of Charles F. and Mary J. (Seward) Holmes; both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are the parents of five children, Carrie, Hattie, Charles, Frederick and William. Carrie is now Mrs. S. J. Rogers, of Madison Wis.; Hattie is Mrs. John Knipprath, of Saratoga Township; Charles is now deceased; Frederick is living in Saratoga Township, and was married May 25, 1915, to Mrs. Eunice Smith, who in maiden life was Miss Eunice Tucker. She is the mother of one child, William, by her first marriage, and of two children, Delbert and Vernon, by her marriage with Frederick Weber. William, the fifth child of the elder Mr. and Mrs. Weber, is living at home and assists his father in the operation of the farm. Mr. Weber is a very progressive man, and is a member of the Wood County Guernsey Breeders Association, of the Soil Improvement Association, and of the Pure Seed Association. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Weber served as a side supervisor during the year of 1905, and served on the school board in his district for 12 years. He is highly respected throughout the community.

Frank S. Woodworth, who for many years has been one of the active factors in the development of the city of Pittsville, and who is to-day one of its leading and most respected citizens, was born at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., March 4, 1858. His parents, Minor C. and Charlotte M. (Boyce) Woodworth, were natives of New York State, who settled at an early day in Waukesha County, Wis., where the father worked at his trade of harnessmaker. In 1863 they came with their family to Grand Rapids, where Minor C. Woodworth continued in the harness-making business, and was also for 20 years a police justice, a fact showing that his character and abilities had made a favorable impression on his fellow citizens. He and his wife are both now deceased. Their family included nine children, all of whom have passed away except Frank S. Frank S. Woodworth was reared in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), and attended both the common and high schools. He then entered the employ of L. P. Powers, to take care of his horse and cow, and later he entered Mr. Powers' office as a law student. Admitted to the bar in 1880, he practiced law in association with Powers and Briggs until 1883, when the failure of his health caused him to change his plan of life, and, coming to Pittsville, he went to work in the woods as bookkeeper for George Hiles and Lawrence Ward, the well-known lumbermen. Later he took charge of a lumber yard at Pittsville. After awhile he drifted into journalism, he and Dr. M. P. Pomeroy buying the Pittsville Independent, the first newspaper published in Pittsville, which Mr. Woodworth edited for two years. They later

sold the paper to Messrs. Hiles and Ward, and Mr. Woodworth then engaged in the real estate business here, an occupation in which he still continues. In addition to the above mentioned activities, he has from time to time aided materially in advancing the interests of the community along other lines. He was the promotor of the first creamery in Pittsville, and it was through his efforts that the Heinz Pickle Co. established their station here, both enterprises having been of decided benefit to the farmers. He was a member of the school board for 11 years and at one time served as president of the village, before the incorporation of Pittsville as a city. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, in which order he has advanced as far as the Chapter. As an active worker for local interests, and a broad minded and public spirited citizen, Mr. Woodworth is widely known throughout Wood County.

Pratt E. Wilsey, a well-known and respected resident of Pittsville, was born in Dane County, Jan. 29, 1856, son of Leonard C. and Jane (Pratt) Wilsey. The parents were natives of New York State, the father being a carpenter by trade. He came to Menomonie, Wis., when 38 years old, worked at his trade for a part of the time, and also did some farming. He died in 1887, and was survived by his wife, who is still living, having attained the venerable age of 97 years. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Wilsey had seven children, of whom the five now living are Dwight, George, Oliver, Pratt and Clara. Clara is now the widow of Mark Douglas and lives in Canada. Leonard C. Wilsey was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 29th Wisconsin Infantry and served two years. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and for awhile confined in Libby prison. His service covered the last two years of the war. Pratt E. Wilsey was reared in Dane County, where he went to school. He also worked on a farm, which occupation he followed until 1880. He then came to Wood County, and for 12 years worked in a stave mill in Pittsville. He then took up house painting, which he has followed at intervals up to the present time, and for nine years drove the Standard Oil Company's wagon. During the summers he engages to some extent in farming, and in the winters he and his wife keep house for Mr. Frank P. Hiles. In former years they cooked for seven winters in the woods. Mr. Wilsey is a stockholder in the Armour and Swift packing concerns and also in the Montgomery Ward & Co. mail order house. In 1885 Mr. Wilsey was married at Wautoma, Wis., to Malinda Bell, daughter of Louis and Caroline (Adams) Bell. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wilsey are the parents of one child, Cora, who is now the wife of Ernest Brown, of Pittsville.

Charles Feit, public official of Milladore Township, and owner of the Yellowstone Trail Dairy Farm there, was born in that township Jan. 1, 1885, son of Stephen and Mary (Konash) Feit, who were natives of Bohemia. The father came to America with his parents when 12 years old and was raised in Manitowoc County, Wis. After attaining maturity he became a farmer there, remaining until 1881, in which year he came to Wood County, and bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 27, Milladore Township. He built a small log house, and barn on this property, making his home in the village of Milladore meanwhile; when the buildings were completed he established his home on the farm and, with the team of oxen he had shipped from Manitowoc County, proceeded to clear a portion of the land. So little had been done in the way of development in this region at that time that he had to chop a passage through the woods to reach his land, and was forced to carry all his provisions from Stevens Point on his back. He worked at clearing this property for three years, but it became increasingly apparant that it would be many years before any roads were built through that region, and in 1884 he purchased 80 acres in Section 35 of the same township, and moved his home to his new property. He made good progress in developing this farm, erecting a good set of buildings and partly clearing the land; he made his home there until his death, Oct. 11, 1922, at the age of 82 years. The mother is still living and makes her home with her son Charles, subject of this sketch. Stephen Feit was a very prominent figure in the early development of Milladore Township;

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN FEIT
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES FEIT

he served as a supervisor on the township board for many years, and was also a member of the school board for a long time; he helped to build some of the first roads in the township, and was very active in encouraging new settlers to immigrate. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Feit had nine children, six of whom are now living; the children were: Adam, Joseph, John, Stephen, Matthew, Charles, Anna, James and Mary. Adam, Anna and Mary are deceased. Joseph lives at Park Falls, Wis., John at Stevens Point, and Stephen at St. Maries, Idaho; Matthew, James and Charles are farming in Milladore Township. Charles Feit received his education in the district schools of Milladore Township, and remained at home until 1905, in which year he went to Brokaw, Wis., where he remained for one year in the employ of the Wausau paper mill. In the spring of 1907 he returned to Milladore Township, and bought the home farm of 57 acres, the operation of which he has since carried on. He has erected a fine barn 32 by 112 feet and does general farming and dairying; his cattle are Holsteins, and he has a pure-bred sire at the head of the herd. Like his father, he is a man of ability and vision, and has been called upon to take a leading part in the public affairs of his community. He was a side supervisor of Milladore Township for six years, being first elected in 1909, and since 1915 he has served as chairman of the township board, by virtue of which office he is also a member of the county board, and has succeeded in putting through many movements which have been of great value to his fellow townsmen. He has been a persevering and successful advocate of good roads, and he took a very important part in negotiating the bond issue for concrete roads in 1919. He has been president of the Milladore Farmers Co-operative Creamery since 1920, and is secretary and treasurer of the Milladore Holstein Club. Mr. Feit was married at Milladore, Sept. 19, 1905, to Miss Katherine Brandl, daughter of John and Anna (Dillinger) Brandl. Mrs. Feit's mother is now deceased; the father is living at Marshfield, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Feit have four children: Helen, Carl, Leo and Katherine.

Henry L. Whitney, a pioneer settler in Sherry village, where he is still living, was born in Aroostock County, Maine, April 6, 1852, son of Moses and Charlotte (Cromwell) Whitney. He was one of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, the sons being James, William, Edward, Samuel, George and Henry L., and the daughters Annie, Jane, Lucy and Emma. Annie married Edward Swett, of Brewer, Me.; Jane married Ferdinand Lane, of Stillwater, Me.; Lucy became the wife of Seth Jellerson, of Weston, Me., and Emma, who never married, is now a resident, of Brewer, Me. Emma and Henry L. are the only members of the family now living. The father, Moses Whitney, died in Maine about 40 years ago, and his wife Charlotte subsequently came to Sherry, Wis., and died here about three years later at the home of her son Henry L. Henry L. Whitney in his boyhood attended district school in his native state, and at the age of 16 began work in lumber camps on the Mattawamkeag and Penobscot rivers, driving logs from Chessunkook Lake to the tide waters. He continued in that occupation until 1885, when he came to Wood County, Wis., and, locating in Sherry, conducted a boarding-house for five years for the lumber firm of Briggs & Sherry. At the end of that time, in 1891, he settled on his present farm close to the village, though he subsequently worked six winters handling a team for the Arpin Lumber Company, in the town of Arpin. After that he settled down to farming, in which occupation he has continued up to the present time. He worked two winters, however, with his team for the Stoly-Barndt Co. of Tripoli, Wis., a lumber concern. As a general farmer and dairyman Mr. Whitney has met with good success, and in some seasons has rented extra land. He did the first road work in this locality and much subsequent work of a similar kind and served on the school board 23 years. He is well informed in regard to local history, and it is to him that the editors of this volume are chiefly indebted for the historical account of Sherry village. Mr. Whitney was married at Stevens Point, April 28, 1887, to Aletha Staples, who was born in Penobscot, Maine, Dec. 18, 1866, daughter of Sanborn and Sarah (Shepard) Staples. He and his wife are the parents of five children, all now living, namely: Jennie, born Dec. 7, 1888, now Mrs. Carl Grossman,

of McCloud, Calif.; Luella, born July 15, 1892, who is the wife of Joseph Feldman and resides in St. Paul; Lugene, born Jan. 28, 1899, now an assistant at the State Sanitarium at Statesan, near Wales, Wis.; Elmer, born June 20, 1902, who lives at home, and Donald, born Dec. 4, 1909, also living at home.

August Walters, proprietor of a general merchandise store in Lindsey village, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1867, son of Gottlieb and Margareta (Lambert) Walters. The parents were both natives of Germany, and were there married in 1858; the father was born in 1832, and the mother in 1827; both died in Wood County, the father at Lindsey, March 30, 1921, and the mother April 19, 1911. They were the parents of eight children: George, now deceased; Mary, who died the wife of Richard Price, of Waupaca, Wis.; Gottlieb, a banker in Harland, Iowa; Augusta, who died in New York City; August, subject of this sketch; Barbara, who also died in New York City; and Minnie of Waupaca and Henry of Idaho. The first three children were born in Germany. The father was by trade an ivory worker and turner of ivory billiard balls, but on coming to Waushara County, in 1875 he engaged in farming, the family remaining on the farm in that county until about 1908, when they came to Wood County and bought an 80-acre farm in Rock Township. They operated this place until 1915, at which time they sold it, the parents subsequently making their home at Lindsey with the son August. August Walters attended the country schools in Waushara County, and after finishing remained with his father assisting in the operation of the farm. Feb. 21, 1896, Mr. Walters was united in marriage with Abbie B. Skinner, daughter of Horace F. and Charlotte (Patterson) Skinner, of Waushara County. Mrs. Walters was born in Waushara County, Oct. 16, 1875; her parents, who were farmers in that county, were natives of New England, the father coming from Connecticut and the mother from New York State. The father was born Nov. 26, 1833, and died July 22, 1899; the mother, now making her home at Pine River, Wis., was born Oct. 21, 1841. The year that he was married Mr. Walters bought the home farm from his father and subsequently operated it until the family removed to Wood County in 1908, at which time he bought a farm in Rock Township, where he resided until 1915, when he sold that farm and bought his present business place at Lindsey from August Broken. In addition to this he now owns a 160 acre farm in Section 23, of Rock Township, which place is now being operated by his son Stanley and is a modern improved farm with good buildings. Mr. Walters store in Lindsey, carrying a full line of general merchandise, draws its trade from a large radius and Mr. Walters himself is very widely known as an upright, progressive businessman. To Mr. and Mrs. Walters have been born eight children: George H., born Feb. 22, 1897, who is a graduate of the Wood County Normal School, and has taught public schools the past eight years, besides being the owner of a farm near Lindsey village; Stanley A., born Feb. 4, 1898, who was married Oct. 16, 1918 to Florence Frebeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Frebeck, of Rock Township, and is now operating his father's farm as mentioned above; Margaretta C., born July 4, 1899, who, after graduating from the Wood County Normal School and teaching public school for three years became the wife of W. Hubert Dewey, a farmer at Campbell, Minn.; Ursie B., born May 9, 1901, who is also a graduate of the Wood County Normal School, and has been teaching public school since 1917; Lillian F., born Sept. 23, 1903, now at home, a graduate of the Wood County Normal School; G. Dexter and Ethel M., twins born July 7, 1907, the latter of whom is now a student in the Lindsey schools, G. Dexter having died June 18, 1908; and Douglas H., born Jan. 19, 1909, who is attending the Lindsey schools. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lindsey. Mr. Walters is a Republican in politics and a strong advocate of prohibition; he served his township in Waushara County for three years as Clerk, and for seven years as an officer in the schools.

Peter J. Weber, a prominent farmer of Arpin Township, was born in Fond du-Lac County, Wis., June 24, 1884, son of John and Mary (Fink) Weber. The parents were natives of the Province of Coblenz, Germany; they came to America in their youth, and were married at Ashford, in Fond du Lac County, near which

place they subsequently settled on a farm and remained for 45 years. They sold their property there in the summer of 1907, and came to Wood County, buying 160 acres of wild land in Section 2, of Arpin Township. On this property the father remained until his death, Jan. 8, 1920; the mother, now 75 years of age, still makes her home with her son, Peter J., on this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Weber Sr. were the parents of ten children: Mary, now a dressmaker in Chicago; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank Houle, of Chicago; Lena, of East Troy, Wis.; Gertrude, of Chicago; Katherine, now Mrs. Daniel Kaiser, of Lomira, Dodge County, Wis.; Clara, now Mrs. Philip Weber, of Marshfield, Wis.; Anna, now Mrs. Fred Hampel, of Chicago; John, farming in Auburndale Township; Peter J., subject of this sketch; and Nicholas, of Livingston, Mont. Peter J. Weber received his education in the district schools of Fond du Lac County, and then assisted his father in carrying on the farm. He came to Wood County with his parents in 1907, and bought their farm here in 1909, since which time he has operated this property on his own account. He cleared 80 acres and fenced the entire tract, and has improved the buildings, remodeling the barn, erecting a silo, etc. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of 21 head of pure bred Short Horn cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. He has always been a prominent man in the township and county, and is treasurer of the school board of Joint District No. 5, of Arpin and Auburndale Townships. He is a member of the Auburndale Court of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Mr. Weber was married June 14, 1910, at Auburndale, to Miss Eleanora Baltus, who was born Dec. 26, 1890, at Auburndale, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Schuh) Baltus. Mrs. Weber's parents were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in the late fifties; the father served during the entire course of the Civil War. After the close of this conflict the family resided at Two Rivers, Wis., for many years. They came to Wood County in the late eighties, and settled in Milladore Township, being among the first settlers there. Both died in Milladore Township, the father Dec. 8, 1895, and the mother April 4, 1902. They were the parents of 15 children: Barbara, Anna, Mary, John, Michael, William, Peter, Elizabeth, Margaret, Emma, Mathilda, George, Rose, Eleanora and Amos. Of these, Barbara died in 1900; Anna, is now Mrs. Hanna, of Abbotsford, Wis.; Mary resides in Auburndale; John is living in Leona, Wis.; Michael lives in Marshfield; William is decaesed; Peter lives at Fairview, Mont.; Elizabeth resides at Sinsinawa, Wis.; Margaret is now Mrs. Schultz and lives near the village of Sherry, in Wood County; Emma is the wife of D. T. Regan, of Arpin Township; Mathilda is Mrs. Louis Herman, of Leona, Wis.; George is farming in Auburndale Township, Wood County; Rose and Amos are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have four children: Eleanor, born March 31, 1912; Orville, born April 12, 1914; Claude, born Aug. 18, 1917; and Bernadette, born Oct. 14, 1921. The family are members of the Catholic Church at Auburndale.

Joseph C. White, one of the early settlers in Vesper and in Sigel Township, will long be remembered as a man of honest character and aimable disposition, and as such was esteemed by his neighbors and contemporaries. In early days his home was the stopping-place for all comers, to whom he and his wife generously extended hospitality. Many a weary new arrival with scanty means facing a long and toilsome struggle in the wilderness, was cheered, taken care of and assisted to make a start. To all he promised a great future for Wood County, though at that time bears and wolves were plentiful in the vicinity, to say nothing of the equally numerous Indians, though the latter were inclined to be more friendly. Joseph C. White was born at Three Rivers, Canada, March 16, 1841, and was there educated and grew to manhood. At the age of 21 he came to the States, locating in Missouri, where, the Civil War being then in progress, he was taken prisioner by the Confederates, and held for some time. After his release he spent one season in the vicinity of Saginaw, Mich. In 1865 he came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of Carroll & Scott, for whom he worked in the woods, being subsequently made foreman of a gang. He helped to cut the first trees and build the first camp in Vesper, which was set up where the A. C. A.

store now stands. The former building was erected by Girard & Drake, whose employ Mr. White entered, and later he was with the Hortons, all these being lumbering and logging companies. In 1873 Mr. White secured 40 acres of land in Section 18, Sigel Township, and began the development of a farm. It was an arduous task, as the land was heavily timbered and he had both to cut the timber and grub the stumps before getting any results in the way of agricultural products, but in spite of this he achieved a final success. By the purchase of more land he increased the area of his farm to 80 acres, erected a house and out-buildings and cultivated the land on a profitable basis. The farm is situated just beyond the village limits of Vesper, and is to-day a fine piece of agricultural property. Mr. White kept a herd of registered Jersey cattle and carried on diversified farming. For 11 years prior to the establishment of the creamery he and his wife made butter, which they delivered every week in Grand Rapids, and it was to the great regret of their many patrons when they finally discontinued its manufacture. Mr. White took a great interest in all matters of local improvement, and especially in the development of the dairy interest in Wood County. He also served efficiently in various public offices, as school clerk, supervisor, assessor and pathmaster. He was a quiet unassuming man, charitable to all the world. He saw the primeval forests transformed into fields of waving grain, where the elusive deer were wont to roam, and he himself took no small part in the work of improvement. It was through his untiring efforts that the Catholic Church at Vesper was erected. After a useful life filled with worthy endeavor and no inconsiderable measure of success, he passed away Sept. 21, 1912. Joseph C. White was married Sept. 2, 1872, to Mary Hanifin, of Sigel Township, who was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 24, 1853, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Barry) Hanifin. She accompanied her parents to Sigel Township, this county, in 1858, the family locating on a farm, where Patrick Hanifin died in 1871, and his wife in October, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. White had four children: Thomas J., of Sigel Township; Mabel, now Mrs. John Flanagan, of Wisconsin Rapids, who has two children, John J. and Mary C.; Vincent Estelle, now Mrs. Gene E. Swann, of Lemmon, S. Dak., who has six children, Mary Arlene, Cecil Leo, Annette, Marcella, Kathlene, Jean; and Francis Leo, of Lemmon, S. Dak., who married Anna Murray, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has one child, Betty Ann. Since the death of her husband Mrs. White has continued to reside on the farm with her son, Thomas J. She is well acquainted with the early history of this section, can remember how she used to see bear, deer and wolves in the close vicinity of their cabin, besides occasional bands of Indians, and can relate many interesting stories of pioneer days.

Thomas J. White, a progressive young farmer of Sigel Township, was born on his parents' farm where he now resides, July 24, 1873, son of Joseph C. and Mary (Hanifin) White, his parents being early settlers in this locality. He acquired his early education in the public school at Vesper, and later attended the Catholic Parochial School in Grand Rapids, after which he took a two year course in agriculture and dairying at the State University, completing it with the class of 1899. Then for one season he was an instructor in the pasteurization of milk and cream at Portage, Wis. During the next year he made cheese at the Seneca Cheese Factory, of Johnson & Hill, and was also for two years foreman or manager of their farm. Then for awhile he was engaged in the creamery business at Vepser, and afterwards at Loyal in Clark County. His next employment was with the Ripon Produce Co. at Marshfield, where he remained for two and a half years, subsequently returning home. Since then his time has been spent in conducting the home farm of 120 acres. Of this farm 80 acres constituted the original farm of his father, and the other 40 acres adjoining in Section 7, were purchased by himself many years ago. He is an able farmer and his place is now known as the "White Dairy and Stock Farm." His cattle, like his father's before him, are full-blooded registered Jerseys, and he has taken several prizes on them at the Central Wisconsin State Fair held at Marshfield, including the grand champion prize bull over sires of all dairy breeds; also the grand champion prize for cow, and several first and second prizes; also many blue ribbons. His herd now numbers

40 head, all of the St. Lampert and Sophin Tormentor strain. Mr. White is a stockholder in the local creamery. In religion he is a Catholic.

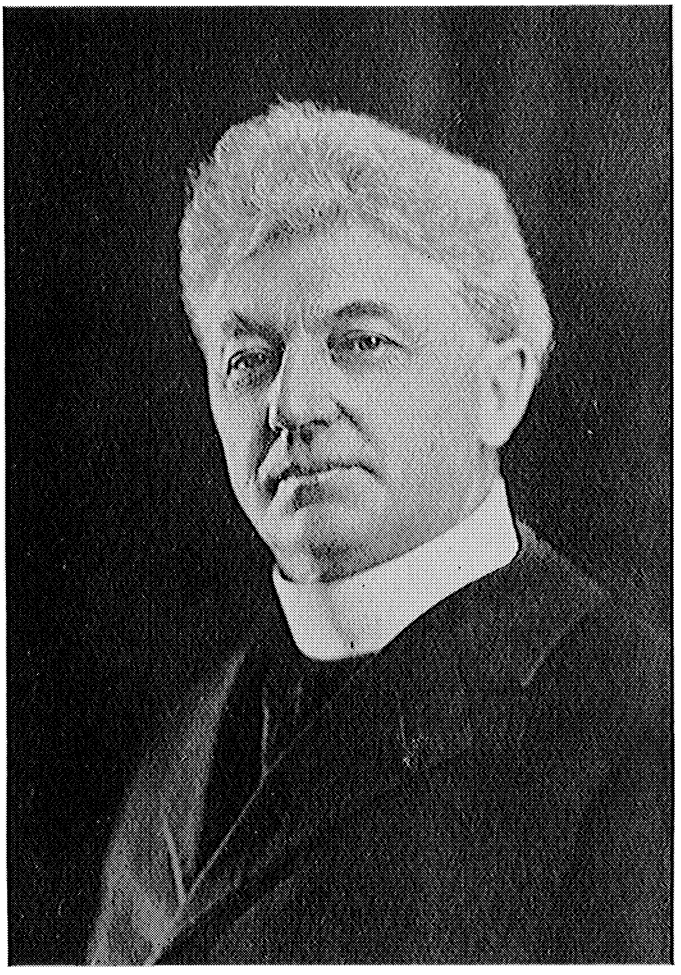
Frank Wolf, who has built up a modern farm in Marshfield Township out of wild land, was born Aug. 8, 1857, in Germany, son of Lorenz and Katrina (Rumenaff) Wolf. The parents were natives of Germany and followed farming in that country. Frank Wolf, after leaving school, worked in a cotton mill for two years and in a sugar factory one year; he then went into the coal fields and worked as a miner until 1880, when he came to the United States; here he worked two years on the construction of water-power dams, and one year in the manufacture of charcoal in Escanaba, Mich.; he also worked one year for the St. Paul Railway Co. at Wisconsin Rapids, and during this period in 1881, he bought 80 acres of timber land, partly cut over, in Section 27, Marshfield Township, and set to work to develop it into a farm. The first home he built was a log house, with a log barn to house his animals. Hardships were many and comforts were few in those days of the pioneer, and the task of carving a farm out of the wilderness was one that required the highest type of courage. Gradually, through unremitting toil and the endurance of hardships little understood by those of the present generation, the trees and stumps disappeared before Mr. Wolf's axe, and modern buildings arose. In 1891 he erected a good frame house, and in 1899 a frame barn and granary; in 1911 a machine shed and other buildings were added, and to-day the farm offers little suggestion of the wilderness from which it was built. Mr. Wolf has a good grade of cattle and is carrying on mixed farming and dairying along modern lines. April 24, 1895, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage, at Marshfield, with Anna Derfus, daughter of John and Anna (Wusecel) Derfus; Mrs. Wolf's parents, natives of Germany, were farmers near Marshfield in Marathon County; both are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf: Michael, born Aug. 18, 1896; John L., born July 31, 1897; Charles J., born April 21, 1901; and Benjamin, born April 8, 1905. The family are members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Wolf is a stockholder in the Mill Creek Cheese Factory, and in the Farmers Co-operative Mill at Marshfield. He served his school district for one term as clerk, and is held in high regard throughout the community.

Nate Anderson, an active and public spirited citizen of Wisconsin Rapids, a member of the grocery firm of Gottschalk and Anderson, was born in Sweden, June 8, 1869, son of Andrew and Augusta (Hanson) Olson. He was educated in his native land and for four years subsequently followed the calling of a sailor, visiting the principal ports of Ireland, Spain, France and Germany. In 1890 he came to the United States, landing at New York, from which city he came directly to Wood County, Wisconsin. At Rudolph he found employment with the Clark & Scott Lumber Co. as a saw setter, working in the woods and in the sawmills. After four years of that work he entered the employ of the Biron Paper Mill as head fireman, in which position he also worked for four years. Then in 1899 he came to Centralia and for a short time operated a boarding-house. He next did some grading for the C. & N. W. Railway Co., and later was bridge carpenter for the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. In 1904 Mr. Anderson erected the Julien Hotel located on the corner of Grand Avenue and Fourth Avenue South, which he operated for four years and sold. After that he operated the Witter Hotel for two years. In 1910 Mr. Anderson entered into the grocery business in partnership with A. F. Gottschalk, and they erected their present store building on the corner of Grand Avenue and Fourth Avenue South. The store is 34 by 90 feet in ground dimensions and is one of the finest grocery stores in the city. In 1919 Mr. Anderson and his partner erected the building now occupied by the Freidstein & Anderson Inc. Clothing Store, which measures 34 by 60 feet and is just north of the grocery store on Grand Avenue. Mr. Anderson is a stockholder and director in the Citizens National Bank. He has long been one of the best known and most popular citizens of Wood County, which he served in 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 as treasurer. For one year he was alderman of Wisconsin Rapids from the Seventh

Ward, and he has been supervisor of the same ward since 1920. He has neglected no opportunity to advance the interests of both city and county and by his activity in this direction has well earned the popular title of "booster." Mr. Anderson was married Dec. 25, 1894, in Centralia, this county, to Emma Overboe, who was born in Adams County, Wis., Oct. 26, 1877, daughter of Ole and Emma Overboe. Both her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson three children have been born: Ernest O., July 8, 1895; Esther E., Feb. 7, 1900; and Roy A., June 27, 1905. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

John P. Wirtz, proprietor of the Wirtz Garage at Vesper, was born in Racine, Wis., June 1, 1894, son of Peter and Anna K. Wirtz. The parents were natives of the Rhine province of Germany, and came to America in 1892, locating in Racine. In 1897 they came to Wood County, and settled on a farm in Hansen Township, where they are still living. John P. Wirtz as a boy attended district school in Hansen Township. He remained with his parents until 23 years old and then went to Racine, where he worked for the J. I. Case tractor people. In 1915 he went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he took a short course in a tractor school. On his return home he operated a tractor for the town of Hansen from May 2, to July 28. He then purchased a small threshing outfit of his own and threshed during that season. Then in the fall of 1915, he went to Racine and again worked for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., remaining with them until the following spring. The summer of 1916, he spent on the farm and in the fall he again followed threshing. He then returned to Racine, where he went to work in the Mitchell & Lewis car shop. The next summer he was home again, and during the following winter he tested tractors for the J. I. Case Co. The next summer he traded his threshing outfit for a larger one. He then tested tractors for the Wallace Tractor Co. at Racine, returning home in the spring of 1918. On July 18, 1918, Mr. Wirtz was inducted into the U. S. service, becoming a member of a machine gun company, and was sent to Camp Hancock, Georgia. After being there two weeks he was granted a ninety-day furlough, on account of a petition signed by 200 farmers of his neighborhood asking for his return that he might do their fall threshing. After his furlough was over he returned to Camp Hancock, Georgia (Nov. 20, 1918), and was there until Jan. 6, 1919, when he was discharged. After his return home he remained there until July 17, 1919, when he sold his threshing outfit and went again to Racine, where he worked for the Electric Construction Co. until Oct. 6, 1919. He then went to Milwaukee and entered the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering School, the complete course of which he finished April 6, 1920. He then returned to Racine and until Sept. 14, 1920, worked for the Electric Construction Co. After that until Oct. 2, he was at home. He then accepted a position as auto mechanic at Pittsville, with the firm of Hirsel & Ludwig, with whom he remained that winter. On May 2, 1921, Mr. Wirtz established himself in the garage business at Vesper, where he has now one of the best equipped shops in the county. He does all kinds of auto repairing, acetylene welding, magneto and battery recharging, and all related work, having a full equipment of lathes and other necessary machinery. He also carries a full line of auto accessories and tires. His garage measure 60 by 100 feet, with office room. An expert workman in his line, he has built up a good trade which is gradually increasing. Mr. Wirtz was married Sept. 26, 1921, to Catherine Marach, of Sherry, Wis. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church.

Rev. Joseph Feldmann, pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, of Nekoosa, Wis., was born in Germany in 1872, son of Herman and Theresa (Bertels) Feldmann. The parents, who were natives of that country, spent their lives there, the father being a farmer by occupation. They had two children, Joseph and Theresa. Joseph, who attended common and high schools in Germany, came to the United States in 1895. He studied philosophy in Dubuque, Iowa, and theology in St. Francis College at Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained to the priesthood in 1901. He received a call from the Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, bishop



REV. JOSEPH FELDMANN

at La Crosse, to start a congregation at Nekoosa, in consequence of which he was the first pastor here and has remained here ever since. The church at Nekoosa was built by the people of the congregation in 1900, and was dedicated by Bishop Schwebach in 1901. It was at that time attended by Rev. Van Sever, of Rudolph, Wis. On July 28, 1901 Rev. Joseph Feldmann was appointed by the bishop as pastor of this parish, it containing at that time 80 families. The church building was completed and plans for a parish house made in the winter of 1901-02. The construction of the parish house was begun in May, 1902, and the house completed in September the same year. The parish now contains 210 families. During the winter of 1907-08 plans were made for a brick school building. Work was started in May of the latter year and the building completed November 1, following. This is a free school including all the eight grades, and is conducted by four Sisters of St. Francis. At first the sisters resided in the school building, but the number of pupils increased so that arrangement was no longer feasible and the congregation was compelled to provide a separate building for them. In 1914, therefore, a house was rented which was purchased in 1918. The brick school building, containing four rooms, is steam heated, and 150 children are now receiving instruction in it.

Hugh F. Waters, M. D., who for the last 18 years has been engaged in the general practice of his profession, including surgery, at Nekoosa, was born in Ontario, Canada, Dec. 12, 1875, son of John and Catherine (Fraser) Waters. The father was a native of Scotland, and the mother of Canada, in which province they were married. There also for many years subsequently John Waters carried on the occupation of a farmer, and was a prominent man in his community, serving as register of deeds of his county, and for 20 years being a member of the Provincial Legislature. He died in 1912, and his wife is now living in London, Ont. They had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Jean, wife of D. M. MacLoud, residing in Edmonton, Canada; Agnes; Christine; George, a physician at Port Huron, Mich.; David, of Winnipeg, Canada and Hugh F., of Nekoosa, Wis. Hugh F. Waters was reared in Ontario, as a boy attending the common school, and later the high school at Park Hill, from which he was graduated in 1889. During the next ten years he was engaged successively in several different occupations, farming for awhile, doing clerical work in a store, and also stenographic work. Before the end of that period he had resolved to adopt the medical profession, and accordingly in 1899, he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he pursued his studies, being graduated from the institution in 1903. Armed with a medical diploma, he began the practice of his profession in Michigan, but a year later came to Wood County, Wisconsin, opening an office in Nekoosa in the spring of 1904. He has since won a good reputation as physician and surgeon, following general practice, and is a member of the county, state and national medical associations. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Woodmen and Yeomen. He has served efficiently in public office, having been health officer of Nekoosa since he first came here, and having served three years as president of the village, being elected in 1914. Dr. Waters was married at Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 14, 1905, to Isabelle Moore, daughter of Donald and Catherine (Patterson) Moore. Both her parents lived and died in Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Waters have one daughter, Catherine, now aged 15 years, who is attending high school.

Samuel N. Baum, a well-known and respected business man and citizen, of Pittsville, was born in Russia, Nov. 10, 1861, son of George and Tillie Baum. The mother died in Russia, and in 1885 George Baum came to the United States with his children, locating first in Milwaukee and later in Grand Rapids. He died Dec. 13, 1915, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. George Baum had six children, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Ben Weisberg, of Chicago; Mrs. M. Isenberg, of Chicago; Mrs. Max Cohen, of Chicago; Mrs. Levien, of Wausau, Wis., and Samuel, of Pittsville. Samuel M. Baum resided in Russia until he was 30 years old. He then came to the United States, locating in Grand Rapids, Wis., and began to earn his living by peddling, buying rags and iron, and dealing in general

merchandise. For six years he trudged about this section with a pack on his back. Then in 1898 he came to Pittsville, and opened a general store which he conducted successfully until it burned in 1911, causing him a total loss. In 1904 Mr. Baum had bought out the G. A. Potter store and creamery and he operated the creamery for seven years subsequently. Starting with a weekly output of three tubs, he increased it to 225 tubs. He also started a cream route out of Pittsville, and was the originator of cream routes in Wood County. The fire had occurred in May and in June Mr. Baum opened up another store which he has conducted up to the present time, his stock being valued at $15,000. He is a stockholder in the Pittsville State Bank, and in the Citizens National Bank, of Wisconsin Rapids, and also owns a 200 acre farm in the town of Richfield, which he rents out. All this prosperity has been acquired through hard work and good business judgment and marks Mr. Baum out as the architect of his own fortunes. Mr. Baum was married in Russia to Henrietta Onstein, her parents being natives of that country. He and his wife had seven children, five of whom are now living: I. A. Baum, of St. Louis; John, who is in the store with his father; Lena, who is married and lives in Clayton, Wis.; Anna, wife of B. A. Pieser, of Turtle Lake, and Tillie, wife of Harry Meyer, of Barron, Wis. Sarah, who was postmaster of Pittsville, died May 1, 1917, and Pearl, another daughter, died at the age of five years. The mother, Mrs. Henrietta Baum, has also passed away, her death having occured Jan. 7, 1915, and Mr. Baum now makes his home with his son John in Pittsville.

Charles J. Schrinner, who is conducting a successful boot and shoe business in Pittsville, of which place he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 12, 1876, son of William and Frederica Schrinner. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, came to the United States with his family in 1870, locating in Milwaukee. He was also engaged for some years in the same business in Waukesha. After the death of his wife in 1895, he moved back to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. William Schrinner were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, all now living, namely: Louise, now Mrs. J. S. Wright, of Boone, Iowa; Albert, of Waukesha; William, of West Allis, Wis.; Herman of Grass Valley, Cal; and Charles J., of Pittsville. William Schrinner, the father, spent 69 years in the shoe trade. Charles J. Schrinner was reared in Waukesha, where he attended the common and high schools. He learned shoemaking of his father, and worked at the trade there until 1899, when he came to Pittsville and opened the shoe shop which he is now conducting, handling the "Wear-U-Well" shoes, and also making shoes and repairing them. A thorough master of his trade, his product has won him a well deserved reputation, and he is numbered among the leading merchants of Pittsville. For four terms, from 1906 to 1912, and from 1920 to 1922, he served as city treasurer, being re-elected in April, 1922. He was also for two years alderman from the Third Ward. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, Modern Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows, including the Rebekah Lodge. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Schrinner was married in Pittsville, Wis., to Henrietta Lipka, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Lipka. Her parents were early settlers in Pittsville, where for a number of years they were engaged in farming. Mr. Lipka is now deceased but his wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schrinner have two children: Herman, born Nov. 12, 1901, and Carl, born April 21, 1903.

George W. Snyder, widely known throughout Wood County, and proprietor of the lath mill at Snyder's Corners, was born Jan. 17, 1866, in Saratoga Township, Wood County, son of William and Matilda (Ward) Snyder. The father was a native of Utica, New York, and the mother of Meadville, Pa. The father went to Illinois in the early 50's, and from there in 1857 came to Wood County, and joined the first settlers in Saratoga Township. By purchase and homestead he acquired a total of 160 acres in Section 4; he erected a small house on this and applied himself to the task of clearing the land. In April, 1862, he enlisted in

the 17th Volunteer Infantry at Grand Rapids to take part in the Civil War; he saw his first fighting in the battle of Shiloh. He was discharged in 1864 on account of illness, and returned to his farm in Saratoga Township, remaining there until 1885, when he sold this place and bought 40 acres in Section 32, Grand Rapids Township, where he lived until his death in October of 1886; he was born in 1800. He married soon after his return from the Civil War, and was the father of two children, George W., subject of this sketch, and Clark, who is now farming in Grand Rapids Township. George attended district school in Saratoga Township until the age of thirteen, and supported himself from that time on. The haying and harvest seasons of 22 years he spent in the fields of John Crystal. He spent 15 winters in the lumber woods as a scaler, also assisting in the spring log drives down the river, in the employ of Clark & Scott, the John Edwards Lumber Co., Daly & Sampson, the Grand Rapids Lumber Co., and others; and the times when not engaged in these lines of work he spent in following his trade as a mason, in which capacity he has taken part in the erection of many of the prominent buildings in Wisconsin Rapids. He established his present business in March, 1920, erecting the lath mill at Snyder's Corners in partnership with Joseph Snyder, and Henry Sampson; he is now sole owner of the mill, and also owned a half interest in 80 acres of timber, which interest, however, he has recently sold. The mill has an output of 1,500,000 lath per year and carries on custom sawing in addition; it employs five or six men at all times. The output is marketed with the Charles A. Hohmeir Lumber Co. of Chicago. December 10, 1900, Mr. Snyder married Miss Ida Stainbrook, who was born July 30, 1876, in Grand Rapids Township. Her parents were Charles and Prenthea (Lewis) Stainbrook, who were early settlers, of Grand Rapids Township; her mother is now living, a widow, just outside the city of Wisconsin Rapids. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder: Gracie, born Feb. 15, 1902, now a school teacher at Quincy, Adams County, Wis.; Gladys, born Oct. 9, 1903; William, born April 28, 1905; Ida M., born Oct. 19, 1906; George J., born May 13, 1908; Robert, born Jan, 14, 1910, who only lived two days; Agnes, born April 17, 1911; Henry, born Feb. 1, 1913, died Sept. 25, 1913; Wesley, born July 11, 1915; and Helen, born April 14, 1917. The family has been reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith. Mr. Snyder, in his 36 years of residence in Grand Rapids Township, has gained the highest esteem of the community, and he is favorably known throughout Wood County.

William J. Clark, an active business man of Milladore, engaged in several important enterprises, all of which, owing to good management, are in a flourishing condition, is a native of Wood County, having been born at Rudolph Aug. 10, 1886, son of Willis and Nettie (Hill) Clark. The parents were born in Wisconsin, and are now living in Milladore, the father being a millwright by occupation. They have had eight children, all of whom are now living, namely, Frank, Rollie, Arthur, Harold, William, Lulu, Grace and Pearl. Lulu is the wife of Ervin Whitmore, and resides in Ladysmith; Grace is the wife of Arthur Rockwood, of Wisconsin Rapids, and Pearl is the wife of Gust Gustison, of Wisconsin Rapids. William I. Clark was reared in Rudolph, where he attended school. He then went into his father's mill, where he learned the trade, and he subsequently worked in the creamery there. In 1910 he came to Milladore, and for six years thereafter was employed in the Milladore Co-operative Creamery, as butter maker. In 1914 he started the Milladore feed mill, an artesian mill with a capacity of one ton an hour, grinding all kinds of feed, and in addition to it he operated a Ford garage. In 1921 he bought the W. F. Anderson garage, being associated in the enterprise with Jacob Verhulst, and is now engaged in selling Ford cars, and all kinds of accessories, besides doing repairing. As another field for his activity he operates a custom sawmill. Mr. Clark is one of the busy men of the village and a strong factor in its prosperity. He is closely identified with local interests, and is always ready to support any hopeful measure for the moral or material betterment of the community. He was married at Wisconsin Rapids, in 1906, to Mina Hayes, a daughter of Lafayette and Mary (Fish) Hayes, the parents, now deceased, having been natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Clark's

domestic circle has been enlarged and brightened by the advent of four children, Violet, born December, 10, 1909; Kenneth, born February, 1, 1914; Carrol, born February, 21, 1916, and Clara L., born May, 23, 1919.

Edward J. Flood, an enterprising and prosperous general merchant of Vesper, well-known throughout the adjoining territory, and highly esteemed, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8, 1879, son of James and Margaret (Callahan) Flood, both of whom are now deceased. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee, and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in that city until 1918, and for eight years during the same period he conducted a men's furnishing and dry goods store. In 1918 he became interested in the manufacture of dish-washing machines and helped to organize and start the Sanitary Dish Washing and Machine Co. of Milwaukee, in which he is still a stockholder. A little later he became traveling salesman for the Holman Overall Co., of Sheboygan, Wis., in which position he worked only for a short time. On one of his trips he stopped at Vesper, and seeing a good opening for business here, he decided to make the village his home. Accordingly in 1921, he formed a partnership with W. H. Bean in the general mercantile business, and the firm of Bean & Flood was conducted until April, 1922, when Mr. Flood purchased the stock, together with Mr. Bean's interest and changed his quarters to his present place of business, a fine brick store building located just west of the Monogram Hotel on Cameron Avenue. He has added largely to his stock, and is carrying a complete line of general merchandise which attracts customers, and through honest business methods he has gained their confidence and built up a good trade. Since coming to Vesper Mr. Flood has made many friends and acquaintances, and has identified himself closely with local interests, being always ready to lend a helping hand to any plan for the benefit of the community. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. On April 15, 1902, he was married in Milwaukee, Wis., to Catherine Annen, of that city, and he and his wife have been the parents of three children: Catherine, the first born, who died a few days after birth; Annetta, now 14 years of age, and George, who is 12.

H. W. Remington, for whom the town of Remington was named, was born in "Town No. 4," now Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1823. His parents were from New England, the paternal branch being domiciled at Turkey Hill, Connecticut. Mr. Remington's mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Williams, was a descendant of a Rhode Island family, her father, however, having moved to Berkshire County, Mass., where she and her husband were married. In January, 1822, they set out for Ohio, which was then almost regarded as a frontier territory, and stopped when they reached Lorain County, in the month of March following. Their son H. W., was the first white child born in "Town No. 4." In 1837 they again moved west settling in Steuben County, Indiana. But the climate, water or other local conditions proving very unhealthy, they returned three years later to Lorain County, Ohio, settling in the town of Amherst. There in 1841 H. W. Remington began teaching school, and some time afterward went into the county treasurer's office as assistant. While there he studied surveying with John Sherman. But the family becoming involved in financial difficulties, he bought some goods on time and procuring a wagon, set out as a peddler to try to repair their fortunes. In Illinois he found himself in the midst of the Mormon War, and was at different times held a captive by both sides. His trip, however, was financially successful, and he was not only able to help his parents, but ventured on matrimony, and bought 150 acres of land, which he started to clear. Mr. Remington, however, was a man of many misfortunes. He lost his property at the end of a year, and then giving all the money he had to his father to be applied to the support of his wife and child, he went to Medina, Ohio, to study law. Having completed the course in 1848, he came to Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar at Madison. There he met with good success in his profession, but was forced to abandon it on account of ill health, and for some years thereafter gave his attention to railroad construction work, and city im-

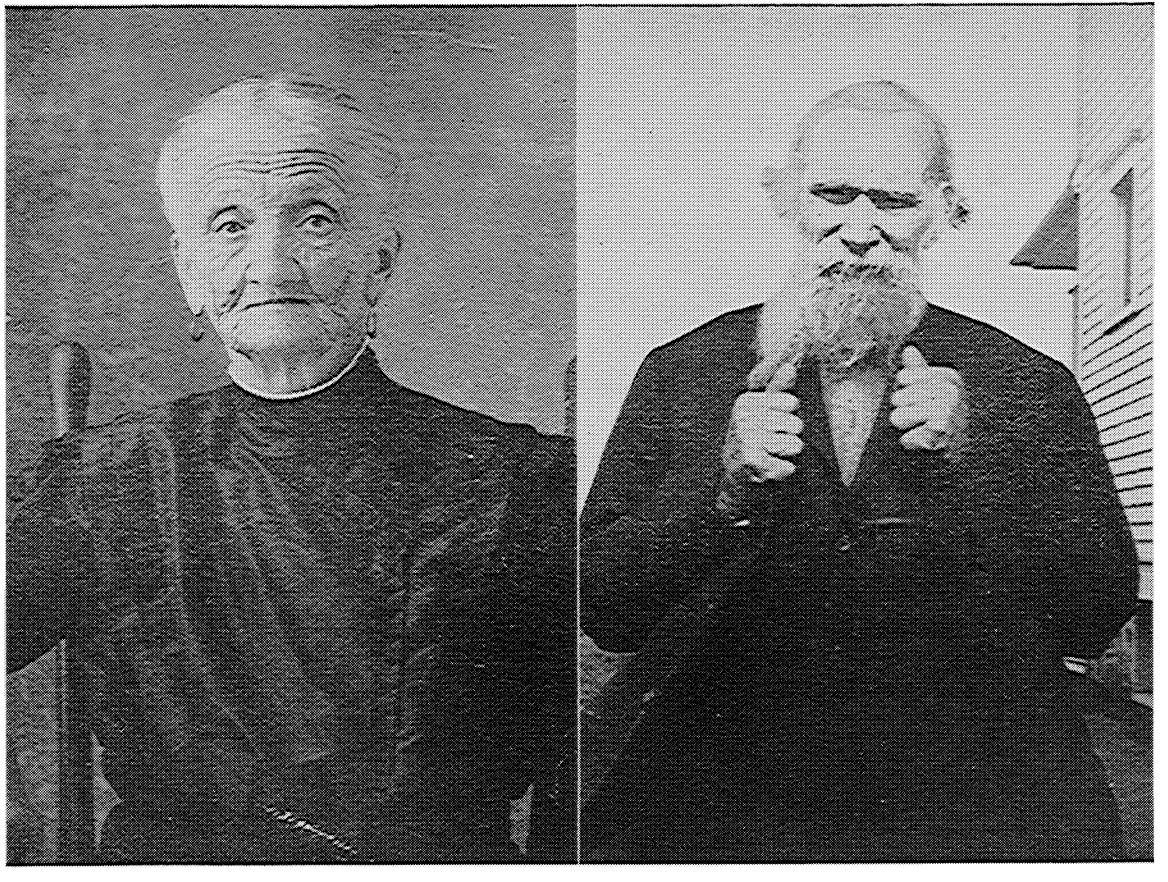
provements. In these things he met with financial success, but in 1857 he was overwhelmed by a perfect avalanche of misfortunes, as, during that year his wife went insane from the effects of typhoid fever, a large amount of property he owned was destroyed by fire, a bank failure took $16,000 of his money, and the Madison & Watertown Railroad, in which he was interested, collapsed, leaving him completely stranded, with three little children to care for. Fourteen years of varied discouragements followed, but in 1871 he set to work to make his dream of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad a reality. He enlisted the support of Judge L. P. Powers, of Grand Rapids, John Rablin, Seth Rivers, R. C. Lyon and John Edwards. Against severe opposition the road was put into operation two years later. Shortly after his misfortunes Mr. Remington had moved into the cranberry marshes in the southwestern portion of Wood County, believing in their future value, and had made his home there, isolated from all appearance of civilization; but with the passing of the years, and particularly after the opening of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, a settlement grew up about him, and the surrounding township was named after him. He was a leading figure in the community, and was repeatedly elected chairman of the township and county boards. Though he has long since passed away, his name is one of the most familiar in the annals of Wood County.

William Henry Bowden, in former years a successful cranberry raiser, and later a well-known and highly respected farmer of Remington Township, whose tragic death Nov. 15, 1921, caused sorrow throughout the entire community, was born in Lisbon on the St. Lawrence River, in St. Lawrence County, New York, Aug. 24, 1845, son of Hugh and Margaret (Maxwell) Bowden. The parents, who were natives of the north of Ireland, came to America in the early forties, locating at Lisbon, N. Y., where they spent the rest of their lives. In the fall of 1865 William Henry Bowden went to Saginaw, Mich., where he remained until the spring of 1866. He then came to Madison, Wis., and from there removed later to the town of Remington, becoming foreman in the sawmill of H. W. Remington. With Mr. Remington he remained for eight years, after which he entered the employ of James Joy, of Detroit, Mich., as manager of Mr. Joy's extensive cranberry interests in Wood County. He was also a pioneer in the culture of cranberries, having bought a large tract of marsh on first coming to Remington. He remained with Mr. Joy until the year 1885, when he went into the lumbering business for himself. After the destructive fires of 1893 destroying the cranberry marshes, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and continued in that occupation up to the time of his death, in company with his only son, James R. Bowden. Mr. Bowden was killed on his farm by an infuriated bull, on Nov. 15, 1921, the news coming as a great shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances as well as to his family. He had always taken an active part in all things connected with the public welfare, and had served efficiently for many years in one public office or another. He was for several years chairman of the town board of supervisors and town treasurer, having been a member of the county board for 15 years; was school district treasurer for 33 years, and a member of the drainage board in three districts for 20 years, serving in all with fidelity and a keen regard for the public interests, and was a man loved and respected by all with whom he came into contact. The following resolution, introduced by George W. Brown, was adopted by the county board Nov. 15, 1921: "Whereas, Divine Providence has in its infinite wisdom removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed ex-member, William Bowden, and, whereas, the intimate relation held during a long public life by him with the members of this board makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore, be it resolved, that the wisdom and ability which he exercised as a member of our board for 15 years, the interests of Wood County by counsel and service will be held in grateful service. That the sudden removal of such a man from our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of this board, and will prove a grievous loss to this county and the public. Be it further resolved, that we express our sympathy with the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, and that a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes of this board and one sent to the family

of the deceased." William H. Bowden was married at Wilton, Wis., Feb. 20, 1887, to Margaret Plunkett, who was born at Hoosick Corners, New York, Dec. 26, 1853, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Mooney) Plunkett. Her parents, who were natives of Ireland, came to this country when young, were married in New York State, and in 1864 settled in Monroe County, Wisconsin, where the mother died Jan. 7, 1890, and the father July 19, 1895. Their children were: John, now deceased; Margaret, (Mrs. William H. Bowden); Joseph, of Bend, Ore.; Mary A., wife of Truman Styles of Babcock, Wis.; Thomas and Rose, both residing in Bend, Ore.; Katherine, wife of James McLaughlin, of Bend, Oregon, and William J., who lives in Oak Park, Ill. Mrs. Bowden came to Wood County in 1873 and before her marriage was employed by Mr. Remington as a cook in his home in Remington Township. She and her husband had one child, James R.

James R. Bowden, was born in Remington Township, Wood County, July 31, 1888, son of William H., and Margaret (Plunkett) Bowden. As a boy he attended the district school and subsequently the Lincoln High School in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), and the Grand Rapids Business College. He has always worked on the home farm for his parents. On Jan. 30, 1912, he was married in Pittsville, Wood County, to Regina Boden, daughter of Charles and Anna (Winge) Boden who are residents of Babcock, this county. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bowden have five children, Leota, William C., Adeline, Carl and Bernice. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William W. Clark, known throughout Wisconsin as a breeder of Guernsey cattle, was born in Plum City, Wis., July 7, 1885, son of William and Clarissa I. (White) Clark. The mother's family were of Indiana, the father's of Canada. William Clark Sr. came to the United States with his parents when he was ten years of age, the family settling at Green Bay, Wisconsin. After the death of his father by drowning in Green Bay, William Sr. followed the occupation of lumbering, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in Company H, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers, at Green Bay, serving until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, was at the Siege of Vicksburg and the Battle of Lookout Mountain, and other important engagements, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington after the close of the war. After his discharge he came to Prescott, Wis., to which place his mother had removed, and in 1875 went to Plum City, where he worked in the sawmill, being an expert sawyer. He died at Plum City in 1901, and his widow, mother of William W. Clark, passed away at Ellsworth, Wis., in 1908. They were the parents of three children: Mary Etta, now the widow of Anthony J. Ingli; Harry, who died when young; and William W. William W. Clark grew up in Plum City, attending the district and graded schools there, and later graduated from the Ellsworth High School, and from the River Falls Normal School, and attended the Agricultural Department of the State University at Madison. He then engaged in educational work, teaching first in the district schools near Plum City and later in the Ellsworth public school and high school. In 1914 he came to Wood County as principal of the Wood County Agricultural School, remaining in that capacity for four years, at the expiration of which he was made County Agricultural Agent, the duties of which office he fulfilled for two years. During this time, in 1915, he had purchased 100 acres of land in Hansen Township, to which farm he has added until he now has 500 acres in Sections 14 and 22 of Hansen Township. He started in the live stock business in 1917, and his reputation for skill in this line has spread rapidly. He has a herd of 55 registered Guernseys and besides breeding to add to his own herd he ships many animals to other states. He also buys live stock, and during the past year has shipped 18 carloads of dairy stock to Canada, Virginia, Maryland, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Iowa. He is a thoroughly skilled judge of cattle and other live stock, and his advice in all matters relating to them has come to be very widely sought. Besides his activities in this field Mr. Clark engages in general farming, and has 160 acres of his 500 acre farm under cultivation, the balance being in pasture and timber. He is a stockholder in the Marshfield Fair Association, and a member of the Wood County



MR. AND MRS. DAVID DUPEE

Guernsey Breeders Association and of the National Guernsey Breeders Association. He carried away six ribbons from the 1922 County Fair, and is doing much to further high standards in the pure-bred cattle industry, which has come to be the leading interest of the territory he represents. He served one term in the Wisconsin General Assembly, being elected in 1920, and was also at one time justice of the peace in Hansen Township. He is a real leader in the community, and his wide influence has always been directed towards advancing the general interests. Mr. Clark was married, June 16, 1909, at Pittsville, Wis., to Estella L. Junkman, daughter of Christion Junkman and Anna (Cope) Junkman, natives of Great Britain and Wisconsin respectively, and old settlers at Ellsworth, Wis., who were the parents of two children, Estella L. and Glenn. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have five children, Jack, Max, Virginia, Phillis, and William; all the children are living at home, and Jack, though but 12 years of age, is attending the high school at Vesper.

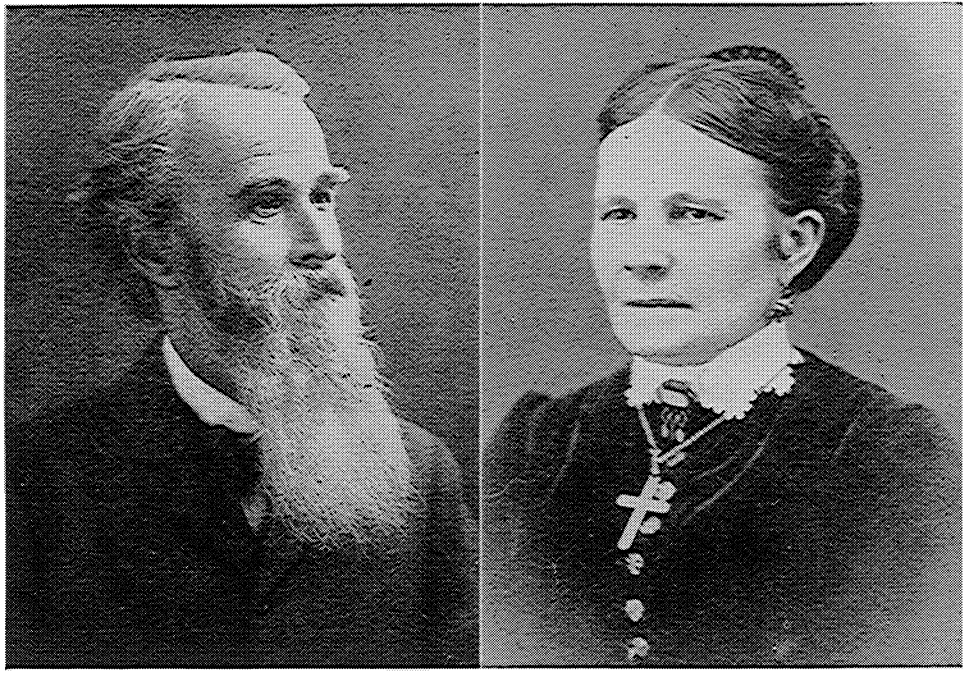
David Dupee, a well-remembered pioneer of Wood County, now deceased, was born near Montreal, Canada, Nov. 14, 1824, son of Paul and LeFleur Dupee. The parents were of French descent. David Dupee worked at farming and teaming in Canada, and came to the United States in 1865, locating at Necedah, Wis., where he worked in the woods and on the river. He came from Necedah to Wood County in 1885, and bought 80 acres of cut-over land in Section 10, of Wood Township. There was an old log house and barn on this property which served temporarily as farm buildings, and he set to work to clear the stumps from the land. During the early period of his residence here he carried on lumbering operations, and also kept a tavern on his farm. He gave every possible moment to clearing his land, however, and after its development had reached a good point he devoted himself exclusively to it, carrying on general farming until his death, May 2, 1915. On Oct. 8, 1857, he had married Margaret Wilcott, who was born Feb. 4, 1836, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilcott. Mr. Dupee died May 2, 1915. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom five, David, Albert, Henry, George and Antes are now deceased. Those living are: Joseph, now of Portland, Ore.; Andrew, of Pittsville, Wis.; Maggie, now Mrs. Frank Bartlett, of Sand Point, Idaho; Frank, of Wood Township, Wood County, Wis., and Clara, wife of Byron Robinson, of Whitewater, Wis.

Frank Dupee, son of David and Margaret (Wilcott) Dupee, was born in Wood Township, Wood County, Wis., Aug. 7, 1881. He attended school in the log school-house near his home, and helped to clear his father's farm, of which property he later took over the operation and is now the owner. He has continued its development, building a new 12 room frame house and a barn 36 by 110 feet with full basement, and bringing all the equipment to a high standard. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 20 Holstein cattle of a good grade, and has been very successful in the operation of the property. Mr. Dupee was married at Pittsville, April 21, 1902, to Millie Haumschild, daughter of Frank and Theresa Haumschild. Mrs. Dupee's father was born in Jefferson County, Wis., and her mother in Germany; they were married in Jefferson County and farmed there until 1894, when they came to Wood County, and bought a farm in Wood Township, operating this property until they moved to Pittsville. There were 11 children in their family, of whom nine, as follows, are now living: Millie, Mary, Frank, Ernest, Arthur, Regina, Theresa, Pauline and William. Mary is now the wife of Frank Ziegler, a farmer in Wood Township. Mr. and Mrs. Dupee have nine children, all of whom are living at home: Harriet, Lucy, Donald, Catherine, Florence, Emily, Everett and Mildred (twins) and Alma.

William S. Bottensek, treasurer of Hansen Township, and proprietor of a modern, prosperous farm in that township, was born at Medina, in Outgamie County, Wis., April 7, 1881, son of August and Marietta (Scott) Bottensek. The father was of German parentage and was born near Madison, Wis., his family moving to Medina when he was three years of age; he was brought up on a farm near that place and upon reaching maturity bought a farm of his own which he operated until his retirement from active life in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. August

Bottensek are the parents of five children: John and Jay, twins; William S., subject of this sketch; Charlotte, now the wife of Charles Languman, living at Medina; and Anna, who is a school teacher and makes her home with her parents. William S. was raised on his parents' farm, attending school and assisting in the operation of the farm until he was 18 years of age; he then worked in the lumber woods, and on farms until 1910, when he came to Wood County, and bought 80 acres of land in Section 26, of Hansen Township. The land was partly improved, but there was much clearing and grubbing of stumps to be done, and the buildings were unsatisfactory. Mr. Bottensek has built this property up into a fully improved and well-kept farm; he has cleared the new land and has removed the stumps from the remainder, and he has erected a new 36 by 60 foot barn and a silo. He is now carrying on general farming and dairying; he has a good herd of grade Holsteins, and conducts his agricultural operations along modern, scientifically approved lines. He is highly respected throughout the community, and has been treasurer of Hansen Township for some six years. Mr. Bottensek was married at Weyauwega, Wis., Oct. 5, 1905, to Pearl Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris. To the grief of the community, of which she was a valued member, Mrs. Bottensek passed away in February, 1915, leaving four children, besides her husband, to mourn her loss. The children, all making their home with their father, are Adrian, Irving, Lyle and Benson.

George A. Baxter, well-known in the farming and dairying industries in Hansen Township, was born in the Town of Bristol, Dane County, April 27, 1862, son of Harvey and Sallie (Fink) Baxter. The parents were natives of New York state, but came to Wisconsin in the days of the pioneer and the ox team, their families settling at Summit, where Harvey Baxter's father built the first house and plowed the first furrow in Waukesha County. Harvey Baxter was raised in Waukesha County, and followed the occupation of farming. In 1861 he moved to Sun Prairie, Wis., and filed on 160 acres of government land. Here he contended with all the difficulties and hardships of life in the wilderness which Wisconsin then was; all grain and supplies had to be hauled to and from Milwaukee over almost impassable roads, and fortitude was the watchword on which existence was based. Overcoming all obstacles, however, he cleared the 160 acres of wild land and developed it into a good farm. He also became a noted breeder and dealer in race-horses, following this line as well as that of farming until his death, May 5, 1905. His widow, mother of George A. Baxter, died in 1917. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: George A.; Harmon; Ada, now a widow, and Myrtle, now wife of Donald Howe and a resident of Oconomowoc, Wis. Rose is deceased. George A. Baxter was raised on his father's farm in Dane County, attending school there and assisting in the operation of the farm until he was 21 years of age. He then went to Minnesota and farmed near Austin in that state for 14 years, at the expiration of which time he went to Sun Prairie, Wis., and in 1898 started for the Klondike region. Finding his health seriously affected by the high altitude there, however, he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1905 came to Wood County, having purchased 160 acres of wild land in Section 15, Hansen Township. The following year he brought his family to this farm and proceeded to develop the land, erecting buildings from rough timber cut on the land and enduring the hardships of the pioneer; during one period of his life here he carried a grindstone on his back to sharpen axes used in cutting timber to open a road through the forest. He has been successful in overcoming all these obstacles, however, and now has 40 acres of the land under cultivation and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. He is highly respected as a citizen of his community and takes an active part in furthering its best interests. Mr. Baxter was married at Sun Prairie, Wis., Nov. 9, 1898, to Otilla Smith, daughter of Joseph H. and Anna Smith. Mrs. Baxter's parents were of German descent and were old settlers at Sun Prairie, where the father is still engaged as a carpenter and in the operation of a paint and oil store; Mrs. Smith has been dead for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of four children: Otilla, Mr. Baxter's wife;



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH L. COTEY

Otto, now of California; Josie, now the wife of Ed. Cooper, an attorney of St. Paul; and Elizabeth, of Vesper. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have one daughter, Myrtle M., who is attending the normal school at Wisconsin Rapids. By a former marriage Mr. Baxter is the father of one son, Harvey, who is now superintendent for the Allis Chalmers Company at Milwaukee.

William H. Bean, who for many years has been a prominent merchant and business man of Vesper, and is well-known throughout Wood County generally, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, March 18, 1867, son of Phillip and Mary (Stone) Bean. The father was a native of New Hampshire who settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, in 1845. There for many years he followed his trade of millwright and saw filer. He also bought timber land and did some farming. It was there that he met and married Mary Stone, who was a native of that county. In the year 1870 he moved his family to Grand Rapids, (now Wisconsin Rapids), bought some wild land in Hansen Township on which he settled and set to work to improve it into a farm. The task meant a considerable amount of stump grubbing and other hard work, but in time was well accomplished. This farm, a fine piece of property, is now owned and conducted by his son, A. P. Bean. He also owned other farms in this section, besides timber land. After an active and successful career, he passed away Jan. 3, 1919. He had been a widower nearly eight years, his wife having died in March, 1911. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living, namely: William H., of Vesper; Anna, now Mrs. F. H. Otto, of Wisconsin Rapids; Ernest S., of Vesper; Arthur P., of Hansen Township; Ernest, of Wisconsin Rapids, and Orson S., of Hansen Township. William H. Bean was educated in the district school in Hansen Township, and resided with his parents until he was 16 years of age. He then began working in the woods and sawmills and was thus occupied for many years. In time he came to take a prominent part in the public affairs of Hansen Township, serving as chairman of the township board and as town treasurer, and for eight years he was postmaster at Hansen station. In the same township he conducted a general merchandise store and mill and engaged in farming. In 1907 Mr. Bean went to Ashland County, Wisconsin, where he worked three years at logging. At the end of that time he returned to Wood County and engaged in the livery and dray business in which he remained for seven years. He then sold out and established the general merchandise business in which he is still engaged. On March, 1, 1922, Mr. Bean purchased the A. C. A. Store building in Vesper, it being the largest and best equipped store building in the village, and in which he carries the largest stock of staple and fancy groceries here, also handling a full and complete line of everything found in a general mercantile establishment, his floor space measuring 38 by 80 feet. For the past eight years Mr. Bean has been one of the trustees of the Wood County asylum. He is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family attend and help to support the Congregational Church. Mr. Bean was married July 31, 1890, to Minnie Dressen, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1867, daughter of Harry and Phoebe (Hoffman) Dressen. Her parents came to America in 1875, locating in Milwaukee. In 1877 they came from that city to Wood County, and settled on a farm in Seneca Township, where they made their subsequent home. There Mr. Dressen died in 1888, and his wife in September, 1918. Of their children, three are now living, namely: Catherine, the widow of Peter Bohmbach; Minnie, now Mrs. William H. Bean; and Gust, of Sigel Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bean are: Ray H., born July 21, 1893, who married Mabel Merrick and resides in Vesper; and Royal H., born Aug. 17, 1899, who is a clerk in his father's store.

Joseph L. Cotey, a notable pioneer of Wood County, now deceased, who as lumberman, Civil War veteran, California gold seeker, and Republican state and county worker, made his name well-known to many people, was born in St. Francis, Yamaska County, province of Quebec, Canada, son of Louis and Mary (Biron) Cotey. The parents, married in 1830, came to Grand Rapids, Wood County, in the fall of 1854, the family subsequently making their home in this

city. There were two sons and six daughters, the sons being Joseph L., and Daniel, and the daughters Mrs. John Arpin, Mrs. Jos. L. Dugas, and Mrs. George A. Corriveau, all of Wisconsin Rapids; Mrs. Z. Turcotte, of Holyoke, Mass., Mrs. Pierre Smith, of St. Zepherin, Canada, and Mrs. Antoine Arpin. Louis Cotey, the father, died Dec. 14, 1890. The mother, Mrs. Mary Biron Cotey, died in Grand Rapids at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Arpin, July 10, 1901, in the ninety-first year of her life. She was a sister of Francis X. Biron, Sr., for whom the village of Biron was named. Joseph L. Cotey came to Wisconsin at the age of 15 years, making his way from Sheboygan to Green Bay along the Indian trail and reaching Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Nov. 15, 1846. Here he entered the employ of his uncle, Francis X. Biron, who was engaged in lumbering and the operation of sawmills, and for whom he worked until 1849 or 1850. Soon after the news of the gold discoveries in California had reached here, he left for St. Joseph, Mo., where he joined a party bound for the new El Dorado, and with them made the difficult and dangerous overland journey to that distant territory, finally reaching Grass Valley, Calif. There he remained about two years, and then returned by way of New Orleans, whence he journeyed up the Mississippi to Dubuque, and from that point drove with horse and buggy to Grand Rapids. For a year thereafter he was associated again with his uncle. He then engaged in sawmill work on his own account, operating a mill at what is now Port Edwards and another at Biron. After being thus employed for two years the dam and logs at one of his mills were washed out and in one day he lost six thousand dollars. He then sold his property and entered into a partnership with St. Louis bankers to locate pine lands, he to receive a one-third interest for the locating and subsequent management of the lumbering operations. To render his work as a cruiser more safe and easy he distributed $1,200 among the Indians of the upper Wisconsin River district, and having thus obtained their good will, followed the surveys and located the timber. Capt. Cotey's work along these lines was interrupted by the Civil War. The early news from the front was dispiriting to all those who hoped for the preservation of the Union, and having made this country his own by adoption, he enlisted at Grand Rapids, Nov. 5, 1861, in Company G. 18th Wisconsin Infantry. Discharged Dec. 31, 1863, he enlisted as a veteran, being finally mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, after a total service of four years and eight months. On his return home he entered the employ of the Wisconsin River Improvement Co., and worked for them until the advent of railroads. He was an active and energetic man in dam building and had an excellent knowledge of all matters pertaining to the navigation of the Wisconsin River. For a number of years he was employed in scaling logs and lumber, being appointed inspector by several governors in succession. This employment he gave up in 1880. Capt. Cotey was a prominent Republican, and on Sept. 20, 1880, was appointed by the Republican State Central Committee to take charge of matters pertaining to the party interests of his district. He was also commissioned by H. A. Taylor, chairman of the committee as captain of the Blaine and Logan marching club. After he retired from active life, he continued to make his home at Grand Rapids until his death on March 15, 1915. He was a charter member of Wood County Post No. 22, G. A. R., and also of St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church. Capt. Joseph L. Cotey was married in Grand Rapids, Sept. 5, 1853, to Mary A. Byrne, who survived him, and by her he had one son, Appleton B. Cotey, now a resident of Pittsville, Wood County. He also left to mourn him two sisters, Clarissa, now Mrs. John Arpin, and Adelia, now Mrs. George A. Corriveau, of Wisconsin Rapids; and three grandchildren: C. G. Cotey, of Superior, Wis.; Henry C. Cotey, of Pittsville, and Mrs. T. J. Crawley, of Pittsville. Capt. Cotey was a man of excellent qualities that made him a general favorite, and it is said that he had no enemies. He loved children and was a great favorite with them. His family life was ideal and to the last he maintained the happy and genial disposition for which he was noted.

Appleton B. Cotey, who was the first merchant in Pittsville, in which place he carried on business for many years along several different lines, and where he

now lives retired, was born in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., Nov. 10, 1856, son of Joseph and Mary A. (Byrne) Cotey. He acquired his education in Grand Rapids, being graduated from the Howe High School in 1870, after which he took a course in Bailey's Business College at Dubuque, Iowa. He then entered the general merchandise store of George A. Corriveau in Centralia, and was employed there subsequently for seven or eight years. At the end of that period Mr. Cotey went to California, where he remained one year. After his return he went to work for the Biron and Arpin Lumber Co. along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railway. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Cotey established himself in business in Pittsville as a general merchant in partnership with George A. Corriveau, their store being the first established in the village. In 1881 he bought out his partner and soon after erected the business block now known as the McLaughlin building. There he conducted business until 1902, when he sold out. In 1908 he re-entered mercantile business and continued in it until 1912. After that he had charge of the Arpin interests for a year. In 1914 he retired from active business life. Aside from his career as a merchant, in which he won a gratifying measure of success, Mr. Cotey has been an extensive dealer in real estate. He has owned five or six different farms, all of which he has improved, and at one time was the owner of 1500 acres of land in Wood County. In civic affairs he has for many years shown a useful activity, being recognized as one of Pittsville's best "boosters," and has served efficiently in public office, as alderman, as a member of the county board, and now as supervisor of the Third Ward of the city. He is well-known throughout the county and is held in deserved esteem by his fellow citizens. For six years he held the office of postmaster. Mr. Cotey was married in Pittsville, Wis., Dec. 16, 1878, to Nellie E. Smith, who died Feb. 10, 1920. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Coole E., now a merchant in Milwaukee; Henry C., residing at home with his father, and Dawn E., now Mrs. Thomas Crawley, of Pittsville.

Frederick L. Brayback, one of the leading business men of the village of Auburndale, having valuable mercantile, milling and real estate interests, was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., May 19, 1861, son of Fred and Lena (Michaels) Brayback. The parents, who came to the United States from Germany, were married in this country and settled on the farm in Sheboygan County on which the subject of this sketch was born. There the father died as the result of an accident when Frederick L. was but three years old, and when he was ten he lost his mother. Though not legally adopted by anyone he was looked after by friends until able to take care of himself, but his school opportunities were very limited. At the age of 18 he began working in sawmills and showed such good capacity that he was finally advanced to the position of head sawyer. He remained nine years with the Diamond Match Co., of Ontonagon, Mich., and was subsequently for seven years head sawyer with the A. P. Crane Lumber Co., of Tomahawk, Wis. From there he went to the Yawke Bissel Lumber Co., of Arbor Vitae, Wis., where he remained until Aug. 1, 1913. These two last mentioned places were in the northern part of the state, Arbor Vitae being not very far south of Ontonagon, Mich. His next move was to Oshkosh, Wis., where for a year he was engaged in the grocery business with his son-in-law, Henry M. Blumenstein. From Oshkosh Mr. Brayback went to Arnott, Portage County, where he purchased a general mercantile business which he conducted with the assistance of Mr. Blumenstein until October, 1915, when he sold out and came to Auburndale. Here he purchased the large mercantile business which his son-in-law is conducting for him, and in addition to this he owned a well equipped custom feed-mill and warehouse, which he conducted himself until February, 1922. He owns the large, two-story brick block in which his store is located, and also two adjoining blocks and a dwelling-house, besides several lots in the village. All his enterprises are in a prosperous condition as the result of hard work and good management. He is one of the directors of the Auburndale State Bank, in which he is a stockholder. While living in Ontonagon he served that city three years as alderman. Mr. Brayback was married April 10, 1883, to Johanna Katherine Wissing, who was born at

Ontonagon, Mich., March 10, 1865, daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth Wissing. Her parents, were natives of Holland in which country they were married. Mrs. Johanna K. Brayback died in Oshkosh Oct. 29, 1913, after a happy married life of 30 years. She had borne and reared four children, three sons and a daughter, namely, Walter M., Elizabeth Mary, Frederick William and Raymond Charles. Walter M., born March 7, 1884, is now head sawyer in a mill at Laurel, Miss. He was united in marriage to Ida Hegg, and has one child, Loretta, born May 23, 1912. Elizabeth Mary, born Dec. 27, 1885, was married Nov. 8, 1904, to Henry M. Blumenstein and resides with her husband in Auburndale. They have one child, Bonita Ann, who was born at Arbor Vitae, Wis., Oct. 31, 1912. Frederick William, born June 25, 1888, was drowned near Arbor Vitae, Aug. 10, 1912. He was unmarried. Raymond Charles, born Nov. 7, 1895, is residing in Madison, Wis. He was married March 7, 1916, to Agnes Printz, of Stevens Point, Wis., and they have two children: Jeanette Ann, born Dec. 25, 1916, and Frederick Joseph, born May 9, 1918. Mr. Brayback and his family are Catholics in religion, and members of St. Mary's congregation at Auburndale. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus lodge at Merrill, Wis., and to the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Arnott. He and his family are well-known and highly respected throughout this part of Wood County.

Henry M. Blumenstein, manager of a large mercantile business in Auburndale, of which village he is one of the prominent citizens, was born at St. Nazianz, Manitowoc County, Wis., Aug. 7, 1881, son of Henry and Mary (Swenson) Blumenstein. His parents, who were farmers, are still living, but are now retired, their present place of residence being Woodruff, Wis. Henry M. in boyhood attended the graded school in Auburndale and later the high school at Waupaca, Wis. He began industrial life in 1900, in the general merchandise business at Waupaca. In 1902 he went to Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, this state, where he was employed by the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., and for a part of the time during his residence there he served as assessor of Arbor Vitae Township. On Nov. 8, 1904, he was married at Minocqua, Oneida County, Wis., to Elizabeth Mary Brayback, daughter of Frederick L. and Johanna Katherine (Wissing) Brayback of Ontonagon, Mich. He then became associated with his father-in-law, Frederick L. Brayback, in a grocery business in Oshkosh, Wis., which they carried on together for about a year. At the end of that time he accompanied Mr. Brayback to Arnott, Portage County, where the latter engaged in a mercantile business which Mr. Blumenstein managed for him. In October, 1915, they both came to Auburndale, where Mr. Brayback bought the large general mercantile business which his son-in-law is now conducting for him. His progressive spirit, vital energy and stable character have made him a highly valued citizen. He and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic congregation of Auburndale, and he himself belongs to the Knights of Columbus at Marshfield and the Modern Woodmen camp at Arbor Vitae. Politically he is independent with Republican tendencies. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Bonita Ann, who was born at Arbor Vitae, Wis., Oct. 31, 1912, and is now a pupil in the Auburndale graded school.

Arthur Bruesewitz, proprietor of a good hardware business in Auburndale, was born in Washington County, Wis., son of John and Bertha (Habeck) Bruesewitz. The parents were both born in this country, the father in May, 1865, and the mother in April, 1865. They were married in Washington County, Wis., in 1885, and were engaged in farming in Washington and Sheboygan Counties for some 32 years, or until the fall of 1918, when they retired and took up their residence in the village of Spencer, Marathon County, Wis. Arthur Bruesewitz was educated in the common school. He remained on the home farm until the age of 16, after which he sometimes worked out, with occasional periods at home, until 1910. Then going to Spencer he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the fall of 1918, at which time he engaged in the hardware business with August Hoops in Spencer. In March, 1919, he sold his interest to Mr. Hoops, and became clerk in the hardware store of George Cool, holding that position until the spring of 1921, when he came to Auburndale. Here he bought the hard-

W. W. STROPE AND FAMILY

ware stock of Fred L. Brayback and has since operated the store. He carries a well selected stock, is a careful buyer, and is building up a good business. Mr. Bruesewitz was married April 25, 1916, to Elsa Wolf, daughter of Bernhart and Selma Wolf, of Dorchester, Clark County, Wis., where she was born May 9, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Bruesewitz began their home life in Spencer. They have two children, Elva A., who was born Nov. 14, 1917, and Alverda M., Nov. 4, 1921. The family are members of Trinity congregation of the German Luthern Church at Spencer.

Willie W. Strope, a prosperous farmer in Wood Township, was born in Bradford County, Pa., Nov. 19, 1863, son of Ezra and Stella (Hutchinson) Strope. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Holland Dutch descent; the father was born Oct. 5, 1828, and the mother April 1, 1839; they were married in Pennsylvania and resided in that state all their lives. The father served one year in Company C of the 188th New York Volunteers during the Civil War; he returned to Pennsylvania at the close of the war and was engaged in farming there until he retired and moved to Tawonda, Pa.; he died there July 9, 1909, and the mother Oct. 16, 1914. They were the parents of 14 children, and had 55 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren. They celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Strope being among those present at this event. Thirteen of the children are now living; the 14 were Emma, Charles H., Lily, Willie Wilson, Pierce, Mertie, Phena, Johnnie, Ada, Lafayette, Theodore, Linnie, Anna and Nellie. Emma was born April 28, 1859, and is now Mrs. George Lampman, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. was born Sept. 27, 1860, and is living at Wallace, Idaho; Lily, now Mrs. Orrin Bennett, was born Dec. 2, 1861, and resides in Bradford County, Pa., Willie Wilson Strope was born Nov. 19, 1863; Pierce Strope was born July 18, 1866, and is now living at Wallace, Idaho; Mertie, born Jan. 12, 1868, married William Carmon, of Pennsylvania; Phena, born July 13, 1869, is now Mrs. John Allen, of Chicago; Johnnie was born May 13, 1871, and died Aug. 3, 1874; Ada was born Dec. 14, 1872, and is now Mrs. Fred Barnes, of Towanda, Pa.; Lafayette, born Feb. 28, 1875, lives in New York State, near Binghamton; Theodore was born Sept. 17, 1876, and is now living in Wallace, Idaho; Linnie, born Nov. 26, 1878, lives in Susquehana County, New York, the wife of Fay Duel; Anna, born July 4, 1880, married Roy Slater and lives at Wallace, Idaho; Nellie, born Oct. 26, 1883, is now Mrs. Fred Rice, of Tawonda, Pa. Willie W. Strope was reared in Pennsylvania; he attended school there and worked for six months in the Long Valley coal mine. He came to Pittsville, Wood County, Oct. 21, 1887, and the same year bought 40 acres of wild land in Wood Township. He cut the timber away to make a clearing for a small frame house, and after spending a year working in the lumber camps, devoted himself to developing this property. He cleared the entire 40 acres and bought a second tract of the same size, later selling the whole for $2,450. He then bought 100 acres of unimproved land in Section 12, Wood Township. On this land he erected a frame house and barn, and has accomplished the task of clearing the whole tract. He now has a pleasant home, with 60 acres of the land under cultivation and the balance in pasture; he is carrying on general farming and dairying and has a herd of 24 Guernsey cattle, with a pure-bred sire at the head. He has also made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs, and has a good drove of these. He has taken a prominent and valuable part in the direction of public affairs, and served as assessor for two years, as township supervisor for one year, and as a member of the school board for 12 years. He is a stockholder and director in the Pittsville State Bank, and is president of the Pleasant Hill Co-operative Creamery, which enterprise was started by Martin Kellerman in 1900. Mr. Strope is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and has filled all the chairs, being now a member of the Grand Lodge. With his family he belongs to the Congregational Church. He was married in Bradford County, Pa., July 4, 1885, to Minnie Bennett, daughter of Henry and Maria (Pitts) Bennett. Mrs. Strope's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Wood County in 1888, settling at Pittsville, which was named for the mother's family. In Pittsville they made their home with their son Herman until they were claimed by death; the mother died Jan. 18, 1916,

at the age of 87, and the father Sept. 2, 1890. The father was twice married, first to Lemira Soper, by which union he had four children, three boys and one girl; the daughter, Florence, is now deceased; of the boys, Edgar is living in Missouri and Isaac and Willis in New York State. Mr. Bennett's second marriage, to Maria Pitts, daughter of the well-remembered Luke Pitts, of Pittsville, was blessed with seven children, as follows: Louisa, now the widow of E. S. Ayers, of New York State; Saville, of Buckley, Washington; Orrin, now living in Bradford County, Pa.; Herman, deceased; Frances, deceased; Byron, now living in Washington; and Minnie now Mrs. Willie W. Strope of Wood Township. Mr. and Mrs. Strope have eight children, all daughters, namely, Louisa, Tillie, Mabel, Ethel, Mary, Blanche, Goldie and Sylvia. Louisa is now the wife of Frank Hammell, of Pittsville; Tillie is Mrs. Will Bennett, of New York State; Ethel is Mrs. Louis Pinning and lives in California; Mary is the wife of George Feldt and lives near Marshfield; Mabel, Blanche, Goldie and Sylvia are living at home.

John Rouhan, a prosperous farmer in Sigel Township, was born on a farm in Section 23, of that township, in 1869. His parents, Patrick and Marie (Reidy) Rouhan, were natives of Ireland where he was born in 1824. He came to America about 1852, locating at Racine, Wis., where he worked on the docks for two years. He then came to Wood County, walking the distance from Milwaukee and arriving at Centralia in 1854 with $1.25 in his pocket. Here he took a claim of 200 acres of wild land in Section 23, Sigel Township and proceeded to develop this property which was originally covered with heavy timber. He remained here 15 years then went back to Ireland and was there married. Returning later to Wood County, he proceeded further to develop the farm, improving the land, erecting buildings and fences, and here remained until his death in 1907, at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Rouhan died in 1893. They were the parents of four children: Marie, now Mrs. Thomas Hanifin, of Sigel Township; John, Minnie and William. Besides his agricultural operations, Patrick Rouhan was engaged in lumbering, and his name is very prominently associated with the early history of the county in which he played a leading part. He held many township and county offices and was active in securing the organization of the county and later that of Sigel Township. He organized the first school of the township and was its first Chairman. He was the instigator and leader of many movements which have been of permanent advantage to the welfare of the community. John Rouhan grew up on his father's farm here, which he now owns and operates, having acquired it at the time of the death of his father. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying and has acquired an enviable reputation both as an agriculturalist and business man. He is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Progressive Co-operative Creamery in Section 24, of Sigel Township, in which capacity he is widely known. This institution was first started as a private creamery and was taken over by its present owners—a society of the farmers of the community, in 1913. Besides Mr. Rouhan, the officers are L. H. Cullen, president, and Mike Jackan, vice-president. Under its present ownership, butter exclusively was first made, but in 1916 the manufacture of cheese was commenced and since this time they have taken in about 2,000,000 pounds of milk per year and have averaged about 125,000 pounds of cheese per year. They now have 30 patrons and the company is in a thriving condition under Mr. Rouhan's able management.

Robert Connor, a pioneer of Wood County, who established a thriving mercantile business in Auburndale, which is now flourishing after he has passed away, was born in Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1837, son of William Connor and wife. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at times a canvasser. In 1855 he emigrated to Canada, accompanied by his sons Robert, John and James, and being joined a year later by his wife and the rest of the children. He settled first at Belle Isle and afterwards at Stratford on a farm, where he died Nov. 11, 1860. In 1873 Robert, with his brothers John and James, came to Wood County, then covered with dense forest, and located on the site of the present village of Auburndale, they being the first settlers in the locality. Having made

GEORGE HILES

a clearing, they erected a dwelling, also a sawmill, a planing-mill, a lath mill and a stave and heading mill. In addition they put up other dwellings and a store building for the sale of general merchandise, and having thus created a village, they called it Auburndale. Their mother, then about 70 years old, came to live with them. She was nearly blind and read only her bible, which was printed in Brail characters used for the blind. In 1878, when 75 years old, she returned to Scotland. Robert Connor was the first postmaster of Auburndale and was also the express agent, as well as being general manager of the entire business established by the brothers, which was conducted under the name of R. Connor & Co., and included, besides the mills, the large general store already mentioned. He also served as town treasurer and as treasurer of the first school district, and was actively engaged in looking after his business interests or public duties until his death on Jan. 5, 1896. He was first married Jan. 5, 1861, to Mary McLeish of Perthshire, Scotland who was born Feb. 28, 1842, of which union there were eight children born, namely: Margaret, Jesse, William, Annie, Mary, Elizabeth, Aggie and Robert. The mother, Mrs. Mary Connor, died Oct. 12, 1878 and not long afterwards Mr. Connor married for his second wife, Rebecca Waite, who was born in Canada of English ancestry. By her he had four children: Reuben A., now cashier of the Auburndale State Bank; Ruth, wife of Walter Drollinger, a hardware dealer of Stewartville, Minn.; Craig P., attorney of Auburndale, Roger, who is deceased, and Wallace, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Rebecca (Waite) Connor, died Sept. 25, 1915.

Reuben A. Connor, cashier of the Auburndale State Bank, was born in Auburndale, this county, May 31. 1880, son of Robert and Rebecca (Waite) Connor. After graduating from the common school he attedned high school in Indianapolis, and after that he was a student at St. Johns Military Academy at Delafield, Wis. Having finished his schooling at the age of 19, he took a position with the Connor Lumber Co., being employed in and about the yards in various capacities. He subsequently became superintendent of the mills at Auburndale and was with the same company for two years at Laona, Wis. For two years also he was timber cruiser for the company in the Ozark regions of Arkansas. In 1910 he became connected with the Auburndale State Bank as its first president, which office he held until 1912, when he took his present position as cashier. For many years he has been prominent in the affairs of the village, having held office as village president school clerk and treasurer; he was postmaster under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and he has represented Auburndale on the Wood County board. As a Free Mason he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter and he is also a member of the Elks Lodge in Marshfield. Religiously he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Connor was married Nov. 18, 1916, to Joyce G. Hatteberg, daughter of Knute and Jacobina (Jacobson) Hatteberg. Her parents were born in Norway and after coming to this country about 1877, settled in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., where Joyce G. Hatteberg was born Oct. 29, 1890. She subsequently graduated from the high school and was a teacher in the Wood County schools for seven years. Her father died in Marshfield in 1897, but her mother, now 74 years old, is living in Pittsville, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben A. Connor are the parents of three children: Gene E., born Nov. 9, 1917; Rebecca R., born June 5, 1919, and Roger J., born April 4, 1921. As Auburndale was established by Mr. Connor's father and uncles, his family is the oldest in the village and they have promoted its interests in many ways, and the family name will be perpetuated forever in the annals of Wood County.

George Hiles, one of the hardy pioneer lumbermen who did much to clear Wood County of its primeval forest growth and open the way for the great subsequent development of the agricultural industry, was born near Pontiac, Mich., in 1826, his parents having come to this country from Europe. Reared and educated near Pontiac, he there became a farmer and store keeper, and was thus occupied until about 1847, when he came farther west, stopping awhile at Chicago, and later settling at Baraboo, Wis. In 1856, a young man of 30, he came from that place to Wood County, locating on the site of Dexterville, of which place

he was the principal founder. In Wood and several other counties he bought altogether some 70,000 acres of land and engaged in the logging and lumbering business, in connection with which his name soon became widely known. He built the railroads from Babcock to Pittsville and Vesper in Wood County, and to Lynn in Clark County, which he used for logging and freight business, as well as passenger service. These roads, of which his son, James K. P., was general manager and on which his other son, Frank P., worked as conductor, he sold in 1892, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., and it is now a part of their system. As head of the George Hiles Lumber Co., Mr. Hiles conducted extensive operations until his death, which took place in 1896. George Hiles was first married in Michigan to Amanda Brown, by whom he had the two sons above mentioned, Frank Pierce and James K. P., of whom James died in 1915, and Frank P. is now a wealthy farmer in Dexterville. The mother died in 1855, and Mr. Hiles later married Mary Downing, of Vermont. By her he had a daughter, Phoebe A., now residing in Passadena, Calif.

Frank Pierce Hiles, of Dexterville, proprietor of one of the largest and best farms in Wood County, was born at Baraboo, Wis., March 16, 1851, son of George and Amanda (Brown) Hiles. He was five years old when he came with his parents to Dexterville, Wood County, and it was here that he was reared, attending school here and at Grand Rapids. In those days the county was little more than a wilderness and Indians were more numerous than white men. Frank P.'s industrial education began at the early age of 12 the scene of his activities being the forest, and his school the lumber camps operated by his father. He began by driving a team and hauling shingle bolts, and from that humble department of the business gradually progressed through all the others, including logging and rafting and working in sawmills. After the death of his father in 1896, he and his brother James formed a partnership which lasted until the latter's death in 1915. After the supply of timber had been exhausted, they took up the work of clearing the land for farms. For 12 years Frank P. operated a lumber business in Forest County, this state, where he founded the village of Hiles, which now has a population of over 500 people. At the end of that period he returned to Dexterville, and turned his attention to farming, in which he has done things on a large scale. His home farm contains 2,200 acres, 600 of which are under cultivation. He is extensively engaged in raising beef cattle, also hogs and sheep for meat purposes. He also carries on dairying and general farming with profitable results. In the Masonic Order he has attained the thirty-second degree, being a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Elks. Mr. Hiles was married at Dexterville, Wis., in 1871, to Jennie Leet, who died in 1898. She left one daughter, Anna, now the wife of Paul Rehfeld of Milwaukee.

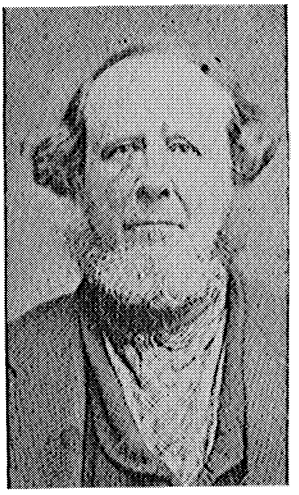
Nikolaus M. Berg, one of the foremost citizens of Auburndale, who has been active in various business enterprises, and has served in numerous public offices, including that of county treasurer, was born in the city of Trier, in the Rhine province of Germany, Dec. 15, 1855, son of Matthias and Margaret (Kils) Berg. In 1866, the parents emigrated to America, the voyage taking the entire month of May. On arriving in this country they settled in the town of Ashford, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where the father followed the trade of weaver, which he had learned and practiced in Germany. In 1868, about two years after their arrival, the mother died, and in 1875 the father also passed away. There were four children in the family, Katherine, William, Nikolaus M. and Christine. Nikolaus M. attended a good school in Germany and at 15 years in May, 1866, he came to America with his parents, and engaged in farm work. In March, 1879 he came to Auburndale and worked one year for an uncle, Peter Berg clearing land. During the following winter he worked in the woods as a logger for James Connor, of Auburndale. In the spring of 1880, he was married and then went to work again for his uncle, Peter Berg, whose farm he worked for about two years. In 1883 he bought 126 acres of wild land in Auburndale Township, a mile east of the village, and started to improve and develop it, a process which occupied

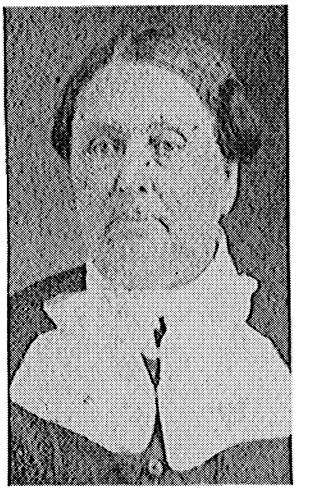
a number of years, but which has been well done. He erected a good set of buildings and brought 65 acres of the land under cultivation. In 1912 he sold the place, bought land in the village, on which he put up a substantial brick dwelling in which he is now residing. Previous to this, however, he had become interested in other enterprises besides farming. In 1908, with Reuben A. Connor and J. C. Keiffer, he organized the Auburndale Telephone Co., starting with 12 subscribers, a number that has since been increased to 346. It was Mr. Berg who built the system, and he was its manager and the treasurer of the company until January, 1920, when he resigned. The president is now J. T. Holland, the treasurer J. O. Barden, and the board of directors is composed of J. T. Holland, N. M. Berg, H. F. Roehrig, Joseph Mohan, Frank Hilgart and G. H. Horn. For the past 25 years Mr. Berg has also done a fire and tornado insurance business, and for over 20 years of that period he has written for the Seneca, Sigel & Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co., as well as for other companies. He is a stockholder in and one of the directors of the Auburndale State Bank. In politics a Republican, he has served his township and village in almost every official capacity, and in 1894 was elected to the office of county treasurer, in which he served efficiently for four years, residing in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). He was reared a Catholic, but only attends that church on funeral occasions. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows in Wisconsin Rapids and the Woodmen of the World in Auburndale. The marriage of Mr. Berg, already briefly alluded to, occurred April 12, 1880, and united him with Louise S. Grube, daughter of Frederick and Sophia (Cachow) Grube. Her parents were both born in Germany, the father June 15, 1827, and the mother Sept. 26, 1839. They came to the United States in the early fifties, resided for awhile in Sheboygan, Wis., where their daughter Louise S. was born Oct. 9, 1862. Mr. Grube, died June 30, 1895 and Mrs. Grube, Jan. 17, 1907. They had in all eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom those now living are: Louise, (Mrs. Nikolaus Berg), of Auburndale, Louis, a farmer in Auburndale Township; Minnie, now Mrs. Peter Berg, of Marshfield; Ida, wife of A. F. Luepke, of Arpin Township; Amelia, now Mrs. James Lawrie of Auburndale, and Henry of Milladore Township. Those deceased are Louis, William and August. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have no children.

Chauncey J. Brown, a former resident of Pittsville, proprietor for some years of the old Johnson Hotel, but now deceased, was born at Baraboo, Wis., May 4, 1854, son of Warren A. and Aloise (Cohanne) Brown. The parents were natives of Vermont, of English and French ancestry respectively. The father, Warren A. Brown, came west to Baraboo, Wis., with his parents when young, and after he grew to manhood was engaged in farming and also in real estate business. When the Civil War was in progress he joined the Union armies and never returned home, as he died from wounds received in battle and found a soldier's grave at Nashville, Tenn. His wife subsequently married a Mr. Weiser and lived to an advanced age, dying in 1906 at Baraboo. Of her first marriage, to Mr. Brown, six children were born, of whom the only one now living is Lillian, wife of Henry Weber of Lowevan, Texas. Those deceased are George W., Chauncey J., William, Eddie and Jennie. By Mrs. Brown's second marriage, to Mr. Weiser, she had two children, Floy and Fred. Floy married Daniel Raisin, of Rudolph. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Brown came to Wood County in 1870, and lived in Milladore, this county for about three years. At the age of 50 years she received a first grade certificate and taught the first school on Mill Creek in her log cabin home. Chauncey J. Brown was reared and educated in Baraboo, Wis., where he remained until he was 18 years old. He then came to Wood County, finding work in the winter at logging in the woods. In the following summer he returned to Baraboo, and engaged in farming, and for some years these two occupations kept him busy. Later he engaged in the real estate business and conducted a hotel and livery stable at Baraboo. On Aug. 23, 1910, he moved his family to Pittsville, where he bought the old Johnson Hotel, which he conducted subsequently until his death Dec. 13, 1914. He was a popular landlord and a respected citizen of the village. Mr. Brown was married in Baraboo, Wis.,

Feb. 17, 1886, to Kamile H. Koppke, daughter of Hans Peter and Marie (Vichey) Koppke. She was born in Norway, Jan. 19, 1859, and came to the United States with her parents when three years old in a sailing vessel which took an unusually long time to make the voyage. The family settled in Baraboo, where she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had three children: Belva O., born in 1887, who is now assisting her mother in operating the Brown Hotel in Pittsville; Ernest F., born in 1891, who also resides in Pittsville; and Chauncey J., Jr., born Nov. 23, 1908. Mrs. Brown reads and speaks four different languages, Norwegian, Danish, German and English. She is managing the hotel with ability and has many friends in Pittsville and the vicinity.

Charles H. Dawes, a pioneer of Wood County, now living practically retired after a useful career here, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 18, 1852, son of William C. and Laura (Goodrich) Dawes. The father was a native of England and came to the United States when 12 years old, his family settling at Cape Vincent, N. Y., where William C. was raised. The mother was of Holland Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dawes came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Waterloo, where the father followed the trade of miller until 1876, in which year they came to Wood County, driving overland with a team of oxen. Here they purchased 80 acres of heavily timbered land in Section 24, of Wood Township. The country was a most primitive one at that time. The Dawes family on first coming lived in an old logging shanty while the father and sons made a clearing and hewed logs for a more commodious, if no less primitive resiidence. This structure, when completed, was roofed with home-made shingles; later it was converted into a frame house. The family of pioneers set to work to clear the land, the age-old battle of the pioneer; there were hardships on every hand, and the task before them was a formidable one. Gradually, however, they accomplished it, and from their efforts there emerged a fine agricultural property. This place was the home of the father and mother for the remainder of their lives. The father died Aug. 22, 1892, and the mother Jan. 25, 1913. Their family consisted of 14 children, nine sons and five daughters; of these Harriet, John and Lewis are now deceased. Those living are Mary, James, Charles H., Abbie, Laura, William C., Jr., Fred, George, Albert, Sarah and Edward. Mary is the wife of George Pullen, and lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. James married Mary A. White, and is now living in Houston, Texas. Abbie married John Leppere, and resides in Oregon. Laura is now Mrs. Grant Cage, of Omro, Wis. William C., Jr., married Lucy Carll, and is the present owner of the old homestead. Fred and Albert are single and are living in Pittsville, Wood County. Edward married Mrs. Lovisa Leitzinger, and for a number of years has been engaged in the restaurant business in Pittsville. Harriet (deceased) married Lincoln Covey and lived the greater part of her life in Pittsville. Sarah married A. C. Galloway, and lives in Waupaca, Wis. Charles H. Dawes was 13 years old when he accompanied his parents from New York State to Waterloo, Wis. After finishing school there he worked in a flour mill until the family removed to Wood County in 1876. Here he helped to clear the land and endured all the hardships of pioneer life. In course of time he bought 65 acres of wild land, which he has since cleared and which is now operated by his son Ernest. Mr. Dawes is now living practically retired on the 65 acres above mentioned, which he himself farmed successfully for many years. The place is well stocked with Holstein cattle, and is a finely developed farm. From time to time Mr. Dawes has taken an active part in public affairs. For nine years he was clerk of his school district, and he was one of the U. S. census enumerators for the census of 1900, at which time the town of Wood consisted of the present towns of Wood, Dexter, Hiles and Cary, which made a large stretch of country for him to cover. Many places had to be reached on foot through the dense forest, while to-day automobiles drive past the doors of the same places. Charles H. Dawes was married at Cape Vincent, N. Y., May 26, 1880, to Laura Gardner, daughter of Henry and Maria Gardner. Mrs. Dawes' parents were both born in New York State and spent their entire lives there engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Dawes have had five children, one of whom,





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. DAWES AND SONS

Marvin, is now deceased. Those living are Ernest, Harry, Lewis and Amos. Harry, who is a railway mail clerk, lives in Seattle, Wash. Lewis is farming in North Dakota. Amos, who is now superintendent of a cement plant at Tridant, Mont., served 18 months in the U. S. military forces during the World War.

Ernest Dawes, son of Charles H. and Laura (Gardner) Dawes, was born on the home farm in Wood Township, Wood County, Wis., April 12, 1881. As a boy he attended district school in his home locality and helped his father on the farm. He subsequently spent two years farming in New York State, and four years as an employee in a piano factory in Rockford, Ill., and has since been farming in Wood County. He now lives on his own farm across from his father's and operates both. He was married June 3, 1915 to Laura M. Potter, daughter of Jerome D. and Mattie Potter. Her parents, both now deceased, were early settlers in Wood County, and were engaged in cranberry growing here for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dawes have had two children, Reslo and Dale K. Reslo met an accidental death Jan. 31, 1920, being crushed beneath a wagon box.

George S. Dawes, son of William C. and Laura (Goodrich) Dawes, was born at Waterloo, Wis., Dec. 17, 1868. He attended school at Waterloo and later in Wood County, having come here with his parents in 1876. He helped to clear the original Dawes property here, and has lived here all his life with the exception of four years spent in Minnesota, and the eight years at Waterloo. In 1917, he bought 120 acres in Section 25, Wood Township, and has since been engaged in farming and dairying on this property, keeping a good herd of Holstein cattle. He has taken an active and useful part in public affairs, and was for nine years assessor of the township, for one year township supervisor, and for 12 years treasurer of his school district. Mr. Dawes was married at Seneca Corners, Wood County, March 30, 1897, to Bertha Leu, daughter of John and Louisa Leu. Mr. and Mrs. Dawes have three children: Otto, a resident of Pittsville; Ruth, employed in a woolen mill at Appleton, and Edna, who is attending the Teachers' Training School at Wisconsin Rapids.

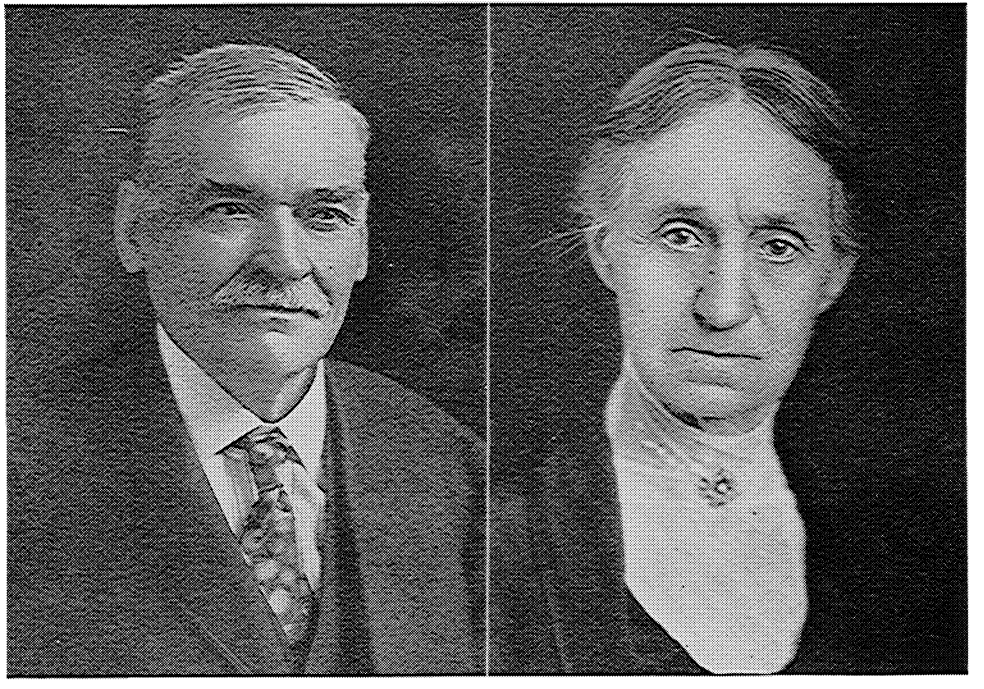
John W. Dawes, who for many years before his death was a well-known resident of Wood County, was born in Jefferson County, New York, May 2, 1855, son of William C. and Laura (Goodrich) Dawes. In 1863 he came with his parents to Waterloo, Wis., where at the age of 15 he began to learn the mason's trade. This he subsequently followed at Waterloo during the summer months, spending the winter months with his family in Wood County, assisting in the development of their property here. Later he bought a tract of wild land in this county, which he and one of his brothers cleared, and where he established his home, being engaged in general farming until his death in 1908. On Aug. 17, 1894, John W. Dawes married Helen Meding, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Leupold) Meding. Mrs. Dawes' parents were natives of Germany, and settled in Wood County, Wis., in 1889, buying 40 acres of wild land in Section 26, Wood Township. The father died in October, 1909, and the mother in December, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dawes were the parents of two children, Louisa and Carl.

Frederick Schultz, one of the pioneers of northern Wood County, now living retired in the city of Marshfield, was born in Pommern, Germany, Feb. 28, 1848, son of William and Lottie (Harp) Schultz. He attended school in Germany, and came to the United States in June, 1870; here he worked for a short time on a farm in New Jersey, and in the fall of 1870 he came to Menasha, Wis., at which city two of his uncles were living. In the spring of 1871 he went to work for the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo Line"), and as a member of one of their construction crews he helped to build the line through Wood County into Marshfield. He continued to do construction work for them until 1873, when he was made section foreman of the track from Auburndale to Marshfield; in this capacity he was stationed at Hewitt. He remained with the railway in this work until the fall of 1877, when, having accumulated some means, he purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 20, Auburndale Township, two miles west of the village of Auburndale. Nov. 6, 1874, at Hewitt, he married Caroline Well, who was born in Germany May 2, 1855, and whom Mr. Schultz had known in that

country. Immediately following their marriage they settled on the farm Mr. Schultz had purchased, on which he had erected a small log house to serve as a residence. A hard worker and a thrifty, capable man, with an ideal mate to help him along every step of the way, Mr. Schultz laughed at the hardships of pioneer life (though they were bitter hardships indeed), and as the years passed the trees and stumps fell away before his axe, buildings arose, and one of the wonderful farms of the great Northwest emerged from out of the wilderness, a credit to Mr. Schultz and to the community. He added to his holdings until the farm consisted of 200 acres; he built a complete set of fine buildings; and he cleared almost the entire acreage—a mighty accomplishment. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz lived on this place with their family and carried on its operation until 1915, when they sold it to one of their sons-in-law, and bought a comfortable home at 300 East Fourth Street, Marshfield, where they have since lived retired. Mr. Schultz served in many useful and prominent positions during the critical stage of the community's development. He was chairman of the township board for several years, and when the present Auburndale and Milladore Townships were united together as Auburndale Township, previous to the forming of Milladore Township in 1882, he was for eight years treasurer of Auburndale Township. When Marshfield Township was yet a part of Auburndale Township, he hauled voters to the polls at Auburndale on his handcar. He has always been Republican in politics, but has never adhered strictly to party lines, voting rather for the candidate than for the party represented. He is one of the stockholders in the Auburndale State Bank, and was active in the organization of this bank. He is also a stockholder in the Cloverland State Bank at Marshfield. He served as clerk of school district No. 4, in Auburndale Township for many years, and has filled many other useful offices. He and his wife are prominent members and strong supporters of the Emanuel Luthern congregation at Marshfield, and the respect accorded them throughout the community is richly merited. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz were the parents of 11 children.

John S. Eyers, a prosperous farmer living in Section 9, of Rock Township, was born on his present farm Aug. 5, 1885, son of George and Mary (Hillebert) Eyers. In 1917 he leased the home farm and has been highly successful in its management; he is operating it in conjunction with an 80-acre tract adjoining it on the south, which he purchased in 1910, and of which he has improved 15 acres, the balance being wild land; his place is well equipped and stocked, and is in every way a representative Wood County farm. April 6, 1915, Mr. Eyers married Ruth E. Dewey, daughter of William B. and Ella (Toombs) Dewey, of Ottertail County, Minn. Mrs. Eyers was formerly a school teacher, and was born in Ottertail County, Minn., Aug. 6, 1889; Mr. Eyers spent the harvest seasons of seven years in that locality and became acquainted with her on those occasions. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eyers: Hubert Nelson, born Oct. 20, 1917; Willmer Dewey, born Sept. 8, 1919,; and Elizabeth Ellen; born Dec. 6, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Eyers were reared in the Presbyterian faith, but there being no church of that denomination nearby they worshiped with the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lindsey. Politically Mr. Eyers believes in the doctrines of the Republican party, but never permits this belief to cause him to vote for a man he thinks not qualified for the office sought. He has a very wide acquaintance in the community, and is well liked by all.

Carl A. Ludewig, now living retired in Pittsville, in which place he first settled 34 years ago, is a man who has had a considerable share in building up the business interests of the city. He was born in Germany, Jan. 8, 1869, son of Gottlieb B. and Louisa (Brehme) Ludewig. The parents came to the United States in the fall of 1880, settling on a farm in Vernon County, Wisconsin, where they subsequently resided for the rest of their lives, the father dying Nov. 10, 1900, and the mother March 10, 1911. They had six children: Christ, now in Hillsboro, Vernon County, Wis.; Johanna, wife of William Carter of Vernon County; Mary, now Mrs. Otto Schuman, of Monroe County, this state; William, also of Monroe County; Carl A., of Pittsville, and Edward, of Little Falls, Minn. Carl A. Ludewig



MR. AND MRS. JAMES K. P. HILES

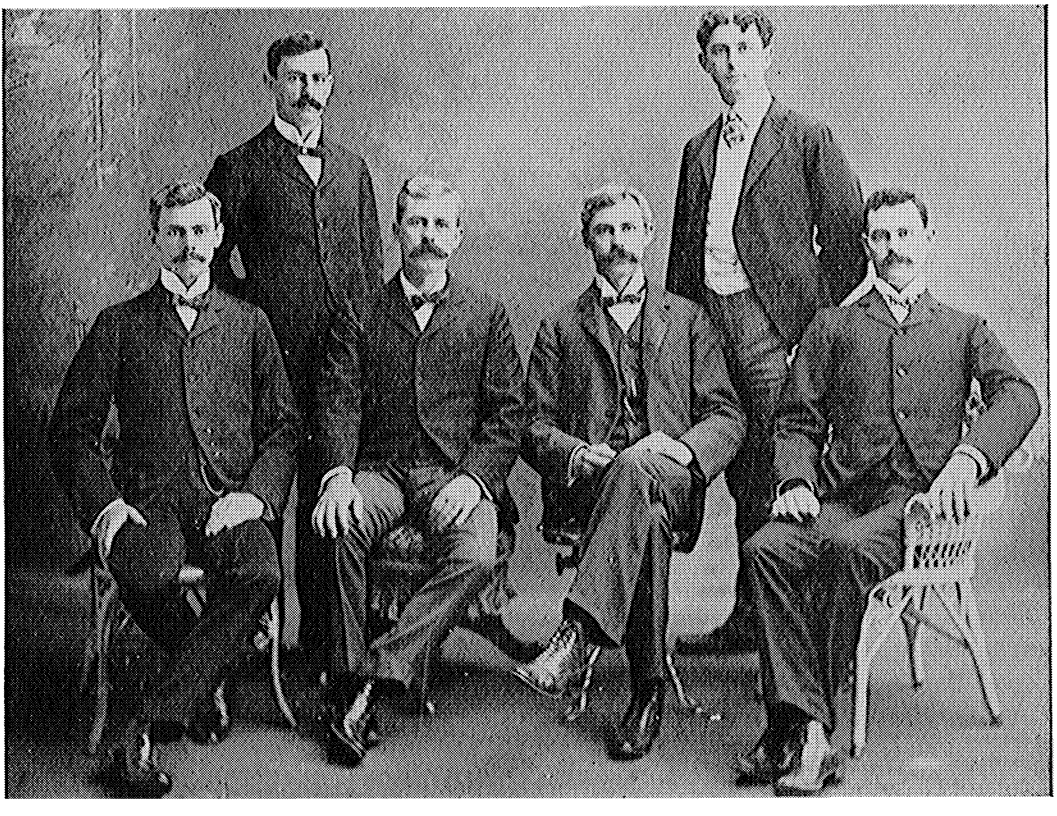
as a boy attended school in Germany, and in August, 1881, followed his parents to America. After living on the home farm for a year he began to learn the harness trade under G. W. Chapman, of Hillsboro, with whom he remained for three years. In 1885 he went to Elroy, Juneau County, where for two years he operated a farm. On March 24, 1888, he came to Pittsville, Wood County, and established the first harness shop in the city. Four years later he erected the building now known as the Ludewig hardware building, into which he moved his shop, and for 33 years subsequently he carried on his harness business, becoming well-known to everybody in this part of the county, and building up a considerable trade. In 1912 Mr. Ludewig enlarged the sphere of his operations by establishing a new department of hardware and farm implements, and at the same time he enlarged and improved his building, which is a substantial brick structure, the store measuring 18 by 100 feet. In 1919 he once more branched out, building a garage, 48 by 120 feet, of concrete construction, and fire-proof, which he operated until the following year, when he retired from active business life, turning the garage over to his son Hercel and the hardware business to The Ludewig Hardware Co., of which Carl J. Ludewig is president, and manager, Mrs. Ludewig vice-president, and John Pabst secretary and treasurer. His business career had been crowned with success, and he had also taken no unimportant part in public affairs. He was supervisor from the Third Ward, and a member of the county board for some ten years, jury commissioner for 16 years, alderman for ten years, and mayor of the city in 1908-09. Both as a private citizen and a public official he has worked for the best interests of the community and did all in his power to promote its development, and his efforts have been duly appreciated. Mr. Ludewig was married July 3, 1890, at Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids), Wis., to Mary Jane McConnell, who was his faithful wife and companion until March 5, 1915, when she passed from this life. They became the parents of four children: Carl J., born Dec. 10, 1892, now carrying on the hardware business established by his father; Byron, born in May, 1894, who died in July the same year; Wesley, born in 1896, who died in 1896; and Hercel, born April 19, 1898, who is now conducting the garage. The Ludewigs are members of the Catholic Church.

James K. P. Hiles, who during his lifetime was chairman of the township board of Dexter Township for 35 years, and who was well-known in the lumber industry, was born near Pontiac, Mich., May 22, 1845, son of George and Amanda (Brown) Hiles. He came to Wood County with his parents in 1856, the family locating at Dexterville, then known as Eagle Point. After attending the schools of that neighborhood and spending one year at Point Boss near Dells, he became associated with his father in the lumber business and, starting with such humble tasks as teaming logs and shingle bolts, he thoroughly learned all the details of lumber operations, including logging, rafting, and mill work. After his father built the railroad from Babcock to Pittsville and Vesper in Wood County, and to Lynn in Clark County, which was used for logging and freight and passenger service, he became general manager of the road. He continued in business with his father in this and other enterprises until the latter's death in 1896, and then formed a partnership in the lumber business with his brother, Frank P. Hiles. Their operations in Dexterville were discontinued in 1904, and James K. P. Hiles retired from active life. He owned at that time 6,000 acres of land in Wood County. His death, which marked the passing of one of the builders of the county, occured March 21, 1915. Mr. Hiles was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Mary Jane Johnson, who was born in Waco, Winnebago County, Wis., Oct. 27, 1850, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Hiles were the parents of six children: George H., Samuel T., William, Catherine, Dexter, and an unnamed child who died in infancy. George H., who was born Sept. 17, 1869, is now foreman of road construction for Wood County, and a resident of Dexter Township. He married Mrs. Olive Hotchkiss, and has three children, Beulah, Edna M., and Pauline. Samuel T. Hiles, born May 10, 1872, is now a resident of Dexterville. He married Alice Daurighty and has eight children, Hilda, Ralph, Avery, James, Gerald, Mary Jane, Samuel and George. William Hiles, who was born Sept. 26,

1874, is a prominent farmer of Wood Township, following general diversified farming and dairying. His farm, in Sections 11, 13, and 14 of Wood Township, is a model of efficiency in farming. He married Hattie Braun and has one child, Dexter. Catherine Hiles, born Aug. 16, 1884, is now Mrs. Isaac P. Green, of Providence, R. I., and is the mother of one child, James B. Dexter Hiles died in infancy. James K. P. Hiles was a member of Pittsville Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By virtue of his service as chairman of the township board Mr. Hiles was a member of the county board, and in these offices he set on foot many valuable projects carried out by the local government.

James W. Cameron, one of the most noted of the early Wood County lumbermen, was born in Nova Scotia, June 15, 1848, and came to Wisconsin when quite young. He operated with Wharton Bros., of Appleton for several years, and when they purchased a large tract of pine timber near Vesper, about 1876, from Gerard & Drake, Mr. Cameron moved his family to Vesper and took charge of the lumbering operations. Henry Sherry, of Neenah, bought out the interest of Wharton Bros. about 1880, and with Mr. Cameron formed a company which was incorporated under the name of the Sherry-Cameron Co. They were very successful in their operations at Vesper, which were continued until 1894, when the sawmills and most of the village were destroyed by fire, and soon after that event Mr. Cameron moved to Milwaukee. In 1890 Mr. Cameron was interested with Henry Sherry and Walter S. Paddock in taking over the business of William H. Smith and organizing the Cream City Sash & Door Co., of Milwaukee. He was also interested in and at one time was president of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, and was a stockholder in the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper Co. He was receiver for Henry Sherry after the latter's failure affecting interests in the northern part of the state amounting to millions of dollars. Mr. Cameron died suddenly in Milwaukee, Sept. 29, 1902, while out driving with a friend. He left a widow and one son, Frank J. Cameron, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Cameron was a man who made friends of all with whom he came into contact. His judgment and integrity were noteworthy. He took an active interest in the welfare of his employees, as well as in the community and county in which he lived. For two terms he was chairman of the county board of Wood County.

Joseph W. Cherney, Jr., now proprietor of a well equipped and sanitary meat market in Milladore, who has also in the past promoted or carried on other leading industries of the village, and has rendered efficient service in more than one public capacity, was born in the little hamlet of Norman, Kewaunee County, Wis., July 12, 1883. His parents, Joseph and Katherine (Tichy) Cherney, were natives of Bohemia who came to the United States in the sixties of the nineteenth century, settling in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming. In 1897 they moved to a farm in Portage County, also buying land in Milladore Township, Wood County, which is divided into two farms, on one of which they proposed to settle in the near future. At one time they owned 403 acres, practically all of which Joseph Cherney improved. Of the nine children of whom they have been the parents, eight are now living, the full list being as follows: Joseph W., of Milladore; Wenzel, who is residing on his parents farm in Portage County, and is specially engaged in bee culture; Mary, now a resident of Milwaukee; Frank, a farmer in Portage County; Anna, who was the wife of James Wotruba and died Sept. 21, 1919; Antone, on the home farm; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Wotruba of Hayfield, Minn., and Albion and Lambert, who are on the home farm. Joseph W. Cherney as a boy attended school in Kewaunee and Wood Counties successively, and worked on his parents' farm until 1906. He then took a dairy course in the University of Wisconsin, being graduated in 1907. In the same year he bought the creamery in Milladore and subsequently operated it until 1911, when he sold it to the Milladore Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co., of which since 1921 he has been secretary. After giving up the creamery he entered into a co-partnership in the hardware and implement business and was engaged in it until 1917, when he sold his interest and bought the butcher and meat business from John Becker,



ANTOINE ARPIN — MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. ARPIN
ARPIN BROTHERS GROUP

which he is now successfully operating. Mr. Cherney has been a notary public since 1918; from 1912 to 1921 he was a director of the Milladore state graded school, and in 1919, he was elected township clerk, in which position he is still serving. Such have been his business and public records, both marked by honest service and successful achievement, for which his fellow citizens hold him in respect. For 17 years he has been an officer in the lodge of Mystic Workers at Milladore, while his religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, the family being members of St. Wenceslaus congregation. Some 16 years ago Mr. Cherney entered upon the matrimonial state of life, being wedded in Milladore, Aug. 27, 1907, to Mary Stech, who was born in Bohemia, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Bazal) Stech. Her mother is now dead and her father living in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Cherney have three children: Agnes, born June 24, 1908; Evelyn, born July 11, 1911, and Henrietta, born Aug. 28, 1915.

John B. and Antoine Arpin. John Baptist Arpin and his twin brother, Antoine Arpin, were born at St. Ours, Province of Quebec, Canada, on March 29, 1826, sons of Michel and Mary Anne (Magnan) Arpin. They came together to Wisconsin in 1848. John went to California in 1851, during the gold excitement, and stayed near Grass Valley for about two years, where he had fair success, and returned to Wisconsin in 1853. The two brothers married sisters. Antoine married Mary Cotey on Dec. 13, 1858. From this union there was born to them a daughter, Mary, who now lives on a large farm at Rockdale, Iowa, near Dubuque, and is the wife of Alfred Cholvin. Antoine Arpin passed away at the Cholvin home on Aug. 18, 1896. John B. Arpin married Clarissa M. Cotey on Sept. 5, 1859. To this union there were born 16 children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Daniel J., Edmund P., Mrs. Georgianna Buckley, John B., Jr., all of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Joseph Z., of Bruce, Wis.; Arsin L., of Florence, La.; Mrs. Mary Boisvert DeNevers, of Woonsocket, R. I., and Arthur M., of Greenville, Miss. John and his brother Antoine were interested in logging in the early sixties on Yellow River, their logs being run down the Yellow River to Werner and Germantown, and there sawed, and the lumber rafted down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to Dubuque and other markets along the Mississippi. The twin brothers bore a strong resemblance to each other, and there are many amusing incidents which happened during their early days. At one time the two brothers, each having a fleet of lumber to run, arrived at Dubuque at the same time. John and his crew went in to dinner at the Key City Hotel. His brother Antoine came in soon after and sat at the table that John had just left. The waiters hesitated about paying any attention to him until he called to them, and they reported at the office that there was a man who wanted a second dinner. Orders were given to furnish it, and Antoine, who had been anxiously waiting for his dinner, soon was aware that something was in the air, and he set about to see how much he could eat. He soon had quite a good audience watching him, and the result was finally that the proprietor had to stand treats for the crowd after he tried to collect for the second dinner. Logging operations were carried on in the early days under very arduous conditions. It took courageous men to overcome the hardships of pioneering operations. Communications were meager, distances were great, and financial accomodations were difficult to secure. John Arpin became interested in logging operations on the upper Wisconsin river in 1879, when he and P. B. Champaigne of Merrill, Wis., purchased a large tract of pine timber from the Francis Biron estate, and he also operated extensively in the northern part of the county, near Auburndale, and on the Little Eau Pleine River. In 1884 he became interested with Henry Sherry in the purchase of timber lands, and also a sawmill, at Germantown, Juneau County, Wis. In 1890 John Arpin, with his sons, Daniel J. and Edmund P., organized the John Arpin Lumber Co., and purchased a large tract of timber from Sherry & Arpin, and located a sawmill at Arpin, Wood County. These operations lasted until 1904. In 1900 the members of the John Arpin Lumber Co., with some of the younger brothers, Joseph Z. and Arsin L., organized the Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., and built a large sawmill plant at Bruce, Rusk County. They operated there until 1918, when

the sawmill burned down and the balance of the timber was sold to the Edward Hines Lumber Co., of Chicago. John Arpin's health began to fail in 1886, leaving the business in the hands of his sons, Daniel J. and Edmund P. He passed away on May 9, 1892. The two following obituaries, taken from local newspapers, are added to this record: Elvina L. Arpin, daughter of John Arpin, died June 19, 1888, after a long sickness from consumption. She was a beautiful young woman, age 21 years, six months and two days. Mamie, wife of Arsin L. Arpin, died at Denver, Colo., July 17, 1898. She was born in Grand Rapids, May 6, 1874, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith.

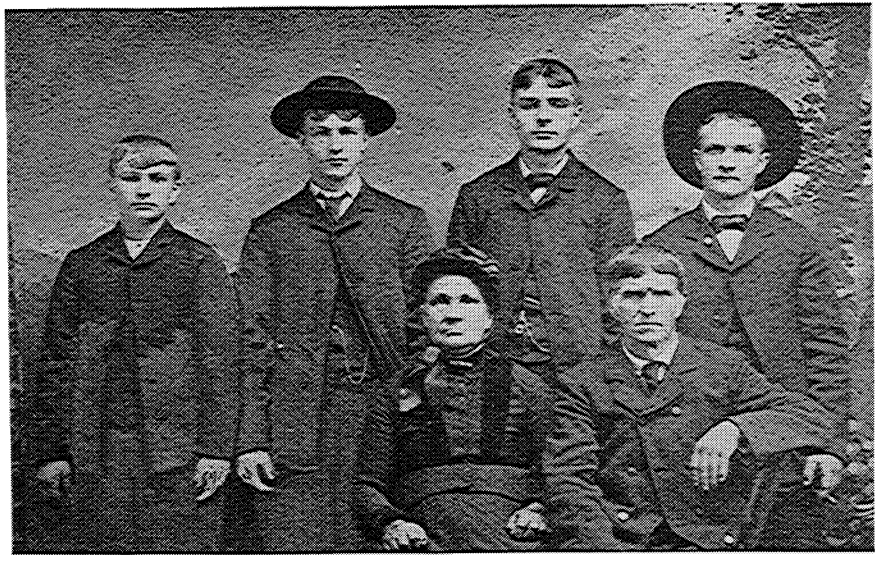
Edmund P. Arpin, who for many years has been one of the most active business men of Wood County, and has done much to advance the public interests, is of good pioneer ancestry, belonging to one of the best known families in the county. He was born at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., April 4, 1864, son of John Baptist and Clarissa (Cotey) Arpin. On June 9, 1880, he was graduated with the first class of the Howe High School, Prof. Julius Rosholt, now of Minneapolis, being superintendent. He attended the University of Wisconsin for several months in 1881, but was obliged to quit on account of ill health. In 1887 he traveled for his health in Colorado, accompanied by his sister Elvina, who was also in poor health. There he met Miss Bertha Nienstedt, to whom he was married later on, on Jan. 1, 1889, at her home in Clarinda, Iowa. Her parents were August and Wilhelmina (Wunderlich) Nienstedt, the father being a merchant. In 1900 Edmund P. Arpin became interested with his father and brother, D. J. Arpin, in the lumber business, the sawmill being located at Arpin, Wood County, Wis., and took charge of the books in the office at Grand Rapids, continuing in that position until the present time. Mr. Arpin has been connected with the lumber industry in one way or another for the last 22 years, or since his first experience in the business with his father and brother. He has also done much valuable work along various other lines of activity, and he has been especially active in originating or promoting a number of measures calculated to advance the public interests. In 1906 he became president of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and remained as such until 1908. While serving in that office he performed an act of much service to the lumbermen by appearing before the Trans-continental Freight Bureau, the railroad association controlling freight rates west of the Mississippi River, to make a fight for lower rates. No one of any industry had hitherto ventured to appear before this committee, as Mr. R. H. Countis, the chairman, thought it to be useless. After some difficulty Mr. Arpin secured a hearing and proved to the officials the injustice of the prevailing rates, but it was only after a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee, that a reduction was made on lumber bound to West Coast points from 85 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. This was not as much as had been hoped for, but it afforded Wisconsin lumbermen some measure of relief. At the same time Mr. Arpin secured a reduction of the freight charges on cranberry shipments over the lines controlled by the bureau. He had become president of the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, upon its organization in 1906, and was personally interested in the business, as were also other members of the Arpin family. The cranberry men had for years been obliged to pay the same rates on shipments to West Coast points as the growers in New England and the Eastern States, which was a manifest injustice. His argument on this subject before the bureau resulted in a reduction from $1.90 to $1.60 per hundred pounds. Mr. Arpin was one of the organizers and officers of the Wood County Telephone Co., and was president of the Grand Rapids Electric & Water Co., during its existence and up to the time it was taken over by the city, both organized under a strictly co-operative plan. He was a member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Advancement Association for 12 years, during which time many thousands of dollars were expended for advertising and general welfare work for the state of Wisconsin. While president of that Association he took charge of the Belgium Relief work in the state of Wisconsin, and as an appreciation of his services received a gold medal, and also a certificate signed by King Albert of Belgium and

members of the Relief Commission for Belgium. Mr. Arpin was also president or secretary of the first Business Men's Association for a period of 18 years, during which time, in 1901, the cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia were united. His most important work has been along co-operative lines, and he was the chief promoter of that plan of financing pioneer settlers which is embodied in what is known as the County Reclamation Law, being Chapter No. 774 of Laws of 1913 of the State of Wisconsin. The purpose of this law is to use the credit of the county to obtain money by the issue of county bonds, which bonds can be sold at rates varying from four and a half to five per cent, and the funds derived therefrom are made available for clearing lands for settlers within the county. The money may be paid either to the settler himself, or to some expert contractors, who may be able by the aid of machinery to clear the land quickly, and hence save the settler from three to five years' valuable time, besides giving him the benefit of the crops that could be grown during that time. The law provided for carrying on this work through the county board, which selects two commissioners, a third to be appointed by the governor of the state. All the expenses of these commissioners, and the entire cost and expense of the reclamation are computed and payment provided for same by a tax lien placed on the lands reclaimed for a period of from five to 20 years. This plan has been recently adopted by Rusk County. Another enterprise in which Mr. Arpin took a leading part was the organization in 1913, of the Farm Mortgage Security Association, for the purpose of enabling farmers to borrow money on reasonable terms instead of being obliged to individual usurers, who, in addition to charging high rates of interest, exact bonuses and other extra charges. It was while he sat as president of the State Bankers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1913, that he proposed the founding of such an association and prophesied that if organized it would within three years handle two million dollars' worth of loans. After much discussion and argument, and correspondence with bankers all over the state, Mr. Arpin doing a great deal of individual work, the association was organized and went into operation. The result far exceeded even his own expectations, for by the end of three years the association had handled in farm mortgages, not two million, but ten million dollars, and the loans have now reached the total amount of 13 millions. Mr. Arpin has done much to help the old soldiers of the Civil War, and for 30 years or more has been an honorary member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and since January, 1913, of the state department of the same organization. He has had a happy home life, and he and his wife have been the parents of six children: Harold A., born Oct. 11, 1889; George N., born Feb. 1, 1891; Daniel J. (2d), born Nov. 6, 1892; Edmund P., Jr., born Aug. 14, 1894; Cecile, born Dec. 20, 1897, and Richard, born Aug. 8, 1904. Harold A., who is now a resident of Solon Springs, Wis., married Beryle Thompson, and they have two sons, Thomas and Peter. George N., now of Minneapolis, married Nadjy Rost of Milwaukee, and they have one daughter, Lois Ann. Daniel J. married Helen Taylor, of Wisconsin Rapids, and has two sons, Lawrence and Webb. Cecile was graduated from Smith College in June, 1921. Richard Arpin is now a senior in the high school.

Edmund P. Arpin, Jr., has an exceptionally fine war record. At the outbreak of the war he attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan and was commissioned a lieutenant. He later became captain of Company F, 128th Infantry, 32d Division. He was cited for bravery several times and received the Distinguished Service Cross. The following reference to his achievements and their recognition appeared in the Wisconsin Rapids Tribune, Sept. 14, 1921: "Word has been received here of the award on Sept. 6, 1921, of the Distinguished Service Cross to Capt. E. P. Arpin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Arpin, of Wisconsin Rapids. The award was made and announced on the sixth of this month by Adjutant General P. C. Harris, Washington, D. C., and a citation for extraordinary heroism accompanied the announcement. Capt. Arpin, whose war record is probably the most spectacular of any of the local ex-service men, is now in the South. The cross will be sent to him, it is understood. The citation which

Adjutant General Harris sent in connection with his announcement in which the award was made to Capt. Arpin reads: 'Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, W. D. 1919) the War Department has awarded you a Distinguished Service Cross for the following act: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Gesnes, France, Oct. 7, 1918. He volunteered to lead and led a platoon of 41 men in an attack on Hill No. 269. Although all but four became casualties, this small group, under the leadership of Lt. Arpin, continued on its mission, took the hill, and held it for some time without hope of reinforcement." The award of the D. S. C. to Capt. Arpin is much delayed. He was recommended for a Congressional medal of honor by his commanding officers, but it is charged that favoritism and prejudice of regular army officers toward national guard troops prevented the full honor reward. R. B. McCoy, late colonel of the 128th Infantry, in which Capt. Arpin was serving at the time as first lieutenant, recommended on March 15, 1920, that Capt. Arpin be granted the Congressional Medal of Honor and the D. S. C. with oak leaves . In his recommendation Col. McCoy declared "The bravery and leadership displayed and the results attained by Capt. Arpin at Juvigny, at Fismes, and in the Argonne, were equalled by few and surpassed by no officers dead or living who served in those battles in the 128th Infantry." Capt. Arpin received two other citations, one for gallantry in action in St. Gilles, France, Aug. 3, 1918, and again near Juvigny on Sept. 1, of the same year. He is entitled to wear two silver stars on his victory ribbon for those citations. Edmund P. Arpin, Jr., was married Jan. 8, 1921, to Janet Leavens, of Neenah, Wis., and they have a daughter, Helen, who was born Oct. 30, 1921. They reside at Bruce, Wis., where Mr. Arpin is a dredging contractor. Mr. E. P. Arpin has been president of the Wood County Teachers' Training School since it was organized in 1902, he at that time being a member of the county board and instrumental in its establishment. He is also treasurer of the Wood County Agricultural School.

John P. Nash, of Nekoosa, a prominent representative of the paper manufacturing industry, was born in Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1860, son of Patrick and Margaret (Barron) Nash, who were natives of Ireland. Patrick Nash came to the United States in 1847, locating first in Springfield, Mass., where he and his wife Margaret were married. Later he resided with his family in Hartford, Conn., and in Greenfield, Mass., engaged in contracting and railroad work. In 1879 he came to Wood County and settled on a farm in Sigel Township, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives engaged in farming. He died Feb. 1, 1913, and she on Feb. 8, 1903. They were the parents of 11 children, nine sons and two daughters, and eight of these children are now living, namely, Thomas, James, John P., William, Michael, Richard, Frank and Catherine. Those deceased are Mary, Patrick and Lawrence. John P. Nash was educated in Greenfield, Mass., and came to Wood County with his parents. His first three years here were spent in farming in summer and logging in winter. He then took up railroad work, which he followed in different branches until 1892. In the fall of 1894 he became connected with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., as shipping clerk and time keeper. He is now a stockholder in the concern and manager in the office of the Nekoosa mill. With F. X. Grode he is engaged in the real estate business, and in 1919, he, with Mr. Grode and Charles Trelevan organized the Grode-Nash Paper Co., dealers in all kinds of wrapping paper, of which concern he is treasurer. He is also a stockholder and director in the Nekoosa State Bank and a stockholder in the Beppler Roller Mill. A Catholic in religion, he belongs fraternally to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Beavers. Mr. Nash was married at Wisconsin Rapids, in 1883, to Johanna Yager, daughter of Christopher and Minnie Yager, her parents, both now deceased, having been early settlers in Wood County. After a happy married life of 38 years Mrs. Johanna Nash passed from this life in October, 1921. She had been the mother of four daughters, Margaret M., Elizabeth E., Mildred E. and Johanna D., all of whom are residing at home with their father, except Elizabeth, who is the wife of Carl Simon, and lives at Port Edwards.



GEORGE HASELBERGER AND FAMILY

Peter P. Syms, a widely known and highly respected pioneer of Wood County, now living in Auburndale, was born 45 miles below Montreal in Lower Canada, July 15, 1838, son of Peter and Margaret (Boure) Couture. He changed his name after coming to the States, as he found that Americans of Anglo-Saxon origin could not give his French name the correct pronunciation. The word "coure" is French for a seam, which latter word he modified into Syms. The parents of Peter P. were of French-Canadian birth and never came to the United States. In fact, though there were many children in their family, the only ones who ever crossed the line were the subject of this sketch and his brother Joseph, who once paid him a visit. When Peter P. was four years old his parents sold their farm and moved to the village of St. Geneva de Berthier on the St. Lawrence River. There he attended a Catholic parochial school and when about 15 years old was sent to an academy to study for the priesthood. He was already pretty well up in French and English, and his principal study in the academy was Latin. But the tasks imposed on him were too hard, and after a year he took his books and left. During the next year he remained at home and then went to Bellville, Ont., where he became clerk in a large store. Two years later he gave up that position and went into the woods of upper Canada as a laborer connected with the logging and lumbering industry. In February, 1865, or about a year after his marriage, he came to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and was joined by his family in the following June. For awhile he followed lumbering in this region, then homesteaded 40 acres of wild land in Auburndale Township, near the village, where he built a small log house and began the work of improvement. Later he bought 120 acres more, adjoining the village, this tract having on it a log barn and a small frame house. This place he subsequently developed, erecting a good set of buildings, which, however, were burned down. After they had been rebuilt they were again burned, and in fact Mr. Syms suffered loss from fire no less than five times, on two of which occasions he had no insurance. To-day he has on his place a good frame barn, a good brick house and other necessary buildings. He carries on general farming and dairying, keeping grade cattle and Shropshire sheep, and having a good operating equipment. In 1914 Mr. Syms retired from active work, on account of increasing years, and since then his son Henry has operated the farm, the soil of which is some of the best in this section. Mr. Syms was formerly active in public affairs, at various times serving in different township offices. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace and notary public. Though reared a Catholic, he is not now a member of any church. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Syms was married Jan. 12, 1864, to Bretane Ellis, who was born at Tweed, Upper Canada, July 12, 1841, daughter of Stephen and Martha (Palmer) Ellis, and who at the time of her marriage was residing with her parents in Bellville. The parents have both passed away, the mother dying when Bretane (now Mrs. Syms) was a small child, and the father a number of years afterwards. Mrs. Syms is still living and in the enjoyment of good health, being quite able to attend to her household duties, and take care of the home. She and her husband have been the parents of seven children, Martha and Margaret (twins), born Dec. 22, 1864; Charles, Armina, Philemon, Henry and Frances. Martha, who married Charles Dean, resides in Maurpas, La., and has two sons, Paul and Henry. Margaret married Solomon Wilcott, of Marshfield, this county, and died some years since. Charles is now living in Milwaukee. Armina married E. O. Cady, of Stevens Point, Wis., and has four children, namely: Margaret, now Mrs. Fred Tusing, of Chicago; Henry, of Clintonville, Wis.; Jerold, of Milwaukee; and Beatrice, who is living with her aunt Martha in Louisiana. Philemon lives in Stevens Point. Henry, on his father's farm at Auburndale, married Laura Laemle, of Wisconsin Rapids, and their children are Jane, Peter, Mary, Charles, Susan, Elizabeth, Jimmie. Frances is now Mrs. Benjamin Darms, of Auburndale.

Frank Haselberger, a prominent farmer in Marshfield Township, was born in Germany Sept. 20, 1869, son of George and Caroline (Segel) Haselberger. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country the father was a cooper by trade; they came to America in 1881, settling first at Pittsburg, Pa., where the

father worked as a laborer for seven years. In 1888 the family came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of cutover land in Section 24, of Marshfield Township, which place has since been their home. It was in a very primitive condition when they acquired it, having by way of buildings only a log house and barn and being covered with stumps and brush; out of it, however, by the slow magic of persistent effort with the courage to overcome obstacles and hardships, a modern, well-kept farm has been built up, which to-day takes its place among those properties that are carrying Wood County to the front among the agricultural regions of the country. In 1890 a good frame barn with basement was built; in 1905 a good residence was added, and later a granary, machine shed, etc. brought the equipment up to first class condition. The property is now under the ownership and management of Frank Haselberger, who after finishing the grade schools near his home remained with his father assisting in the operation of the farm and later bought the place. He has it stocked with a good grade of cattle, with a pure-bred Holstein sire at the head of the herd, and is very successfully carrying on mixed farming and dairying. The mother, Mrs. George Haselberger, died in 1910; the father died Aug. 18, 1922, at the age of 93 years and four months. April 25, 1906, Frank Haselberger was united in marriage with Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, who in maiden life was Anastasia Habel. Mrs. Haselberger's parents were natives of Austria. One child, Mary Anna Hirsch, was born to her May 4, 1901, by her marriage to Mr. Hirsch. Her union with Mr. Haselberger was blessed by two children, Ottilia, born June 20, 1907, and Frank G., born Aug. 20, 1908, who died at birth. Mrs. Haselberger is now deceased, her death on Jan. 19, 1911, being an event mourned by the entire community, of which she was a highly valued member.

Frank Swetz, proprietor of the Sigel Cheese Factory, was born in Sigel Township, this county, April 23, 1898, son of John and Mary Swetz. The parents were natives of Bohemia; the father came to the United States in 1897, and settled in Wood County, Wis., buying 320 acres of wild land, which he and his sons subsequently cleared and improved, and where he is now carrying on general farming and dairying on the 160 acres he retains after having given 80 acres each to two of his sons. The entire property has been converted into a modern, well-tilled farm under their ownership, and they have erected good buildings throughout. Mr. and Mrs. John Swetz have eight children: John, Stephen, Albert, Frank, Sophia, Charles, Julia and Mamie. Sophia is now Mrs. F. Fait, living at Morris, Wis. Frank Swetz was raised on the home farm, attending school in District No. 6, and assisting in the operation of the farm. He then took up the profession of cheese-making, spending four years in a cheese factory learning the various operations and later taking up the dairy course with the State University at Madison, from which course he graduated in 1918; he then worked as a cow tester for one year, and in November, 1921, bought his present factory, which was originally started by a co-operative society of the farmers of the community about 1912, and was operated by this society until it was taken over by Mr. Swetz. The latter is remodeling the plant and converting it into a thoroughly modern cheese factory, and is at present making about 1,000 pounds of cheese daily.

Gilbert Nelson, a pioneer settler of Wood County, who has developed 80 acres of wild land into a modern, well equipped farm, was born May 12, 1858, at Kongsvenger, Norway, son of Nels and Meren (Gulbrandson) Nelson. The parents both died in Norway, the father Dec. 31, 1918, and the mother April 30, 1913. Their family consisted of six boys, Nels, Gilbert, Ole, (first), Albert, Karl, and Ole (second), and two girls, Hedda and Maren. Three of the boys, Gilbert, Nels. and Albert, came to America, and settled first in Waukesha County, Wis., later sending for their respective wives. Gilbert came to Wood County, Nov. 11, 1899, and Albert in February, 1901; the latter, who settled in Lincoln Township, where he remained four years, is now in Burlington, Wis. Nels passed away in Milwaukee, Feb. 14, 1919, a victim of the sleeping sickness resulting from influenza; he was born March 14, 1856. Gilbert, with his wife, Betsy, born Nov. 10, 1857, at Ohdalen, Norway, a daughter of Arne and Marte Christopherson,

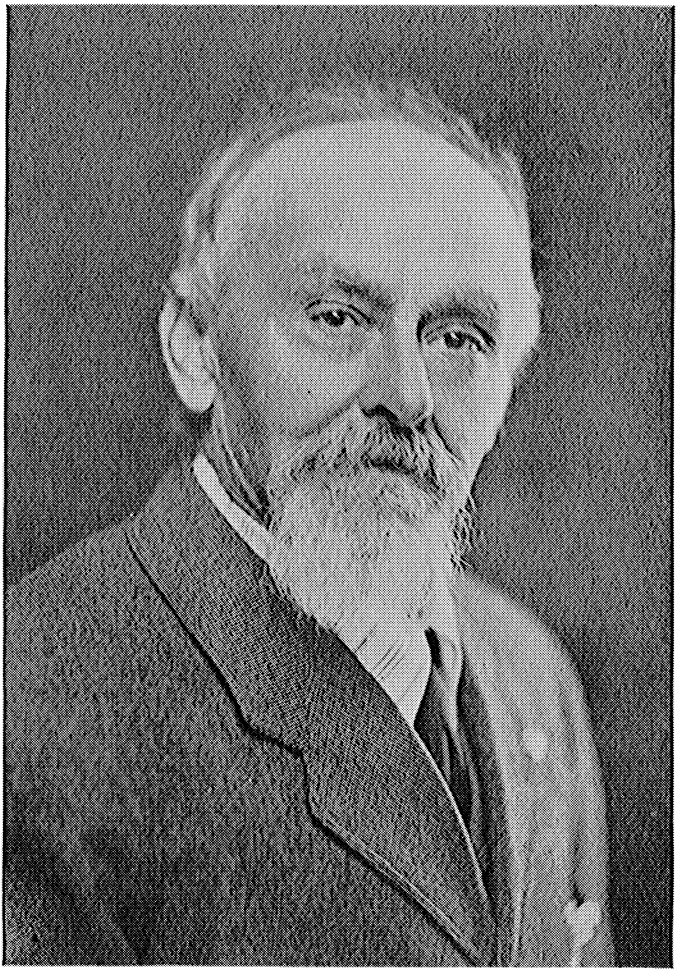
bought an 80-acre tract in Section 17, five and a half miles west of Marshfield, and settled on this. It was entirely wild land at that time, with only logging roads; to-day, 77 acres are cleared, 60 of them under cultivation and the balance pasture; and the farm is equipped with good buildings, a silo, and modern machinery, Mr. Nelson having constructed the buildings with his own hands; it is a splendid example of what may be done in the way of land development. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson: Maggie, May 13, 1880, now Mrs. Arthur Bever, of Stratford, Wis.; Nettie, born Oct. 20, 1881, now Mrs. William Voss, of Waupaca, Wis.; Anna, born July 4, 1883, residing at home, who at the age of 22 years had the misfortune to suffer a stroke of paralysis; Martin, Jan. 23, 1886, who is now farming in Marathon County, Wis.; Betsey, born Oct. 14, 1887, now wife of Michael Steinwagner, of Marshfield; George, born Oct. 17, 1890, farming in Clark County, Wis.; Jennie, born Aug. 28, 1892, now wife of Edwin Haultaufderheide, a farmer in Lincoln Township; Eddie, born Sept. 15, 1894, now on the home farm; Gelda, born Aug. 27, 1896, who died in infancy; and Harry, born May 10, 1900, residing at home. The family were reared in the Lutheran faith; they are now affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Nelson's political affiliation is with the Republican party; his first vote as a citizen of this country was cast for Grover Cleveland. He was a member of the Road Commission for some time and has always taken an interest in the development of good roads.

John Fritsche, a prominent farmer in Rudolph Township, was born June 14, 1869, in Dodge County, Wis., son of Herman and Katherine (Reiss) Fritsche. The mother was a native of Washington County, Wis.; the father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1848, and settled at Richfield, in Washington County, where he worked as a laborer until 1856, when he entered the employ of the United States government as a mule driver, in which capacity he drove from Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to the Pacific Coast, a route whose traveling was full of danger and adventure during those days of the Mormon trouble. He later worked on farms in Washington County, and in 1875 came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he worked on the railroad for two years. In 1877 he went to Dexterville, this county, and for four years he was section foreman there for the Green Bay & Western Railway. In 1881 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 28, of Rudolph Township, and proceeded to make a home on this property; the set of log buildings he erected at that time still stands on this farm, where he remained until his death, Dec. 7, 1897; his widow passed away July 20, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fritsche were the parents of two children, John, subject of this sketch, and Eda, who is now Mrs. W. J. Walsh, of Eagle River, Wis. John Fritsche received his education in Grand Rapids and Dexterville and subsequently assisted his father on the farm during the summer months and worked in the woods through the winters. Later he learned the trade of cooper, which he followed during the cranberry picking seasons for 27 years. After his father's death he purchased his sister's share in the home farm and has since operated the property; he has bought 120 acres more in the same section, now having a total of 200 acres; he has cleared 50 acres and erected a new set of buildings, besides otherwise improving the property, and is now carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of cattle with a pure-bred Guernsey sire at the head. On Jan. 12, 1892, at Rudolph, Wis., Mr. Fritsche married Miss Margaret Juneau, daughter of Paul and Katherine (O'Neil) Juneau. Mr. and Mrs. Fritsche are the parents of five children: Joseph, William, Leona, Nicholas and Isabelle. Joseph married Irma Perner and has four children, Francis, Florence, James and Dorothy; William is living at home; Leona is a school teacher in Sigel Township; Nicholas married Marie Kohnen, and is living in Waukegan, Ill.; Isabelle is attending the Wood County Normal School in Wisconsin Rapids. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Fritsche is a member of the E. F. U. Lodge No. 42 at Rudolph. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the community, and was treasurer of the board of Rudolph Township for six years; he is a stockholder in the South Rudolph Cheese Factory, and served as secretary and treasurer of this company for seven years. He is also a stockholder

in the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Rudolph, and he has achieved a name for himself as a man of exceptional business ability.

Paul Juneau, a pioneer of Wood County, and a nephew of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, was born Sept. 23, 1848, in Dodge County, Wis., son of Narcissus and Amelia (Shura) Juneau. The parents were born near Montreal, Canada, and were there married; they came to Milwaukee in 1848, where Mr. Juneau worked for his brothers for a short time; he then bought 40 acres of land at Theresa in Dodge County, and on this property he made his home for 19 years. He came to Wood County in 1867, and purchased the John Wells homestead, consisting of 80 acres in Section 17, Rudolph Township, all wild land and heavily timbered. He was then over 70 years of age, and hence unable to perform any heavy labor, so that the clearing and developing of the farm devolved upon his sons; he made his home there until his death, May 8, 1875, being survived by his widow, mother of Paul Juneau, until Jan. 14, 1888. There were six children in the family, all of whom with the exception of Paul, are now deceased. Of these Odella was a half-sister of the others, being a child of the father by a previous marriage; the others were Eugene, Cleophus, Joseph, Solomon and Paul. Paul Juneau, after finishing school in Dodge County, remained with his father, assisting in the work of carrying on the farm, and came to Wood County with his parents in 1867. Here he took charge of the farm purchased by his father and worked at its clearing and development during the summer months, spending the winters for 23 years in the lumber woods in the employ of Clark & Scott. He erected all the buildings on the property, bought an additional 40 acres (making a total of 120 acres), and has brought 80 acres into a tillable condition. Though 74 years old, he is still active about his farm and is carrying on mixed farming and dairying. The debt of gratitude owing to those who, like Mr. Juneau, came into the county when it was a wilderness, and by incessant toil and the endurance of every conceivable hardship built up an agricultural property cannot be over-emphasized; and this debt is particularly heavy in its application to Mr. Juneau; for he not only built up the farm he is now working in this manner, but was a powerful and devoted worker in building up and developing the whole community, encouraging settlers to emigrate to this part of the country and helping them to get a start after they arrived. Always a prominent man in township and county, his influence was of incalculable value in those first critical days of the development of the region. He served on the township board for six years and for 12 years on the board of School District No. 3. On Dec. 28, 1867, Mr. Juneau was married, in Dodge County, to Miss Katherine O'Neil, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Hickey) O'Neil. Mrs. Juneau was born Nov. 1, 1844, near Milwaukee, in Dodge County. Her parents, natives of Ireland, came to the United States about 1840, and settled in Milwaukee for a short time; they later moved to Theresa, in Dodge County, Wis., and spent the remainder of their lives there. Mr. and Mrs. Juneau have been the parents of eight children: Mary, now Mrs. O. Le Roux, of Wisconsin Rapids; Joseph, now deceased; Margaret, wife of John Fritsche, of Rudolph Township; Charlotte, now the wife of Charles Le Roux, who is a farmer in Sherry Township, this county; Angeline, who survives her husband, Joseph R. Roy and is bookkeeper for the Ragan Furniture Co. in Wisconsin Rapids; Eliza and Elizabeth, who are deceased; and Theresa, who is now Mrs. V. Neuman, of Sigel Township.

George Hooper, the first settler in the village of Milladore, of which he is now a resident, is a man who has had a long, active and interesting career in various occupations and extending over a period of over 70 years. His industrial life commenced in early childhood; as a sailor he visited many parts of the world; as pioneer lumberman, track layer, farmer and hotel keeper he had part in the upbuilding and development of Wood County, and as a public official he has safe-guarded the interests of the community and won recognition as a man of intelligence, foresight and firm moral principle. George Hooper was born in Worcester, England, Sept. 6, 1844, son of William and Mary (Roberts) Hooper. The father was a skilled gardener who made a specialty of raising fruit trees, and



GEORGE HOOPER

also trees for ornamental purposes, and followed that occupation all his life. Both he and his wife died in England, the latter when over 90 years of age. They had a large family of 16 children, of whom George was the youngest. The size of the family, and the comparatively small wages paid in England in those days, made it necessary that the children should help to support themselves at an early age, and accordingly George was put to work when only six years old in a brick yard, where he was employed during the summers. The only education he ever had was what he subsequently picked up for himself. At the early age of nine he went to sea as a cabin boy in the British merchant marine service, and on his tenth birthday found himself in New York City. His life as a sailor covered a period of 14 years, six years of which were spent in the British navy, in which he rose to the rank of quartermaster. He also made one whaling voyage, and while following the sea he visited many of the principal ports of the world. While on a trip from Egypt he nursed a passenger on the vessel who had fallen sick. This passenger had a gentleman relative on board who expressed his gratitude to Mr. Hooper and gave him his card, telling him that he should be pleased if he would call on him whenever he should happen to be in London. It was not long before Mr. Hooper found an opportunity of doing so, and the gentleman, who was proprietor of a floor-cloth factory, offered him employment in it, which he accepted and he worked there for several years, learning the business in all its branches. In 1871 he left London and came to the United States, where he soon found employment as master of a brick sloop on the Hudson river, plying between New York and up-river points. After following that occupation for a year he went to Buffalo and shipped as a sailor on the Great Lakes on vessels plying between Buffalo, Chicago and Superior. Not satisfied with that kind of a life, however, he sought other employment and became a lumberjack, working in camps in the northern part of Michigan. In the spring of 1873, when the Wisconsin Central Railway was constructing its line through Wood County, he came here as one of its workmen. The country around Milladore pleased him so well that in the fall he homesteaded 40 acres of land just north of the village site, and built a log house on it. It was soon after he had settled here that he was joined by his wife, to whom he had been married about 1868 in London, where he had left her. Her maiden name was Emma Fagan, and she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fagan, natives of England. The little log cabin was now a home and Mr. Hooper started in to build up his fortunes. The process was one of considerable difficulty and for the first few years he and his wife saw very hard times. At first they had no stove and were obliged to build a mud oven in which for many months they did their cooking. He worked at logging, chopped wood, did railroad construction work or anything else he could find to do, but for months at a time he never saw money, and for his work on the railroad and the wood he sold he always had to wait about five months for his pay. In the meanwhile as he found opportunity he cleared his land, which was covered with hard wood timber. At the end of seven years he sold the place, but subsequently bought it back again, and from that time on he engaged largely in buying and selling farm lands, at one time owning several hundred acres. He was the first settler in Milladore village, which was originally called Mill Creek. When the village was laid out he helped to clear the site, and among its first buildings was a hotel which he erected and which he and his wife operated for a number of years. As time went on they witnessed great improvements. The old Indian trails gave place to good roads, and instead of being obliged to carry supplies on his back from Stevens Point, 25 or 30 miles away, a labor it would seem sufficient to discourage the most enthusiastic pioneer, he was able to buy whatever he needed within a few minutes walk from his house. The old log cabin had long since given way to a good modern residence, and the village had grown up with school and church and society organizations. With increasing years Mr. Hooper gave up hard labor, but has never been satisfied to lead an idle life. He has accumulated a competency, is a stockholder in the Milladore State Bank, and the heaviest stockholder in the Co-operative creamery of Milladore, but he finds congenial

employment in cultivating 20 acres of land. He is practically independent in politics, though inclining to Democratic principles, and during his long career in the township and village he has been closely identified with public interests. As a member of the school board, and school treasurer, he helped to raise the standard of education, and also to raise the money to build the schoolhouse. He also rendered many years service as town clerk and town chairman, and as justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He was reared in the Church of England (Episcopal), but is not now a church member. He belongs, however, to the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Marshfield. Now in his 79th year, he still enjoys good health and is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens in the northeastern part of the county. For nine years he has been a widower, Mrs. Hooper having passed from this life in August, 1913. She left one daughter, Louise, who is now keeping house for her father.

John P. Hardina, a prominent farmer of Milladore Township, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Jan. 15, 1877, son of Jacob and Mary (Cisler) Hardina. The parents were natives of Bohemia; the mother came to America with her family when she was one year old, and the father came here as a young man. They were married in Manitowoc County, Wis., and were engaged in farming in that county until 1881, when they went to Portage County, and settled near Junction City. There they remained until 1902, when they retired and moved to the village of Milladore, where the mother is still residing; the father died there Sept. 12, 1917. They were the parents of five children: George, now farming in Sherry Township, Wood County; Joseph, farming in Milladore Township; John P., subject of this sketch; Adolph, now deceased; and James, also farming in Milladore Township. John P. Hardina received his education in the district schools of Portage County, and remained at home until 1904, but has earned his own living since reaching the age of 12 years. He worked on farms for a time, and at the age of 19 years was a teamster in the woods. During this period he also worked for the Sutton & Sherry Company in their stave factory. After his marriage in 1904 Mr. Hardina operated his father's farm in Portage County, to which place he was subsequently given a deed. He sold this farm in 1908, and bought 80 acres of land in Sections 25 and 26 of Milladore Township, which property he further improved, making it his home until 1911, when he sold it, and went to Junction City. After spending one year in a retail business, he traded his property there for 80 acres of land in Section 25, Milladore Township, which he sold one year later. He then operated a retail business in Milladore for nearly two years, again trading at the end of that time for a farm in Green Valley, Marathon County. In April, 1916, he purchased a butcher shop in Junction City, which he operated for a short time. After selling this place he lived on his farm in Marathon County for two years, when he sold it also and bought the old Frank Zinney farm, consisting of 80 acres in Milladore Township, which is his present home. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle. Mr. Hardina is a man of fine business ability and a hard worker, and his career has been a very successful one; he is very well thought of in his community, and is always ready to lend a helping hand in forwarding its progress. May 23, 1904, Mr. Hardina was married at Milladore, Wis., to Anna Chinadle, daughter of John and Anna (Pumper) Chinadle, of Milladore, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hardina have been the parents of six children, of whom five are now living; the family was as follows: Sylvia, born May 4, 1907; Raymond, born Oct. 8, 1908; William, born Jan. 12, 1910; Elsie, born Dec. 23, 1911, died Jan. 9, 1916; Verna, born July 11, 1915; and Victor, born June 16, 1917. The family are members of the Catholic Church at Milladore.

Michael Krings, a prominent and respected citizen of Milladore Township, was born in Theresa Township, Dodge County, Wis., June 27, 1856, son of Paulus and Susanna (Bauer) Krings. The father was born near Keln, Germany, and the mother in Luxembourg; they were married in Dodge County, Wis., the father having come there in 1844, when the country was one of virgin timber, and bought a section of wild land. He later sold portions of this, so that at the time of his

marriage the place consisted of 60 acres, and on this farm Mr. and Mrs. Krings, Sr. spent the remainder of their lives, and there Michael Krings grew to maturity; he attended the public school and remained with his parents until the fall of 1879. May 5, 1880, he was united in marriage with Sophia Grube, at Auburndale, in this county. Mrs. Krings was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 18, 1863, daughter of Friedrich and Sophia (Zachow) Grube. Her parents, who came to Wood County in 1872, and are now both deceased. Following his marriage, Mr. Krings bought 115 acres of wild land in Section 7, Milladore Township and erected a log house; the country was then a most primitive one, without roads or conveniences of any description, and the task of the pioneer in building up a farm out of this wilderness was a most arduous one, surrounded by difficulties on every hand which only the hardiest courage and the most incessant toil could surmount; and he who accomplished this feat conferred a benefit on the general community. Mr. Krings' farm as it exists to-day bears witness to the measure of his success in this accomplishment; he has equipped it with good buildings, has added 120 acres to it, and has brought a large proportion of the whole under cultivation, so that it to-day takes its place among the leading agricultural properties in a region famous for the quality of its farms. During the early period of his residence here Mr. Krings, to obtain the means of livelihood until his farm could be put on a producing basis, did various sorts of work for others; during the winters he worked in the woods, cutting bolts and collecting hemlock bark for the tanneries, for which latter he received $2.25 per cord; he drove logs during the springs; and he did surveying and cruising. The first five years he worked for Thomas Pettey as buyer, scaler, and driver. Fourteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Krings: Sophia S., born June 12, 1881; Amanda L., March 2, 1883; Paul M., June 12, 1885; Martha M., April 29, 1887; Louisa I., May 28, 1889; Magdeline, March 29, 1891; Frederick H., Jan. 19, 1893; Michael F., Nov. 21, 1895; Arnold H., Feb. 28, 1897; Irving H., who died in infancy; Elva E., born April 11, 1900; Alfred S., April 26, 1902; Alvin W., May 23, 1903; and Norman R., July 11, 1906. Sophia S. is now Mrs. John P. Bauer, living on a farm in Auburndale Township; Amanda L. is Mrs. William Kuehuhold, living on a farm in Milladore Township. Paul M. is operating a farm in Green Valley Township of Marathon County. Martha M. is Mrs. Ferdinand Deuk, living on a farm in Auburndale Township. Louisa I. is Mrs. John W. Baker, and has her home on a farm in Milladore Township. Magdeline is the wife of Joseph Dellinger and lives with her parents; she is the mother of one child, William. Frederick H., is in the garage business in Auburndale village; he is a veteran of the World War, having entered the service July 23, 1918, in Machine Gun Corps No. 1 of the 137th Division; he was sent to Camp Grant for training, and from there to Long Island, from which he sailed Sept. 7, 1918. From Brest he went to the front, Oct. 12, in the St. Mihiel sector with Company D, included in the 137th Division. He was in action from Oct. 12 until Nov. 3; on the night of the latter date he was wounded in the arm, face, and leg by a high explosive shell while participating in the Flanders drive. He was taken to a hospital in England, where he remained 16 days, returning to the United States when the armistice was signed; he landed April 22, 1919. Besides the wounds mentioned, he suffered the loss of his hearing from the effects of the heavy artillery fire. Sept. 23, 1919, he married Mary Becker, of Milladore Township; he owns a home in Auburndale village, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Phyllis, born Sept. 4, 1920. Michael F. Krings is living in Clark County, and is the owner of a cheese factory there. Arnold H. is in the garage business in Auburndale village; he also was in the military service during the World War, having joined on Oct. 7, 1918; as a member of the 9th Trench Mortar Battery he trained at Camp Nichols at New Orleans, but the armistice was signed before his organization was ready to leave for France, and he was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1919, reaching home Feb. 21. On Nov. 4, 1919, he married Mary Gotz, of Auburndale Township, she having been born there Oct. 28, 1899; they are the parents of one child, Marion, born July 26, 1921. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Krings are living at home. Mr. Krings,

liberal in his political views but inclining toward the Democratic party, was assesor for eight years, and has served efficiently as justice of the peace, and as town chairman, being a very strong figure in the community. The sons Frederick and Arnold are members of the Fred Grube Post of the American Legion at Auburndale.

Alphonse J. Gerend, M. D., of Milladore, is practicioner of his profession at the above mentioned place. He was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 12, 1882, son of Jacob and Mary (Gernbauer) Gerend. The parents came to the United States when children. The father came from Trier, Germany, to Sheboygan County in 1847, where his family settled in the northern part. In about the same year, 1852, Jacob Gerend left the farm and made his permanent home in the village of Sheboygan, where he worked as an apprentice in a bakery and several years thereafter established himself as a general merchant. He married in 1857. Later on he engaged in the flour and feed and furniture business. The latter is still operated by his son, Jacob, Jr., and is one of the oldest stores in Sheboygan. The mother, with her father, came to Milwaukee in 1849. The father, who had been an architect in Austria, intended to continue in the same profession at Milwaukee. He, however, died shortly after his arrival there. The mother as a girl of 13 then came to Sheboygan, where she joined her brother, who had preceded her there. The latter had studied for the priesthood in Vienna, Austria, and had already taken up his duties in this new field at Sheboygan. Jacob Gerend, Sr., died April 1, 1895, and was survived by his wife nearly 14 years, her death occurring Feb. 24, 1909. They were the parents of eight children, of whom there are seven now living, the list being as follows: Rev. M. M. Gerend, president of St. John's Institute for Deaf Mutes at St. Francis, Wis.; John, who is in the furniture business at Los Angeles, Calif.; Jacob, of Sheboygan, Wis.; Alphonse J., of Milladore, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. M. H. O'Keefe, of Waunakee, Wis.; Julia, who was the wife of George Reichert, of Sheboygan, both, however, being now deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Gottsacker, of Sheboygan; and Frances, who is the wife of Frank P. Maersch, of Sheboygan. Alphonse J. Gerend was graduated from the Sheboygan High School in 1899, and four years later, in 1903, from the medical department of Marquette University. After receiving his medical diploma he gained practical experience in his profession as an interne for one year in St. Mary's Hospital at Superior. He then began the independent practice of his profession at Sheboygan. In 1907 he located at Cato, Manitowoc County, Wis., in which place he remained for 12 years. In June, 1918 Dr. Gerend enlisted for service in the U. S. army. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and assigned to duty at the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and several weeks later with the 18th Division at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. In December, 1918, he received an honorable discharge. After a trip to California he returned to Cato, Wis. In January, 1920, he came to Milladore, Wood County, where he is now engaged in practice. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is also a charter member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, and he is fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus. His membership in the Archeological Society is indicative of his favorite line of study aside from his profession, the branch of archeological science to which he has for a number of years given special attention being that pertaining to the Potawatomi Indian tribes of Wisconsin. On this subject he has from time to time contributed carefully written articles to the society, or to the press, which have been duly appreciated. He possesses a large and valuable collection of Indian relics, both prehistoric and historic. The collection of prehistoric Indian artifacts is in the public library at Sheboygan. The historic material pertaining especially to the Potawatomi is at present in the State Historical Museum at Madison. The former collection he obtained mostly from the many sites of prehistoric Indian villages in Sheboygan County, his former home. That county is very rich in aboriginal history and monuments. Pursuing the study farther, he formed the acquaintance of some of the very old Sheboygan and Manitowoc

A. J. GEREND, M. D.

County Indians, who had left there fifty and more years ago. These old Potawatomi, and many of their descendants he found living in Forest County, and some also in Wood County. His interest in this study has been the means of preserving many historic data and other material pertaining to these as well as to other Wisconsin Indians.

Alvin S. Pflum, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Milladore and Marshfield was born in Marshfield, Wood County, Feb. 25, 1896, son of Frank X. and Mary (Mettelka) Pflum. The father was born in Washington County, Wis., and came to Marshfield in 1879 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Pflum. Mrs. Mary Pflum, wife of Frank X., was born in Austria and came to Wisconsin when a young girl. She and her husband had four children: Laura M., now a teacher in Milwaukee; Alvin S. and Roman J., who are engaged in the practice of dentistry at Marshfield; Edward A., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Colby, Wis. Alvin S. Pflum was educated in Marshfield, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1914. Having decided to follow the dental profession, he enrolled himself as a student in the dental department of Marquette University at Milwaukee, where he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., in 1919. He then began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for a year. In the fall of 1920 he came to Milladore, Wood County, Wis., and took offices in association with Dr. Alphonse J. Gerend. In March 1922 he and his brother Roman formed a partnership and began their practice in Marshfield, Wis. He has already a good practice, which is gradually increasing, and there is every indication that he has entered upon a successful career. He is a member of the Catholic Church. In 1918 Dr. Pflum showed his staunch American patriotism by enlisting in the Students Army Training Corps at Marquette University.

William Kuehnhold, a progressive farmer in Milladore Township and representative of a well-remembered family of Wood County pioneers, was born Aug. 30, 1878, in Milladore Township, son of Barney and Caroline (Beigrow) Kuehnhold. The parents were natives of Germany; the father came to the United States in 1865, and the mother in 1866; they were married at Menasha, Wis., and resided there until 1877, during which time the father worked at his trade as a stone-mason. They came to Wood County in 1877, and took a homestead of 57 acres in Section 6, of Milladore Township, making their home with Christ Kuehnhold until the father could complete the building of a log house on their land, after which they established their home there and began the struggle which every pioneer of a primitive and timbered country must go through in order to build up a farm from wild land. Mr. Kuehnhold carried provisions on his back from Auburndale and Stevens Point, and in order to obtain money to continue the development of his farm he worked in the woods and at every form of employment that offered. He was of the hardy type that always wins in a struggle of this kind, however, and as the years went by the farm throve; its cleared acreage increased, and good buildings arose; its area was added to by purchase from time to time, and the final result was a fine, modern agricultural property. Mr. Kuehnhold Sr. lived on this farm until his death, Feb. 12, 1893; Mrs. Kuehnhold passed away Sept. 24, 1922. Their lives here were well spent, and exerted a permanent influence on the development of this section of the county. Mr. Kuehnhold was active in every movement that made for progress; he helped to build roads and secure schools, and took part in many other forms of development, and his name will long be remembered for the work he did. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehnhold were the parents of four children: Tillie, Henry, Emma and William. Tillie and Emma are now deceased; Tillie was Mrs. Henry Frodl, and passed away May 7, 1906; Emma was the wife of Otto Klieve, and died Dec. 2, 1913. William and Henry, being the only sons, operated the farm for the mother after the father's death, and they subsequently received a deed to the property. They have purchased more land from time to time, and improved their property until to-day they both have fine farms with excellent buildings and all modern improvements. They are doing general farming and dairying and have a good herd of Holstein

cattle with a pure-bred Brown Swiss sire at the head. William was elected a supervisor of Milladore Township in 1921, and he has served as a director in the school board of his district for several years. Both Henry and William have proved themselves worthy representatives of the fine family from which they come, and are highly respected by all who know them. William Kuehnhold was married at Auburndale, Wis., June 9, 1903, to Miss Amanda Krings, daughter of Michael and Sophia (Grube) Krings, of Milladore Township. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehnhold have seven children: Dorothy, born March 15, 1904; Hilda, Oct. 13, 1905; William Jr., June 9, 1910; Edna, Oct. 24, 1912; Walter, Sept. 12, 1914; Ida, April 17, 1918; and Ruth, May 12, 1921. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church at Auburndale.

William E. McDonald, a prominent farmer of Milladore Township, was born in Wiota Township, Lafayette County, Wis., Dec. 20, 1869, son of Eli B. and Amy (Sisson) McDonald. The father was born in Ohio, and the mother in Mich., they were married in Lafayette County, to which locality the father had come after serving three years, nine months, and eleven days as a gunner with the 5th Wisconsin Battery in the Civil War, having taken part in much of the hardest fighting of the war. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Eli McDonald settled on a farm in Lafayette County, and remained there until Mr. McDonald's death, he being killed by a horse in March, 1891. Mrs. McDonald then moved to Beloit, Wis., in which city she spent the remainder of her life; she was killed there by a runaway team as she was crossing the street, August 5, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Eli B. McDonald were the parents of seven children: William E., Cora, Lola, Mary, Annetta, Clarence and Pearl. Cora is now Mrs. James Connor, of Monroe, Wis.; Lola is the wife of John Sherman of Chicago; Mary is Mrs. William Vandagrifth, of St. Louis, Mo.; Annetta married Charles Tuller, of Beloit, Wis.; Clarence is living in Beloit; Pearl is now Mrs. Ole Olson, of Beloit. William E. McDonald received his education in the district schools of Lafayette County and remained at home until he was 21 years of age. He then worked on farms in Illinois and Iowa for a time, and subsequently operated rented farms in Lafayette County, Wis., for seven years. During this time he purchased 40 acres of land there. He sold this property in the spring of 1914, and came to Wood County at that time, purchasing 80 acres in Section 22, Milladore Township, which land was known as the J. Quast farm. He has remodeled the barn and out-buildings on this place and improved the land, and is now carrying on general farming and dairying there, having the place well stocked with Holstein cattle. He has created a fine reputation for himself here as a progressive farmer and a valuable citizen; he took an active part in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the war and has always been a booster for Wood County. He has served as director in School District No. 4, and can always be found in the van in any moves made for the betterment of his community. Nov. 20, 1895, at Monroe, Wis., Mr. McDonald married Clara Johnson, who was born July 18, 1876 at Wiota, Lafayette County, daughter of John and Ellen (Hanson) Johnson. Mrs. McDonald's parents were born in Norway, and came to America in 1866; they were engaged in farming in Lafayette County until their deaths; the father passed away in 1883, and the mother, who was born July 10, 1846, died Nov. 18, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of eight children: Carrie, John, Clara, Henry, Anna, Jane, Oscar and Caroline. Carrie is now Mrs. Henry Gudmunson and lives in South Dakota; John is a resident of Zahl, N. D.; Clara is Mrs. McDonald; Henry is farming in Lafayette County, Wis.; Anna is Mrs. Bennett Johnson, of Wiota, Wis.; Jane is the wife of William Gierhart, of Turtle Lake, Wis.; Oscar and Caroline are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have nine children: Lela M., born Feb. 17, 1897; Esther M., Oct. 25, 1898; Willard E., March 3, 1900: Verda R., Aug. 12, 1902; Olive E., Oct. 29, 1904; Clara A., March 29, 1910; Forest E., May 31, 1912; Bernice F., Aug. 17, 1917; and Theodore H., Jan. 30, 1922. Of these, the five youngest are living at home; Esther, Willard and Verda are living in Milwaukee. Lela M. is now Mrs. Ralph Lienberger, of South Wayne,

JOHN G. PAVLIK

Wis., and is the mother of three children, Marion G., Donald R., and Delores E.

John G. Pavlik, proprietor of a flourishing shoe and harness shop in Milladore, where he has been established for the last 26 years, and is recognized as a prominent factor in the business, social and governmental life of the village, was born in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, April 24, 1869. His parents, Andrew and Mary Pavlik, came to Wisconsin about 1867, while still unmarried, locating in Kewaunee County. Andrew was a shoemaker and for many years contentedly followed his trade until no longer able to do so on account of blindness. He is still living, but without the company of his faithful wife, as she died Aug. 10, 1912. They had five sons and five daughters, and of these ten children nine are now living, namely, Mary, Anna, Sophie, Rosa, Dora, Joseph, Wenzel, Andrew and John. Matthew is deceased. John G. Pavlik was reared in Kewaunee County, this state, where he attended school until ten years old. At that early age he began an apprenticeship in his father's shop to the shoemaker's trade. After working at it there for 12 years, he went to Oconto, Wis., where he spent one year in a lumber yard, and five years in a shoe store conducted by Daniel O'Keef. In 1896 he came to Milladore and opened his present shop, where he carries a full line of ready-made shoes, does general shoemaking and repairing, and is also engaged in harness work. For many years he has been well established, and by honest business methods has gained the confidence of the community and enjoys a profitable trade. He is a stockholder in the local telephone company. Mr. Pavlik was instrumental, with George Hooper, in building up the Milladore school, and he has served as school clerk for 23 years. He is a member of the Catholic congregation and was one of the organizers of the local lodge of Catholic Foresters. On Jan. 23, 1894 Mr. Pavlik was married in Kewaunee County to Mary Hruska, daughter of Christopher and Katie Hruska, the parents being natives of Bohemia and early settlers in Kewaunee County. The mother is now dead and the father is living with a daughter at Oconto. Mr. and Mrs. Pavlik are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, namely, Andrew, Edward, Martha, Agnes and Milada. Andrew is section foreman on the railroad at Stevens Point. Edward is on the section at Milladore. Martha married Reinhardt Klinkbaiel, and lives at Schofield, Marathon County; Agnes is engaged in teaching and Milada is attending high school. Two of the boys, Andrew and Edward have military records in World War service. Andrew enlisted in 1917, in the Engineer Corps; trained at Houston, Texas; was transferred to the 123d Field Artillery, and sailed for France May 24, 1918. There he served in the 32d and 33d Divisions, seeing action in the Meuse-Argonne and elsewhere. After the armistice was signed he was with the army of occupation in Germany. He returned home and received an honorable discharge in July, 1919. Edward enlisted in 1918, and went to Beloit, Wis., where he was in training several months. He was discharged after the armistice.

Owen Oliver, real estate promoter and builder, residing at Vesper, Wood County, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, May 28, 1864, son of Owen and Margaret (Rees) Oliver. The parents were natives of Wales who were brought to America when very young by their respective parents, and were reared in Waukesha County, this state, where they were ultimately married. Owen Oliver, Sr., engaged in general farming, which was his chief occupation for the rest of his life. In 1866 he purchased a farm in Waukesha County from Frank Duffy, and this farm is still owned and conducted by the family. He died June 4, 1899, and was survived by his wife until Nov. 19, 1913; both passed away on the old farm. It is worthy of note that their respective parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oliver and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Rees, came to Waukesha County at an early day and took up government land. Mr. and Mrs. Owen Oliver, Sr., were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, the other three having died in infancy. The survivors are: Owen, Jr., subject of this sketch; Mary, who is now Mrs. D. C. Jones; Robert, Margaret, Ruth and Elizabeth, the last mentioned being now Mrs. Evan G. Thomas. All but Owen reside in Waukesha County. Owen Oliver, Jr., was educated in the Farmers McGee School, which was only

a short distance from the Oliver farm. It is a matter of interest that he now has in his possession a contract signed by his mother when a girl of 16 years to teach that same district school where in later years her son was to obtain his education. After doing so he remained on the home farm until 21 years old and then took up and learned telegraphy at Genesee in Waukesha County. For ten years he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as operator at various stations. In 1896 Mr. Oliver gave up that occupation and took up the real estate business at Waukesha. On Aug. 17, 1897 he came to Vesper, Wood County, and established offices and headquarters here, since which time he has devoted his entire efforts to locating settlers in Wood County, and assisting them to build up their homes. In 1914 he established a colony of Hollanders, practically in one string or row, in Green Valley and Milladore Township; the colony, including elders and children, numbers 66 people in all. Mr. Oliver has bought and sold thousands of acres of land in the community, and in the last 25 years has seen the county grow and develop to a wonderful extent, He is himself one of Wood County's representative citizens, having been an active factor in its upbuilding, and he has always taken a practical interest in works of public improvement and the welfare of the community. He is a member of the board of education of Vesper, belongs to Robert Morris Lodge, No. 113, A. F. & A. M., of Eagle, Wis., and he and his family are affiliated with the Congregational Church. Mr. Oliver was married Dec. 25, 1900, to Lydia Pfeiffer, of Monroe, Green County, Wis., where she was born Nov. 12, 1871. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Lawrence Herbert, who was born Nov. 22, 1906, and is now a student in the high school.

B. R. Downing, who has made a good start as a general farmer and dairyman in Dexter Township, was born in Greenboro, Vt., March 8, 1874, son of Solomon and Nancy (Miles) Downing. The parents were natives of Vermont and were of English ancestry, with a little Dutch blood on the father's side. The paternal ancestors settled in that state at an early date, and the grandfather there cleared and developed a farm. Solomon Downing, who also was a farmer, resided in Vermont until he came to Dexterville, Wis., in 1883, his wife and family joining him here in the following year. Here he built a hotel which he and his wife conducted for the rest of their lives, his death taking place in 1889 and hers in 1918, nearly 30 years later. They had seven children, two of whom are now living: B. R. and Etta, the latter being the widow of Guy Prentice of Enumclou, Wash. B. R. Downing was ten years old when he came to Wisconsin, and for several years he attended school in Dexterville. He then went to work on the Hiles railroad as fireman and remained thus occupied until the road was sold to the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and for a short time afterwards. Then for six years he operated a butcher shop in Dexterville and another at Nekoosa. After that he was engaged for four years logging for the Hiles Land & Lumber Co. In 1921 he bought 160 acres of land in Dexter Township and engaged in general farming and dairying. He is working hard to improve his place, and, considering the short time he has been here and the unfavorable conditions during the past year, is making satisfactory progress. The general improvement of business which has already begun is sufficient warrant for of his future success. Mr. Downing was married in Dexterville, July 31, 1895, to Bertha Hildebrandt, who was born in Germany, Dec. 23, 1878, daughter of Carl and Hannah Hildebrandt, the parents being natives of Germany. The mother is deceased but the father still living. They had six children who are now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Downing 11 children have been born, of whom the nine living are Guy, Julia, Lottie, Harold, Gertrude, Bert, Henry, Paul and Donald. Lloyd and Ira are deceased. Mr. Downing served four years as supervisor of Dexter Township, where he is well-known and equally well liked.

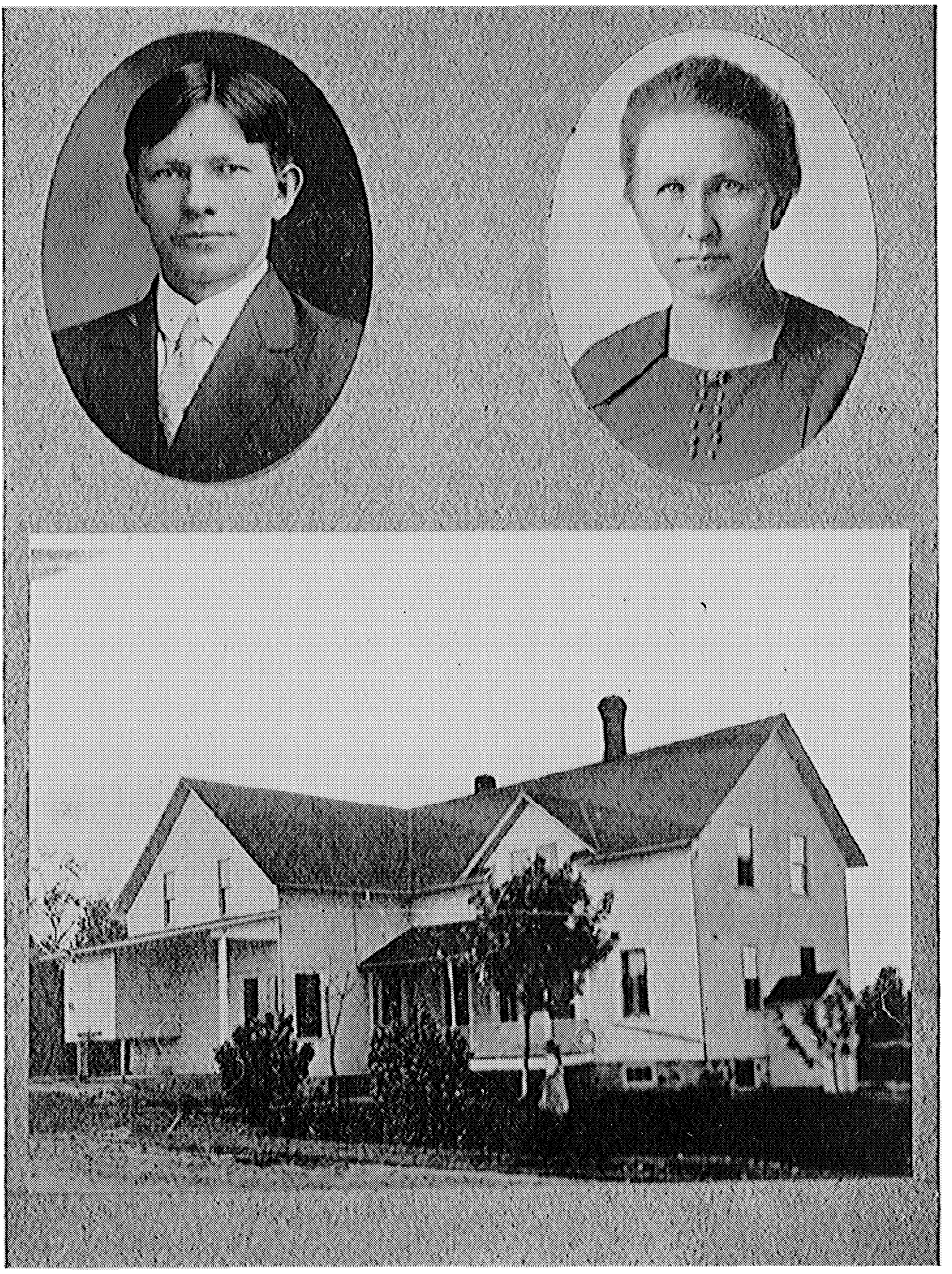
August D. Daemmrich, one of the pioneers in the development of Wood County, was born May 21, 1842 in Saxony, Germany. He followed the occupation of basket-maker in Germany until 1885, when he came to the United States. Here he worked for the first year in a cotton mill in New York, and in the fall of

1886 came to Wood County, where he bought 40 acres in Section 28, Wood Township. This was all wild land, and the country was a wilderness; in the region west of the Yellow River, where Mr. Daemmrich's property was located, there were no roads except foot-paths through the woods; and there were obstacles and hardships on every hand. Undaunted by these, however, Mr. Daemmrich erected a small frame house and log barn and set to work to develop his property. Being a man of industry and initiative he was successful in this great task. Five years after coming here he bought a second 40-acre tract in the same section, to which he moved his home, erecting a frame house; he also developed this property, making it his home until 1889, when he sold his holdings to his sons and took a trip to his native land. On returning from this visit he bought a house in the city of Pittsville, where he took up his home. Mr. Daemmrich was married in Germany to Wilhelmina Wolfe, and to them ten children were born, two of whom died in infancy; those living are, Robert, Herman, Selma, Paul, Fred, Clara, Albert, and Lydia. Selma is now Mrs. Bruno Perner, of Pittsville; Clara is the wife of B. E. Walter, of Reedsburg, Wis. Fred, Herman and Paul, who were all born in Germany, came to the United States with their parents when young, and all three helped to clear and improve the farm in Wood County; this property they bought from the father in 1889, and they have since carried on its operation. They have brought its development to a very high point; in 1914 they built a stucco residence with eight rooms and bath, and they have installed gas lights in both house and barn; the barn, which they erected in 1907, is 34 by 80 feet in dimension, with 16 foot posts and a lean to 24 by 50 having 14-foot posts; this building is provided with a full basement and all modern equipment. The three brothers, with their mother and their sister Lydia keeping house for them, are operating the property along thoroughly modern lines, and have been very successful. They have added to the area of the farm since the original purchase from the father, and now own 120 acres of cleared and fully improved farm land; the mother also owns 40 acres in Section 29. They have a herd of 30 Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and are milking 20 cows. Fred Daemmrich was township clerk for six years and a member of the township board of supervisors for two years; he is clerk of School District No. 6. He has taken an active part in business affairs, and is connected with the Sigel, Seneca, and Rudolph Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The notable success of the Daemmrich family in Wood County is a fine example of what can be done by hard work and perseverance. On first coming here they had little property beyond their team of oxen, and father and sons worked in the lumber woods and in saw mills and stave and heading mills in order to get money to keep up the home and continue the development of their farm; what they have to-day was built up solely by their own efforts.

Louis E. Livernash, a pioneer farmer in Wood County, and representative of a family well-known in this section of the country, was born in Centralia (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids) Wis., son of Louis and Delight (Babba) Livernash. The parents were natives of New York State; the mother came to Watertown, Wis., with her parents when she was eight years old and remained there until her marriage, in 1855; the father came to the same city in the early 50's. They removed to Wood County a few months after their marriage, driving through with a team of oxen, and settled at Rudolph on 80 acres of wild land in Section 9. About 1869 they moved to Centralia, where Mr. Livernash, Sr., followed the trade of carpenter for a short time, after which they returned to the farm in Rudolph Township, and lived there until Mr. Livernash died, Nov. 2, 1901. He took an active part in all public affairs and served for many years on township and county boards, and in various capacities relating to the administration of the school system. An excellent violinist, he was always in demand at the social affairs of the pioneer community, and was known throughout the entire region. Always ready to lend a helping hand to the new settlers as they arrived, he was a very real factor in the development of the county. After his death his widow, Mrs. Delight Livernash, made her home with her son Isadore at Wausau, Wis., until she died, Jan. 29, 1920. She was also very widely known throughout Wood

County, and surrounding territory; she was one of those rare characters whose delight it was to lighten the burdens of all about her, and to make their sorrows hers. Living in a community where there were no doctors within a radius of nine miles, when sickness visited the homes the first thoughts of the striken were of her, and no matter what the weather or the circumstances she was always ready to fare forth on these missions of mercy. A devout follower of Christ, she often walked the nine miles through the woods to attend Mass at Grand Rapids, there being then no church in Rudolph; and she taught most of the children of her community their prayers and catechism in both French and English. She was deeply enshrined in the hearts of all, and her passing was a source of widely felt grief. Mr. and Mrs. Livernash, Sr. were the parents of 13 children, six of whom are now living, Mrs. Charles Fox, of Rudolph, Mrs. William McKindley, of Osakis, Minn., Louis Livernash, of Rudolph, Isadore of Wausau, William, is dead, and George, of South Dakota. Louis Livernash, Jr. was educated in Rudolph; after finishing school he worked for his father and later learned the stave manufacturing business, which he followed for 15 years, mostly in the employ of R. T. Doud. In April, 1896 he bought 49 acres of wild land in Section 3, of Rudolph Township, and from this built up the property he is now operating, having cleared the entire tract and erected a good set of buildings, enabling him to carry on mixed farming and dairying along modern lines; he has a pure-bred sire at the head of his herd of Holstein cattle, and has had a very successful career. Jan. 13, 1884, at Grand Rapids, (now Wisconsin Rapids) he married Selina Akey, who was born in Rudolph, this county, Oct. 28, 1865, daughter of John and Percelle (Rayome) Akey. Mrs. Livernash's parents were natives of Montreal, Canada, and came to the United States in 1865, settling at Rudolph; they at one time owned nearly all the land which is now the site of the village. Mr. Akey's name also is closely associated with the history of the development of this part of the county; operating a farm here for many years, he was a very active and useful citizen during the most critical stage of this development and was a strong worker in the interests of the community. He retired from his farm in 1919, and built a home in the village of Rudolph, where he still resides; Mrs. Akey passed away March 11, 1922; they were the parents of eight children: Selina, wife of Mr. Livernash, subject of this sketch; Louis, now deceased; Adelina, who is Mrs. Carl Yetter, of Tomahawk, Wis.; Armine, now Mrs. Barney St. Denis, of Wisconsin Rapids, Laura, wife of John Weyers of Rudolph; Frank, of Rudolph; Aurelia, now Mrs. Charles Karnatz, of Milwaukee; and Alice, who is now Mrs. Fred Piltz, of Rudolph. Mr. and Mrs. Livernash are the parents of three children: Mamie, who married Albert Scott and lives in Tomahawk, Wis.; Edmund, a farmer in Portage County; and Ella, who lives at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Livernash is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Rudolph, and in the Rudolph Telephone Company.

Richard H. Greunke, proprietor of the Brookside Cheese Factory in Milladore Township, was born in Germany, Aug. 2, 1880. His parents, Frederick and Ernestine (Kuschel) Greunke, came to America in the spring of 1882, and settled on a farm in Dupont Township, Waupaca County, Wis., near Clintonville. Richard Greunke grew up on this place, attending school until 14 years of age, and then helping his father in the work of the farm until he was 21. He then worked in the sawmills and lumber woods during the winters and on farms through the summers until 1905, when he bought an improved 80-acre farm in Belle Plaine Township, Shawano County, which he operated until the fall of 1910, when he sold it. In 1911, with his brother Otto he started in the manufacture of cheese; in November of that year he went to Madison and enrolled at the State Agricultural School for the course in dairying, upon completion of which he went to Chili, Wis. After a few months there he went to McMillan, in Marathon County, Wis., and bought a cheese factory; he was there from July 16, 1912, until March, 1915, when he came to Milladore Township, Wood County, and bought his present business, the Brookside Cheese Factory; the previous owner was Elmer Hitzke. This factory has a capacity of 12,500 pounds of milk daily, and in 1920 Mr. Greunke



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD H. GREUNKE
BROOKSIDE CHEESE FACTORY

bought 1,742,265 pounds of milk and manufactured 166,821 pounds of cheese. March 28, 1906, Mr. Greunke married Anna Wepner, daughter of Fred and Pauline (Baeske) Wepner. Mrs. Greunke was born at Hurley, Wis., March 3, 1888, one of a family of six children of whom the eldest five are now living; her parents, now living retired in Clintonville, Wis., were farmers in Waupaca County, having come there about 1892. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greunke: Ella M., Feb. 7, 1907; Alma M., Nov. 30, 1908; Leonard A., Dec. 15, 1910; Irma A., Dec. 26, 1912; Estella E., Nov. 6, 1914; Helen P., Nov. 23, 1916; Viola M., April 19, 1919; and Armin R., April 16, 1921. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran Church at Auburndale. Mr. Greunke has conducted his business in an honorable and efficient manner, and has gained the full confidence of the community.

Peter Vander Ploeg, owner of the Village View Farm in Arpin Township, was born in Holland Nov. 25, 1872, son of Allie and Pietge (Noorde) Vander Ploeg. The parents were natives of Holland, and were prosperous farmers there for many years. The father still operates a small tract of land there, being now in his 80th year; the mother passed away in 1918. They were the parents of six children: Gertrude, now Mrs. A. Osenga, of Arpin Township, Wood County; Peter, subject of this sketch; Fred, who still lives in Holland; Bessie, now Mrs. John Vander Ploeg, of Holland; Lucy, now Mrs. Hassel Meyer, of Holland; and Rena, now Mrs. Richard Hoekstra, also of Holland. Peter Vander Ploeg received his education in Holland and after working for his parents and others for a time came to the United States in 1892. On arriving here he proceeded direct from New York to Racine County, Wis., where he worked for one year on farms and for two years as railroad section man, then for one year in a tile factory and for four years in the construction of tile ditches. In 1900 he came to Wood County and bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 25, Arpin Township, to which he later added another 40-acre tract. He erected a frame house and a log barn and proceeded to establish his home on this property. By years of faithful effort he brought it to a fine point of development; in 1909 he erected a 30 by 78 foot barn with 16 foot beam, and in 1913 he built a good residence. He cleared 70 acres of the land, and carried on general farming and dairying, gradually working more into the pure-bred cattle industry. In 1918 he sold the property thus built up and bought 128 acres of partly improved land in Section 22, of Arpin Township. This he has made into one of the finest properties in the township. In 1918 he built a fine modern barn on it, 36 by 80 feet, with basement, and furnished with James equipment. The farm as it now exists, together with his methods of operation, furnish a fine example to encourage and teach others in the maintainance of high-grade cattle, which industry means much to the future of Wood County. Mr. Vander Ploeg has also furnished an excellent example in citizenship; he has helped to build many miles of road through this portion of the county, and has always stood ready to render every possible assistance to new settlers; he has been a constant "booster" for his township and county. He served as director of the school board of District No. 3, in Arpin Township for several years, and he has been president of the Arpin Community Club since 1921. He was one of the organizers of the Midway Cheese Factory, which was owned by himself, Mr. Ardeen Osenga, and two others until 1914, when Mr. Vander Ploeg and Mr. Osenga purchased the interest of the other two stockholders and subsequently operated the plant until 1920, Mr. Vander Ploeg being president of the new organization up to the time of selling. May 6, 1893, at Union Grove, Wis., Mr. Vander Ploeg was united in marriage with Miss Rena Terpstra, daughter of Simon and Tena (Swart) Terpstra. Mrs. Vander Ploeg's parents were natives of Holland and came to the United States in 1907, making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Vander Ploeg until they were claimed by death. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vander Ploeg: Mary, Allie, Tena, Simon, Laura, Rena, and Bessie. Mary is now living in Gresham, Neb. Tena is Mrs. John Johnson of Nekoosa, Wood County. The other children are living with their parents, Allie and Simon being in partnership with their father in the dairy business. The family are members

of the Congregational church at Arpin, and Mrs. Vander Ploeg is a member of the Ladies Aid Society.

Peter P. Bymers, a prosperous young farmer of Arpin Township, was born in La Crosse County, Wis., July 30, 1896, son of Paul and Elizabeth (Rolsma) Bymers. The parents, natives of Holland, were early settlers of Arpin Township, Wood County. Peter P. Bymers received his education in the district schools of Wood County and remained at home until 1913. For the next two years he worked in the cheese factory operated by his brother John, but finding that the inside work affected his health he went to South Dakota at the end of that time and worked there during the harvest and threshing season. He came home at the close of the season, but returned to South Dakota in February of the following year, 1917, and remained there until that year's developments in world events induced him to enter the military service. He enlisted in Milwaukee on May 27, 1917, in the Marine Corps, and was sent to Paris Island, S. C., to receive training. Aug. 1. 1917, he went from there to Quantico, Va., and remained at the latter point, assigned to the 6th Regiment, 83rd Company, until he sailed with that organization on the steamer Von Steuben, bound for Brest, France. He trained at Bordeaux, until Jan. 1, 1918, and was then sent to the Verdun front, where his organization remained back of the trenches until March and then went into the line, remaining for one month, after which they were called out and again placed in training. On Decoration Day they were called to the Chateau Thierry front, and, arriving there June 1, 1918, they remained in action in that sector for twelve days. They were then on the Soissons front for a short time, and returned to that front after taking part in the great Fourth of July parade in Paris. During their second assignment to the Soissons front they were in the big drive of July 18 and 19, and held the line there until July 28, after which they spent a month in rest and training. Sept. 1, they were sent to the St. Mihiel front, where, on Sept. 8, Mr. Bymers received an infection which resulted in blood-poisoning and placed him in the hospital, where he remained during the rest of his stay in France. Feb. 1, 1919, he sailed from Bordeaux; he landed in the United States Feb. 15, and was discharged at Quantico, Va., May 1, 1919. Returning home, he worked for his brother John again until July, and then took charge of the 80-acre farm his father had purchased for him in Section 36, of Arpin Township. He has since carried on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle including 12 pure-breds. He has established an ecxellent record in the operation of this property. Mr. Bymers was married Dec. 16, 1920, at Wisconsin Rapids, to Rena Hoekstra, daughter of Peter and Nellie (Tjepkema) Hoekstra. Mr. and Mrs. Bymers have one child, Howard E., who was born Nov. 15, 1921.

Paul Bymers, who took a prominent part in the early settlement of Arpin Township and is now living retired in Sigel Township, was born Feb. 27, 1857, in Holland. His parents, John and Clara (Grafstra) Bymers, were natives of Holland, the father being a farmer in that country. They came to America in 1885 and in 1886 bought 80 acres of land in La Crosse County, Wis., meantime making their home with the son Paul, subject of this sketch. They remained on their farm in La Crosse County for two years, after which they sold it and made their home in New Amsterdam until death; the father died Sept. 5, 1907, and the mother Feb. 5, 1916. They were the parents of six children: Hattie, now Mrs. Peter De Boer of La Crosse County; Peter, of northern Minnesota; Hessel, of South Dakota; Garrett, of La Crosse County, Wis.; Weiger, of South Dakota; and Paul. Paul Bymers received his education in Holland and worked there as a laborer until 1883, when he came to America; landing at New York, he proceeded direct to New Amsterdam, in La Croses County, this state, bought a home there, and remained there for three years, working in the village. In 1884 he rented a farm in the township of Holland, which he made his home until 1898, when he came to Wood County; here he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 35 of Arpin Township, and proceeded to build up a farm out of this property. The only roads in those early days were the old logging trails, and to get his household goods and stock to the new home Mr. Bymers followed these from Cahil Switch, between Vesper

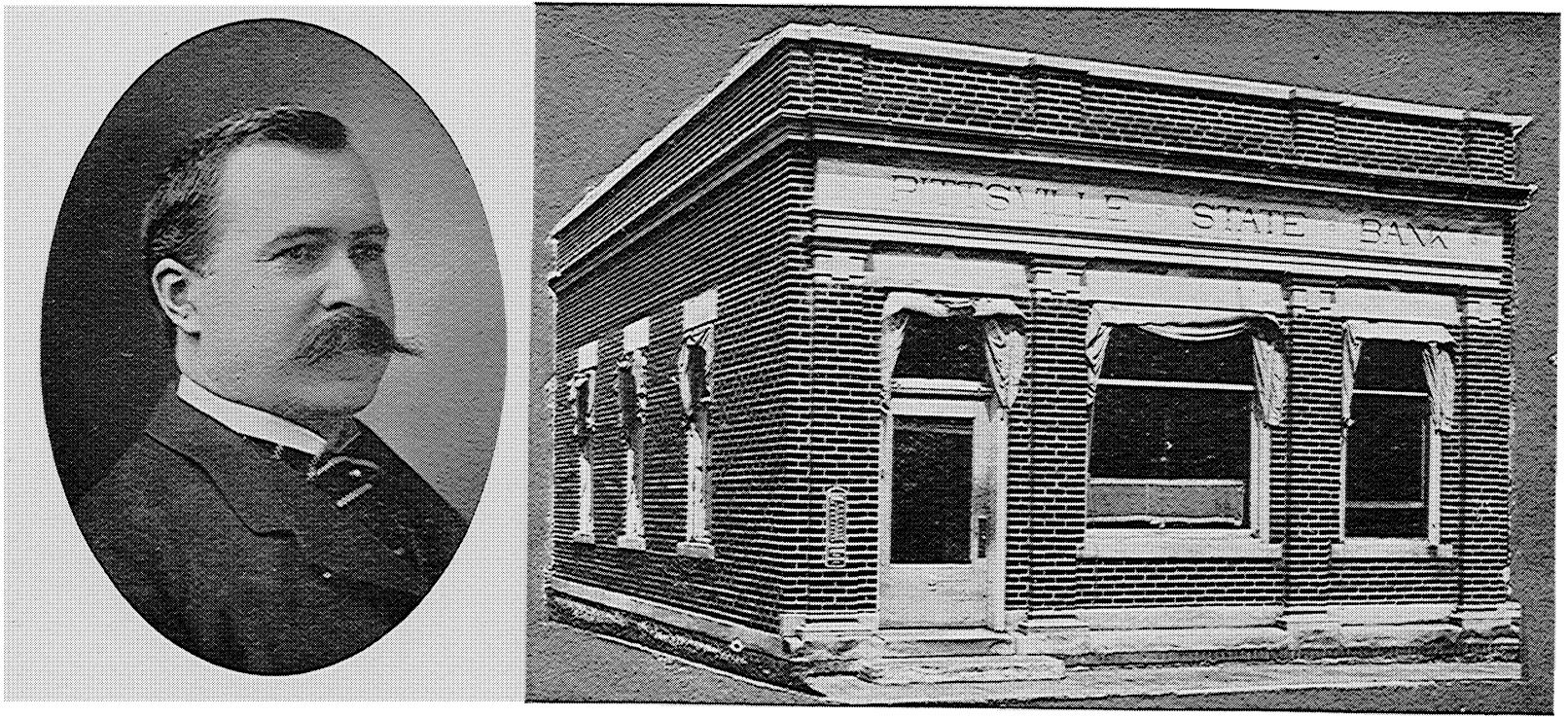
and Arpin. They erected a small home, buying the lumber from the Arpin Lumber Co., and until its construction was completed lived in a deserted logging camp known as Camp No. 1. In spite of the obstacles Mr. Bymers made rapid progress in developing his property. He cleared 40 acres, fenced the entire 80, and erected a set of modern buildings, thus building up a first-class farm; and being a man of broad vision, he did not confine his efforts to this service alone, but interested himself in all maters relating to the general development of the region. He built roads through the wilderness; he was active in securing educational facilities; he encouraged the immigration of new settlers to this section of the country, and those that came in he helped to get a start. For all of these things he will long be remembered, and a heavy debt of gratitude is due him by those who today enjoy the prosperity of the region in whose development he played an important part. Mr. Bymers made his home on the farm he had built up in Arpin Township until 1913, when he sold it and retired from active life, buying a home in Vesper, where he resided until 1919, in which year he bought a farm for his son Peter in Arpin Township, subsequently making his home with him there until Mrs. Paul Bymers' death Nov. 2, 1920. Since this time he has made his home with his son John in Sigel Township. Mr. Bymers was married in Holland, April 13, 1882, to Elizabeth Rolsma. Mr. and Mrs. Bymers are the parents of three children: John, a record of whose life follows this sketch; William, of Portage County; and Peter, now farming in Arpin Township, this county. The family are affiliated with the Christian Reformed Church, and are well known members of the social life of the community.

John Bymers, proprietor of the Hillside Cheese Factory in Sigel Township, was born in La Crosse County, Wis., May 22, 1883, son of Paul and Elizabeth (Rolsma) Bymers, whose sketch precedes this. He was educated in La Crosse County and came to Wood County with his parents in 1898, remaining with them on the farm until he was 25 years of age. He then entered the Fairview Dairy Association factory to learn the manufacture of cheese, and after ten months with them enrolled for the dairying course in the State University at Madison, from which course he graduated in 1908. He then took charge of a cheese factory in Iowa County, Wis., and after a short time there returned home and assumed charge of the Fairview Dairy Association factory, remaining with them for two years and nine months. In the fall of 1911 he and G. H. Ten Pas organized the Hillside Cheese Factory and in 1914 Mr. Bymers bought out the interest of Mr. Ten Pas and has since been sole proprietor and manager. In 1912 he and Mr. G. H. Ten Pas started the Sigel Cheese Co. and operated this also for the two following years. He then bought Mr. Ten Pas' interest in that factory and operated it one year, then sold. The Hillside factory in Sec. 5, Sigel Township, erected in the fall and winter of 1911-12, was equiped with thoroughly modern machinery and electric lighting. In 1918 an addition 30x30 feet was built for the making of cheese and since that time the former factory has been used for a making room. The first day of operation, May 11, 1912, 2,700 pounds of milk were bought; on the same date in 1922 the amount purchased was 13,800 pounds. The daily cheese output at first was 280 pounds; May 11, 1922, the output was 1,242 pounds. The total pounds of milk bought in 1921 was 3,450,153; butter fat, 120,920 pounds; cheese manufactured, 325,207 pounds; whey cream received, 16,869 pounds; butter fat in cream, 7,830 pounds. The product is all sold to the Blodgett Company at Marshfield. Mr. Bymers was married at Wisconsin Rapids May 11, 1909, to Emma Smith, daughter of John and Louisa (Mollet) Smith. Mrs. Bymers' parents were natives of Holland; in 1888 they went to South America, from which place they came to the United States in 1891, settling in Henry County, Ill. In 1899 they came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 24 of Arpin Township, subsequently building the property up into a modern, well-improved farm. Mr. Smith passed away Sept. 17,1911, and since his death Mrs. Smith has carried on the farm with the assistance of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of fourteen children, five of whom now survive, as follows: Thomas, living at home; Emma, wife of Mr. Bymers,

subject of this sketch; Jacob, living at Wisconsin Rapids; Florence, living at home; and Frank, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bymers have five children: Paul, born June 20, 1910; Joseph, born July 9, 1911; Mary, born Aug. 14, 1912; Gilbert, born May 2, 1914; and Harold, born Aug. 24, 1917. Mr. Bymers is a member of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association, and is noted for his efficiency as a cheesemaker and for the honesty of his business policies.

Hans Johnson, a well known and popular citizen of Dexterville, to which place he first came 27 years ago, though not since a continous resident, was born in Sebula, Iowa, May 29, 1880. He was reared in that place in the family of George Elberg, of which he remained a member until reaching the age of fifteen years. He then came to Dexterville, Wood County, Wis., and for a while attended school here. Later he entered the ranks of industry as an employee of the George Hiles Land & Lumber Co. In 1899, when the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. were constructing their plant at Biron (Wisconsin Rapids), Mr. Johnson went there and was employed on the truss and steel work. Subsequently he went to Brokaw, Marathon County, Wis., where he remained six years, during which time he operated a stationary engine for the Wausau Paper Co. His next sphere of activity was at Park Falls, Price County, this state, where for five years he operated the stationary engines of the electric light and water power plant. In January, 1916 Mr. Johnson returned to Dexterville and since then has been in the employ of the Green Bay & Western Railway. In addition to his regular work he is also engaged in raising Barred Plymouth Fowls for sale purposes, a side industry in which he has been very successful. On October 16, 1919 Mr. Johnson was unitted in marriage to Mrs. Anna Keenan, whose parents, A. J. and Mary (Garow) Furbush, were natives respectively of the state of Maine and of France. In the early 40's they settled at Northport, Waupaca County, Wis. In 1871 Mrs. Johnson came to Dexterville with her mother, who opened the first boarding-house here, which she operated until her death in 1883. During the participation of the United States in the World War Mrs. Johnson was very active in patriotic work, being chairman of various committees, including Liberty Loan drives, Child Welfare, Red Cross and County Defence; and during the terrible influenza epidemic she made herself extremely useful as a nurse, caring for 48 cases, a record of which any woman might well be proud. She and her husband are well known and have many friends throughout this part of the country.

Joseph F. Seidl, one of the forceful citizens of Pittsville, who has for a number of years been prominent in public affairs, and whose business interests are now connected with the Pittsville State Bank, of which he is cashier, was born in Kewaunee, Wis., June 11, 1863, son of Wolfgang and Anna (Gruber) Seidl. He was educated in the city of his birth, attending first the district school and afterwards the high school, from which latter he graduated in 1879. During the next ten years he taught school in Kewaunee and in Manitowoc County. Then in 1889 he became connected with the Milwaukee Harvester Company, for whom he traveled for fourteen years with headquarters at Madison and Marshfield, Wis. In 1904 Mr. Seidl came to Pittsville and established a hardware business which he successfully operated until 1915, when he sold out and took his present position as cashier of the Pittsville State Bank. He has proved a popular official of the institution and as a citizen of Pittsville has done much to advance local interests, not grudging his time or labor. For eight years he represented the city of Pittsville on the county board, of which he was chairman for two terms of four years. For the last two years he has served as mayor of the city, having been reelected in April 1922. Mr. Seidl is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Marshfield and to the Chapter at Marshfield. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Pittsville. His religious affiliations and those of his family are with the Congregational Church. Mr. Seidl was married Aug. 20, 1901, at Marshfield, Wis., to Gertrude Hatteberg, who was born in Whitewater, Wis., daughter of Knute and Jacobina Hatteberg. Mr. and Mrs. Seidl have two children: Clarence A., born May 11, 1902, now in St. Paul, and Cresence K., born Aug. 27, 1906, who is attending high school in Pittsville.



JOSEPH F. SEIDL AND PITTSVILLE STATE BANK

Jacob Dhein, a well known and popular resident of Vesper engaged in railroad work, was born in Germantown, Washington County, Wis., Aug. 9, 1858, son of Valentine and Margaretta (Wimer) Dhein. The parents, natives of Germany, came to America when young people and were married in Wisconsin, where Valentine Dhein became a prosperous and representative farmer. Both he and his wife have passed away. Jacob Dhein was educated in the district school in his home town and remained at home with his parents until 26 years old. He then went to Rocal, where he farmed two years and after that to Manville, Wis., where until 1890 he was employed in a sawmill. His next move was to Marshfield, Wis., where he worked in a sawmill for two years. In 1892 he became a section man on the Port Edwards railway and was thus occupied until 1906, during a part of the time serving as foreman. He then came to Vesper, where he has since been foreman of Section 23, which covers eight miles of track. He is a member of the Maccabees and of the Beavers. On Dec. 16, 1882 Mr. Dhein was united in marriage with Anna Grosskopf, who was born in Jackson Township, Washington County, Wis., Nov. 19, 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Dhein seven children have been born: Amanda, John, Alma, Elsie, Edward, Oscar, (deceased) and Herbert. Amanda is now Mrs. Stephen Halvorstadt, and resides in Wisconsin Rapids. John, a section foreman working from Kellner, Wis., married Mary Rokus and is the father of two children, Arlene and Clarence. Alma, wife of Tony Rokus, of Wisconsin Rapids, is the mother of two children, Erma, and Robert. Elsie, now Mrs. Henry Hannemann of Wisconsin Rapids, has two children, Donald and Bernice. Edward, a section foreman working from Bancroft, Wis., married Marjorie Mabbott, and has three children, Neil, Leonard and Loraine. Herbert resides at home and works under his father on the section. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Michael J. Power, a well known business man of Nekoosa, head of an important manufacturing industry and connected with other enterprises, was born in Ontario, Canada, Oct. 30, 1871, son of Thomas and Mary (Elwood) Power. The father, who came to this country from Ireland, settled in Connecticut, and from there moved to Canada, where he followed the trade of blacksmith. It was in Canada that he married Mary Elwood, and they resided in that province for the rest of their lives, he dying in 1887 and she in 1897. They had six children, of whom four are now living, namely, Jennie, Kate, Annie and Michael. Michael J. Power was reared in Canada, where he attended school. He then engaged in railroading and later learned the machinist's trade, after which he went to New York, where he spent one year under instruction in the plant of the John T. Nohey Mfg. Co. At the end of the year he went west to California and in that state followed his trade until 1904, when he came to Nekoosa, Wis. Here he entered the employ of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., as machinist, worked thus for five years and was Master Mechanic for ten years, or with the same company until 1919. He then became associated with Henry E. Fitch and together they organized the Nekoosa Motor and Machine Co., of which Mr. Power is now manager. In 1918, they organized the Nekoosa Iron Works, with Ole Berger as president, the concern being incorporated for $25,000. Later Mr. Fitch and Mr. Power bought Ole Berger and all other stockholders out. After the death of Henry E. Fitch, Mr. Power purchased his interests from the estate and he and his wife are now sole owners of the business, which comprises the manufacture of iron and brass castings for mill machinery. In the motor division of their business they have the Ford agency. The machine shop is well equiped and they manufacture and repair all kinds of paper-mill machinery, employing 25 men. Mr. Power is the inventor of a machine for extracting the water from bark that is used for fuel by paper mills. Aside from his interests above mentioned, he is a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank and in the Beppler Roller Mill. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen. In 1898 Mr. Power was married at Lewiston, N. Y., to Eleanor Moage, daughter of Samual and Marie (Parsons) Moage. Mr. and Mrs. Power have one daughter, Urcele, who is now attending the University of Illinois.

George Warren Severns, one of the best known residents of Pittsville, who holds the position of county surveyor, and also that of farm drainage engineer for this county, was born in this city Dec. 11, 1868, son of James Q. and Susannah

(Washburn) Severns. In his boyhood he attended the common school in Pittsville, and subsequently applied himself to learn the art of surveying from his father, in which he made such progress that in 1901 he was appointed county surveyor. In the following year his father died and in the same year George W. was continued in the office of county surveyor by election. In the fall of 1905 he went to Oklahoma, where until the following spring he was engaged in surveying oil leases. He then went to Hosmer, British Columbia, and in that province spent the next four years, working as cruiser and as foreman in Elk River lumber camps, except for a brief period in 1907, when he returned to this country for his marriage. In 1910 he finally returned to Wood County, Wis., and resumed surveying here, also doing carpenter work, and for a short time operating a meat market in Pittsville, which he later sold. In 1914 Mr. Severns was again elected to the office of county surveyor, and has since continued in that position. The additional office of engineer for the Wood County Farm Drainage Board came to him through appointment in 1920. In both capacities he has proved his ability and is now well known in every part on the county. When Mr. Severns returned to Wood County from British Columbia in 1907, as previously mentioned, he was married at Auburndale, July 10, that year, to Marie Draxler, a native of Germany and daughter of Martin and Johanna (Hillgart) Draxler. Her parents were also born in Germany, the father being a farmer by occupation. They came to the United States in 1887, locating at Auburndale, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Severns are the parents of one child, Lucille M., who was born at Hosmer, British Columbia, Sept. 2, 1909. He and his family are socially popular. He has served as school clerk for several years and still holds that office. He is a member of Pittsville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 232, Pittsville; also of the local Odd Fellows' Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs, and in addition to the Modern Woodmen. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Catholic Church, Mrs. Severns belonging to several of its societies.

Sidney A. Denis, who holds a prominent place in the ranks of Nekoosa's successful merchants as proprietor of a drug store, was born in Grand Rapids, now Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., March 1, 1881, son of Omezime and Julia (Van Valkenberg) Denis. The father, born in Soreel, Quebec, Canada, was reared in that province and came to Centralia, Wis., now included with Wisconsin Rapids, in 1855. At that time most of the inhabitants of this region were connected in one way or another with the lumber industry, and Omezime Denis became a pilot on the Wisconsin River an occupation that he followed for 17 years. For 30 years after that he was engaged in the saloon business, at the end of which time he retired. His wife Julia came to Grand Rapids from Seneca, Wis., where as a young unmarried woman she had taught school, and it was there that she and her husband were married. After settling in Grand Rapids they remained here for the rest of their lives, living 49 years in the same house. Mr. Denis died in December, 1915, and Mrs. Denis Oct. 23, 1921. She was an enthusiastic church worker and was influential in organizing the Unity Church in Centralia. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom only the sons are now living, namely: Walter O., of Port Arthur, Ontario, and Sidney A., of Nekoosa. The two daughters were Louise and Mary, of whom the latter died when two weeks old. Louise married C. W. Smith of Beloit, Wis., and had two sons, Leslie, now of Washington, D. C., and Kenneth, of Chicago. Sidney A. Denis was reared in Grand Rapids, in boyhood attending the common school and graduating from the high school in 1898. He then began the active business of life in the drug department of the Johnson-Hill Co., where he worked four years. At the end of that time he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, a branch of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1903. For the next six years he worked in Chicago, and then spent one year in California. In 1909 he came to Nekoosa, and bought the drug store of A. E. Lapham, which he has since conducted. He has increased the stock, added a soda fountain, and now carries everything in the drug line. He also owns the building, which is provided with a hot water heating system. In addition to his interest in the store Mr. Denis

is a stockholder in the United Drug Co. of Boston, and in the Beppler Roller Mills. He has twice served as trustee of the village and is connected fraternally with the Woodmen, Beavers and Catholic Foresters. Mr. Denis was married at Nekoosa, June 1, 1919, to Sophia Wipfli, daughter of Louis and Josephine (Gisler) Wipfli, the parents being natives of Switzerland, who came to Wood County at an early day and settled at Vesper. Mrs. Denis' mother died in 1908, but her father is still living. Mrs. Denis was educated at St. Ann's School of La Crosse. After the death of her mother she took charge of the household, as housekeeper. She has a considerable local reputation as a musician.

Edward H. Patt, who, in the capacity of cheese manufacturer has done a great deal to forward the dairying interests of his community, was born Dec. 7, 1887, in Fond du Lac County, Wis., son of William and Anna (Rosenthal) Patt. The parents were both born, in Fond du Lac County, the father Aug. 27, 1859, the mother March 29, 1863; they were married in that county, Dec. 1, 1882. Removing to Wood County in 1888, they bought 80 acres of wild land in Lincoln Township, Section 2, and made this their home until, in the fall of 1921, they retired from the farm and moved to Marshfield. On this farm they lived first in a small shanty, in pioneer fashion; 40 acres were added to the farm, making a total of 120 acres, of which 95 are cleared, 70 being under cultivation; and the farm is now well equipped and has a good set of buildings. The children were: Clara, born Nov. 3, 1883, who has remained at home; Anna, born April 10, 1885, now Mrs. Harry Freyer, of Lewiston, Idaho; Edward H., Dec. 7, 1887, whose life is here recorded; William, born Sept. 26, 1889, now in Marshfield; Arthur, born Sept. 10, 1891, now of Fond du Lac, Wis.; John, born Sept. 8, 1895, also of Fond du Lac; Henry, born Sept. 25, 1898, now a cheese maker in the plant of his brother Edward; Henry was married Nov. 25, 1920, to Miss Gertrude Wegner, daughter of Blasius Wegner, of Marshfield Township; she was born in August of 1900. An eighth child, Olive, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Patt Senior on Oct. 3, 1905; she is now living at home, and is a bookkeeper and student in Marshfield. After attending school in District No. 5, Lincoln Township to the age of 16, Edward H. Patt remained on the home farm five years, during which time he learned the cheese-making trade under Berny Olson, near the Patt home. He then went to work for Mr. Olson as cheese-maker at the age of 20, and remained with him one year. He followed his trade in other factories until 1917, with the exception of one year spent in travel through Canada and Western States; in 1917 he built the cheese factory he is now operating, in Section 7, Lincoln Township, six miles west of Marshfield. This plant is complete in every detail, and has a capacity of 7,000 pounds of milk daily; the average output of cheese for a season is 7,000 pounds daily; the product is all marketed with the C. E. Blodgett Cheese Company of Marshfield. Mr. Patt is unmarried; he is liberal politically, permitting the relative merits of the candidates to govern his vote. He was reared a member of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

Otto A. Polzin, who is conducting a flourishing hardware business in Nekoosa, was born at St. Charles, Minn., Jan. 21, 1881, son of William and Otelia Polzin. The parents were natives of Germany who on coming to the United States engaged in farming in Winona County, Minnesota, remaining there until 1888, when they came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and located on a farm in Pt. Edwards Township. Mrs. Otelia Polzin died in 1906, and William Polzin is now living retired in Nekoosa. Their family numbered 13 children, of whom 11 are now living, namely, Leo, Otto, Rheinhold, Ferdinand, Ida, Amanda, Martha, Henry, Fred, Louis and William. One child died in infancy and a daughter, Clara, is also deceased. Otto A. Polzin was reared on the home farm, which he assisted his father to improve and cultivate. He attended district school until he was 16 years old. He then came to Nekoosa and worked three years in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Mill. After that he worked six years in the A. H. Klebery hardware store, at the end of which time the store was sold to H. H. Voss, with whom Mr. Polzin remained four years. For one year subsequently he was proprietor of a restaurant. This he sold and then started the hardware store which he is now conducting. He

carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, implements and furniture, and enjoys a good patronage, having built up a reputation for honest dealing. On Jan. 9, 1907, Mr. Polzin was married at Nekoosa to Lillian Beppler, who was born in Wausau, daughter of Philip and Christine Beppler.

Rev. John Willitzer, pastor of St. Joachim's Catholic congregation at Pittsville, with its several missions, was born in Austria-Hungary, Sept. 14, 1874, son of Matthias and Mary (Beck) Willitzer. The family landed in the United States May 10, 1887, and coming west to Wisconsin, settled at Boyd, Chippewa County, where Matthias Willitzer was engaged in farming until 1905, when he retired. He continued his residence at Boyd, however, for ten years longer, coming to Pittsville in 1915. He and his wife have had four children: Anna, who is housekeeper for Father Willitzer; John, subject of this sketch; Joseph, a priest now stationed at Plum City, Pierce County, Wis.; and John, who is deceased. Father John Willitzer acquired his elementary education in Austria, where he remained until he was 13 years of age, when he accompanied his parents to the United States. Subsequently he entered Mt. Calvary College in Fond du Lac County, a Catholic educational institution conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, and from which he was graduated in 1903. He next took seminary work in St. John's University at St. Cloud, Minn., and in 1907 was ordained to the priesthood. His first pastoral duties were performed at Boyd, Wis., as assistant to Rev. Constantin Nau, pastor at Boyd, and he remained there until Jan. 3, 1908, when he came to Pittsville as priest in charge of St. Joachim's parish, to which were attached the missions of Babcock, Vesper and Altdorf. Vesper with the mission Altdorf have a resident pastor since August, 1919.

Albert Plath, formerly for a number of years proprietor of a wholesale and retail bakery business in Marshfield, but now retired, was born in Germany, March 8, 1870, son of Frederick and Augusta (Arndt) Plath. The father, who was a cabinet maker, died in Germany in 1872; the mother came to America in 1885, bringing her five children and locating at Marshfield, where she passed away in 1893. Albert F. had attended common school in Germany, and after coming here he went to work on a farm near Marshfield. He began to learn the bakery business in 1889, and in 1908 he started in it for himself, at first in a small way, but by energy and ability he developed it into a considerable wholesale and retail business, conducting it as such until 1921, when he sold out. He has just completed the building of a fine new residence in Marshfield, at 617 South Vine street, which is now his home. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Eagles, Beavers, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Germania Society. Mr. Plath was married Aug. 25, 1898, at Milwaukee, Wis., to Mrs. Minnie Berndt, who was born in Outagamie County, Wis., June 9, 1873, daughter of Jacob and Minnie (Witt) Wepfer. Mrs. Plath's mother was born in Germany, and the father in Switzerland; the latter is now residing in Marshfield; the mother died in 1917. The Plath family includes two children, Karl and Eldor A. Karl, born to Mrs. Plath July 17, 1892, by her previous marriage to Herman Berndt, married Eveline Wieden, and has a son Karl, who was born July 6, 1920; Eldor A., born to Mr. and Mrs. Plath, April 12, 1900, is now a chiropractor living at Crandon, Wis.

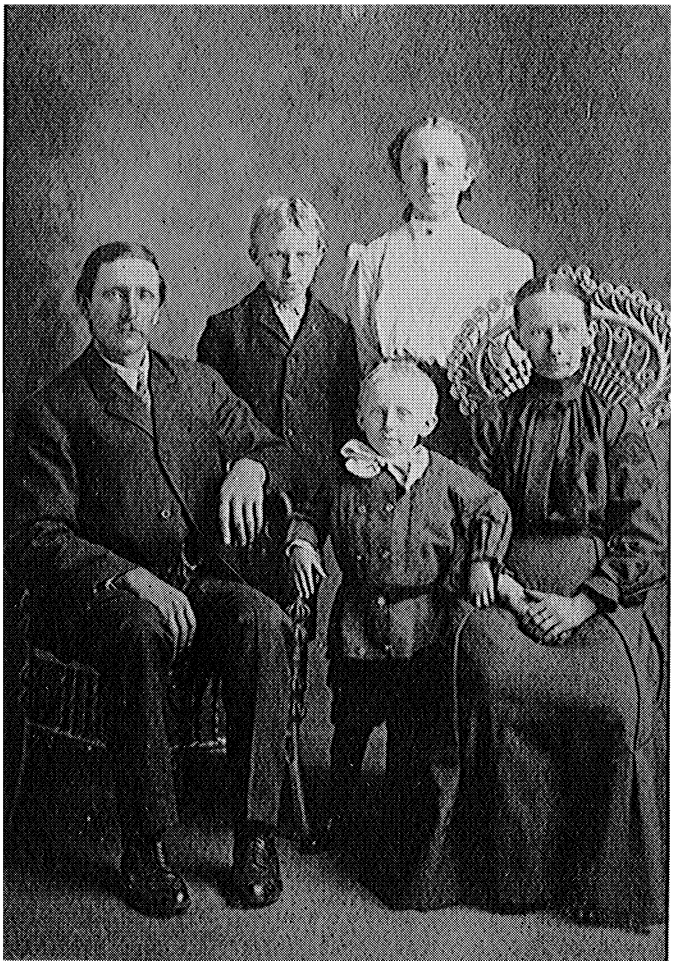
James Q. Daniels, proprietor of an extensive farm in Remington Township, which he has himself developed, and who is recognized as a leading authority on drainage matters, in connection with which he has held official position for many years, was born in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Sept. 5, 1857, son of Joseph Grover and Mary Ann (Van Buren) Daniels. The parents were natives of New York State, the mother being a second cousin of President Martin Van Buren. In 1854 they came to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Outagamie County, 12 miles from Appleton. There they spent the remainder of their lives engaged in general farming. They had three children: William N., who served three years in the Civil War with a Wisconsin regiment; James Q., the subject of this sketch, and Mary E., who is deceased. James Q. was reared on his parents' farm in Outagamie County, attended the district school, and subsequently the Appleton high school. After that he worked on the home farm until he came to Wood

County in 1900. Here he bought an old cranberry marsh of 640 acres in Section 31, Remington Township, and has since improved 200 acres, the rest being in pasture and timber. He has erected a good 14-room frame house, the barns and granary having been on the place when he bought it, and he is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, milking 20 cows. He is also a stockholder in the local telephone company. Mr. Daniels has represented the drainage district of Remington as commissioner for 21 years, and the Kert Creek district for ten years. In 1922 he was appointed commissioner of Cranberry Creek drainage district, and is now serving as president, of the three districts. He and J. E. Ingraham were two of the investigators of the Remington district, and he is the only one of the three original commissioners now living. His knowledge of drainage affairs is extensive and accurate, and in this highly important work he has taken an effective part. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge of Pittsville, and of that of the Eastern Star at Wisconsin Rapids, and is a charter member of the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Daniels was married in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Dec. 31, 1880, to Dora M. Spencer, who was born in 1858, daughter of Lorenzo and Levina (Leach) Spencer. The parents were natives of New York State who settled in Outagamie County at an early date. Both are now deceased as are also the parents of Mr. Daniels. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are as follows: Grace E., a teacher in the normal school at Fond du Lac; Joseph, of Deer Lodge, Mont., who is an electric engineer on the Milwaukee road in that state; Mary J., wife of Clarence Brovald of Finley Township, Juneau County, Wis., and Belva I., wife of Roy L. Potts, both helping in the work of the Daniels farm on which they reside. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have six grandchildren, three boys and three girls. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Allie E. Hoover, one of the leading citizens of Pittsville, where and in which vicinity he has various business interests, was born in Granton, Wisconsin, June 6, 1876, son of Arnold and Emma (Williams) Hoover. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Wisconsin. Arnold Hoover came to Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., in 1882 and engaged in the lumber business. But his career in this county was cut short by death, as he died in 1883. His wife subsequently remarried and went to British Columbia. Of their children two sons are deceased, and a third, Milton, now lives at North Crandon, Wis. Allie E. Hoover came to Wood County with his parents when a child and subsequently attended school at Nasonville. When a little older he became connected with the lumber business, working in the woods and also in sawmills, and driving logs on all the principal streams in the county. In 1912 he took up his residence in Dexterville, where he made his home for two years, being superintendent there for the Epke-Hiles Company. In 1914 he came to Pittsville and engaged in real estate business, and also in the automobile business. After awhile he sold his real estate interests to Ludwig Still, but continued to buy and sell for himself. He owns an 80-acre stock farm on which he has a herd of about 24 Holstein cattle of half pure breed, also others of good grade. He also keeps pure bred Poland China hogs and takes personal charge and superintendence of the farm. In September, 1920, he bought the grocery store of Ed. Dawes, which his sons and daughter are now operating, keeping groceries, smoked meats, confectionery, ice cream and soda. Among his other interests are those of a stockholder in the State Bank of Pittsville and the chemical works at Marshfield. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Brotherhood and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hoover was married at Rudolph, Wood County, in 1894, to Orella Cratteau, daughter of Simeon and Evelyn (Richards) Cratteau, the parents being natives of Canada, who were among the pioneers of Rudolph. Mr. Cratteau, who was a farmer, is now deceased, but his wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have had eight children, of whom five are now living, Cecil, Stella, Alfred, Arvilla and Lois. Cecil, who married Lulu Nelson, is manager of the store. Those deceased are Arthur, Layal and Gertrude. Mr. Hoover has served one term as mayor of Pittsville, and for three years was a member of the school board. He is a director of the Pittsville State Bank.

Arjen Hoekstra, who has done a great deal for the agricultural development of Wood County, was born in Holland Feb. 11, 1865, son of Cornelius and Clara (Kuiken) Hoekstra. The parents were natives of Holland, in which country they were prosperous farmers; the mother is still living there, a widow, the father having died some years ago. They were the parents of five children: Peter, who died in infancy; Claus, now living in Holland; Arjen, subject of this sketch; Martin, now of Forest Lake, Minn.; and Jacob, living in Holland. Arjen Hoekstra, after finishing school in Holland, worked for his father for a time and then for 11 years operated a general store there. He came to America in 1895, and located in La Crosse County, Wis., where for two years he operated a rented farm. Coming to Wood County in 1897, he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 24, Arpin Township. There were no roads near the property, and he followed the old logging trails to reach it. On arriving, he had $43 in cash, his team, and two cows, and he was forced to sell one of the cows to pay his taxes. Under these circumstances it required a strong heart not to quail before the task with which he was confronted, but he was undaunted. He erected a small house and a log barn, and set to work to clear the land. Equipped with the strength and courage which must mark the pioneer if he is to win his battle with the wilderness, Mr. Hoekstra was successful in overcoming the hardships and privations. He cleared the entire 40 acres; as the work progressed he entered the dairy business, keeping a good herd of cattle. The property he thus built up he made his home for seven years, after which he sold it and bought 80 acres in Sherry Township, on which he resided for three years, during which time he cleared 30 acres of this property and erected on it a 46 by 60 foot barn. He then sold this land also and bought his present farm, the old Mount property, consisting of 120 acres in Sections 14 and 15, of Arpin Township. Of this land only 12 acres were cleared when Mr. Hoekstra acquired it, and during his residence on it he has completed the clearing of the entire 120 acres and now has 90 acres under the plow. Thus he has cleared and developed 178 acres of Wood County land—a splendid record, and one for which Mr. Hoekstra merits the respect that is accorded him throughout the community. On his present property he has erected a new barn and other buildings, and is now carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Hoekstra was married in Holland, May 12, 1888, to Miss Helen Dykstra, who was born Sept. 28, 1865. Mrs. Hoekstra passed away April 7, 1919, to the deep regret of the community, of which she was a valued member. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoekstra: Clara, Minard and Theodore. Clara, born Aug. 10, 1895, is now Mrs. Arthur Ritzlaff of Arpin; Minard, born Jan. 19, 1899, and Theodore, born Oct. 23, 1902, are living at home. Mr. Hoekstra is a member of the Arpin Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Walter A. Radke, cashier of the Nekoosa State Bank, was born in Columbus, Wis., Oct. 24, 1876, son of August and Paulina (Schleif) Radke. The parents were natives of Germany who located at Columbus, Wis., when they first came to the United States, and there engaged in farming. They now live at Oconomowoc, Wis. They had four children, Paul, Otto, Walter and Carl. Walter A. Radke came to Nekoosa with his parents when he was two years old, and was reared and educated here. He began industrial life in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Mill, where he worked one year. Then in 1914 he entered the Nekoosa State Bank as bookkeeper, serving subsequently in that capacity until 1918. In the latter year he enlisted in the Quartermaster's Corps as member of the 316th Supply Train, and went to France. After serving fourteen months with the American Expeditionary Forces he returned to the United States in September, 1919, received an honorable discharge and returned to Nekoosa in October. He then worked as a teller in the Nekoosa State Bank until 1920, when he was appointed assistant cashier, being elected to the office of cashier on Jan. 18, 1921. He is a stockholder in the bank and also in the Beppler Roller Mills of Nekoosa and the Investers Finance Co. of Milwaukee. He is identified with the local Chamber of Commerce and with the Elks Lodge, and is an active worker for the improvement



ARJEN HOEKSTRA AND FAMILY

and development of the village. Mr. Radke was married in Nekoosa, May 26, 1921, to Elizabeth Huber, who was born in Nekoosa, daughter of Peter and Mary (Breene) Huber, her parents having been early settlers here and her father one of the first merchants in the town. He died in 1908 and the mother is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Radke.

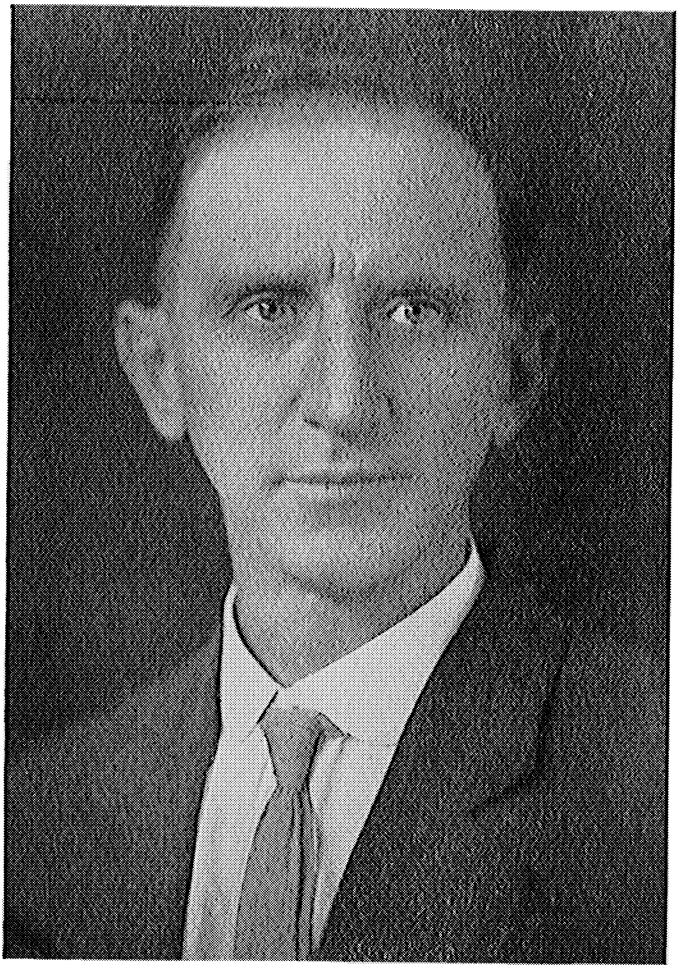
John Ruess, in former years a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Sigel Township, but now deceased, was born near Berlin, Germany, May 3, 1843. He acquired a good education in his native land, where he subsequently engaged in farm work. In 1869 he came to America, landing in New York and proceeding west to Appleton, Wis., where until 1873 he worked in brick yards. After that for awhile he followed the same occupation in New London, Wis. In the latter place he was married in 1874 to Ernestina Keopke, who was born in Germany, Feb. 19, 1852. In 1875 he came with his family to Wood County and settled in Sigel Township, where he bought 40 acres of wild land, to which he subsequently added 20 more. In time he cleared the entire 60 acres and put up good farm buildings. In early days before he was able to obtain a living from his farm he worked during the winter months for the Sherry & Cameron Lumber Co. at Vesper, and in the summers used the lumber company's oxen in clearing his farm. He became a very prominent man in his township and was always ready to help new arrivals and do a favor for a neighbor or friend. For several years he served efficiently as road commissioner. He and his family were members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Ruess continued to reside on his farm in Sigel Township until his death on June 22, 1917. His wife survived him less than two years, passing away March 25, 1919. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are now living, namely, Minnie, John, Fred, Henry, Lena, Herman and Anna. Minnie was married April 2, 1907, at Utica, N. Y., to Daniel Carmody, who died Feb. 2, 1912. When her mother was taken with her last illness she returned to Wood County and cared for her until her death. She is now keeping house for her brothers John and Fred and her sister Anna in Vesper, John having continued to operate the home farm until 1920. Henry is a farmer in Sigel Township. Lena is the wife of August Finup, a farmer in Sigel Township. Herman is an engineer on the New York Central railroad and resides in Utica, N. Y. Anna is a school teacher in Wood County.

William F. Johns, a well to do business man of Nekoosa, engaged chiefly in the coal and ice business, was born on a farm in Seneca Township, Wood County, Wis., Jan. 6, 1875. His parents, Albert and Frederica Johns, were natives of Germany who came to the United States soon after the ending of the Civil War and immediately began their agricultural career in Seneca Township, this county. The land was wild and the Indians numerous, and perhaps not liking the hard conditions by which they were surrounded, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johns after awhile moved to Grand Rapids, and for three years were residents of the village. They then returned to their farm and agriculture. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living, William, August, Lena, Tena and Theresa. Lena is the wife of Ed. Vetzel, a farmer in Port Edwards Township. Tena in now Mrs. John Lawrence of Green Bay Wis. Theresa is the wife of Walter Kannia of Mellen, Wis. Those deceased are Amelia, who was the wife of Gust Wittenberg; Minnie, who was the wife of Al. Harder; and Henry. William F. Johns was reared on his parents' farm in Seneca Township and for awhile attended school in Grand Rapids. He remained with his parents until their death, sometimes following other occupations than farming, such as working in the woods, switching cars with a team for the old Nekoosa Paper Co., and building roads as a contractor. In 1906 he started in the coal and ice business but sold out. In 1907 he started again and has since continued in the business. He handles all kinds of coal, furnishes ice for the village, and is also the Standard Oil agent. He is a member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Wisconsin and Illinois; also of the Nekoosa Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois State Business Men's Accident Association and the Lutheran Aid Association. For six years he has served as street commissioner, and he is recognized by

his fellow citizens as a man of public spirit ready to do his full duty to the community. Mr. Johns was married at Nekoosa in 1899, to Bertha Manske, daughter of John and Otelia Manske. Her parents were natives of Germany, where the father followed the profession of a school teacher. After emigrating to the United States and to Wood County, Wis., he worked many years for the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., and is now living retired on a pension allowed him by that company. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have had five children, of whom four are living, Arthur, Edward, Raymond and Ernest, all of whom are residing at home with their parents except Edward who married Viola Plenke, daughter of John and Bertha Knoll, of Wisconsin Rapids, and is keeping house at Nekoosa. The other child was Leonard, who died at the age of six months.

August Knospe, of Hansen Township, widely known in the pure-bred Holstein cattle industry, was born in Dodge County, Wis., June 21, 1879, son of August and Minnie (Sette) Knospe. The parents were natives of Germany; the father was born in 1846, and came with his parents to the United States when six years old, the family settling on a farm in Dodge County. The mother's family also settled in Dodge County when she was but two years old, and both grew up in Dodge County, and were there married. They were the parents of three children: August, subject of this sketch; Felix, a sketch of whose life also appears in this volume; and Louisa, now deceased. The parents were farmers in Dodge County until the death of the father in 1907, after which time the operation of the farm was carried on by the son August until 1915, when, with his mother, he came to Wood County and bought 154 acres of improved land in Sections 22 and 27, Hansen Township. Here he has since carried on general farming and dairying, but has chiefly interested himself in raising pure-bred Holstein cattle for market. In pure-bred cattle lies the great future of the Northwest; the pioneers in agriculture, who cleared the land and overcame the obstacles of life in the wilderness to the end that a great agricultural country should spring from the wilderness, have built the present; the future will be due to those clear-visioned men who are to-day fostering in every possible way the pure-bred cattle industry which is to continue and increase the greatness of the Northwest; and to this group Mr. Knospe belongs; his life, dedicated to this industry which is still in its infancy, but whose development is vital to the country, is one of true service. His achievements in this development are notable; out of his herd came Oak de Kol Ollie Homestead, No. 85529, a bull of wide note who twice won national honors; Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King; Wisconsin Bess Piebe Laura No. 97555, who at the age of five years gave 528½ pounds of milk in seven days, and 29.63 pounds of butter in seven days; Ollie Watson Prima Donna; Iowana Sir Ollie, another bull of very wide repute; and the great bull Ollie Sir Fayne, which was sold as a calf for $250.00. Mr. Knospe bred and sold to the government of New Zealand for $600.00, Oak de Kol II Homestead Fobes; and many other cattle whose records have spread the fame of Wisconsin as a dairy state and have carried forward the whole pure-bred cattle industry, have been bred and raised by him. He is a member of the Wood County Holstein Breeders Association and of the Vesper Club. Politically Mr. Knospe is a Progressive Republican; fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Beavers. He makes his home on his farm, with his mother keeping house for him, and is highly respected as a member of the community.

Felix J. Knospe, making his home for the most part with his brother, August Knospe, prominent dairyman of Hansen Township, was born in Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 14, 1877, son of August and Minnie (Sette) Knospe, whose family records appear in this volume in connection with the sketch of their son August. Felix J. Knospe was reared on his parents' farm in Dodge County, attending school there and helping with the work of the farm until he was 21 years of age, when he became manager of the retail lumber yard at Clyman, in Dodge County, remaining as such for 12 years. He then engaged in the metal trade at Ft. Atkinson, and in 1919 went to Milwaukee with the Republic Manufacturing Co., in which he is a stockholder and director. He still spends part of his time in Milwaukee,



AUGUST KNOSPE

but plans to arrange his affairs in such a way as to make his home exclusively at the farm in Hansen Township. Politically Mr. Knospe is a Progressive Republican; while at Clyman he was tax assessor for four terms and health officer for two terms, and was at one time justice of the peace. He possesses strong qualities of leadership, and is a solid, substantial citizen.

John Joosten, president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Rudolph, was born March 29, 1861 at Little Chute, Outagamie County, Wis., son of Walter and Minnie (Ebben) Joosten. The parents were natives of Holland, the mother coming to America in 1848, and the father in 1850. They were married at Little Chute and afterwards settled on a farm near there, being among the early settlers in that region. The father helped to grade the streets of New London when that city was first laid out, and was a respected citizen and farmer in Outagamie County for many years; he retired at the age of 70 years and lived in Little Chute until his death Jan. 7, 1917; the mother still makes her home there with her daughter, Mrs. John Evers. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Joosten were the parents of 12 children: Arnold, Mary, John, Anna, Delia, Martin, Francis, Walter, Arnold, Christina, Mary and Christ. Of these, Arnold, John, Christina, and the first child to be named Mary are now deceased. Anna is now Mrs. Peter Maes, of California; Delia, is Mrs. Arnold Maes, and lives at Marion, Wis.; Francis is the wife of John Evers, of Little Chute, Wis.; Walter lives at Winegar, Wis.; Arnold is living at Little Chute; Mary is Mrs. Brooks, of Appleton, Wis.; Christ is also of Little Chute. John Joosten received his education at Little Chute and in the high school at Appleton, Wis.; graduating from the latter in 1882, he went to Jamestown, N. D., and spent two years there as timekeeper in a brick yard operated by Anton Klaus. In 1885 he went to Holt County, Nebraska, and was engaged in farming there for five years, after which he purchased 320 acres of land near the Niobrara River in Sheridan County, Neb., and made his home there until 1898, raising Herford and Poll-Angus beef cattle. In 1898 he sold his interests there and came to Wood County, where he purchased from Louis Yanoise the former Charles Philleotreau farm, consisting of 176 acres in Sections 4 and 5, of Rudolph Township, to which he later added ten acres. On this property he erected a fine set of buildings and improved the entire farm, operating the whole tract until 1921, when he sold 95 acres to his son Martin. He is still operating the balance, carrying on mixed farming and dairying; he has a splendid herd of Holsteins with a pure-bred sire at the head, and has been highly successful as a farmer. Mr. Joosten took a prominent part in organizing the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Rudolph, and was elected president at the time it opened, in which capacity he is still acting. He is also president of the Rudolph Central Co-operative Cheese Factory, and has been adjuster for the Rudolph, Seneca and Sigel Insurance Co. for the past ten years. March 7, 1885, at Atkinson, Neb., he married Rosie Vandenberg, who was born in Holland Township, Brown County, Wis., Jan. 18, 1862, daughter of John and Mary (Verhaden) Vandenberg; Mrs. Joosten's mother, now a widow, is living at Rushfield, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Joosten are the parents of ten children: Walter, Albert, Martin, Lewis, Anna, Christ, Minnie, Delia, Mary and William. Walter, born Jan. 1, 1886, married Minnie Stelzer, and is now farming in Carson Township, Portage County; he has four children, Edward, Lawrence, Margaret and Leo. Albert, born Oct. 28, 1888, lives at home. Martin, born Oct. 26, 1890, is farming in Rudolph Township; he married Anna Stelzer and has three children, Dorothy, Donald and Raymond. Lewis was born Jan. 6, 1893; after graduating from the Wood County Normal School, he taught school until 1918, when he was appointed cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Rudolph, and is still acting in that capacity; he married Eulalia Markee on Aug. 10, 1916, and has three children, Janet, born June 5, 1917, Beryl, born March 12, 1919, and Gloria, born Jan. 10, 1922. Anna, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Joosten Sept. 28, 1895, is now Mrs. Anton Johnson, of Portage County, Wis., and has four children, Harry, Mildred, Earl and Marie. Christ, born Aug. 23, 1896, is now farming in Portage County, Wis.; he married Elizabeth Hartjes, and has three children, Anneta, Sylvester and Norman. Minnie, born Oct. 28,

1898, is now employed in a store in Rudolph village. Delia, born March 2, 1900, married Frank Brey and resides in Milladore Township; Mary, born July 1, 1902, and William, born July 16, 1904, are living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Joosten is a very prominent figure in the community, both socially and as a man of affairs. He was very active in war work during the recent conflict, and throughout all his residence here has supported everything for the betterment and benefit of Wood County.

Joseph Tyjeski, proprietor of a flour and feed mill in Pittsville, was born in Russia, March 19, 1874, son of Joseph and Victoria Tyjeski. The parents were natives of Prussia, the father a miller by trade. After his death his wife came to the United States and subsequently died in South Chicago. They had five children: Wydischof, Alexander, Antonina, Joseph and Mary. Joseph Tyjeski was reared in Russia, and worked with his father in a mill until he was 17 years old. He then came to the United States with his mother, settling in South Chicago, where he became an employee of the Illinois Steel Company. In 1903 he came to Wisconsin and engaged in farming at Dancy, Marathon County, until 1910. He then came to Pittsville, and bought the flour and feed mill of George Schlagel, which he has since conducted. He manufactures rye and buckwheat flour and all kinds of feed, having two double rollers for flour and one roller for feed. The mill is operated by steam power and has a daily capacity of eight barrels. Mr. Tyjeski has a good trade among the farmers and his business rests on a solid foundation. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married in South Chicago, Jan. 11, 1898, to Franceska Nekwiczis, daughter of Frank and Josephine Nekwiczis her parents being natives of Russia, where they died. She came to this country in 1898, locating in South Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Tyjeski have had 12 children, one of whom, Marion, died young. The survivors are Thomas, Sophie, Helen, Vincent, Harold, Lillian, Chester, Marion, (2d), Francis, Edward and Evelyn. All are residing at home except Sophie, who is cook in a cafe at Wisconsin Rapids. Vincent is helping his father in the mill and also buys cream for the firm of Mott & Wood.

John J. Tomsyck, a well-known and popular citizen of Pittsville, engaged in the automobile business, was born in Sigel Township, Wood County, Wis., May 11, 1896, son of John J. and Mary (Szatkowski) Tomsyck. The father, a native of Germany, came to the United States when 20 years old, locating in Tomah, Wis. From there after awhile he came to Wood County, settling on a farm in Sigel Township, where he is now living retired, his son Frank carrying on the farm. His wife, who was born in Milwaukee, is also living. Of their family of 13 children ten are now living, Frank, John J., Agnes, Mary, Louisa, Eva, Cecelia, Anton, Raymond and Edward. Agnes is the wife of Leo Jojcdinski, a farmer in Sigel Township. John J. Tomsyck was reared on the home farm in Sigel Township, where he attended school. After remaining at home until he was 18, he went to Racine, where he learned the automobile business, being there five years. He then spent one year in Milwaukee, studying electrical work with the Lampke Company. Thus technically equipped he returned to Wood County, and spent a year and a half in Wisconsin Rapids in auto work. The World War changed his sphere of activity for awhile, as on June 15, 1918, he enlisted in the mechanical engineers department, and after training at Madison joined the 38th Division in Mississippi. He then went overseas to England and from there to France, where he remained until after the signing of the armistice, when he returned to the United States on the Steamer George Washington. Discharged at Fort Harrison, Indiana, June 15, 1919, he returned to Wisconsin Rapids, and on Nov. 8, that year, bought the Ford agency and auto business from the Pittsville Hardware Co., associating himself in partnership with James C. Jenson. They carry a complete line of Ford cars and tractors, with all accessories and parts, and also control the agency in Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Tomsyck was married in Sigel Township, Sept. 23, 1917, to Mary Jagadzinski, daughter of John and Florence (Rick) Jagadzinski, her parents being natives of Germany and early settlers in

Sigel Township, both being now living. Mr. and Mrs. Tomsyck have three children, John, Dorothy and Donald, the two latter being twins.

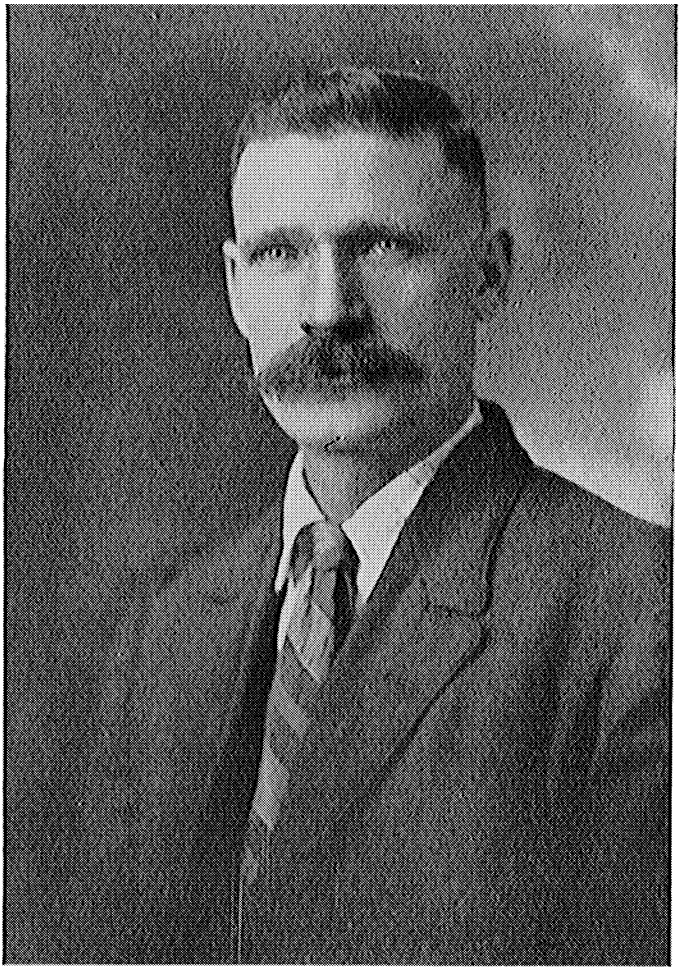
Elmer O. Trickey, postmaster of Vesper and publisher and editor of the "State Center," a weekly newspaper, is a man well and favorably known, both in these and other capacities, throughout the county. He was born in Armenia Township, Juneau County, Wis., March 4, 1881, son of S. F. and Emma D. Trickey, who were natives respectively of Maine and Wisconsin. The mother died July 12, 1905, and the father is now a resident of Waupun, Wis. Elmer O. Trickey acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Juneau County and subsequently attended the high school in Wisconsin Rapids. The greater part of his supplementary education has been self acquired, largely from reading and practical experience. He first took up the printer's trade in the Leader office at Waupun, which was conducted by his uncles, J. W. and R. H. Oliver in 1898, and during the Spanish-American War period. For a few years subsequently he followed the trade of journeyman printer. Then in 1907 he launched out into journalism on his own account, purchasing the Boyd Times Herald, at Boyd, Wis., which, after conducting it for two years he sold. In the spring of 1909 he established the Dunn County Journal at Menomonie, Wis., of which he was proprietor for a year and a half. He then sold it and in the fall of 1910 took the state civil service examination for legislative proof reader and served in the senate during the 1911 session as revision and enrolling clerk. At the end of the session he came to Vesper and established the State Center, thus named as Vesper is but 12 miles from the geographical center of the state, and he has since continued as proprietor and editor of this paper. In the legislative session of 1913, he again served as enrolling clerk and following that returned to Vesper and bought the hotel Monogram building, which he sold in 1916. Then on account of the general conservation of material during the war period, and a shortage of print paper, as a safeguard to himself he again took the state civil service examination for his old position in legislative work, and was again appointed senate enrolling clerk, serving during the sessions of 1919 and 1921. At the same time, however, he continued to issue his paper. When the post office at Vesper passed from the fourth to the third class, he was commissioned postmaster, Feb. 16, 1922, by President Harding. Mr. Trickey is a man of broad outlook and always ready for useful service. His work in helping to establish pure-bred cattle in the county has been of marked value to the dairy interests, and as a believer in higher education he does all he can to promote the interests of the schools. He is a good parliamentarian, and is often called upon to preside at public functions, frequently acting as toastmaster. Perhaps it may be due to the fact that his grandmother was a Webster, being a cousin of Daniel Webster, the great lawyer, orator and statesman, that he not only has a strong natural inclination for the law, but has for years in his leisure time been an earnest student of it, which has caused his advice on legel matters to be frequently sought. While a resident of Boyd he served as justice of the peace, thereby gaining a certain amount of practical experience. In his public duties at Madison he showed efficiency and made an excellent record, and whatever he has attempted to do has been done to the best of his ability and has borne practical fruit. Mr. Trickey was married April 4, 1904, at Chicago, to Maude Elizabeth Gibbs, of Amboy, Ill. She was born Feb. 14, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Trickey are the parents of a fine boy, Earl Webster, who was born Jan. 1, 1921.

Gerrit Te Kampe, proprietor of a fully equipped blacksmith shop in Vesper, was born in Holland, July 4, 1886, son of Gerrit and Mina (Te Linde) Te Kampe. The mother has passed away but the father is still living in Holland. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land, where he subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, and also that of wagon-making. In 1913 he came to the United States and located at Vesper, where he resided for a year. He then moved to Grand Rapids, but after staying nine months in that city he returned to Vesper and established himself in business here. A first class workman and a good citizen, he has achieved both business success and personal popularity. He owns his two-story shop building on Cameron avenue, also his home residence and five

building lots. No job is too small for him to accept and none too large for him to tackle. He does all kinds of general blacksmith work, including horseshoeing, and wagon work in all its branches. Mr. Te Kampe was married in Holland in 1912 to Mina Gerritsen, who was born in that country June 14, 1890. He and his wife have seven children, Minnie, Henry, Johanna, Hendricka, Berdine, Willie and Anne. Mrs. and Mrs. Te Kampe are members of the Reformed Church of Vesper.

Joseph Thorpe, now living retired in Vesper after an active life spent chiefly in agricultural pursuits, was born in Delaware County, Pa., Nov. 18, 1865, son of Thomas and Hannah (Chisnell) Thorpe, who were natives of England, in which country they married. Thomas Thorpe came to the United States in 1856, locating in Philadelphia, where his family joined him in 1858. He was engaged in woolen manufacture until 1878, and then went to Nebraska, where he took a farm. The rest of his life was devoted to agriculture in that state, where he died Feb. 9, 1903. His wife Hannah died Aug. 8, 1908. Their children were John, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph. John is now deceased. Thomas is in Nebraska. Joseph Thorpe remained in Pennsylvania long enough to acquire his education. He accompanied his parents to Nebraska where he assisted his father on the home farm, which he operated himself for four years, and he remained there until after his mother's death. In 1910 he went to Minnesota and bought a farm of 80 acres at Big Lake, Sherborn County, which he operated for four years. In 1914 he removed to Milltown, Polk County, Wis., where for five years he operated another farm. Then in 1919 he sold out and came to Vesper, where he has since lived retired from active work, having through perseverance and industry acquired a sufficient competence. Mr. Thorpe was married, April 3, 1907, to Hattie Parde, who was born in Ohio, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Coxwell) Parde. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are members of the Episcopal Church.

Knut T. Jonsrud, farmer, sawmill operator, and thresherman in Arpin Township, was born in Norway, March 25, 1873, son of Tollef and Rangdi Jonsrud. The parents were natives of Norway and both spent all their lives in that country; the father was a carpenter and farmer there. There were seven boys and three girls in their family, of whom six boys and one girl are now living, as follows: Sever, now residing at Stratford, in Marathon County, Wis.; Knut T., Ole, Andrew, Ole (2nd), Tollef and Anna. Tollef resides in Norway; Anna is now Mrs. J. J. Erickson and lives on a farm in Arpin Township, this county. Knut T. Jonsrud attended school in Norway and subsequently worked on farms there. He served four years in the Norwegian army, and came to the United States in 1903, locating first at Auburndale, in Wood County. He then purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 5, Arpin Township, and proceeded to establish a home on this property. During the first years he suffered many of the hardships of the pioneer; the nearest road was a mile and a half from his property; the land was covered with timber, brush and stumps, and until he could get the place on a producing basis he was forced to cut cordwood to sell in order to get enough money to carry on existence. He built a log house to serve as a residence and a small log barn to house his two cows, and with a stout heart set to work to clear the land. Successfully he has weathered the years of hardship; he now has the entire tract cleared and has 65 acres under the plow, the balance being in pasture. He has erected a good frame house and two barns, the most recent one, built in 1922, being a structure 36 by 40 feet furnished with "Western" barn equipment; and he has brought the entire property to a high point of development. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 20 cattle, partly Holsteins, with a well bred sire at the head. Besides operating the farm he has run a sawmill outfit since 1919, and in 1922 he bought a threshing machine and a 25 horse-power Reeves tractor, using the latter as motive power for the mill during the time it is not in service with the threshing outfit. Mr. Jonsrud is very well known in the community and has a splendid reputation both personally and as a business man. He was treasurer of his school disrtict for five years, and is a director in the Farmers Butter and Cheese



KNUT T. JONSRUD

Co., which was started in March of 1920 in Auburndale Township. Mr. Johnsrud was married in Norway in 1900 to Ranga Clifting, daughter of Christ and Barbara Clifting. Mrs. (Ranga) Jonsrud's father is still living in Norway and is now in his 80th year; the mother is deceased. By this marriage Mr. Jonsrud became the father of five children: Ranga, Inga, Tollef, Christ. and Olaf. Ranga is now Mrs. Henry Hetsky, and lives near Auburndale; Inga is the wife of Henry Halverson, a Wood County farmer. The mother of these children died in 1909 and Mr. Jonsrud was again married in 1916 to Tsiea Hanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hanson, of Chicago. By his second marriage Mr. Jonsrud was the father of two children, Alfred and Henry. Henry is now deceased. Mrs. Tsiea Jonsrud died, a victim of the influenza epidemic, when Alfred was two weeks old.

Pearl J. Tilton, proprieter of a general mercantile store in Lindsey, was born at Veroqua, Vernon County, Wis., July 19, 1867, son of Elijah and Sarah (Ady) Lindsey. The parents who were farmers, were natives of southern Ohio, who came to Veroqua, Wis., in 1849. The mother died in 1904 at the age of 61 years, but the father is now living at the age of 88 in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Pearl J. Tilton was educated in the common school at Veroqua. At the age of 17 he entered the general store of J. H. Tate as clerk and worked as such subsequently for a number of years. In 1893 he came to Wood County and built a saw-mill at Lindsey, which he operated for 16 years, and besides carrying on that business he dealt in real estate and for 20 years followed the occupation of an auctioneer. In 1909 he opened his present store in Lindsey, which he has conducted continuously ever since, and which is a well stocked and well patronized establishment. Mr. Tilton was married, Jan. 10, 1889 to Laura E. Webb, the youngest of the ten children of Benjamin and Sarah (Gordon) Webb, of Logan, Ohio. Her parents were of English ancestry but American born. Both died in Ohio. Of Mr. Tilton's brothers and sisters, two brothers are deceased. The others, who are living are: Leslie, residing in Iowa; James, of Iowa; William, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Ella, in Iowa, and Arminda and Grace, who reside in Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Lindsey.

Abelus J. Tjepkema, a successful dairyman in Arpin Township, was born in Holland, Sept. 18, 1864, son of John and Nellie (Kuikem) Tjepkema. The parents were natives of Holland, the father being a fisherman there all his life. Abelus J. Tjepkema received his education in Holland, and he also became a fisherman there, following this line through the summers and making nets during the winters until 1902, when he came to the United States, landing at New York, Sept.2, 1902. He came direct to Wisconsin and bought 80 acres of partly cleared land in Wood County, in Section 26 of Arpin Township, the property being that previously owned by Charles Tomfhorde. Here Mr. Tjepkema established a home and proceeded to clear the balance of the land and develop the farm. He erected a set of buildings and carried on general farming and dairying until 1911, when he sold the property to Henry Aakster and returned to his native land, in which country he remained for the two succeeding years, engaged in the potato business. Mr. Tjepkema had acquired too much of the atmosphere of the new world to permit of his being satisfied with the European way of doing things, however, and he returned to America in 1913. He traveled through Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa, but could not locate a finer piece of country that that which had been his home during his previous residence here, and accordingly he returned to Wood County and purchased the farm of Casper Stussie in Section 34 of Arpin Township, and has since made this his home. He cleared and broke an additional 20 acres of this property, erected a barn 32 by 58 feet, and his ability and willingness to work have brought him excellent success as a dairyman. He has a fine herd of grade and pure-bred Holsteins. In the spring of 1922 he added to his place by the purchase of 40 acres in Section 34 of Arpin Township. Mr. Tjepkema was married in Holland, May 10, 1892, to Sjouke Miedema, who died April 15, 1896. Aug. 30 1900, he married Jetske Van Dyke, who was born July 7. 1865 at Wier, Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Tjepkema have one child, John, who was

born Nov. 6, 1904, in Arpin Township, Wood County, and is now assisting his father in the operation of the farm.

John Oscar Nelson, representative of a prominent family of pioneers in Wood County and himself a successful farmer here, was born in Sweden, Sept. 19, 1881, son of John and Elizabeth Nelson. The parents were natives of Sweden; the father did farm work there and later became an ocean sailor; he came to the United States in 1881 and settled on 80 acres of wild land in Section 3, of Sigel Township, where he was joined by his family the following year. This property, which was purchased from the pioneer lumbermen, Clark & Scott, had some log shanties on it which served as farm buildings until they could be replaced by more suitable structures. John Nelson, Sr., and his family cleared the land and developed it from its original wild state into an excellent farm, equipped with good buildings and taking its place with the properties that have acquired for Wood County such an enviable reputation as a farming region. Mr. Nelson, Sr., passed away in 1903, and Mrs. Nelson in 1916; they were the parents of four children, John Oscar, Gust, Mary and Anna. Mary is now living in Michigan, the wife of Swen Holm. Anna is now Mrs. J. B. Peterson, of Section 3, Sigel Township. John and Gust took over the operation of the home place after the father's death, and became its owners when the mother died. They are carrying on general farming and dairying, and have established an excellent record. John Oscar Nelson served for four years as treasurer of Sigel Township. He was also treasurer of the Sigel Cheese Co. for eight years.

Gust Nelson, operating with his brother the property described above, was born on the home farm in Sigel Township, Sept. 10, 1888. He attended district school there, and has always made his home on this property. Both brothers are well-known throughout the community. Their farming operations are carried on along the most modern lines. In 1922 they built an addition of 34 feet to their barn, which is furnished throughout with James equipment. They have erected good buildings and their stock consists of grade Holstein cattle.

Peter S. Akey, who was a resident of Wood County for many years, and did good work here along agricultural lines, until he moved out of the county, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 8, 1864, son of Joseph and Delima Josslyn (Ethier) Akey. In 1868 he accompanied his parents to Rudolph Township, this county, where they settled on a farm where he was subsequently reared, and which he later helped to improve and cultivate. His education was acquired in the district school. In 1884 he took charge of the homestead, which he had inherited, and subsequently cared for his mother until her death. He made substantial improvements on the property, rebuilding and remodeling the buildings, and he continued to follow agriculture there until September, 1918. He then sold the farm to the Catholic congregation, who have since erected a fine school there, and moved with his family to Wausau, where he is now living. He is in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. While living in Rudolph Mr. Akey was a well-known and popular citizen. He was town treasurer for two years, and he also served 18 years as village constable. In religion he is a Catholic, belonging also to the Knights of Columbus, and to the Equitable Fraternal Union, in which last mentioned order he served as lodge secretary for 18 years. Mr. Akey was married at Rudolph, Wis., Aug. 7, 1888, to Margaret Dumas, who was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, March 3, 1869, daughter of John and Mary (Perron) Dumas. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Akey have had five children: Elsie, now Mrs. C. H. DeLong of Edgar, Wis.; Louise, wife of Theodore De Byl, formerly of Sherry Township now deceased; Gertrude, wife of Jesse Collins, of Hancock, Wis.; Laurence, who died at Kansas City, Mo., while serving his country in the World War; and S. Howard, who is with his parents in Wausau, where Mr. Akey owns a fine residence.

Henry F. Krubsack, a pioneer of Wood County, now living retired on his farm in Sherry Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, Jan. 29, 1842. He received his education in his native land, and after working on farms there for a time and serving two years in the German standing army, he came to America

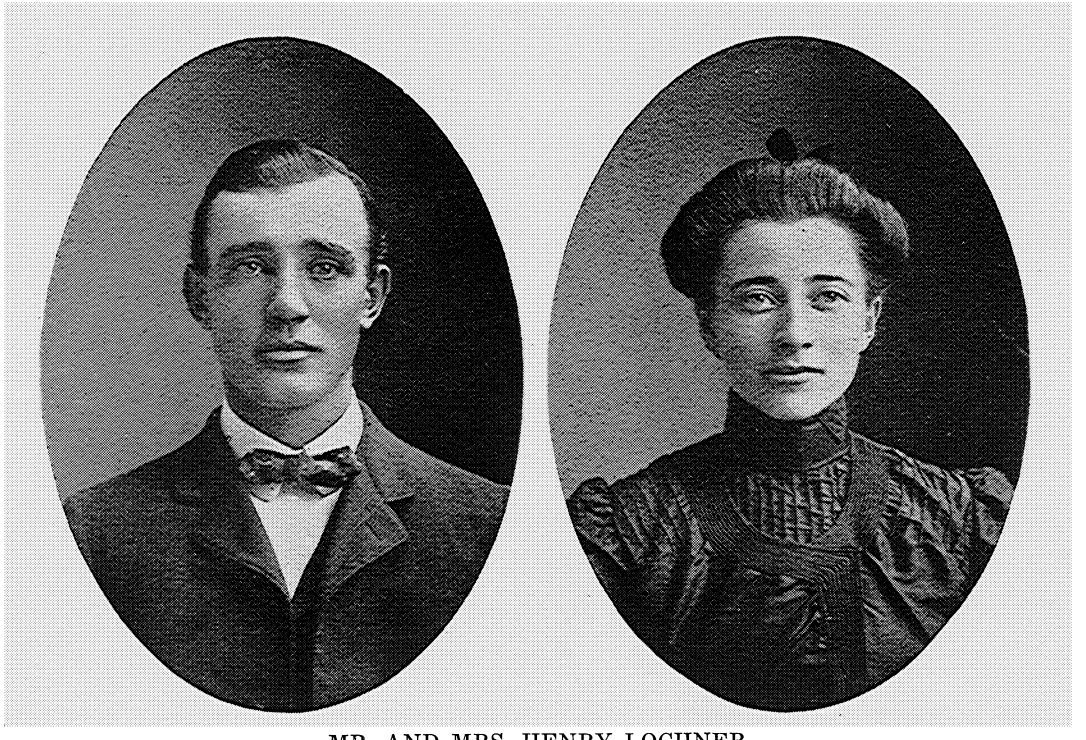
MR. AND MRS. HENRY F. KRUBSACK

in 1868. Upon landing at New York he proceeded direct to Dodge County, Wis., where he did farm work and subsequently rented and farmed a small tract of land. He came to Wood County in September, of 1878, in search of a place to establish a permanent home, and at that time bought the tax title to 80 acres of wild land in Section 12, of Sherry Township, later buying a second 40-acre tract in Section 13, of the same township. He emigrated here from Dodge County, with an ox team, following the "tote" roads and clearing a way as he went. During the first year of his residence here he made his home with his brother-in-law, August Burrow, erecting meantime a log shack on his land. After this building was completed he made his home in it and proceeded to develop his farm. The following years were made up of hardships, privations and toil. To obtain money to enable him to carry on the development he was forced to work in the logging camps and anywhere he could find employment, devoting only a part of the summer months to clearing and building up his property. He worked for the Sherry Lumber Co., and others, and later took contracts to cut and haul logs. All his provisions had to be carried on his back along the trails through the forest from Milladore and Junction City until the use of ox teams was made possible by the construction of roads. He erected a log barn and bought his first team of horses in 1892. He built many miles of roads in Sherry Township and did his full share toward paving the way for the civilization that was to come; among other useful works, he helped to get the school in his district and donated the land on which it was erected; he served as treasurer of the school district for nine years, and later as its clerk for three years. Besides the hardships with which life in the pioneer country was surrounded, there were many obstacles to be contended with in the clearing of his farm; there was, of course, no dynamite, and all the stumps had to be pulled. By hard and persistent work, however, Mr. Krubsack succeeded in attaining his goal, and built up a fine piece of property. His first crude buildings were replaced by modern structures, for the erection of which he purchased the timber and had it sawed into lumber. He was very active in the operation of his farm until 1904, since which time it has been carried on by his sons. In 1908 a new modern basement barn 40 by 80 feet in dimensions was erected and furnished with Drew barn appliances, bringing the equipment of the property up to a high standard. The place is being operated along the most modern lines. General farming and dairying are carried on, the farm being stocked with a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Krubsack commands the respect of his fellow citizens throughout the township and county, a respect won by years of upright and useful life. Among the business enterprises in which he was active was the organization of the County Line Cheese Factory, which is now owned by his son Lawrence. Mr. Krubsack was married April 16, 1871 at Ironridge, Dodge County, Wis., to Louisa Schujahn, who was born March 15, 1850, in Dodge County, Wis., daughter of Henry and Mary (Gabriel) Schujahn. Mr. and Mrs. Krubsack have been the parents of ten children: Linna, Frederick H., Louis, Henry, Lawrence, Otto, Clara, Leona, Walter and Ida. Linna became the wife of Fred Hazelton, who died Aug. 1, 1915, and since 1918 she has made her home with her parents; she is the mother of one child, Isabelle, who is now Mrs. Emil Benson and lives near Burlington, Iowa. Frederick H. Krubsack manages the home farm for his father. Louis is living near Junction City, in Portage County. Henry is farming in Portage County. Lawrence operates the County Line Cheese Factory. Otto is living at home. Clara is Mrs. John Mancil, of Sherry Township. Leona married Dixon Shidell and lives in Sherry Township, Wood County. Walter and Ida both died in their childhood. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Krubsack in spite of their advanced years are active and well.

A. Frank Boles, a prominent and respected citizen of Nekoosa, having charge of the purchasing department of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and who has also served with credit in several local offices, was born in Centralia (now included in the city of Wisconsin Rapids) Nov. 3, 1871. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Blaney) Boles, were natives of Ireland who came to the United States about

1856, and were very early settlers in Wood County, Samuel Boles working for Hurley & Burns in sawmills and in their pail factory at Hurleytown; also at times doing railroad work, and later farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased, the latter passing away Oct. 31, 1893, and he some 11 years or more later, on May 4, 1905. They had six sons and one daughter; William H., John J., Anna L., Hugh S., Charles E., Lawrence P. and A. Frank. William H. is now deceased and the next four mentioned reside in Wisconsin Rapids, Anna being the wife of W. H. Carey. Lawrence P. and A. Frank both reside in Nekoosa. It was in Centralia that the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood, and where he attended school. In 1887 he began industrial life as an employee of the Centralia Pulp & Water Co., with which concern he remained until 1893. He then came to Nekoosa and began work on the dam for the Nekoosa Paper Co., and later night watchman in the mill. In 1895 he left the service of the company and engaged in business for himself, being thus occupied until the spring of 1906, when he sold out. In January, 1907, he again went to work for the company, and now has charge of the purchasing department, buying all the timber used by the company. He is a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank, the Grand Rapids Street Railway Co. and the Carey Concrete Co. of Wisconsin Rapids. As a member of the local Chamber of Commerce he has identified himself with those who are helping to promote the development of the village, and has rendered public service as village trustee and was appointed first chief of the volunteer fire department. Fond of healthful recreation, he joined the Rod and Gun Club, of which he is now the president. In religion he is a Catholic and his fraternal society affiliations are with the Catholic Foresters and the Elks, and Knights of Columbus. Mr. Boles was married, April 30, 1900, at Wisconsin Rapids, to Frances Boyle, daughter of Hugh and Catherine (Fayne) Boyle, who came to the Rapids from Hartford City, Ind. in 1898, and the former of whom is still living, the latter being deceased. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Boles has been broadened and brightened by the birth of four children, Marguerite, Donald, Thomas and Anne, all at home.

Herman H. Voss, an active and successful business man of Nekoosa, proprietor of a well stocked and well patronized hardware store, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, Oct. 4, 1865. His parents, William and Josephine (Lutzow) Voss, natives of Germany, came to the United States when children and were married in Dane County, this state. Subsequently they moved to Sauk County, where William Voss was engaged for some years in farming. His next occupation was as a railroad man in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, during the first part of which period he and his wife lived in Baraboo. From there they moved to Madison, where Mr. Voss was foreman in the Northwestern yards for many years. He died in 1916. His wife is still living in Madison. They had a family of seven sons and two daughters, those now living being Herman, Adolph, Bernard, Gust, Fred, Alvin, William and Lena. Lena is the wife of John Zwank. The one deceased is Bianca. Herman H. Voss was reared on the home farm in Sauk County, where he resided until he was 16 years old. He was educated in the district school. When the family moved to Baraboo he worked first for the railway company there, and after that for five years and a half in a drug store. Then he spent two years out of this state, one year in Dubuque, Iowa, and one year in St. Joe, Mo. On his return to Wisconsin at the end of that time, he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wood County, and for 16 years took charge of and managed a drug store for H. H. Voss and Co., and Wood County Drug Co. In 1907 Mr. Voss came to Nekoosa and purchased a hardware store, which he has since conducted. He has improved the building, increased the stock, to which he has added furniture, and also conducts an undertaking business, being a licensed embalmer. Through intelligent enterprise and honest business methods, he has built up a good trade and taken his place among the leading merchants of this part of the county. Among his financial interests are those of a stockholder in the Beppler Roller Mills of Nekoosa. He belongs to a number of fraternal societies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen,



MR. AND MRS. HENRY LOCHNER

Beavers, Yeomen and Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Voss was married in Grand Rapids in 1892 to Mame L. Perry, daughter of James E. and Louise B. Perry, of Tomah, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Voss have one son, Frederick, who is associated with his father in business. They have also reared Marion, a daughter of a sister of Mrs. Voss.

Arthur W. Tigges, farmer and dairyman in Sigel Township and secretary and treasurer of the Eight Corners Cheese Factory there, was born in Marshall County, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1891, son of Ernest and Mary Tigges. The father was born in Germany and the mother in the United States, at Chicago, Ill.; they were among the early settlers in Iowa, where the father bought 160 acres of prairie land and farmed for over 50 years, continuously except for eight years spent in Colorado, to which state they removed about 1900, returning to the Iowa farm after the expiration of their residence there. They are now retired. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living: Curtis, Louis, Arthur W., Ella, Anna, Minna, Matilda and Lydia. Arthur W. Tigges attended school in Iowa and in Colorado, and subsequently engaged in the stock raising business in the latter state. He then came to Burnett County, Wis., where he remained five years; he spent the next three years in Iowa, and in 1919 came to Wood County and bought 80 acres in Section 20, of Sigel Township; this property he sold in 1920, buying at that time 120 acres in Sections 16 and 17, of Sigel Township, which he has since operated, carrying on general farming and dairying. Sept. 3, 1913, he married Vera Bandy, daughter of Samuel and Rose Bandy; the ceremony was held at Hudson, Wis., where Mrs. Tigges' parents were early settlers; the parents now make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Tigges. The latter have three children, Verna, Lyle and Jean. Mr. Tigges is a man of wide experience and fine business ability. The Eight Corners Cheese Factory, of which he is secretary and treasurer, was first started as a private cheese factory by H. H. Peterson in 1912, and was operated by Mr. Peterson until 1916, when a co-operative society of farmers was organized and took it over. It now buys about 15,000 pounds of milk per day and manufactures about 1,100 pounds of cheese per day. A second vat has been added since the factory was taken over by the present owners, and the company is in a thriving condition. Albert Whitrock is president and manager. Mr. Tigges' work in connection with this concern has brought him into wide prominence.

Henry Lochner, operating a farm which he has built up from wild land in Arpin Township, was born in Morton Grove, Ill., Feb. 6, 1876, son of Medard and Mary A. (Schmitz) Lochner. The parents were natives of Germany, from which country the father came to America with his parents when he was one year old, the family settling at Morton Grove, Ill. Medard Lochner served during the Civil War for four years and six months with Company C, of the 9th Wisconsin Regiment. At the close of the war he went into the machine business at Morton Grove, and remained so engaged for 30 years, after which he farmed there until his retirement in 1900. He is still residing at Morton Grove. The mother died Nov. 9, 1893. They were the parents of seven children: Lawrence, Henry, William, Louis, Amelia, Frank and John. Lawrence now resides at Morton Grove; Henry is the subject of this sketch. The other children are all deceased. Henry Lochner received a common school and parochial school education, and at the age of 13 entered a greenhouse and learned the floral business. He later took a short business college course in Chicago and also learned the carpenter's trade, which latter he followed after spending four years in farming, being a bridge carpenter with the C. M. & St. P. for some time. In 1898 he came to Wood County and bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 4, of Arpin Township for $8 per acre. This portion of the county was still in a very primitive state at that time, and Mr. Lochner followed the old logging trails to reach his property. It was four years before the first road was cut through past his land, and in the meantime he was forced to carry all his supplies on his back from Arpin and Auburndale. The woods were full of deer, wolves, partridges, etc., and Mr. Lochner has seen as many as 20 deer in one herd. On coming here he erected a log house and barn.,

and these buildings he used for several years. As the arduous work of clearing the land progressed and the tillable acres increased, however, more suitable buildings took their place, and Mr. Lochner now has a fine, well equipped farm. He has cleared 60 acres and fenced the entire tract, he built a good house in 1902, and in 1915 erected a modern barn, 36 by 72 feet, furnished with West Bend equipment. Besides building up this property Mr. Lochner has done a great deal for the general welfare of the community, encouraging the coming of new settlers and assisting them in every possible way after they had arrived, and being otherwise active in bringing modern civilization to the pioneer region. He was clerk of the board of School District No. 6, for two years. Mr. Lochner was married Oct. 28, 1902 at Auburndale, Wis., to Margaret Schill, daughter of Peter J. and Magdelina (Leises) Schill. Mrs. Lochner's parents came to Wood County from Fond du Lac County, and were among the early settlers in Arpin Township; they later moved to Hewitt, where they now reside. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lochner: Veronica, Martha, Francis, Medard, Agnes, Antoinette and Marion. Veronica is now living at Evanston, Ill.; the other children are all living at home. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Auburndale.

Ardeen Osenga, proprietor of the Maple Grove Dairy Farm in Arpin Township, was born in Holland, Sept. 26, 1871, son of Andrew and Nellie (Kramer) Osenga. The parents were natives of Holland and were engaged in farming in that country. Both died of typhoid fever in 1875, leaving seven children, as follows: George, now living in New Jersey; Clarence, living in Holland; William, of Racine County, Wis.; Jury, of Arpin Township, Wood County; Andrew, twin brother of Jury, now living in Bejou, Minn.; John, now of Racine County; and Ardeen. After the death of the parents Ardeen Osenga made his home with his brother George until he was 13 years old, attending school. He then worked on farms in Holland for about four years, and came to America in 1888. Here he went to Racine County, Wis., and continued to do farm labor there until 1897, in which year he rented a farm, subsequently operating it for four years. In the spring of 1902 he came to Wood County, and bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 23, Arpin Township, later (in 1906) adding another 40-acre tract in Section 15. One of the largest logging barns ever built in Wood County was located on this land, and this Mr. Osenga converted into a temporary dwelling, with accomodation for his team and what other stock he had in another section of the building, utilizing the structure thus until he could get a small house built. Then began the years of toil and struggle in building up a farm that have culminated in his present success. For the first few years he was obliged to work on the roads in order to get money enough to live on while he was clearing and developing his land; he served as the township pathmaster for several years, and worked at everything he could turn his hand to that would bring in money to tide him over this first and most difficult stage on the route to prosperity. He is well repaid for these years of hardship, however, in the ownership of his present property. He has cleared the entire 40 acres on which he lives and 14 acres of the second 40-acre tract, and has developed the land into a splendid farm, with all modern equipment. In 1910 he entered the pure-bred Holstein cattle industry, and he has been highly successful in this. He now has a herd of 20 fine animals, and owned at one time the cow which passed the highest test in the county. His reputation in this industry has rapidly grown, and he is now very widely known as a man having a thorough knowledge of all points related to the industry he represents. A man of fine character he is respected by all who know him, and he has taken an active part in many public movements of benefit to the community. He is a member of the Arpin Community Club, and served as its treasurer for a time. He was one of the organizers of the Midway Cheese Factory, and later he and Peter Vander Ploeg bought the other stockholders out and operated the plant in partnership for six years. He was for six years treasurer of the board of School District No. 3. In January, 1892, Mr. Osenga returned to Serbieren, Holland, and was there married to Gusta Vander Ploeg, daughter of Allie and

Pietge (Noorde) Vander Ploeg. He returned to America in April. Mr. and Mrs. Osenga have six children: Andrew, now farming in Arpin Township, Wood County; Allie, employed by the Case Tractor Co. in Racine, Wis.; William, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Nellie, now Mrs. John Scholten, of Seneca Corners, Wood County; Bertha, living at home; and Louisa, also at home.

Christ Yoss, operating a farm which he built up from wild land in Arpin Township, was born in Switzerland, Jan. 21, 1861, son of Christ and Ferna (Rindbacher) Yoss. The parents were natives of Switzerland, and spent all their lives in that country, the father being a merchant there for many years. Christ Yoss received his education in Switzerland, and then for several years assisted his father in the store. The business was located 45 miles from a railroad town, and a large part of the junior Mr. Yoss' duties consisted of hauling freight to and from the distant railroad station. In 1885 he came to the United States, going direct from New York to Green County, Wis., where he worked on farms in the vicinity of Monroe for one year and then spent two years learning cheese-making. In 1889 he rented a cheese factory there, which he operated until 1901. In the latter year he came to Wood County, and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 31, Arpin Township, on which he proceeded to establish a home. There were no roads when he first settled on this land, and to reach it he followed the logging trail. Until he could erect a log cabin on it to serve as a residence he lived in an old logging camp on Hemlock Creek, and during the first years of his residence here he suffered all the hardships of the pioneer. He overcame them all, however, and has built up a fine property. He has set out 100 apple trees, 50 plum and 30 cherry trees. He cleared 35 acres, built 700 rods of fence, and in 1914 erected a barn 36 by 60 feet with basement having a 12-foot post. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of grade Holsteins. He has established an excellent record in the operation of this property and is one of the active, enterprising citizens of the community. Mr. Yoss was married in Rock County, Wis., Feb. 17, 1896, to Bertha Seaman, who was born March 20, 1879, daughter of Carl and Otellia (Schwadey) Seaman. Mrs. Yoss' parents were natives of Germany; the father came to the United States in 1881, and settled first in Indiana. He came to Wisconsin in 1886, and took up his residence in Rock County, which he made his home from that time until 1920, with the exception of two years spent in Chicago. Since 1920 he has made his home with his daughter. The mother died Aug. 23, 1916. They were the parents of seven children: Bertha, Otto, Theodore, Charles, Hattie, William, and Martha. Of these all are now deceased with the exception of Bertha, who is now Mrs. Yoss, and Otto, who is farming in Rock County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Yoss have seven children: Anna, Emma, Christ, Fred, William, Verna and Elsie. Anna is now Mrs. Martin Whitrock, of Arpin; Emma resides in Janesville, Wis.; Christ lives at Arpin, in this county; Fred, William, Verna and Elsie are living at home.

Lars Loken, a well-known and respected business man of Arpin, proprietor of a combined establishment embracing hardware, tinshop work and shoe repairing, was born in Strondjem Steft, Norway, March 1, 1850, son of John Haugensen and Gura Loken. The father was born Sept. 8, 1797, and the mother April 8, 1809. They were married in Norway, where the former followed the trade of watchmaker and goldsmith, and came to the United States with their family in 1870, settling in Orfordville, Rock County, Wis., where John H. Loken was engaged in the same occupation. His wife died there Oct. 25, 1884, in her 75th year. All told there were seven children in the family, namely: Hagan, now deceased; Ever, also deceased; Gura, living in Norway; Maret, also in Norway; Lars, subject of this sketch, and two others who died in childhood. Lars Loken attended school in Norway until he was 15 years old, and he was 20 when he came to the United States. During the first few years he worked as a farm hand and was afterwards associated with his father. For 27 years he was employed in hardware stores in Orfordville, during that time working in three different firms, and then, in 1906, he came to Arpin and settled on a farm near the village. Three years later he sold his farm and moved into the village, where he opened his present establish-

ment, consisting of a hardware store and tinshop, combined with a shoe repair shop. Here he has built up a good trade and has made many warm friends and pleasant acquaintances. In April, 1884, Mr. Loken married Martha Hagan, of Orfordville, who was born in Norway in April, 1868, and who came to America in 1884 with two sisters, Juliana and Helena, being followed a year later by their parents, who are now deceased. The father died at Dalton, Minn. in December, 1920, and the mother at Orfordville in 1893. There were nine children in the Hagan family, Maria, Harald, Julia, Martha, Helena, Nicola, Karen, Minnie and one who died in Norway. With the last mentioned exception, all are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Loken have had eight children, who were born as follows: Melvin J., May 17, 1888; Gena, Nov. 18,1889; Helmer, Nov. 18, 1893; Lawrence, June 23, 1898; Clara M., Oct. 23, 1902; Clarence M., Feb. 3, 1904; Alfred I., Feb. 18., 1906; and Norman T., July 26, 1908. The two youngest were born in Arpin, the others in Orfordville. Clara died at the age of two years. The others are all living in or near Arpin. Gena is now Mrs. Victor Vannatta. Helmer is in the hardware business, having become his father's partner in 1919, since which time the firm name has been Loken & Son. He served in the World War, having been drafted at Fort Warden, April 2, 1917. He was a bandsman in the Coast Artillery Corps, and went overseas Oct. 4, 1917, returning to the States March 29, 1918, and being discharged at Camp Grant, Illinois, April 8, 1918. On Dec. 9, 1919 he married Alma L. Laschinski, of Marshfield, who was born there Oct. 30, 1894. Lawrence, who was also drafted in to the U. S. service. trained at Camp Morrison, Newport News, Virginia, being a member of Aero Squad No. 673. He was discharged at Newport News, Dec. 24, 1918, having had no chance to serve in France. Mr. and Mrs. Loken and their family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

William M. Proesel, who has built up a well-equipped farm from wild land in Arpin Township, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1865, son of John and Magdeline (Lochner) Proesel. The father came to America with his parents when a child of six years; the family settled just north of Chicago in Cook County, Ill., and John Proesel received his education in the public schools of Chicago, and later learned the bricklaying trade there, which line he followed for several years. Following the great fire which visited Chicago in 1871, however, there was a great depression in the erection of brick buildings, and John Proesel moved to a farm, on which he remained until his death in 1912. His first wife, mother of William Proesel, died when the latter was an infant, and the father married again; by his first marriage he had two children, Michael and William; Michael is now residing at Edgebrook, Ill. By his second marriage John Proesel was the father of ten children: John, Robert, Joseph, Oscar, Frank, Henry, Nicholas, Louisa, Clara and Ella. The four first named are living in Chicago; Frank, Henry, Nicholas and Ella are at Tessville, Ill., Frank being a farmer there and Henry a contractor; Louisa is now Mrs. Louis Sintzel, of Shermanville, Ill.; Clara is Mrs. John Noesen, of Niles Center, Ill. William M. Proesel attended school at Chicago, and at Niles Center, Ill., and remained with his parents until 33 years old. In 1898 he came to Wood County with five of his friends, with the purpose of buying land and settling here; the party bought 480 acres in Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, of Arpin Township; they erected a small house, in which all lived until the allotment of the land was decided upon. In this allotment Mr. Proesel took the 80 acres in Section 4, and he started at once to clear his land, erecting on it a log house, which has remained his residence up to the present time. The first years were full of hardship and privation; money to live on and to carry on the work of clearing and developing the land was obtained mostly by cutting cordwood, which was sold for an amount bringing in a very small return on the labor involved. Gradually, however, by incessant toil and the patient endurance of all the hardships, Mr. Proesel built up a farm which now repays him for the years of toil he put into it. He has the entire 80 acres cleared, and has 50 acres under the plow. In 1918 he erected a new barn 36 by 90 feet in dimensions, with Libby barn equipment, and a frost-proof silo 12 by 26 feet. He is at present laying a foundation

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. PROESEL

for a modern residence, which is to be 24 by 36 feet, and which will complete the bringing of his equipment to a high modern standard. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernseys and Holsteins, with a pure-bred Guernsey sire at the head. Besides building up this property Mr. Proesel did a great deal toward opening up the region to civilization; he promoted and helped to build roads; he was active in securing schools; he assisted the new settlers as they came in; and in many other ways he was an influence toward the upbuilding of the community. Nov. 8, 1898, Mr. Proesel married Katherine Pankratz, the union being solemnized at Auburndale, Wis. Nov. 27, 1917. Mrs. Proesel was taken from her family and friends by death; she was a loved and valued member of the community, and her passing was a sad blow. She and Mr. Proesel were the parents of nine children: Katherine, born Sept. 13, 1899; Marie L., born Oct. 4, 1900; William, born March 27, 1902; Margaret A., born Sept. 11, 1903; Joseph G., born July 26, 1905; Anna V., born July 18, 1907; John W., born June 25, 1909; Helen E., born April 25, 1911; and Clara N., born Nov. 24, 1912. Katherine is now Mrs. Otto Zieher, of Arpin, Wood County; Marie L. is keeping house for her father; William is living at Edgebrook, Ill., and Margaret A. at Evanston, Ill. The other children are at home.

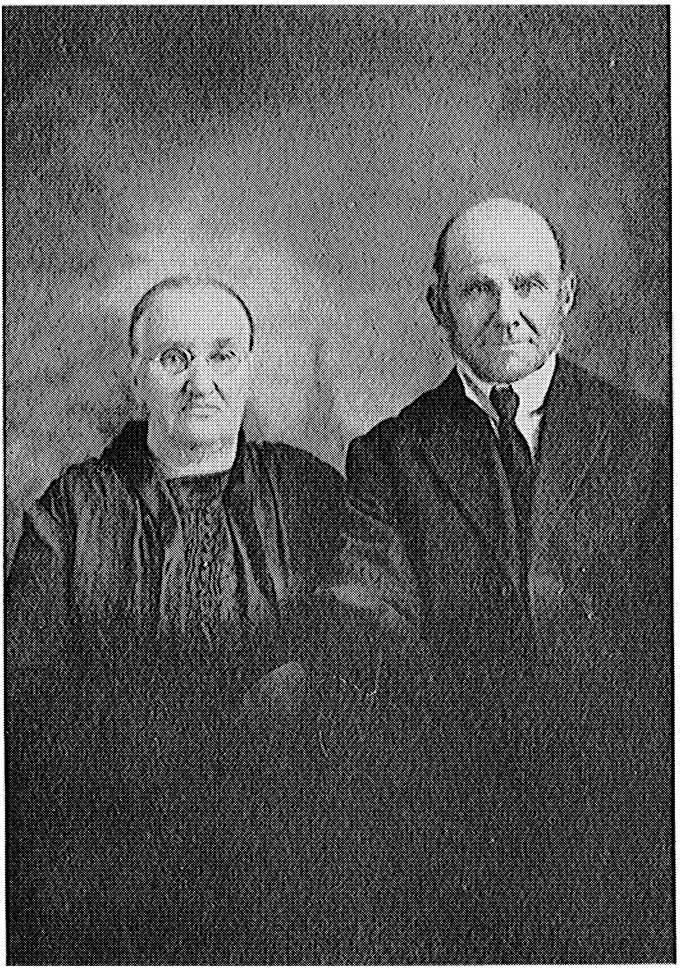
Hugh V. Madden, of Port Edwards, who holds a responsible position with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and has also private business interests, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1879, son of John and Katherine (Carey) Madden. The parents were also born in Canada and for many years were farmers there. The mother died in 1905, but the father is still living. Their children were Alice, Katherine, Edward and Hugh V. Alice, who married Thomas Boland, for a number of years resided at Thorpe, Wis., but is now living in Canada. Katherine is dead, and Edward lives on the home farm in Canada. Hugh V. Madden came to the States at the age of 16 years, and for one winter attended business college in Eau Claire. For three winters after that he worked in the woods at lumbering, following farm work during the summers. He also worked for awhile for the Phoenix Manufacturing Co. of Eau Claire, and then went back to the woods, being given charge of a crew. After that he logged summer and winter until 1909, when he came to Port Edwards for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and took charge of their woodwork department as superintendent of all outside work, which position he has since continued to hold. He is also one of the proprietors of the Port Edwards Fuel Co., his partner in which is Harry Whittlesey. His close attention to his daily duties and his proved ability in whatever he has undertaken to do has raised him above the level of the average wage worker, and his enterprise has found new methods of advancement, illustrating the value of will power and industry. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and also of the Catholic Foresters, and of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Hugh V. Madden was married at Ashland, Wis., June 22, 1910, to Alma Weislander, daughter of Emil and Christine Weislander. Her parents settled in Ashland many years ago, the father being a sheet metal worker. He has passed away but Mrs. Weislander is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Madden are the parents of twin children, Donald and Dorothy, who were born May 26, 1911.

Franz H. Rosebush, who holds a responsible position with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and is a prominent citizen of Port Edwards, was born in Alfred, Allegany County, New York, June 28, 1880, son of George W. and Sarah (Burdick) Rosebush. The father was a farmer and carriage salesman and came to Wisconsin in 1920. Both he and his wife are still living. They have four sons, Judson G., Franz H., Stephen C. and Waldo, all of whom are in the paper business, Judson G. being one of the largest individual stockholders in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. He is also a stockholder in and general manager of the Northern Paper Co. of Green Bay, and is interested in the Inland Empire Paper Co. of Millword, Wash. Franz H. Rosebush was reared and educated in his native state, being graduated from the high school at Alfred in 1899 and from Alfred College in 1903. For three years during his educational period he worked in a machine shop at Alfred in order to earn money to pay his tuition expenses.

After graduating from Alfred College he took post-graduate work at Syracuse University, also at Chautauqua Institute, and later at Columbia University, N. Y. He then traveled three summers in Europe conducting tourist parties. The next 14 years he spent in educational work, teaching in various places, including the high school and college at Alfred, N. Y., the Etheial Culture High school in New York City, where for three years he taught languages; the high school at Bolivar, N. Y., of which he was president five years; a grammar school at Rochester, N. Y., of which he was principal two years, and also schools in Kentucky. In 1917 Mr. Rosebush came to Wood County, Wis., and began work in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Mills at Nekoosa as checker in the sulphate department. He remained in that position until June, 1918, when he came to Port Edwards to become manager of the industrial relations department of labor, welfare and health of both mills. He is a stockholder in the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., the Rosebush Brothers Co., Inc., and in the Nekoosa State Bank. His rise is due chiefly to the good educational foundation he laid as a young man, which was further cemented and solidified by his experience as a pedagogue, and also to his persistent industry having its inspiration in a worthy ambition. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Rosebush was married at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1907, to Etta E. Ward, daughter of Richard and Julia Ward. Her parents, who were natives of New York State, are both now deceased. She, herself, was graduated from the Conservatory of Music at Syracuse, N. Y. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Rosebush has been broadened by the advent of two sons, F. Ward and Richard G.

Einar G. Ross, manager of the store of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co. at Nekoosa, was born in Chicago, Dec. 24, 1879, son of Carlos R. and Matilda (Hafgard) Ross, the parents being natives of Norway. Carlos R. Ross came to the United States in 1868, settling in Chicago and started work in 1871 for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. He has recently completed his fiftieth year in their employ and on the anniversary occasion the company honored him with a banquet. His wife died in 1919. They had seven children, of whom five are now living, Madeline, Ollie, Lief, Ragna and Einar G. Ollie is keeping house for her father. Lief is the city salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Ragna is the wife of Arthur Herrick and resides in New York. Those deceased are Gydia and Olaf. Einar G. Ross was reared in Chicago, where he was graduated from the common and high schools. He then took a course in a business college, and subsequently went to Nebraska, where he spent two years on a farm. His next two years were spent on a farm in Indiana. In 1904 he came to Port Edwards and entered the employ of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., working at different times in different departments and at times on the outside. After remaining with the company in such positions until 1910, he started the store for the company of which he has since had the charge. As a part of his duties in connection with it he keeps all the mill supplies. Mr. Ross is a popular citizen of the village. He served two years as assessor in, 1918 and 1919, and was elected again for 1921. For nine years he was clerk of the school board and for three years a member of the village board. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Ross was married in Wisconsin Rapids, Dec. 24, 1903, to Mildred Lilley, daughter of Oscar and Matilda (Lund) Lilley. The parents, natives of Sweden, were early settlers in Wood County. The father is now dead but the mother is living and is a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have four children, Elsie, Carlos, Frances and Edith, all residing at home. Elsie is attending high school at Wisconsin Rapids.

Lorenz Seidl, leading merchant of Blenker, Wood County, was born Aug. 10, 1874, in Austria, on the Bavarian line. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Thums) Seidl, removed with their family of three children from Austria to the United States and came to Wisconsin in 1876, settling at Luxemburg in Kewaunee County. Here they bought an 80-acre tract of wild land and built a log house. The country was then a wilderness; they reached their destination by teaming from Green Bay, and set to work to carve a farm out of the forest, in which they were successful in spite of obstacles and hardships; they cleared 60 acres and built



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC ERICKSON

up a good agricultural property. April 3, 1893, the family came to Sherry (the postoffice now being Blenker), bought a home, and started the operation of a general store. After the father's death in 1895, Lorenz, who had left school at the age of eleven to help his father on the farm in Kewaunee County, carried on the business with his mother. In 1898, when the village was destroyed by fire, the Seidl property, valued at $8,000 and covered only by $2,200 in insurance, was a total loss, but the following year Lorenz Seidl rebuilt, erecting a two-story brick building 54 by 60 feet in dimensions, which he is still conducting as a general store. The mother died in 1899, and the only two surviving representatives of the family now are Lorenz and Katherine, the latter being now Mrs. Ignatz Brandl, of Fond du Lac, Wis. May 16, 1900, Lorenz Seidl was united in marriage with Theresa Liebl, of Luxembourg, Wis., with whom he had been a schoolmate in childhood days. Mrs. Seidl, to the deep grief of her freinds throughout the community, passed away April 10, 1914. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seidl: Dora, born April 12, 1901; Katherine, born June 22, 1902; Edward M., born July 13, 1903; Marie T., born Feb. 2, 1906; Alfred L., born May 20, 1908; Anna M., born May 4, 1910; Alois A., born Aug. 8, 1912, and one other child who died in infancy. Dora and Katherine are now keeping house for their father. Edward M., while hunting on Nov. 10, 1918, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. Marie T. died July 3, 1906. The family are members of the St. Kilian Catholic congregation, and Mr. Seidl has served as its trustee for many years. He has been a notary public for the past 20 years, and is a very prominent member of the community. Besides his store he is conducting a feed mill, in the building occupied by which he operated a cheese factory for 17 years.

Isaac Erickson, a prominent resident of Wood Township, was born in Sweden Feb. 10, 1854, son of Andrew and Gertrude (Erickson) Erickson. The parents, who were natives of Sweden, came to the United States in 1881, and subsequently made their home with their children in Maryland. The father died in 1913 at the age of 85, and the mother in 1917 at the age of 95. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five, as follows, are now living: Gertrude, Anna, Erick, Peter and Isaac. Gertrude is now living at Chicago, Ill., Anna in Jackson County, Wis., and Erick at Superior, Wis. Isaac Erickson grew up in Sweden; he received little schooling, as his family was without money and he started to work when nine years old to help keep up the home. When he was 14 years of age he went into the lumber camps to work, cutting logs and rafting them on the rivers. He followed this occupation in Sweden until 1881, when he came to the United States. Here he first located in Merrillan, Jackson County, Wis. working for four years in sawmills and on farms. He came to Wood County in 1885, and bought 40 acres in Section 14, Wood Township, later buying a tract of 140 acres lying in Sections 14 and 15, of the same township. This was all heavily timbered land, and the task of clearing it and developing it into agricultural land was a formidable one, hampered as he was by the hardships and privations which made up the pioneer's life. No road was built past his farm for ten years, and he had to carry all his supplies on his back, following the trails through the dense woods. He built a small log house on his land, and a barn to house his live stock, which consisted of one cow he had brought with him from Merrillan, and with these headquarters established he set out upon the long, hard road to prosperity. He used an ox team for two days which he borrowed from David Dupee. He carried butter and eggs through the woods to Dexterville, selling the butter there for ten cents a pound and the eggs for ten cents per dozen. During the first years, of course, the farm did not produce enough to support the family, and he worked at logging and lumbering until he could get the property developed. Every possible moment, however, he devoted to building up this land, working long hours at this, the hardest possible sort of labor. But from these years of toil and hardship a truly great result has sprung; a splendid agricultural property has been added to the list of those that have brought Wood County to the front as a farming region. This farm is now one of the most highly developed in Wood Township. Two years after coming here Mr. Erickson replaced his original log

residence with a frame house, which he built on the 40-acre tract in Section 14; and in 1907 he erected an 11-room brick residence and a barn 36 by 80 feet, with basement 36 by 64 feet. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is carrying on mixed farming and dairying. A striking picture of the change from pioneer conditions to modern civilization is presented by a history of the alterations Mr. Erickson has made in his equipment, keeping pace with the march of progress. Oxen pulled his first plow; a new day dawned, and the horse supplanted them; and now, in the reign of the Iron Age, the horse has given way to the tractor on Mr. Erickson's farm. Besides building up this property Mr. Erickson has played a prominent part in the public affairs of his community, and his modern, progressive spirit has had a most useful influence on the trend of affairs. He served on the board of township supervisors for several terms, and was chairman of Wood Township for two years, as such being also a member of the county board. He has taken an active interest in the good roads movement, and for four years, during which time his son carried on the farm, he was patrolman on County Trunk D. Mr. Erickson was married in Sweden in 1879 to Carrie Erickson, born Sept. 30, 1852, daughter of Erick and Christina Nelson. Mrs. Erickson's parents were natives of Sweden and spent all their lives in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have been the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living, Gertrude and Christina being deceased. Those living are: Erick, Isaac, Carl Andrew, Caroline, Elsie, Alfred and Anna. Erick is managing the home property; Isaac, Anna and Alfred are living at home; Carl Andrew, Caroline and Elsie are living in Montana. Alfred enlisted from Wood County during the World War; after training at Camp Grant and at Waco, Texas, he went to France in 1917, and served on a supply train with the 32nd Division. After the armistice was signed he was with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine until his discahrge, in 1919. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Congregational Church.

Anton Zimmermann, the enterprising proprietor of a well-equipped and sanitary meat market in Pittsville, where he has been established for the last 12 years, was born in Bohemia, Sept. 9, 1875, son of Joseph and Mary Zimmermann. The father was a farmer and merchant who spent his life in his native land, dying in 1891. In 1907 his wife came to the United States and now makes her home with her son Anton. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zimmermann had nine children, all of whom are now living, namely, Joseph, Emma, August, Anna, Frank, Mary, Bertha, Antonia and Anton. Emma married Edward Ressel. Anna married Herman Schuable and lives in Germany. Mary married Emil Mattees and resides in Wood County, Wis. Antonia is the wife of Gottlieb Sherwinka of Minneapolis. Anton Zimmerman as a boy attended school in his native land, but acquired only a moderate education, as at the early age of 11 years he had to begin earning his own living by working in a butcher shop. He subsequently continued in that occupation, both in Bohemia and Germany, for a number of years, serving a thorough apprenticeship, and he has now in his possesion a diploma issued to him in Bohemia testifying to his proficiency. In 1907, seeking a more favorable field of opportunity, he came to the United States, locating in Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., but following his trade at Johnson Creek in the same county. After staying there for about 14 months he went to Milwaukee, where he remained six months. He next spent six months in Sheboygan, and at the end of that time, in 1910, came to Pittsville, Wood County, and established his present business on March 2. Here he is carrying on a general meat business according to the most improved modern methods, doing his own killing, maintaining his own water and light systems and a good refrigerator plant, and making his own sausage and other meat products, in which he has built up a good and profitable trade. A Catholic in religion, he belongs also to the Catholic Protective Society. As a business man he stands well to the front in his community and is respected as a useful, progressive and reliable citizen. Mr. Zimmermann was married at Milwaukee, July 22, 1913, to Anna Stehlik, daughter of Albert and Theresa Stehlik, the parents being natives of Bohemia. The father is now dead and the mother living in Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmermann have two sons, Albert and Anton, Jr.

Frank C. Young, living retired on the farm he built up in Rudolph Township from wild land, was born July 28, 1857, in Germany, son of Frederick and Frederica (Schuknedt) Young; his parents were natives of Germany and spent all their lives in that country. Frank C. Young received his education there and worked as a teamster until he came to the United States in 1883; here he came direct to Wisconsin and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 24, of Rudolph Township; he later added 40 acres to this, fenced the entire tract, and cleared 40 acres of the land, which was heavily timbered. While building up this property he made his home with his uncle, Jacob Schuknedt, who lived one and one half miles north of Frank's place. He endured all the hardships which the pioneer was called upon to bear in the performance of his great mission, the conversion of the forest into the farm; he helped to build roads through the dense forests which had isolated these hardy toilers from the outside world, and, toiling with the ox team and the axe, he built up a splendid agricultural property which to-day bears witness to the success of his accomplishment. He has erected a complete set of buildings, including a full-basement barn 40 by 60 feet first built in 1900, and rebuilt in 1907, having been destroyed by fire in 1907. He retired from active service on the farm in 1917, and it is now being carried on under his management by his son Herman. The property is stocked with a good grade of Holstein cattle, and is being operated along modern lines. Mr. Young was married at Rudolph, Wis., Aug. 25, 1888, to Matilda Radtke. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of five children: William, Herman, Elsie, Frank and Hattie. William, who is farming in Rudolph Township, married Elizabeth Oelke and is the father of two children, Hazel and Harry. Herman is carrying on the operation of his father's farm. Elsie is now Mrs. Arthur Kline, living at Cudahy, Wis., and is the mother of one child, Berhnardt. Frank and Hattie, twins, died in infancy. The family are affiliated with the Lutheran Church, and are highly valued as members of the community.

William Erickson, a resident of Wood Township, who played many useful parts in the early developemnt of Wood County, was born in Sweden April 6, 1868, son of Erick and Ingeborg Erickson. The parents were natives of Sweden and were engaged in farming in that country until they came to the United States about 1869. Settling at New Lisbon, Wis., the father worked in the woods and sawmills until 1873, in which year they came to Wood County and bought 160 acres of wild land in Wood Township. Due to a defect in the title, however, he lost possession of this land soon after acquiring it, and he then bought 40 acres in the same township. This tract was covered with timber so dense that it was impenetrable to sunlight, and the entire region was a wilderness. By long-continued effort, however, Mr. Erickson, Sr., succeeded in clearing this property, and developed it into a good farm, which he operated until his death in 1900, at which time he was 77 years of age. Mrs. Erickson died soon after coming to Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson Sr. had three sons: Gust, John and William. Gust is now living in Pittsville. William Erickson came to Wood County with his parents at the age of 11 years, and launched forth upon his own resources at the age of 13, working at logging and on the drives down the Chippewa, Wisconsin, St. Croix, Black, and Yellow rivers, for which work he received sometimes as much as $6.00 per day. During this period, when he was about 18 years old, he bought 114 acres of wild land near Veedum and built a log house and barn on this property. After partly clearing this land he sold it to Thomas Clark. Mr. Erickson was a man of great enterprise, and was a most valuable addition to the pioneer community, where initiative spelled progress and the man of enterprise was king. Working on contract, Mr. Erickson built many miles of roads through Wood County; operating a stump-pulling outfit, he has probably cleared the stumps from more land than any other man in the county; and in many other ways he was active in the development of the region. He followed logging chiefly until 1900. In 1908 he bought 40 acres of land in Section 20, of Wood Township; this property was covered with brush and with stumps so thick that it was possible to step from one to another and cover a great deal of territory without setting

foot on the ground. This land he has cleared and brought to a good point of development; he is now operating it, carrying on general farming and dairying. Besides his regular farming equipment he owns a road building outfit, including a tractor. Mr. Erickson was married in Wood Township in 1896 to Etta Schiller, daughter of Adam and Carrie Schiller. Mrs. Erickson's parents were natives of Germany; previous to their deaths they were residents of Wood County for 28 years. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have five children: George, now living at Stevens Point, Wis.; John, living at Waukesha, Wis.; Wesley, living in Wood Township; Anna, who is attending the high school at Wisconsin Rapids; and Esther, attending the Pittsville high school.

Peter R. Ebbe, whose service to his community has been commemorated in the naming of the station of Ebbe, Wis., was born May 4, 1865, in Lolland, Denmark, son of Rasmus and Bodil (Hansen) Ebbe. His father, a farmer, died in Denmark Sept. 11, 1872, and the mother died there in October of 1900. Peter was the youngest of seven children born to these parents; the first born were twin girls, neither of whom are now living; then followed Karen, now living on the home farm in Lolland, Denmark, wife of Peter Paulsen; Christina, deceased; Hans, living in Lolland; Christian, who died in Merrill, Wis.; and Peter R. The father died when Peter was six years of age, and he worked out during his childhood to help his widowed mother. He attended school for seven years, and at the age of 18 came to America. He first spent a short time in Wood County, Wis., and then worked for three years in a sawmill in Lincoln County; from this he went to the work of log driving and sorting for about five years, but was forced to leave this on account of an attack of rheumatism and returned to Wood County in 1890. He had purchased 80 acres of land in Section 17, Lincoln Township, Wood County, in 1884; and upon his return he found that the Omaha Railway was building its lines past this tract. He entered into partnership with Mr. P. N. Christensen in the business of cutting and shipping cord and stove wood from this land, and made an arrangement with the railway whereby a spur track was built to accomodate this enterprise, the railway furnishing the rails and the partners grading and building the spur. A prepaid freight station was established; it was at Mr. Christensen's suggestion that this station was named Ebbe in honor of Mr. Ebbe's work in the development of the community, which is outlined in this sketch. In 1893 the partners built a sawmill at "Ebbe" and carried on custom sawing of lumber and shingles for 12 years. They obtained a three year contract with the Arpin Lumber Company, and cut about three million feet of pine and hardwood lumber for them; they also had a two year contract with the Menasha Woodenware Company of Menasha, Wis., in the sawing of headings. These operations were terminated by a fire which destroyed the mill, and Mr. Ebbe turned his attention to the development of the agricultural possibilities of his land. During all the time he was carrying on these business enterprises Mr. Ebbe lent himself to the work of developing and settling the community with a most unselfish devotion. In the fall of 1890 he cut the first mile and a half of road leading from Ebbe to Marshfield, and assisted in the building of bridges, donating his work to the township gratis. He was very active in getting settlers into the country, in which work he was materially assisted by his partner, Mr. Christensen; and in every possible way he worked for the betterment of the community. In 1898 he organized School District No. 6 at Ebbe and built the schoolhouse there, which housed at first only five pupils. He was trustee of this school district for fifteen years. In March of 1890 he married Miss Hannah Pommer of Waupaca, Wis., but three years later, in September of 1893, she was taken from him by death. Agnes Ebbe is his only child by this marriage. She was born Jan. 24th, 1891; after graduating from the Eau Claire Business College as a bookkeeper and stenographer she worked for six years in Duluth and in 1920 went to San Francisco, where she is now employed by an ocean transportation company. Mr. Ebbe married again April 14, 1898, to Miss Anna Peterson, daughter of Hans and Bodil (Jewel) Peterson of Lolland, Denmark. Mrs. Ebbe was born in Lolland Feb. 27, 1871; she came to America in 1893, and after a year with relatives in

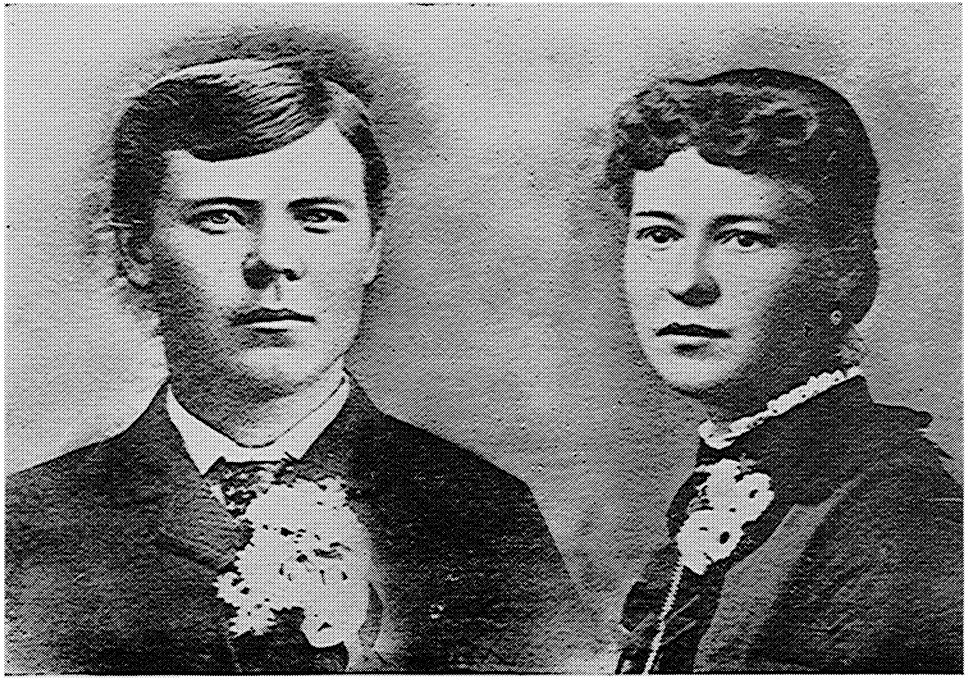
Minnesota came to Wood County, where her brother Peter resided. Five children were born to her union with Mr. Ebbe; Harry E., Dec. 10, 1898, now living at home, employed as field machine man for the Farmers Co-Operative Produce Co., of Marshfield, Lillian B.; March 25, 1901, now a school teacher, being a graduate of the Marshfield High School and of Superior Normal School; Einer P., born June 3, 1903, who graduated from the Marshfield High School in 1922; Margaret E., Dec. 2, 1905, now a student in the Marshfield High School; and Gordo L., born Aug. 28, 1907, who has finished the eighth grade at the home school. The family make their home on the first farm owned by Mr. Ebbe in Wood County; he has developed this land and equipped it with a splendid set of buildings, including a modern 11-room residence. He has a fine herd of cattle and carries on general farming and dairying. Mr. Ebbe is a member of the Lindsey Camp of the M. W. A.; he served four years for the State of Wisconsin as Fire Warden of his Township, and was postmaster at Ebbe for four years under President McKinley. His political views are liberal; in religion he affiliates with and assists in the support of the Presbyterian Church, though reared in the Lutheran faith. He was a member of the township board of his locality for five years. He is a stockholder in the American National Bank of Marshfield, and for the past five years has been President of the Farmers Co-Operative Produce Co. of Marshfield, having been a director in this enterprise ever since its organization.

George Rivers, a prominent farmer of Rudolph Township and a public official there, was born Aug. 18, 1865, in Warren Township, Waushara County, Wis., son of Albert and Fadelia (Cluey) Rivers. The parents were natives of western Canada and came to Waushara County in 1856, where they spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming; the father died Aug. 12, 1877, and the mother March 25, 1902. They were the parents of 12 children: Albert, Meadore, Frank, Napolean, Moses, George, Fadelia, Sarah, Agloe, Odella, Josephine and Julia. George Rivers, after finishing the district school in Waushara County, taught school there for four years and later taught for three years in northern Iowa. In 1889 he returned to Waushara County and for the next nine years operated the home farm. In 1897 he came to Wood County and bought 100 acres in Section 3, of Rudolph Township, later adding 40 acres in Section 10, of the same township. This was all wild land, and on it Mr. Rivers lived the life of the pioneer and endured all the hardships incident to that life. During the early period of his residence here he hauled cord-wood to Biron, receiving 90 cents per cord delivered. Gradually, however, he built up his present farm, clearing 70 acres and erecting a set of buildings all constructed, including the hard-wood for the floors, from timber cut on his own land. Mr. Rivers has been very prominent in public affairs; in 1904 he was elected clerk of Rudolph Township, and served for six years; in 1912 and 1913 he was township assessor; and in 1917 he was again elected clerk of the township, which office he has since held. He also served 13 years as school clerk. He is a stockholder and director in the Rudolph Central Co-Operative Creamery Co., and owns stock in the Farmers Co-Operative store at Rudolph. March 17, 1889, at Charles City, Iowa, Mr. Rivers married Miss Estella Hall, who was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Feb. 6, 1873, a daughter of Alfred and Marsella (Grogan) Hall; Mrs. Rivers' parents were married at Whitewater, Wis., where the father operated a blacksmith shop for some years, later following this trade at Nora Springs, Iowa, until his death, Dec. 13, 1909; he was a native of New York State. The mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America with her parents when she was ten years old; she died May 10, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers have three children, Harry, Delia and Bernard C. Harry married Etta Bates; he is now night watchman for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. at Port Edwards, and is the father of five children, Robert, Audrey, Stella, Alice and Bernice. Delia is now Mrs. Almerion Bates; she and her husband are employed on the Charles Imig farm, and have four children, Lester, Florence, Hazel and Margaret. Bernard C. is living at home and is attending school at Rudolph. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Rivers has been president of the E. F. U. Lodge No. 42, at Rudolph for the past 15 years, Mrs. Rivers,

daughter and son are also members and the family are very highly valued members of the social life of the community.

Clarence A. Jasperson, who is prominently connected with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., of Nekoosa, was born at Neenah, Wis., Aug. 11, 1879, son of Hans C. and Mary (Christianson) Jasperson. Both parents were natives of Denmark, in which country the father began mill work at the age of 12 years and continued it there until he was 21, when he came to America, locating in Neenah, Wis., where he and his wife were married. She had come to this country at the age of eight years with her parents, who settled in Racine. After his marriage Hans C. Jasperson operated a mill at Neenah until 1897, after which he became a wholesale and retail dealer in flour and feed in Neenah, where he and his wife are now residing. They have had a family of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Robert O., Clarence A., Harvey C., Effie, Eva R., and Lillie M. Effie, is the wife of Reuben C. Peterson, of Waupaca. Eva R. is a teacher in Minneapolis and Lillie M. a teacher in Madison. Clarence A. Jasperson spent most of his boyhood in Neenah where he attended school, graduating from the high school there in 1898. He then took a commercial course of one year at Appleton, which he supplemented by a more advanced course in Deland Business College. In 1899 he came to Port Edwards to take a position as stenographer with the John Edwards Mercantile Co., since which time he has been connected with the office work in various departments of the mill. On July 20, 1910, he was appointed secretary to the board of directors, and on Nov. 9, 1920, was himself made a director of the concern, in which he is also a stockholder. In the Masonic order he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and he also belongs to the Equitable Fraternal Union. For a number of years now he has been recognized as one of the leading business men of Port Edwards, and his interest in the place is not limited by his own personal interests, but extends to the entire community, in the development of which he has borne a useful part. Mr. Jasperson was married in Cranmoor, Wood County, Wis., June 14, 1905, to Harriet F. Whittlesey, daughter of Sherman N. and Anna D. (Downs) Whittlesey. Her parents, who settled in this county over fifty years ago, are still living, Mr. Whittlesey being now the owner of a cranberry marsh in Cranmoor Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jasperson have one child, Newell Downs.

John M. Johnson, a prosperous farm owner in Section 10, of Rudolph Township, was born in Norway, June 4, 1860, son of Johannas and Maran (Seminson) Gilbertson. Both of his parents, natives of Norway, spent all their lives in that country. John M. Johnson received his education there and then worked for three years in the employ of the Norwegian government in a gun factory. Coming to America in 1879, he proceeded from Detroit to Chicago and direct to Rudolph, in Wood County. After stopping for a short time with his sister here, he went to Baker County, Minnesota, and was engaged in farming there for two years, after which, in 1881, he returned to Rudolph. Here he worked in a stave factory for one summer and then bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 3; having cut the timber off this property during the following winter, he traded it, giving $175 in addition, for 80 acres in Section 10, of the same township, which, with the addition of 80 acres later purchased in Section 9, comprises his present farm. With the strong courage which must be a part of the equipment of the pioneer if he is to win his battle for existence in a primitive country, he has built up from its original wilderness state a modern, well-kept, and prosperous farm. During his first years, toiling with the ox team and the axe to put his farm on a producing basis, living among the most primitive conditions in a small log house, he worked at any available employment during the winters in order to obtain provisions and means for improving and developing his farm. He worked in the woods for Briggs, Clark & Scott, and later cut stave bolts and cord wood on contract, and did other work. But out of this toil and courage there has emerged a farm, and a share has been done in the development of the great agricultural region of the Northwest. Mr. Johnson now has 100 acres of land cleared and has equipped the property with everything necessary for carrying on farming and dairying along



MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. JOHNSON

modern lines. He has erected a fine set of buildings, including a ten-room house, a barn 40 by 80 feet furnished with James equipment, and a horse barn and machine shed 30 by 48 feet. He has a pure-bred sire at the head of his herd of Holstein cattle, and is in every way a modern and progressive agriculturalist. He is a member of Rudolph Lodge, No. 42, of the Equitable Fraternal Union, and served one term as side supervisor. Mr. Johnson was married in Baker County, Minn., April 14, 1887, to Miss Jennie Olson, who was born April 18, 1864, in Norway; Mrs. Johnson's parents, Olaf and Katherine (Maren) Wom, were natives of Norway, and both died while still residents of that country. Seven shildren have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: George, Marion, Oliver, Carl, John, Alpha, and Alma. George, born Aug. 2, 1888, is living at home. Marion, who was born Aug. 12, 1890, is now Mrs. Paul Godine of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and is the mother of four children: Arthur, Bergelta, Katherine, and John. Oliver, living at home, was born Aug. 21, 1893. Carl, born July 12, 1897, is also living at home. John, who was born Aug. 19, 1899, is now residing in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Alpha, born Feb. 19, 1902, and Alma, born April 6, 1906, are both living at home. The family are affiliated with the First Moravian Church at Rudolph, and are popular member of the social life of the community.

Martin H. Hilgers, living in Section 26 of Rudolph Township and there operating a modern farm which he has built up from wild land, was born in Germany, May 4, 1861, son of Nicholas and Matilda (Rocken) Hilgers. The parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1881, landing in New York on Aug. 15 of that year; they came direct to Carson Township in Portage County and bought 160 acres of wild land, on which they erected a set of buildings, making their home there and developing the land; they cleared 70 acres and built up a good agricultural property, on which they spent the remainder of their lives; the mother died in 1907 and the father in 1914. They were the parents of four children: Henry and Hobert, now deceased; Martin, subject of this sketch; and John, living on the old home farm in Portage County. Martin H. Hilgers received his education in Germany and at the age of 17 years entered the German Army, serving three years in the cavalry. After his discharge he came to America with his parents in 1881 and remained at home until 1887, when he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 26, Rudolph Township, Wood County, which, with the addition of another 80-acre tract purchased in 1912, comprises his present farm. On this land he waged the fight of the pioneer, living a life of isolation under the most primitive conditions, toiling against heavy odds to build up a farm out of the forest. In order to obtain means of carrying on the work, he spent five years in the employ of Clark & Scott and one year with the Daly and Sampson Lumber Co., meanwhile gradually getting his farm on a productive basis. Today it bears little resemblance to its condition in those days of struggle; under Mr. Hilgers' efforts a modern, well-kept farm has sprung up from the forest; it is well stocked with a good grade of cattle and equipped with a good set of buildings and everything necessary for its operation as a farm and dairy along modern lines, on which Mr. Hilgers is conducting it. April 30, 1887, Mr. Hilgers was married to Augusta Olshaske, the wedding being solemnized at Rudolph, Wis. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilgers: Nicholas, Mary, Frank, Joseph, Francis, John, Peter, Katie, William, Charles, and Dressa. Nicholas, now an employee of the Biron paper mill, married Mary Schneck and is the father of three children, John, Harry, and Fred. Mary is now Mrs. Albert Tomsych of Wisconsin Rapids, and is the mother of one child, Mamie. Frank, now farming in Rudolph Township, married Mary Langer and has three children, Martin, Albert, and Magdaline. Joseph married Augusta Langer and is now living in Wisconsin Rapids. Francis resides in Kenosha, Wis. John married Martha Schneck and is living in Wisconsin Rapids; he and his wife are the parents of one child, Agnes. Katie in now Mrs. John Herman of Wisconsin Rapids. Peter, William, Charles and Dressa are living with their parents. The family attend St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic church in Wisconsin Rapids and are highly valued members of the social life in the community. Mr. Hilgers has served

as side supervisor and is accorded a deep respect by all his associates.

William Kuder, Sr., who has carried on farming in Wood County since 1877 and who was very active in its pioneer development, was born in New York State Sept. 5, 1842. His parents, Joseph and Anna Kuder, were natives of Pennsylvania, but went to New York State when very young. The father was a weaver in the woolen mills there until 1853, in which year he came to Fond du Lac County, Wis., and engaged in farming, making his home there until his death, in 1883; the mother survived him until about 1887; they were the parents of thirteen children: Josiah, Henry, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Katherine, John, Ezra, Mary, Lydia, Jane, William S., Jacob and Samuel. Of these Josiah, Henry, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Katherine, John, Ezra, and Lydia are deceased, Josiah having been 96 years old at the time of his death; Ezra was killed in the Civil War. Mary is now living in New York State; Jane is Mrs. Lefler and has her home in Nebraska; Jacob lives in Wisconsin Rapids, and Samuel in Fond du Lac. William Kuder, Sr., received his education in New York State and went with his parents to Fond du Lac County, remaining at home until 21 years of age, after which he worked on farms in Fond du Lac County. In 1877 became to Wood County and settled on 80 acres of wild land in Section 16, Rudolph Township; he had driven through from Fond Du Lac County with a team of horses and until he could build a shack on his land he stayed with Mr. Ferdinand Phillips, a pioneer of this region. Here, in the midst of a dense forest without roads, and carrying all supplies for miles on his back, Mr. Kuder embarked on the age-old struggle of the pioneer engaged in converting the wilderness into habitable land. In the summer months he worked in the stave mills at Doudville, walking five miles through the swamps night and morning; with the money thus earned he was able to devote the winters to clearing and developing his land, and gradually the trees and stumps fell away before his efforts and a farm emerged. A man of broad vision, he spent much time in the development of the region outside of his farm; he helped to build all the roads in the township, and he personally cut the first road that passes his farm running north and south, which is now one of the main traffic arteries of the township; he helped build the first school in his district, and was its director for many years; and he was path master during a long period of time. He replaced the original log buildings on his property with more modern buildings about 1887, and he now has the farm well equipped for carrying on mixed farming and dairying, which lines he is following, being still active at the age of eighty years. Mr. Kuder was married in Fond du Lac County Dec. 24, 1867, to Miss Sarah Thornton, who was born June 17, 1851 daughter of William and Miranda Thornton. Mrs. Kuder's parents were natives of New York State, from which they removed to Michigan and later came to Fond du Lac County, Wisconain, where they were engaged in farming; the father died about 1887 and the mother about 1896; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom two died in infancy; the others are: William C., now of Belding, Mich.; Andrew, of New London, Wis.; Mary, now deceased; Sarah J., wife of Mr. Kuder; Harvey J., formerly of Shiocton, Wis., but now deceased; Charles, of Fond du Lac; Harriet, now Mrs. Thompson, of Rochester, Ill.; George, now of Cloverton, Minn.; Samuel, of Adams County, Wis.; and John, of Fond du Lac, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Kuder have four children: Joseph, who is living at home; Rose I., now Mrs. Charles Mullen, of Biron Wis.; William A., who is farming in Rudolph Township; and Howard, living at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Mr. William Kuder Sr. is a life member of Rudolph Lodge No. 42 of the E. F. U.; the family are affiliated with the Methodist Church.

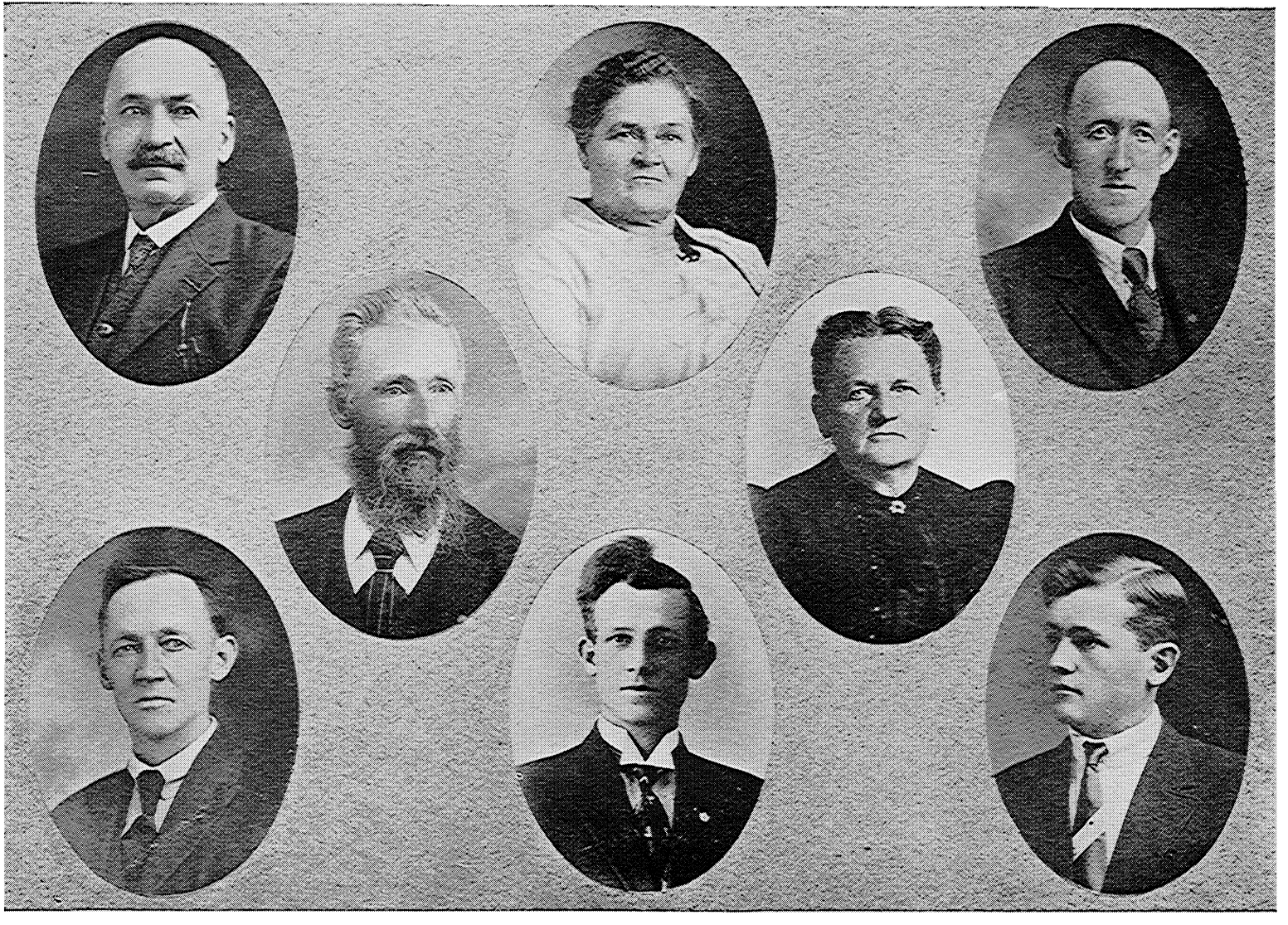
John C. Kieffer, of Auburndale Township, one of the most prominent representatives of the agricultural industry in Wood County, a man of large business interests, and equally prominent in the govenrment affairs of his township and county, was born in Cooperstown, Manitowoc County Wis., Sept. 20, 1863, son of Adam and Eliza (Nichols) Kieffer. The father who was born in France in 1836, was brought to America by his parents at the age of eleven, the family settling in Milwaukee. The mother was born in New York State in 1841, and her marriage to Adam Kieffer took place in Cooperstown, Wis., Oct. 2, 1862. Both

are now deceased, Adam Kieffer having passed away March 27, 1902, and Mrs. Eliza Kieffer on April 22, 1907. John C. Kieffer in boyhood attended common school in Manitowoc County until eleven years old, at which time he began working out. It was an early age for a boy to leave school, but the experience taught him self reliance and industry, qualities to which he owes much of his subsequent success. At the age of 14 he entered the employ of the R. Connor Co., in their store at Auburndale, at that of 19 he became manager of the store, and his business relations with that concern lasted altogether for 33 years. Thereafter he was the mainstay of his mother and the family. In 1891 Mr. Kieffer was manager of the R. Connor store at Stratford, Marathon County. He was married on June 7. 1898, to Anna B. Blenker, who was born Jan. 7, 1878, on the farm of her parents, John and Theresa (Immer) Blenker, in Milladore Township, Wood County. He and his wife began their home life at Stratford, where they remained for 13 years. In 1887, when Mr. Kieffer was 24 years old, he bought 100 acres of wild land in Section 14, Auburndale Township, which was the basis of his present farm, though it now contains 340 acres, with 200 under cultivation. It was not until 1910, however, that Mr. Kieffer began active farming, but since that time he has made rapid progress and has devoted most of his attention to dairying. Begining with pure-bred Red Poll cattle, he subsequently changed to pure-bred shorthorns, and since 1911 has been a breeder of pure blooded Holsteins. At the present time his herd numbers about 65 head and he milks on an average of 30 cows. He has built on his farm a fine modern two-story residence of 17 rooms, equipped with all the conveniences of a city home. His stock barn is a large frame structure 40 by 120 by 16 feet in size, and he has two silos and a number of other buildings, all lighted by electricity and provided with full modern equipment. In addition to his farm he is financially interested in a few others. He is also a heavy stockholder in and president of the Auburndale State Bank; president of the Central Wisconsin Fair Association which gives annual exhibits at Marshfield; president of the Central Wisconsin Breeders' Association; a director on the board of the State Holstein Breeders' Association and a member of the Auburndale and Wood County Holstein Associations. He has also served his township and the village of Auburndale in various public capacities, and is now chairman of the town board. In his home life he has been equally fortunate, he and his wife having had six children, all of whom are now living. They are as follows: George M., born March 30, 1899, is now assisting his father on the home farm; John C., Jr., born Oct. 12, 1900, now married and living at Laona, Wis.; Oliver A., born Dec, 18, 1901, also a resident of Laona; and Helen E., born Aug. 14, 1903; James H., born July 12, 1908, and Mary M., born Aug. 15, 1911, who are living with their parents on the home farm. The family are members and liberal supporters of St. Mary's Catholic congregation at Auburndale.

Henry F. Roehrig, postmaster of Arpin and one of the most active and prominent business men of that place, was born in Appleton, Wis., Feb. 1, 1876, son of Robert and Anna (Sayer) Roehrig, who were natives of Germany. The father came to America with his parents at the age of ten years and the mother with hers at the age of twelve. The voyage of the Roehrigs across the Atlantic was marked by a sorrowful incident, the death of Robert Roehrig's mother, who was buried at sea. Both families homesteaded land in Outagamie County Wis., that part of the journey after reaching Milwaukee being made with ox teams. It was in Outagamie County that Robert Roehrig and Anna Sager were subsequently married and where he finally died. She survived him and is now living in Mondovi, Buffalo County, Wis. Their children were Carrie, Clara, William, Henry F., and Emma, all residing in Mondovi except the last mentioned. Carrie is the wife of Frank La Duke, Clara the wife of A. B. Hutchinson, and Emma the wife of William Loomis. Henry F. Roehrig was educated in Appleton, where he attended common school and the Deland Business College. In 1896 he entered the employ of J. B. Godfernom, general merchant, and worked for him as clerk for three years, acquiring valuable experience. From 1900 to 1904 he was in the real estate and insurance business at Appleton as a member of the firm of Lamers & Roehrig,

they having a branch office at Medford, Wis. In 1904 Mr. Roehrig came to Arpin as manager for the Milwaukee Agricultural Association, which was a Jewish organization for the colonization of Jewish people on farms, with A. W. Rich, a wealthy shoe manufacturer at its, head. Mr. Roehrig brought and located fourteen families to Arpin Township, placing them on 40-acre tracts, building each family a house, and giving then two cows, some chickens and other useful or necessary things, and clearing for each two acres of land for a begining. He remained with that concern until 1907, in the fall of which year he severed his relations with it and established himself in the wholesale cordwood business, which he still carries on, having shipped as many as 225 carloads a season to various parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. He also established a hardware and implement business which he conducted for some years, and the implement branch of which he still carries on, having sold his hardware interests in 1921. In 1913 he established a lumber yard, which he conducted until 1917, when he sold it to Booth & Campbell of Marshfield. Always on the lookout for business chances, he saw one in 1914 when he built a large potato warehouse, of which he was proprietor until 1917, when he disposed of it. In 1916 he built a garage, 55 by 100 feet in ground dimensions, and constructed of cement blocks, in which he conducts a Ford service business, carrying a general stock of auto accessories. He was one of the organizers of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin, and its first vice president, and was one of its directors up to 1919. Mr. Roehrig owns two good farms, and a fine steam-heated modern residence, constructed in bungalow style. Both his farms are near the village. One of them contains 320 acres, of which 70 are under the plow, the rest of the land being in timber and hay. On this farm he breeds pure Brown Swiss cattle and pure Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has fine buildings, including a large modern barn with up-to-date steel equipment. The other farm contains 80 acres and is considerably improved. In politics Mr. Roehrig is a Republican, and has been more or less active as a party man. He served his township seven years as treasurer and two years as assessor, was clerk of the Arpin public school two years, and chairman of the County Republican Comittee seven years. In 1920 he was appointed postmaster of Arpin, in which position he is still serving. In all these public capacities he has given abundant evidence of ability and integrity, as he has in his own private business concerns, and in consequence enjoys a large measure of public confidence. On Jan. 15, 1904 he was married to Elizabeth Graff, of Seymour, Wis., where she was born Sept. 21, 1874. Though having no children of their own, they have reared two, namely: Lydia Milbrant, who is a graduate of Appleton high school, and John Taplin, who has passed the grades in the Arpin school and is now associated in business with his father. Mr. Roehrig and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee.

Phillip F. Bean, for many years one of the leading citizens of Hansen Township, and well known throughout Wood County, was a native of New Hampshire and came to Waukesha County Wis., when a boy. He attended school at Pewaukee, Wis., learned the trade of millwright and later engaged in farming in that vicinity. In 1868 he went to Adams County, following his trade at Barnum, and from there came to Wood County, locating first at Rudolph and later at Hansen. He had purchased a farm in Hansen Township, and when the decline in the lumber and milling industry became acute he engaged in the operation of this farm, conducting it until his death in 1920. While a resident of Waukesha County, during the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, and subsequently served four years in the army. He was a very strong character, and held many public offices in Wood County, being county treasurer from 1904 to 1908, treasurer of Hansen Township for 13 years, chairman of Hansen Township for six years, town clerk, justice of the peace, member of the school board, and member of the Soldier's Relief Board. He married Mary Jane Stone, a native of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, who survived him until 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Bean were the parents of ten children, of whom six are now living; William H., of Vesper; Anna, now the wife of Frank H. Otto, of Wisconsin Rapids; Edwin S., Arthur P.; Ernest, of Wisconsin Rapids; and Orson S., who is now farming in Hansen



P. F. BEAN AND FAMILY

Township. The children now deceased were: John, Walter, an unnamed infant, and Edgar, the latter a twin brother of Edwin.

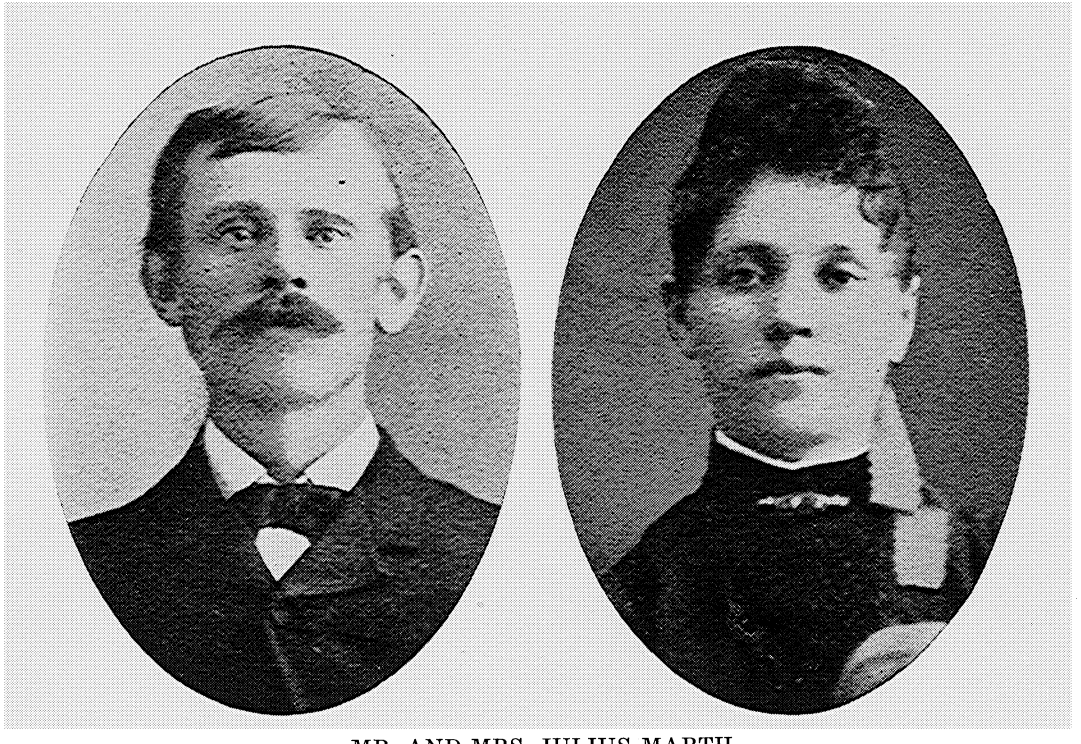
Arthur P. Bean, proprietor of a modern farm of 153 acres in Hansen Township, and well known in public office circles, was born in this Township, May 10, 1878, son of Phillip F. and Mary Jane (Stone) Bean. As a boy he attended district school, and later helped his parents to carry on the farm until he was 22 years of age, at which time he married. After continuing at home for a year and a half subsequent to this, he engaged in farming for himself on land owned by his father, and is now farming 153 acres bought by his father, in Hansen Township. Mr. Bean is carrying on general farming, dairying, and the breeding of pure-bred Guernsey cattle. He has met with particularly marked success in the latter industry, taking 13 prizes at the Wisconsin State Fair, and many prizes at the Central Wisconsin Fair at Marshfield during the past 15 years. He is vice president of the Central Wisconsin Fair Association and for the past ten years has been secretary of the Guernsey Breeders Association of Wood County. At two different periods previous to 1917 he was chairman of Hansen Township, and since 1917 has held that office continuously. He was treasurer of the township from 1904 to 1907, and has been a member of the school board for twenty years. As chairman of the township board he is a member of the county board, and is chairman of the educational committee of that body. He is a strong figure in the government of the county, and possesses marked qualities of leadership which have gained him the full trust of the citizens of his township and county. Arthur P. Bean was married at Hansen, May 22, 1900, to Mary Hamel, daughter of Frank and Julia (Yuskow) Hamel; Mrs. Bean's parents were natives of Canada and Germany respectively, and were among the early settlers of Wood County; both survive at this writing, and are making their home at Pittsville, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bean have six children living, all of whom make their home with their parents; these are Everett, Walter, Viola, Howard, Nina, and Inez. Two other children, Evelyn, and Chester, are now deceased. The family are members of the Congregational Church at Vesper. Mr. Bean is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is vice president of the Vesper State Bank, and is secretary of the Wood County Farm Drainage Board.

Martin Krevit, proprietor of a fine farm in Hansen Township, was born in Wynaldum, Province of Friesland, Holland, March 18, 1868, son of Frank and Hesseltze (Sylstra) Krevit. The parents were both born in Holland and spent their lives in that country; they had nine children, of whom one, Henrica is now deceased; the others are Martin, Bertha, Peter, Rheinholdt, Henry, Elizabeth, Sadie, and Rena. With the exception of Martin, subject of this sketch, and Bertha, who is the wife of Peter Deyong and lives in Washington State, all these are living in Holland. Martin Krevit, after finishing school in Holland, worked on farms there until 1895, when he came to the United States and located in La Crosse County, Wis. He did farm work there for a time, and came to Wood County in 1897, buying 97 acres of land in Section 1, Hansen Township; this land was covered with brush, timber, and stumps, and by way of buildings had only a small house and a log barn. Mr. Krevit has remodeled and enlarged the house, built a barn 22 by 70 feet and a second smaller barn, and installed two silos; he has cleared 60 acres of the land, of which 40 are now under cultivation and the balance in pasture, and is successfully carrying on mixed farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 24 Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and milking 15 cows. Mr. Krevit was married in La Crosse County, Wis., Nov. 30, 1899, to Alice Tyepkema, daughter of Jacob and Ida Tyepkema; Mrs. Krevit's parents were natives of Holland, in which country the father was a fisherman; coming to the United States in 1896 they stayed in La Crosse, Wis., one winter and then came to Wood County, buying a farm in Sherry Township, where they now reside. They were the parents of six children: Nellie, now Mrs. Peter Haekstra, of Sherry Township; Alice, wife of Mr. Krevit; John; Ysbrand, who lives in Holland; Clause, now deceased; and

Katie, wife of Ben Strooisma, of Sherry Township. Mr. and Mrs. Krevit have three children, Frank, Jacob and Harry; Frank is a mechanic, Jacob a cheesemaker, and Harry is helping his father in the work of the farm.

Joseph Marach, a pioneer of Sherry Township, who has taken an active part in the development of that region, was born Sept. 8, 1864 in Poland, son of Mathew and Mary (Murach) Marach. The parents, natives of Poland, came to the United States in 1881, and the father died in Baltimore just one week after reaching this country's shores. The mother and children later settled in Muskegon, Mich.; of the six children in the family Joseph was the only son, and hence the burden of the support of the household devolved upon him, a burden which he shouldered manfully and carried for eight years, after which the family was no longer dependent upon him. During this period he was engaged chiefly in rafting logs for the Muskegon Boom Co. In 1889 he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 35, Sherry Township, the property previously having been owned by Spafford & Cole. There being no buildings on the land, he lived in one of Spafford's houses in Sigel Township until he could get a home erected, buying the lumber from the Clark & Scott Lumber Co. for the latter, which was a small frame building. The following years were made up of toil and hardship before which any but the stoutest of hearts would have faltered. It was nine years after he came before there were any roads near his property; he hauled provisions as near to his home as he could with his team of oxen, but for most of the distance everything had to be carried on his back along the trails through the dense forests. He was without funds for carrying on the work of developing his property, and was forced to labor at anything that came to hand in order to carry on existence, devoting the summer months only to the work that was nearest his heart, that of building up a home and a farm. After working at logging for a time he became cook for Clark & Scott in one of their camps, spending two winters so engaged; he worked for Lindahl and Sharkey at different times and later drove a team and took part in the drives down the river. Courageous toil has always its reward, however, and Mr. Marach in the ownership of his present property is fully repaid for these years of bitterness. Since 1915 he has devoted his whole time to his farm, doing his last work in the woods in that year. He now has the entire area fenced and has cleared 80 acres, erected a barn 46 by 68 feet, a fine ten-room brick house 28 by 28 feet, and a silo. He is carrying on general farming and dairying. He is a man deeply respected in his community, and is now serving his fifth year as treasurer of the board of School District No. 3, Sherry Township. Mr. Marach was married April 9, 1888 at Muskegon, Mich., to Katherine Wroblewski, who was born in Poland, Dec. 11, 1870, and came to America when 17 years old, living with her uncle at Muskegon until her marriage to Mr. Marach. Mr. and Mrs. Marach have been the parents of ten children, as follows: Frank, now of Glidden, Wis.; Mary, who married Peter Stilmacker, and is living at Wisconsin Rapids; John, now deceased; Josephine, who is now Mrs. Peter Syria, of Muskegon, Mich.; Joseph, operating a farm for Mrs. Debile in Sherry Township; Samuel, living at home; Katherine, now Mrs. J. P. Wirtz, of Vesper, Wis.; Anna, attending high school in Vesper; and Clemens and Agnes, living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Congregation at Vesper, Wis.

Robert Larsen, a prominent resident of Port Edwards Township, where he is operating a farm which he has built up from wild land, was born in Denmark, March 24, 1864, son of Lars Rasmussen. The parents were natives of Denmark, and were engaged in farming in that country until they came to the United States, which was in 1882; here they settled on a farm in Waupaca County, Wis., remaining until 1895, when Mrs. Rasmussen died. Mr. Rasmussen then sold his farm and subsequently made his home with his son Robert, until he was claimed by death in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Rasmussen were the parents of four children, of whom one, Frank, is now deceased; those living are: Carl, Matilda and Robert; Matilda is now Mrs. Nels Nelson and lives in the State of Pennsylvania. Robert Larsen was reared in Denmark, attending school and working on farms there



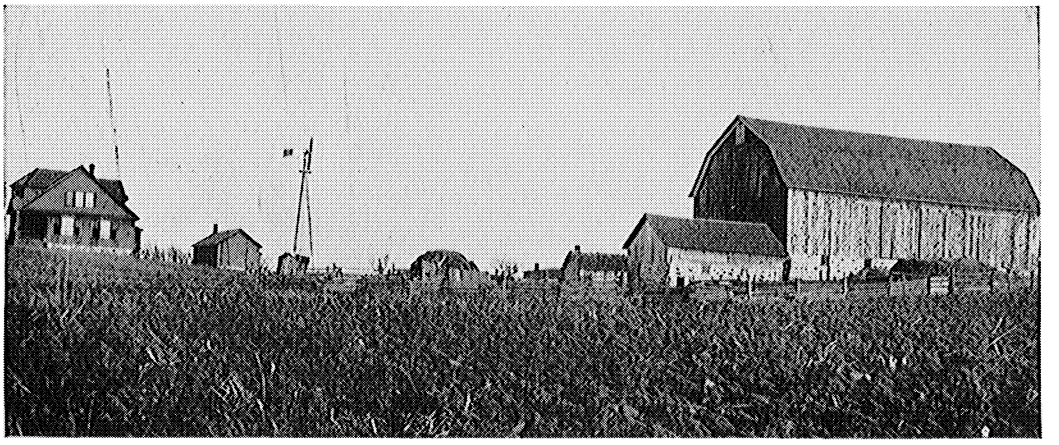
MR. AND MRS. JULIUS MARTH

until 1882, when he came to the United States with his parents, subsequently helping with the development and operation of their farm in Waupaca County. In 1886 he bought 160 acres of land in Section 4, Port Edwards Township, Wood County, on which property only ten acres had been cleared and which had by way of buildings only a small house. In the fall and winter of 1889, he built a good frame house on this land, and in the spring of 1889 he established his home there. The work of clearing the farm was long and arduous, but hard and persistent work can accomplish wonders, and Mr. Larsen, by toiling through many years, has built up a finely developed farm where once the deer and the bear had their homes. He now has 120 acres of excellent soil under the plow and has equipped the place with a good set of buildings, including a barn 30 by 50 feet in dimensions with 16 foot posts, replacing his original log barn, which was built from logs which Mr. Larsen cut on his farm and which is still standing, now in use as a hog house. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, and is in every way a successful man. He has been treasurer of School District No. 1 for ten years; he was at one time pathmaster; and for six years he was a supervisor of Port Edwards Township, all of which offices he fulfilled with complete ability. March 4, 1889, at Waupaca, Wis., Mr. Larsen married Margaret McCloy, and by this marriage he was the father of five children, Elmer, George, Oscar, Bessie and Benjamin. Benjamin died in 1894, and the mother of these children passed away Nov. 25, 1912. Elmer is now married and lives at Eldorado, Kansas; he was in the military service during the World War, and after training for nine months at Waco, Texas, served nine months with the 77th Division in the Medical Corps in France. George was also in the service, entering from Minnesota; he trained at Camp Wadsworth, and went to France Sept. 28, 1918, serving 11 months with the 59th Pioneer Infantry. Oscar entered the service during the war, but was discharged at Camp Grant, because of disability of one of his hands. By his present marriage Mr. Larsen has no children; previous to her marriage to Mr. Larsen, which took place Sept. 4, 1920, Mrs. Larsen was Mrs. Helga Larsen, being the widow of Louis Larsen, of Port Edwards Township.

Louis Marth, a prosperous farmer of Port Edwards Township, represents a well-remembered pioneer family here. He was born in Port Edwards, Wood County, son of Julius and Bertha Marth, who were natives of Germany, in which country the father was a farmer. The family came to the United States and settled at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) in the early 80's; the father worked in the woods as a teamster for several years and later took a homestead of 80 acres in Section 36, of Port Edwards Township. There were no roads through that portion of the county then save for the Indian and deer trails, and the whole region was in a very primitive state of development. Surrounded by this almost untrodden wilderness Mr. and Mrs. Marth, Sr., set to work to develop their property. Mr. Marth worked at hauling lumber for the John Edwards Company, and the family made their home in the village of Nekoosa until they had partially cleared and improved the homestead, after which they established their home on it. Together they continued its development, clearing away the brush and timber and gradually improving its equipment, buildings, etc., until finally it was a fully developed farm. Here Mr. Marth, Sr., carried on general farming until his death in January, 1908, after which Mrs. Marth continued the operation of the property with the assistance of the family until she died Dec. 24, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Marth were the parents of four children, of whom one died in infancy; those living are, Louis, Elsie and Frank. Elsie is now Mrs. John Rendecker, and lives on a farm in Port Edwards Township. Julius Marth, the father was very active in the development and opening up of the region, and served several terms as a member of the township board. Louis Marth was reared on the family's homestead in Port Edwards Township, attending the district school near his home and assisting with the development and operation of the farm. Since his father's death he has been the active manager of the property, and on the death of the mother he and his brother Frank became its owners. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having the place well stocked with Guernsey

cattle. The farm now consists of 140 acres, 75 acres of which are under the plow, the balance being in pasture and timber; it has continued to thrive under Mr. Marth's management, and he is one of the able farmers who are keeping Wood County at the front as an agricultural and dairying community. April 24, 1919, in Port Edwards Township, Louis Marth was united in marriage with Emma Kuhn, daughter of Albert and Amelia (Hanneman) Kuhn. Mrs. Marth's parents are residents of Port Edwards Township; the father was a native of Germany and the mother of Portage County, Wis. Previous to removing to their present location in 1905, they were residents of Kellner, Wis. They had 13 children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are Emma, Martin, Ida, Lena, Minnie, August, Sophia, Robert, Edward, Caroline, and Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Marth have been the parents of three children, of whom one, Mildred, is deceased; the two living are Olga and Esther.

George H. Knapton, a well-known resident of Richfield Township, who has served his community in several official capacities, was born in Dane County, Wis., Nov. 3, 1864, son of William and Ann (Fallows) Knapton. The mother was a sister of the late Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, who was widely known in religious circles. Both parents were natives of England and came to the United States with their respective families in 1848, both families settling on farms in Medina Township, Dane County, Wis. William Knapton and Ann Fallows were married in Dane County, Wis., October 16, 1855, and were engaged in farming in that county for the remainder of their lives; the mother died Jan. 12, 1902, and the father June 30, 1909. George H. Knapton grew up on the farm in Dane County, and attended the country schools near his home. He remained at home, assisting in the operation of the farm, until 1886, in the spring of which year he went to Cass County, Nebraska, where he worked as a farm hand for three years. March 20, 1889, he there married Viola V. Thomas, who was born in Clark County, Iowa, May 22, 1872, daughter of Henry and Eunice Thomas, and who had removed with her parents to Custer County, Neb., when she was 15 years of age. Following his marriage Mr. Knapton rented a farm in Nebraska, and he remained in that state for 15 years, during all of which time he was engaged in farming with the exception of two years, when he was employed in a lumber yard at Eagle, Nebraska. In 1900 the family came to Wood County, making the trip overland with a covered wagon. In 1901 they bought 60 acres of wild land in Section 7, Richfield Township, and this has ever since been the family home. Mr. Knapton has accomplished the task of clearing 50 acres of the land and has equipped it with an excellent set of buildings, including a barn 36 by 80 by 12 feet in dimensions, with a 16-foot driveway, and a stone basement under 64 feet of the length, furnished throughout with cement floors and James barn equipment. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, and has the farm well stocked with Guernsey cattle, with a pure-bred sire at the head of the herd. He is in every way a successful farmer, and is applying the most recently approved methods to the operation of his property. Besides thus aiding in the agricultural development, Mr. Knapton has interested himself whole-heartedly in the general progress of the community. A Progressive Republican in politics, he served his township as clerk for eight years, as supervisor for one year and as chairman of the board for three years; he was also a member of the school board of district No. 2 for nine years, and in 1910, and 1920, he was census enumerator for the federal government. In religion he attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Knapton is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Knapton have been the parents of nine children: Bessie V., born Dec. 21, 1889; Deane R., born Oct. 4, 1893; Freda L., Nov. 30, 1895; Rexford E., Feb. 5, 1898; Keith G., Dec. 25, 1900; Bruce T., March 3, 1903; Mildred M., Oct. 26, 1905; Ada H., Feb. 17, 1908; and Merna E., July 31, 1911. Bessie V., who died May 12, 1921, was the wife of Bert Omans, of Joplin, Mo. She left two children, Edna and Harold, who are being reared by Mr. and Mrs. Knapton. Deane R. Knapton is living at Brookfield, Wis., where he is following the trade of blacksmith; he served in the 125th Engineer Train, a part of the 32nd Division, during the World War; he was a survivor of



THE CHARLES S. MEISSNER FARM HOME
CHARLES S. MEISSNER AND FAMILY

the Tuscania, which was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, and he served a total of 22 months, during 17 of which he was overseas. Freda L. is now Mrs. R. C. Cantanach, of Rock Township, Wood County. Rexford E. is engaged in lumbering at Enaville, Idaho. Mildred M. and Ada H. are students in the Marshfield High School. The other children are living at home.

Frank Jadack, a farmer and public official of Sherry Township, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., May 2, 1865, son of Joseph and Barbara Jadack. The parents were natives of Bohemia; coming to the United States in 1855, they settled in Manitowoc County, Wis., where they remained until 1879, in which year they deeded their farm to their son Joseph and came to Wood County, making their home with their son John here until they were claimed by death. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: John, now farming in Marshfield Township, Wood County; Tena, Anna and Mary, deceased; Tena (2d.), now Mrs. Matthew Cherney, of Sherry Township; Joseph, farming in Portage County; Anna, now Mrs. Grisinger, of Park Falls, Wis.; Mary, now Mrs. Punkenee, of Wausau, Wis.; Frank, subject of this skecth; and Emil, deceased. Frank Jadack received his education in Manitowoc, Wis., and at the age of 12 years learned the trade of shoemaking, which he subsequently followed for three years. He then went to Menominee, Mich., where he worked in a sawmill for two years, and in 1880 he came to Wood County. Here he worked for his brother John one year; for the next four years he was engaged in the retail business in Milladore village, and in 1890 he settled on a tract of wild land which he had purchased in 1888 in Section 13, of Sherry Township. The country was in a very primitive condition at that time, and there were no roads or bridges. Mr. Jadack lived in a small shack which had been built on his land until he could get a suitable house erected, and he set to work to build up the farm, a most formidable task. During the first years he worked at everything that came to hand or that he could devise that would bring in money to enable him to carry on the development of his property. During his first 15 years in the county he followed hunting and trapping to a large extent. As the years went by, however, the cleared and tillable acreage of his farm increased, and gradually a fine property was built up. To-day he has 55 acres cleared, and he has fenced the entire 80 acre tract and erected a good set of buildings. He is operating the property chiefly as a dairy farm and has a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Besides building up this property Mr. Jadack has taken an active and useful part in the public affairs of his community and has aided in its development in many ways. He has been a supervisor of his township for many years, and has also been serving as a member of the school board of joint district No. 6, for a long period. During the pioneer days he was always active in encouraging in every possible way the immigration of new settlers into the region, and in helping them through the trials of the early period of their residence here. He was pathmaster for nine years. Mr. Jadack was married at Milladore, Wis,. May 26, 1890, to Josephine Mancil, who was born March 19, 1870, daughter of Anton and Mary (Chaha) Mancil. Mrs. Jadack's parents were natives of Bohemia; they came to America in the early 50's, and settled in Kewanee County, Wis., where they resided for many years; the father died there and the mother in Two Rivers, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Jadack have had seven children, of whom five are now living; the children were as follows: Frank, Edward, Charles, William, Jennie, John and Martha. Edward and Martha are deceased. Frank is now engaged in farming in Sherry Township, Wood County; Charles is farming in Portage County; William resides in Sherry Township; Jennie, is Mrs. Lawrence Krubsack, and lives in Portage County, where her husband is engaged in cheese making; John is living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are very well-known members of the community.

Charles S. Meissner, a representative farmer and dairy man in Rock Township, was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 16, 1860, son of Fred and Rica (Puff) Meissner. The parents were operating a small farm in that country, but the father was by trade a stone cutter and mason, as was his father before him. In 1864, Charles S. Meissner being then three and a half years of age, the family removed from

Germany to the United States and located on a farm in Caledonia Township, Racine County, Wis. On this place Charles S. grew to maturity; he attended the district schools and completed a course in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, besides assisting in the operation of the farm. Oct. 9, 1883, he was united in marriage with Ida W. Smith, of Caledonia Township, Racine County. Mr. and Mrs. Meissner began their life together on a farm in Caledonia Township, Racine County, which place they made their home until 1896, when they moved to Taylor County, Wis.; here they bought and operated a farm until 1902, in which year they sold out and, coming to Wood County, bought the present place in Section 4, Rock Township, nine miles southwest of Marshfield. This farm, consisting of 160 acres, Mr. Meissner has developed and improved, and it is now a representative of the agricultural properties that have brought Wood County to the front among the farming and dairying regions of the country. One hundred and fifteen acres are under cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture; Mr. Meissner has replaced the inadequate buildings with which it was equipped when it came into his hands, building commodious frame barns and silos, and in 1910 he erected a comfortable frame house. He makes dairying his chief interest and has his place stocked with a good herd of Holstein and Guernsey cattle, having pure-bred registered sires at the head; this herd he is constantly building up and improving, and most of the product of the farm is turned back into the cattle. Mrs. Meissner, born Jan. 14, 1865, passed away May 30, 1916, to the deep sorrow of her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Meissner were the parents of seven children: Charles, Edwin, Arbie, Elmer, Ervin, Alma, and Earl. Charles, born Oct. 18, 1884, is living on a farm in Clark County, Wis.; he is married and is the father of two children, Eileen and Olive. Edwin, born Feb. 21, 1886, is also farming in Clark County, is married, and has one child, Harlan. Arbie, born May 15, 1887, is a shoe cutter by trade; he is living in Milwaukee, is married, and has one child, Marlin. Elmer, born Jan, 4, 1890, died in September, 1898. Ervin, born March 4, 1896, was married April 13, 1919, and is living with his father on the farm in Wood County, keeping the home. Alma, born July 19, 1898, is now Mrs. Emil G. Otto of Rock Township, having married Aug. 8, 1918. Earl, born March 18, 1905, is living at home. Mr. Meissner, Republican in politics, served as postmaster at Caledonia, in Racine County, for seven and a half years, being appointed under Cleveland's administration and serving also under Harrison. He is a member of St. Johns German Lutheran Church in Lincoln Township, and served this congregation for many years as treasurer and as president.

John Heden, one of the leading farmers of Sigel Township, was born in Finland, May 24, 1860, son of Matt and Betsey Heden, who were natives of that country, where they spent their lives, the father being a farmer. John Heden was raised in Finland and did farm work there until he was 27 years old, when he came to the United States. He came first to Wisconsin, but after a brief stay here went to Menominee, Mich. He worked one winter in the lumber woods near Ironwood, Mich., and then spent two years in Cedar River, working in a saw mill. He next worked for two years in the mines at Negaunee, Mich., after which he returned to Cedar River and remained there for nearly five years, working in the lumber woods during the winters and in the saw mill through the summer months. In 1895 he came to Wood County and bought 40 acres of land in Section 10 of Sigel Township, later adding 40 acres in Section 3, and another 53-acre tract, making in all 133 acres in Sigel and Sherry Townships. This was all cutover land, covered with stumps and brush, and its conversion into agricultural land was a task only to be attempted by the strongest hearted. Gradually it has been accomplished; 95 acres are now under cultivation, the balance being in pasture and timber, and the buildings (which consisted at first of only a small frame house and a log barn) have been brought up to modern standards. On this property Mr. Heden is now carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of cattle of which he is now milking 12 cows. He was a member of the school board for two years, and is one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community.

Mr. Heden was married at Negaunee, Mich., Aug. 16, 1890, to Marie Seablom, daughter of Henry and Marie Seablom. Mrs. Heden's parents were natives of Finland and both lived in that country until they were claimed by death. Mr. and Mrs. Heden became the parents of ten children, of whom two, Hugo and Henry, are now deceased; those living are: Orvid, Signe, Robert, Cecelia, Selma, Theodore, Roy, and Edith. Signe is now the wife of Louis Le May and lives in Canada; Selma married Alvin Marks, and is residing in Wisconsin Rapids, this county. Robert is married and lives in Wisconsin Rapids. The others are still residing on the family homestead. On June 14, 1918, Orvid was drafted into the United States service, went to Madison and Camp Sherman, and after the necessary training experience was sent to France, where he served ten and a half months, his regiment being a part of the 91st Division. He took part in engagements in Belgium. Robert was inducted into the service May 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; went to France, where he served 11 motnhs in the infantry, his active service being in the Argonne, at St. Mihiel and the Meuse. Both Robert and Orvid were discharged from the army in 1919. Louis Le May and Alvin Marks were also in the service of the United States and trained at Camps Grant and Custer. The former was in the 82nd Division and was one year in France, while the latter's service was in the United States.

Rev. C. W. Gille, pastor of St. James' Catholic congregation at Vesper, Wis., was born in Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wis., son of George and Margaret (Boyle) Gille. The father was for many years a prominent farmer in Lafayette County, and is now living retired in Shullsburg. The subject of this sketch in his boyhood attended the grade and high schools of Shullsburg. In 1910 he entered Marquette University at Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in 1914. In 1915 he entered St. Paul Seminary, from which he was ordained to the priesthood in 1919, and was immediately given charge of St. James' congregation at Vesper, this county, which he has since built up to 70 families. He also serves the Catholic mission at Altdorf, Seneca Township, known as St. Joseph's congregation, which he has built up to 30 families. He has been a hard and faithful worker and has won the esteem of the members of both congregations and the respect of the general community in which he resides. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus at Wisconsin Rapids.

Carl A. Getsinger, of Cranmoor Township, manager for the Lester Cranberry Co., was born in Austria, July 31, 1881, son of Anton and Catherine (Taufner) Getsinger. In 1885 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Wood County, Wisconsin; the wife's parents were living in Sigel Township. There they resided for three years. In 1888 they bought 40 acres of wild land in Hansen Township, erected a log house and began to improve the place, which in time they developed into a good farm. There Anton Getsinger died Oct. 1, 1915, and his wife sold the place and has since resided with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Henke, of Wisconsin Rapids. The children in the family were: Carl A., of Cranmoor Township; Mary, of Minneapolis; Anna, now Mrs. Reinhardt Henke, of Wisconsin Rapids; Henry, of Green Bay, Wis.; Matilda, wife of Robert Henke, of Wisconsin Rapids; John, a cranberry grower in Cranmoor Township; and Mabel, wife of Charles Ringer, a farmer of Sigel Township. Carl A. Getsinger as a boy attended district school in Hansen Township and worked on the home farm until 1899. He then went into the woods and for seven years cooked in different camps, being in the employ of the Johnson-Williston Lumber Co. for three years, with the R. Connor Co. for two years, and with the Morgan Lumber Co. for two years. In 1906 Mr. Getsinger entered the employ of A. E. Bennett to learn the cranberry business and he stayed with him subsequently until 1916. He then bought an interest in the Lester Cranberry Co., of which he became the manager and has since continued in that position, having proved his ability and knowledge of the business. He is a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association. Since 1918 he has served as school clerk of District No. 18. A Catholic in religion, he belongs fraternally to the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Getsinger was married May 18, 1910, in Sigel Township, Wood County, to Lena Bathke, daughter of

Charles and Matilda (Gaulke) Bathke, her parents being prosperous farmers of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Getsinger have one child, Leonard.

John Getsinger, farmer and cranberry raiser, residing in Cranmoor Township, was born on a farm in the town of Hansen, Wood County, Aug. 10, 1895, son of Anton and Catherine (Taufner) Getsinger. He was reared on the home farm and attended district school until 15 years old, when he went to work in the "Consolidated" paper mill at Wisconsin Rapids, for which concern he worked six years as back tender. After that he spent two years on a dredge for the Arpin Dredging Co., working on drainage ditches in Mississippi and also in Minnesota. In the fall of 1920 he branched out for himself buying 320 acres of marsh and timber land in Cranmoor Township, and has since made a good start in cranberry culture, now having eight acres of vines. He also carries on farming on a small scale, his intention being to develop his cranberry business to larger proportions, for which enterprise he has all the necessary qualifications. He is well-known and respected as a reliable citizen, one who will get along in the world and at the same time do his full duty to his neighbor. He is a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers' Association. In religion he is a Catholic. Mr. Getsinger was married at Kellner, Portage County, Wis., to Elsie Zettler, daughter of Charlie and Albertina (Arndt) Zettler. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1887, locating on a farm in Portage County, Wisconsin, where they are still living actively engaged in agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Getsinger are the parents of four children: Henry, born May 19, 1914; Florence, born Nov. 27, 1915; Ethel, born April 13, 1917, and Alvina, born Oct. 6, 1919.

Solomon L. and William G. Nason, founders of the community known as Nasonville, and the earliest settlers in the northwest portion of Wood County, were born on a farm in the town of Standish, Cumberland County, Me., about 14 miles from Portland. They were sons of Solomon and Lydia (Gilman) Nason, and were of a family of six children, Harriet, Solomon, Hannah, Caroline, Edward and William, of whom William only now survives. Solomon L. was born Dec. 16, 1825 and William G., Jan. 24, 1834. Both grew up on the home farm in Maine, attending the country schools there. In 1849 Solomon joined in the rush of gold seekers to California, making the trip by water around Cape Horn, and after being away from home for five years, returned by the Isthmus route. His trip on the whole was successful and he returned better off than when he started, which was not the case with the majority of the California pioneers. In the spring of 1855, Solomon L. and his brother William G. came to Wisconsin, stopping first at Richland, Wis. Here they became members of a lumbering company made up of Richland men, and spent the following winter in this county, carrying on logging operations for their company. They returned to New Richland in the spring of 1856, but again came to Wood County in September of the same year, and on this occasion settled in Section 5, of Town 24, Range 2, now Rock Township, having homesteaded a tract of land covering three or four sections adjoining, paying only the government fee of $1.25 per acre. The entire country was then a wilderness, inhabited chiefly by Chippewa Indians, and there were no settlers nearer than Neillsville and Black River Falls. Clearing a portion of this land, the brothers carried on agriculture on a small scale, but their chief operations during the first ten years of their residence here were in logging along the Yellow River, their logs being chiefly sold to the Necedah Lumber Company, and placed in the latter's banking grounds along the Yellow River. They established a store, furnishing a nucleus for the community later known as Nasonville, and secured a postoffice to serve the district. The nearest railroad was at Sparta, Wis., about 75 miles distant; mail for the Nasonville postoffice was brought from Neillsville and was received only once a week at first, but the deliveries were later increased to two and finally to three a week. Nasonville was at the head of the route; an attempt was made to carry mail from here to Stevens Point, the carrier packing it through the woods and spending a night camped therein on the trip each way, but this effort was soon abandoned. Both brothers were married after coming

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM G. NASON

to Wood County, Solomon to Melissa Renne and William to Harriet Renne, the brides being sisters, both born in New York state, whose parents came to Wisconsin about 1864, and settled at Wind Falls, now Granton village, in Clark County. Solomon was married in the spring of 1864; his wife, born April 16, 1837, died June 7, 1876. William was married March 15, 1865; his wife, born April 7, 1848, died Oct. 4, 1921. Solomon Nason by his marriage to Melissa Renne, had five children, Vernon, Stella, Addie, Grace, and Vinton, all of whom with the exception of Addie are still living. Solomon was married a second time, to Celia Rustad, who is still living and makes her home at Portland, Oregon. Two children, Gale and Echo, were born to this marriage and are both living in Oregon. Solomon Nason died on the home farm in April 1, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. William Nason were the parents of five children: Caroline and Herbert, living at Wisconsin Rapids; Rolla G., now in the state of Washington; Edward P., who lives at Kirkland, Wash.; and Warren, who lives on the home farm in Rock Township. William Nason makes his home on the 80-acre farm he first settled on, in Section 6, Rock Township, having cleared this land from its original forested condition and developed it into a good farm. Solomon's farm consisted of 120 acres in what is now Rock Township and 120 acres in what is now Lincoln Township. Both brothers were active in promoting the welfare and building up the future of their community, and, both being strong figures, their arrival in those early days which were so critical in the development of this section of the country was indeed fortunate. Republicans in politics, both served their township in nearly all of its various public offices, and Solomon served one term as member of the Wisconsin Assembly. Their names are closely interwoven with the history of the northwest section of Wood County.

Vinton G. Nason, a progressive farmer in Rock Township, and a descendant of the family of Nasons in whose honor Nasonville was named, was born March 24, 1875, in Lincoln Township, Wood County, son of Solomon L. and Melissa (Renne) Nason. His father's participation in the upbuilding of Wood County is recorded in this volume. Vinton G. Nason attended school until about 17 years of age and subsequently remained at home helping to carry on and improve his father's farm, of which he now owns 100 acres, in Section 5, Rock Township, having 75 acres under cultivation and operating the property as a modern, well-kept farm, well stocked with grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Nason was married, April 7, 1898, to Anna Erickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Erickson, of Rock Township. Mrs. Nason was born Jan. 12, 1877, in the Isle of Lolland, Denmark, and came to America with her parents when she was four years old, the family settling in Rock Township, this county, on an uncleared farm, which they have since developed. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nason: Reuel S., born Nov. 1, 1899, who graduated with the 1918 class of the Marshfield High School, and is now a traveling salesman, making his home with his parents; Merlin V., born April 26, 1901, who graduated from the Marshfield High School with the 1920 class and is now a student in the dental department of Marquette Medical College at Milwaukee; Adeline G., born Jan. 29, 1903, who graduated from the Marshfield High School in 1920, and is now teaching school in Milwaukee; Alene J., born April 8, 1904, who is also teaching school, being a graduate of the Teachers' Training department of the Neillsville High School; Raymona M., born April 11, 1907, now a student in the Teachers' Training department of the Neillsville High School, and Norma E., born May 14, 1908, also a student in the Neillsville High School. The family are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church at Nasonville; Mr. Nason is a member of Lindsey Camp No. 2543, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his political beliefs are in the principles of the Republican party. He is a worthy representative of a family whose lives and work have been of marked value to the community.

Fred W. Jones, a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of Seneca Township, and now serving as chairman of the town board of supervisors, was born in Sheldon, Vernon County, Mo., Sept. 5, 1869, son of Josiah S. and Adeline (McCullom) Jones. The father a native of Devonshire, England, came

to this country when 12 years old and resided in New York State until he was 20, at which time he migrated west to Boone County, Illinois. It was in 1866 that he was married at Janesville, Wis., to Adeline McCullom, a native of Illinois of Scotch descent. After farming in Boone County, Illinois, until 1869, Josiah S. Jones removed with his wife to Vernon County, Missouri, the trip, which took six weeks, being made by wagon. There they made a new home and remained until 1880, when they again packed up their belongings and went to Cherokee County, Kansas, where Mr. Jones purchased 160 acres of virgin prairie land and proceeded to develop another farm. At the end of 22 years, or in 1902, he retired from active work, and he and his wife took up their residence at Sheldon, Mo., where he died not long after, on July 28, 1903. His wife survived him over 11 years, passing away Sept. 5, 1914. They had six children, all now living, namely Fred W., of Seneca Township, Wood County, Wis.; George L., who is a dealer in flour and feed at Mitchell, S. D.; James A., a paint salesman residing at Sheldon, Mo.; Clarence R., a railroad man whose home is at Pittsburg, Kansas; Guy W., in the same occupation and residing in the same place as Clarence; and Philip E., of Sheldon, Mo. Fred W. Jones attended common school both in Missouri and Kansas and later the high schools at Weir City, Kansas, and Belvidere, Ill. In 1900, he went to Walworth County, Wisconsin, near the southern line of the state, where he remained three years engaged in farm work and common labor. During the next two years he was attending school at Belvidere, Illinois. From 1896 to 1903, he was in the employ of the American Express Co., at Belvidere, at the end of which time he went back to farming. Four years later he became connected with the hotel business, operating a hotel at Kingston, De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1908 and 1910. In the spring of 1910, Mr. Jones traded his hotel for 200 acres of land in Seneca Township, Wood County, Wis., the property being known as the Long View Farm. He purchased stock and machinery, and has since been engaged in general farming and dairying, having several head of pure bred stock, with an exceptionally good sire. In 1916 he erected a basement barn of 34 by 64 feet. Since buying this property he has sold 100 acres of the land so that his farm now contains 100 acres. Since making this place his home he has interested himself in public affairs and has served more or less in public office. He was town clerk for seven years, being first elected in 1911; in 1919 he was appointed town chairman to fill out an unexpired term of one year and two months, and in the spring of 1921 he was elected to serve three years more. He has also served one year on the County Educational Committee, and one year on the General Claims Committee. Since 1896, he has been fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He took an active part in patriotic work during this country's participation in the World War, and has at all times shown himself a reliable and public spirited citizen. Mr. Jones was married at Belvidere, Ill., Aug. 3, 1898, to Carrie A. Longley, who was born in Berkshire, Mass., daughter of Rev. Moses M. and Martha (Gray) Longley, natives of Massachusetts and New York State respectively. Her father came of Revolutionary stock, having had an ancestor among the Concord minute men. His grandfather, also, had fought in the War of 1812, and he, himself, served as an army chaplain during the Civil War. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts legislature. It was in 1868 that he came west and settled in southern Illinois, where he preached at different times in various churches. He died at Belvidere, Ill., April 12, 1904, his wife having passed away over ten years before, on Nov. 15, 1893. Their children were: Carrie A., wife of Fred W. Jones; Thomas L., who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Jones; James M., of Jacksonville, Ill., and Henry A., who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Jones are the parents of one child, Lawrence F., who was born May 15, 1899. He was graduated from the Lincoln High School, and the Wood County Training School, and was married Sept. 14, 1922. He and his wife reside on the Jones farm. Mrs. Fred W. Jones is now serving as school clerk of District No. 5 West. She is a popular member of the Seneca Social Club. Religiously the family are affiliated with the Congregational Church in Wisconsin Rapids.

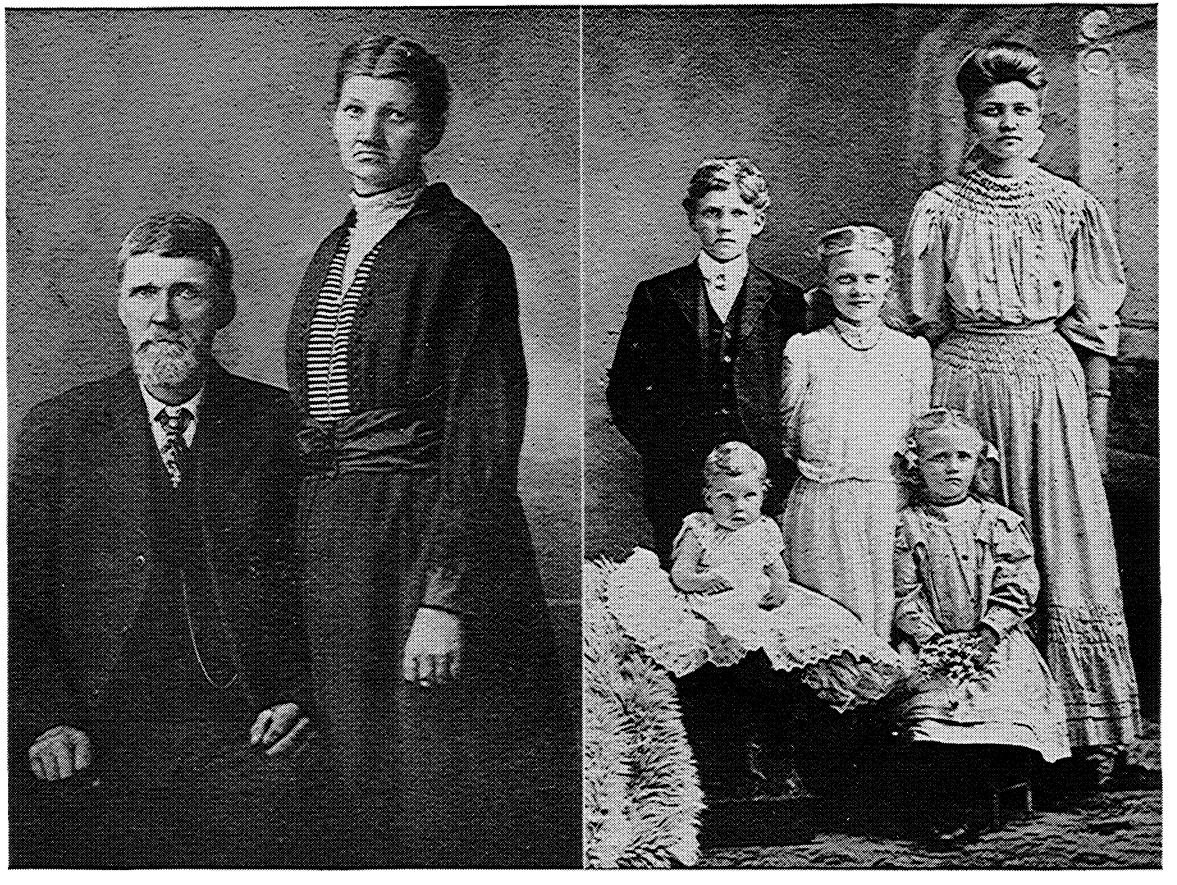
MR. AND MRS. SIMON WORLUND

Simon Worlund, a prominent farmer and public official of Sigel Township, was born in Finland, Jan. 21, 1865, son of Matt and Anna Worlund. The parents were natives of Finland; the father was a shoemaker by trade, and followed this line for a time, but gave it up to become an ocean sailor, in which capacity he visited all parts of the world. The ocean is a treacherous friend, however, and eventually it betrayed him; he sailed out upon it one day in a vessel that never returned, and a family was left to mourn. His widow died in Sigel Township, this county, in 1908. There were three children: Simon, John M., and Emanuel. John M. died in Wisconsin Rapids; Emanuel is farming in the state of Washington. Simon Worlund was raised in Finland and attended school there and in Sweden. Later he worked in sawmills and lumber yards there until he was 18 years old, at which time, in 1883, he came to the United States, settling at Vesper, in Wood County, Wis., and later going to Pittsville, where he helped to build the Hiles railroad. He had bought 40 acres of land in Sigel Township in the fall of 1883; he later sold this property and bought a tract of 80 acres in Section 8, of the same township, and on this he proceeded to establish a home. The land was all wild, with no improvements, and north of him there was only one settler in that portion of the county when he first took up his residence here. He erected a log house, which still stands on his place, and began his fight against the wilderness, living the life of the pioneer. Gradually the trees and stumps fell away before his axe; new buildings arose; and by the slow magic of patient toil and endurance a farm came into being where before had been the forest. The place is now entirely cleared, and is equipped with good buildings, including a commodious frame house and a barn 38 by 90 feet with all modern equipment. Mr. Worlund is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 21 cattle, of which he milks nine cows. Profiting by the results of modern experiment, he is working into the pure-bred cattle line, and is improving his herd from year to year. Mr. Worlund was married in Sigel Township in 1893 to Maria Kjelstrom, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Kjelstrom. Mrs. Worlund's parents were natives of Finland and spent all their lives in that country; Mrs. Worlund came to the United States when a girl of 15, and after her marriage to Mr. Worlund lived with him in happy wedlock until she passed to the higher life in 1910. Her earthly remains were laid to rest in Sigel Cemetery by her sorrowing family and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Worlund were the parents of nine children, of whom one, Anna E., is now deceased; those living are: Ernest, Dagmar, Evelyn, Leonard, Edith, Ellen, Bertha and Anna. Of these Edith is now teaching school and the others are living at home. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Worlund's keen judgment and his qualities of leadership have caused him to be many times called upon to serve in official capacities. He was a side supervisor for three years and was chairman of the township board for 12 years, in which capacity he was a member of the county board. He is now clerk of School District No. 6, which has the finest school house in the county outside of the cities. Mr. Worlund was the first Finlander to come to Wood County, and is one of the only four now surviving of the original settlers here from that country. He has made the most of a great land of opportunity, and by hard work and natural ability has achieved a splendid success. His son Ernest was inducted into the U. S. Service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia; went to France in the fall; served in the 161st train Guard Service, and was discharged July 16, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Gus M. Hafenbrack, who is connected in an official position with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and is an active and esteemed citizen of Port Edwards, was born in Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 30, 1888, son of Charles and Charlotte (Riemer) Hafenbrack. The father was a native of Michigan, and the mother of Germany. In 1888, the birth-year of the subject of this sketch, the family moved to Milwaukee, where Charles Hafenbrack established himself in business as proprietor of a shoe store, having previously been a shoe merchant in Michigan. He is still conducting business in Milwaukee, having a fine store on the south side, and his wife is also living. They have had four sons, all now living, namely: Gus, Max,

William and Arthur. Max is now a contractor in Detroit, William a plumber in Milwaukee, and Arthur is in the shoe store with the father. Gus M. Hafenbrack was seven months old when his parents took him to Milwaukee, where he was reared and educated, attending common and high school. He then spent three years in the employ of the Northwestern National Insurance Co., after which he went west to the Yakima Valley in the state of Washington, and worked for a year at ranching. His next experience was as an employee of the First National Bank at Yakima, Wash., and lasted four years. The three following years were spent by him as a salesman for the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., and during this period he removed to Olympia, Wash., and then to Seattle, where he remained two years, making it his headquarters while he covered the central and western parts of the state of Washington for the Burroughs Company. As a result of his work he was complimented by the company with a trip to the San Francisco Fair, and the next year became a member of the Burroughs All-Star Club. After his three years with that company he returned east to Wisconsin and became associated with Mr. L. M. Alexander. He worked two years with the Cream City Sash and Door Co., Milwaukee. While there, because of his long interest in the Y. M. C. A., he was elected to the board of directors of that organization in that city. In 1919 he came to Port Edwards and has since taken an active interst in community work, having had much to do with the Department of Industrial Relations as assistant to F. H. Rosebush. He is also editor of the "Nepco," the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co's. publication, and secretary of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. He is a stockholder in the mill and is fraternally affiiliated with the Masonic order. In October, 1922, he was elected a vice-president of the Wisconsin Social Work Conference, and he is presidnet of the Wood County Sunday School Association. On Nov. 11, 1911, Mr. Hafenbrack was united in marriage, at Yakima, Wash., with Naunerl Hill, daughter of John W. and Mary Hill. Her parents, natives of Illinois, are now living in Olympia. To Mr. and Mrs. Hafenbrack three children have been born, John C., Mary E. and James Hill.

John Ten Pas, well-known member of the Ten Pas family of Sigel Township, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 17, 1895, son of Garrett and Cesina Ten Pas. The parents were natives of Holland, and came to the United States in July, 1893. They settled at Sheybogan, where the father followed his trade as a carpenter until 1900, when they came to Wood County and bought 93 acres in Section, 5, Sigel Township, adding an adjoining 93-acre tract three years later. All of this land was covered with stumps and brush, and its development into the productive farm it now is was no task to be attempted by the faint-hearted; for its accomplishment the greatest praise is due to Mr. Ten Pas Sr. and his family. The father carried on general farming here and also operated a cheese factory in partnership with John Bymers which the two had erected on Mr. Ten Pas' farm in 1912, until his death in March of 1914; since this time the operation of the farm has been carried on by his sons; full ownership of the cheese factory has been purchased by the partner in this enterprise, Mr. Bymers. The mother is now making her home in Vesper. Seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ten Pas are now living: John, William, Elmer, Jeanette, Harvey, Berdina, and Evelyn. Jeanette is now teaching school; the other daughters are attending high school. After the death of the father, John and William took over the operation of the farm, operating it for their mother until June 1, 1919, when they bought it and have since carried it on for their own account. It was equipped by the father in the spring of 1914 with a modern barn 36 by 112 feet, furnished throughout with James equipment and completely adequate to the needs of modern dairy farming, having running water, electric lights, etc.; the brothers are operating the place along the most up-to-date lines, having a herd of 36 pure-bred Holstein cattle, of which they are now milking 15 cows. The property is known as the Elm Drive Stock and Dairy Farm. Both brothers have taken a course in agriculture at the University in Madison. In 1921 they built a modern bungalow, where the mother and William now live. William was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 17, 1897,



JOHN A. PETERSON AND FAMILY

and came to Wood County when the family moved here; both he and John attended school in Sigel Township previous to studying at the University. John Ten Pas enlisted in the Aviation Branch of the United States Army, March 7, 1918, and trained at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, after which he went to France and entered active service in the Toul Sector, in which he remained for ten months, being attached to the 96th Aviation Squadron, who were the first American aviators to carry bombs over the German lines. He returned to the United States after the close of the war and was discharged May 22, 1919. June 15, 1921, he married Lona Larson, daughter of Jens and Julia Larson, of Sigel Township, bringing his bride to the Ten Pas property, where he has since made his home. He is president of the Vesper Holstein Club and secretary of the Wood County Holstein Association. William Ten Pas was married June 15, 1922, in Sigel Township to Anna Nordstrum, daughter of Andrew and Bertha Nordstrum, old settlers in Sigel. They make their home in the new bungalow above mentioned.

John N. Johnson, who was among the early settlers of Port Edwards Township and is now a well-known farmer there, was born in Denmark, June 26, 1865, son of Soren and Stena Johnson, who were natives of Denmark and spent all their lives engaged in farming in that country. There were five children in the family: Peter, Alfred, Christ, John, and Martha; the last named, who married Alva Fosskett, of Chicago, is now deceased. John N. Johnson attended school in Denmark until he was 14 years of age, and then came to the United States, settling at Waupaca, Wis. After attending school there for two years he learned the trade of mason and followed this line at Waupaca until 1896; in August of the latter year he came to Wood County and settled at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). He continued at his trade here for some time, doing mason work on the plants of the paper mills at Nekoosa, Port Edwards, and Biron, and then settled on a farm in Sections 28 and 33 of Port Edwards Township. This property, which he had purchased in 1896, consisted of 80 acres on which a small log house had been erected and about six acres cleared. Mr. Johnson later bought one 40-acre tract and one 42-acre tract in Section 33, giving him a total of 162 acres, all wild land with the exception of the meager development mentioned above. In the building up of his present farm from this property Mr. Johnson has achieved success for himself and has done a great work in the development of the farming region of the Northwest, which rests solely on such acheivements. It was a task that called for the utmost in hard work, persistence and ability, but in the ownership of his present property Mr. Johnson is well repaid. He now has the entire farm cleared and equiped with a good set of buildings, and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 25 Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire the head. Mr. Johnson is very highly thought of in the communtiy; he was assessor of the township for three years on one occasion, and for one year at another, and was school treasurer for 18 years. He was married at Waupaca, Wis., in 1893 to Agnetta Jensen. Mrs. Johnson came to America with her mother when 15 years old, her father having previously died; the mother is now also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have five children: Eva, Sophia, Christ, William, and John Jr., Eva is now Mrs. Martin Hoberg of Nekoosa; Sophia is Mrs. Chester Le May of Wisconsin Rapids; Christ is an employee in the paper mill at Nekoosa.

John A. Peterson, who has helped to place Wood County in the front rank as an agricultural region by developing one of its most modern farms from its original wild state, was born on a farm in the Island of Salan, Denmark, Dec. 6, 1857, son of Nels and Anna M. Peterson. He came with his parents to the United States in 1866, the family coming direct to Neenah, Wis., where they settled on a farm shortly after their arrival. This property was practically wild land and was very meagerly equipped, having only a shack for a house, with other equipment in keeping. Mr. Peterson grew up on this place, which the family developed and sold in 1874; they then moved to a farm near Appleton, Wis., where both parents spent the remainder of their lives; the mother passed away

in the fall of 1890 and the father in the fall of 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Nels Peterson were the parents of five children: Peter now living in Marshfield; Dorothy, who died in Denmark; John A., subject of this sketch; Christ, living near Mobridge, S. D.; and Charles, now a farmer near Appleton, Wis. John A. Peterson remained with his family until he was about 21 years of age; he then worked for a time near Appleton, and in April, 1880 came to Wood County; here for four years he worked in the woods during the winters and on farms in this locality and in North Dakota during the summers. In 1884 he bought a small piece of land one mile south of the store at Nasonville, but at the end of five years sold it and in 1889 bought 80 acres of land in Richfield Township, Wood County. Later he also sold this tract and in 1894 purchased 70 acres in Section 10, of Rock Township, which land was practically unimproved and had for buildings only an ancient log house and stable. With the addition of 90 acres acquired later, this land is the site of Mr. Peterson's present farm; its appearance to-day, however, bears little resemblence to that of the property as originally taken over by Mr. Peterson. Orderly, well-tilled fields have sprung up where once the deer made its home; 70 acres of the land are under the plow, and thoroughly modern equipment has been installed. The entire farm, with the exception of ten acres, has been developed and brought to its present state by Mr. Peterson. In 1894 he built a brick residence, and in 1910 a modern frame barn, 36 by 80 by 16 feet, with an eight-foot stone basement for livestock. There is a second barn for storage of hay, etc.; and there is, in fact, all the equipment necessary for carrying on the operation of a large farm along modern principles. The farm is well stocked with high grade Holstein cattle, and Mr. Peterson is carrying on mixed farming and dairying. In 1890, he married Margaret Dewey, daughter of Hans and Christine Dewey, of Rock Township. Mrs. Peterson was born April 30, 1866; her parents, natives of Denmark, came to Wood County in 1880, and both spent the remainder of their lives here. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been the parents of seven children: Elda, born Feb. 17, 1891, now Mrs. L. E. Crandall, of Waterloo, Wis.; Norma and Ida, twins, born Feb. 14, 1893, both of whom died in infancy; Reynold, born July 18, 1896, now making his home with his parents; Orena, born Dec. 2, 1898, a school teacher, being a graduate of the Eau Claire Normal School with the class of 1917; Alma, born May 17, 1902, who died April 8, 1910; and Freeman, born Sept. 26, 1906, who died Nov. 11, 1910. Mr. Peterson was reared in the Lutheran faith, but there being no church of that denomination nearby, the family has affiliated with the Presbyterian congregation at Nasonville and has helped support that church. Mr. Peterson's political beliefs are Independent. He has served Rock Township as supervisor for one term, and was director of School District No. 2 for 24 successive years. A man of integrity and honor, who has achieved success solely by means of his own efforts and unremitting toil, he commands the respect of all who know him.

Edward James Ingle, a progressive farmer in Rock Township, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, June 13, 1866, son of Timothy and Ellen (Hopwood) Ingle. As a child he came with his parents to Plainfield, in Waushara, County, this state, and when 13 years old came with them to Wood County, where he has ever since made his home. He lived with his parents most of the time until 1889, in which year he was married; and in 1890 he moved to a farm he had bought, consisting of 60 acres in Lincoln Township. His bride, with whom he was united in marriage March 10, 1889, was Amanda Hart, daughter of John G. and Eliza (Taylor) Hart, and was born in Rock Township May 2, 1872. Her father during the Civil War was a member of Company F, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which organization he was a bugler; he took part in many engagements, but came through each uninjured. Mr. and Mrs. Ingle lived on the farm in Lincoln Township until 1901, in which year they moved back to Rock Township, and took over the operation of the farm there owned by Mrs. Ingle's parents, which property Mr. and Mrs. Ingle bought in the fall of the same year, having sold their Lincoln Township farm. On the Rock Township farm, which consists of 80 acres in Section 7, Mr. Ingle has ever since carried on general farming and dairying; the

property is excellently equipped for operation along modern lines, and is well stocked with registered and grade Holstein cattle, and pure-bred Poland-China swine. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingle: Ora E., Ethel A., Harold C., Mildred M., Ellen E., Olive A., Edward J., and Anna M. Ora E., born Jan. 26, 1890, married Susan Katelle and has three children, Elmer, Florence and Grace; he is engaged in farming in Rock Township, three miles east of Lindsey, and has served as clerk of Rock Township for the past two years. Ethel A., born July 27, 1892, is now Mrs. Ezra D. Hahm, of Miles City, Mont. Harold C., born Sept. 7, 1894, lives in Butte City, Calif.; during the World War he enlisted in Company C of the 145th Machine Gun Battalion, and trained at Camp Kearney, Calif.; he was overseas for about 18 months, but on account of illness saw no active service. Mildred M., born July 26, 1897, died July 16, 1914. The other children are all living at home; Ellen E. was born March 25, 1901; Olive A., June 27, 1902; Edward J., June 19, 1904; and Anna M., June 18, 1907. Ora and Ethel studied in the Wood County Normal School, and both taught school for several terms. The family affiliates with the Nasonville Presbyterian Church, and helps in its financial support. Politically Mr. Ingle is liberal in his views, voting for the candidate he considers best qualified for the office without regard to party; he has served Rock Township as assessor for one term, and is well liked and respected in his community.

Charles Alfred Ingle, well-known as a farmer and dairyman in Rock Township, was born Aug. 26, 1855, at Sandusky, Ohio, son of Timothy and Helen (Hopwood) Ingle. He grew up at Sandusky and attended school there, graduating from high school before he was 13 years old, having attended parochial school during vacations as well as making exceptional progress during the regular school terms. Just after he had finished high school the family removed to Waushara County, Wis., and here Charles went to work for his father, both in the mill and on the farm. During the last two winters of the family's residence in Waushara County, he learned the blacksmith trade, working for a Mr. Weldon of Plainfield, but has never followed this trade other than to do his own blacksmith work about the farm. In the winter of 1878-79 the family removed to Wood County, and located on the north east quarter of Section 7, in Rock Township. Charles here entered the employ of Joseph Ingle, an uncle, as stationary engineer in the first sawmill built in this section, and remained in this capacity until about 1895, working during several winters and springs in the woods and on the drives down the Yellow River. During this time, in 1883, he took over management of the home farm in Section 7, of Rock Township, his mother having died and his father being alone on the place. He assumed all responsibility in the operation of the farm at that time and has since made it his home, being now the owner of the property. When he assumed its management it was a new farm with but 20 acres cleared and equipped only with log buildings. Mr. Ingle has built it up into a prosperous, well-kept farm, with good buildings and modern equipment, and has stocked it with high grade Holstein cattle with a registered sire at the head of the herd. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, but devotes his chief attention to the latter branch. Besides this property he owns another 120 acres of land in Wood County, having bought several tracts of wild land in both Wood and Clark Counties during the early period of his residence here. Dec. 2, 1884, Mr. Ingle was united in marriage with Celia A. Hart, who was born in Rock Township, this county, Feb. 28, 1868, daughter of John G. and Eliza (Taylor) Hart. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingle: Edson F., Earl A., Della I., Charles S., Dora A., Lydia H., Celia P., and Hattie C. Edson F., born Sept. 26, 1885, is now a railway engineer living at Conde, S. D.; he was married, June 18, 1910, to Louise Risk, of Minneapolis, Minn., and is the father of two children, James and Lorraine. Earl A., born Dec. 11, 1887, is now farming near Croff, N. D., having married Sarah Isaacson of that place; he has five children, Harold, Louise, Elsie, Pauline and Noreen. Della O., born June 11, 1890, is now the wife of Walter Ye, an employee of the M. &. St. L. Railway at Minneapolis, and has three children, Marion, Delbert and Helen. Charles S.,

born Nov. 25, 1893, is a conductor for the M. & St. L. Railway and resides in Minneapolis; he was married, Dec. 16, 1919, to Dorothy Gasner, of Rock Township, Wood County, and has one child, Shirley. Dora A., born July 20, 1896, was married, March 3, 1918, to Otto Rober, who is in the grain business in Tulare, S. D.; previous to her marriage, Dora A. Ingle was a school teacher for several years. Lydia H., born Aug. 29, 1898, is now Mrs. Daniel Cresap, of Elkader, Iowa, and has one child, Harriet; Mr. Cresap is a garageman at Elkader. Celia P., born Oct. 23, 1901, and Hattie C., born April 9, 1905, are living at home. Charles is a graduate of the Oshkosh Normal School and of the Marshfield High School, and Mr. Ingle has provided good educational opportunities for all of his children. The family affiliate with and aid in the support of the Nasonville Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ingle is a Republican in politics, though liberal in his views, voting for the man rather than for the party represented. He has served as clerk of his township ever since its organization, a total of over 25 years. He is a man of high repute and has the respect of the entire community.

John G. Hart, who during his lifetime built up a prosperous farm in Rock Township from wild land, was born Aug. 10, 1842, in the state of Pennsylvania, and there grew to maturity and married Elizabeth Taylor, of Stewart Township, Fayette County, Pa., the marriage being solemnized on June 4, 1862. Oct. 22 of the same year Mr. Hart enlisted in Company F of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served as chief bugler until his discharge, July 31, 1865, taking part in 52 separate engagements of the War of the Rebellion, but coming through all unscathed. In the same year that he was mustered out of the military service, he and his wife came to Wood County, and settled in Rock Township on a tract of uncleared land, which he later developed into a splendid farm property. Here he made his home for the balance of his life, which was terminated Feb. 24, 1917, to the deep sorrow of his many friends. During the last 25 years of his life he was totally blind, an affliction which he bore with a patience and gentleness characteristic of his nature. A loving husband and father and a man who placed the interests of his community always ahead of personal ambition, he was deeply beloved by an exceptionally wide circle of friends, and his death left a void hard to fill. Republican in politics, he served Rock Township in many offices, and had the full confidence of the community. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart: John R., now living at Yakima, Wash.; Dora J., deceased, who was Mrs. Michael McMahon of Lincoln Township; Celia, now the wife of Charles A. Ingle; Harvey, deceased; Amanda, now Mrs. Edward J. Ingle, of Rock Township; Minnie, now Mrs. Edward Corley, of Miles City, Mont.; and Lydia, who is the wife of Seth Smith, of Peoria, Arizona. Mrs. Hart, born Sept. 11, 1845, is still living and makes her home on the farm which she and Mr. Hart developed.

Timothy Ingle, who previous to his death was for many years a highly respected citizen of Rock Township, operating a farm in that portion of Wood County, was born Jan. 22, 1822, at Heaton Morris, Lancashire, England, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ingle. The father was a mechanic and builder, and aided in the construction of some of the earliest railroad locomotives. Timothy Ingle learned the same trade, and in 1845 came to the United States, locating at Sandusky, Ohio, after a brief residence in New York City. He returned to England and was there married at Manchester, Jan. 25, 1846, to Ellen Hopwood, who was born in Stafford, Lancashire, England, April 6, 1827. Bringing his bride, he came to America again immediately after his marriage, returning to Sandusky, Ohio; in that city he passed through the terrible cholera epidemics of 1845 and 1846. He was there in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark branch, and held the position of master mechanic in the Sandusky shops until 1867, in which year he came to Wisconsin and, with his brother Joseph, built a flour mill and sawmill at Plainfield, in Waushara County. They operated this enterprise in partnership until about 1875, when Timothy Ingle sold his interest to Joseph and subsequently followed his trade in various sections of northern Wisconsin, his family meantime carrying on the operation of the farm he had purchased soon after coming to

Plainfield and which he had been conducting in addition to carrying on his share of the operation of the mill. Feb. 1, 1879, with his family, which then consisted of his wife and sons Edward and Horace, he came to Wood County, and settled on a farm in Section 7, Rock Township, which property he had acquired by trading for it his farm in Waushara County. The family made their home on that farm until Mr. Ingle's death, Nov. 2, 1912. He had long survived his wife, who passed away April 22, 1883. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingle: Elizabeth Ann, Joseph George, Charles Alfred, Helen, Albert Henry, Isabella Louise, Edward James, and Horace. Elizabeth Ann, born in Lancashire, England, Feb. 5, 1849, became the wife of Horace C. Kellogg, of Pine Grove, Portage County, Wis., the marriage being solemnized Nov. 19, 1868; she and Mr. Kellogg lived in Plainfield until 1879, and then removed to North Dakota, where she died June 13, 1897. Joseph George, born in Sandusky, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1853, is now living in Dawson, N. D. A sketch of Charles Alfred Ingle appears in this volume. Helen, born at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1857, is now Mrs. Amos Radcliffe, of Woolsey, S. D. Albert Henry, born March 19, 1860, at Sandusky, Ohio, is now an engineer for the M. & St. L. Railway Co., and is living in Minneapolis, Minn. Isabella Louise, born July 17, 1862, at Sandusky, Ohio, met death in a fire, May 2, 1866. Edward James, born at Sandusky, June 13, 1866, is now living in Rock Township, this county, engaged in farming. Horace, born at Plainfield, Wis., Sept. 25, 1868, is now living at Grafton, N. D. Mr. Ingle, a staunch Republican, though never an office seeker, held several local offices. The family were affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ingle was a man held in the highest esteem by the citizens of every community of which he was a member during his life's journey; a man of marked ability, he was successful in spite of several severe financial reverses, and well deserved the respect accorded him.

Joseph M. Homiston, a well-known farmer of Richfield Township, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, Oct. 23, 1872, son of Aurelius and Clara (Thompkins) Homiston, both of whom were born in New York State. The family was of old New England stock. A great-grandfather of Joseph M., Jerry Homiston, was the founder of Congregationalism in Fond du Lac County in the very early days of that county's development, and a grandfather of Joseph M. Homiston attained great prominence in Methodist Church circles in the same county. Aurelius Homiston came to Fond du Lac County about 1848, and was successfully engaged in farming there for many years. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1912, and his wife Clara passed away in Fond du Lac County March 25, 1897. Of their children four are now living: Joseph M., Emma, Elizabeth and Grace. Emma is now Mrs. F. J. Rood, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Elizabeth is Mrs. E. E. Thompson, living in Massachusetts; Grace is Mrs. H. B. Clapham and lives in Fond du Lac County, Wis. Joseph M. Homiston remained at home until he was 27 years of age. In the fall of 1899, he came to Wood County, and bought 61 acres of wild land in Section 18, Richfield Township, on which property only a small clearing had been made and some small log buildings erected. Mr. Homiston set himself to the task of developing this property. There were many obstacles, and the undertaking was a long and tedious one, but in the ownership of the farm he has built up through the years of toil Mr. Homiston is well repaid. He has increased the area of the farm by the purchase of an adjoining 45-acre tract, giving him a total of 106 acres, and of this he has cleared 50 acres. He has built a comfortable frame residence and a full set of farm buildings, including a barn 36 by 74 feet with 16-foot posts and having an eight-foot basement under 44 feet of the length. He is operating the place principally as a dairy farm, and has it well stocked with Holstein cattle and Shropshire sheep. It is one of the representative farms of a great agricultural region, and in building it up from its original wild state Mr. Homiston has not only won success for himself but has made a permanent contribution to the development of the country. Sept. 15, 1897, Mr. Homiston married Emma Roberts, daughter of Richard and Ann (Jones) Roberts, of Fond du Lac County, Wis. Mrs. Homiston was born in that county Nov. 29, 1869, and was one of a family of ten children, as follows: Laura, Owen, David, Mary,

Lydia, Maurice, Katherine, Emma, Benjamin and Richard. Of these, Laura, Owen, David, Lydia and Richard are now deceased; Laura was the wife of D. W. Merrill, of Fond du Lac County. Mary is now Mrs. William Evan and lives in New York State; Maurice is living near Chicago, Ill.; Katherine and Benjamin live in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Homiston: Grace Lucile, Anna Ruth, and Robert M. One of these, Grace Lucile, is now deceased; she was born Aug. 12, 1898, and died May 2, 1901. Anna Ruth, born May 18, 1904, was graduated from the Marshfield High School with the class of 1921, and from the Stevens Point Normal School "Rural Course" with the class of 1922, and is now a teacher in the public schools of Rock Township. Robert M. Homiston, born May 19, 1907, is now a sophomore in the Marshfield High School; he lives at home and makes the trip to school daily on horseback, a round-trip distance of 15 miles. All the members of the family belong to the Richfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Homiston has been a trustee of the church for the past 20 years, and is very active in its Sunday school work. He has been clerk of school District No. 6 for the past nine years, and is a man highly esteemed by all who know him.

William G. Femling, a progressive farmer in Saratoga Township, Wood County, was born May 6, 1875, in Saratoga Township. His parents, Fred and Bertha (Wiley) Femling, were natives of Germany, the father coming to America with his parents as a young man; the family settled in Saratoga Township, in Wood County, which was then known as Portage County. They arrived here in the early 40's and made their home in Wood County thereafter. Fred Femling, William's father, took up a homestead of 160 acres in Section 23, West, Saratoga Township, in 1860; he left this in the care of his brother Frank while he served in the Civil War, enlisting in 1862; he served through the war and upon his discharge returned to his homestead in Wood County, and made his home there until his death. He was the father of 11 children, of whom eight now survive; the children were: Alma, deceased; Allen, now residing in Nekoosa, Wis.; Charles, of Dent, Minn.; William G., subject of this sketch; Fred, now of Vancouver, Wash.; Laura, now Mrs. John Wetzel, of McAlester, Okla.; Addie, who is Mrs. Abe Waldo, of Sterling, Colo.; Caddie, deceased; Theresa, deceased; Norman, of Sterling, Colo.; and May, now Mrs. Arthur Dike, of Sterling, Colo., and with whom the mother now makes her home. William, after finishing at the district school in Saratoga Township, worked with his father on the homestead until the latter's death, and from then until 1906 he operated the place alone. In that year the farm was sold, and Mr. Femling purchased 240 acres in Sections 35 and 36 West, Saratoga Township, and is now operating this farm. He has cleared 50 acres and improved the buildings, and plans further improvements, including the erection of a new barn at once. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of grade Holsteins. In 1909 he went to Stoneham, Colo., and took up a claim of 320 acres, expecting to make his home there, but found himself unsuited to the climatic conditions there and returned to Wood County in 1910. Mr. Femling was married May 7, 1902, at Nekoosa, Wis., to Miss Mary Gebhardt, daughter of William and Louise (Schenk) Gebhardt. Her parents were natives of Germany, and Mrs. Femling was born in that country Aug. 8, 1882. The family came to America in 1883, and settled on a farm near New Rome, in Adams County, Wis., where the parents remained until their death. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Femling: Margaret and Lucy, attending high school at Nekoosa, Wis.; Raymond, deceased; and William F., Mary, Louise, Alma and Robert, who are living on the home place. Mr. Femling served for six years on the district school board, and is highly thought of in the community. The family affiliate religiously with the Congregational Church.

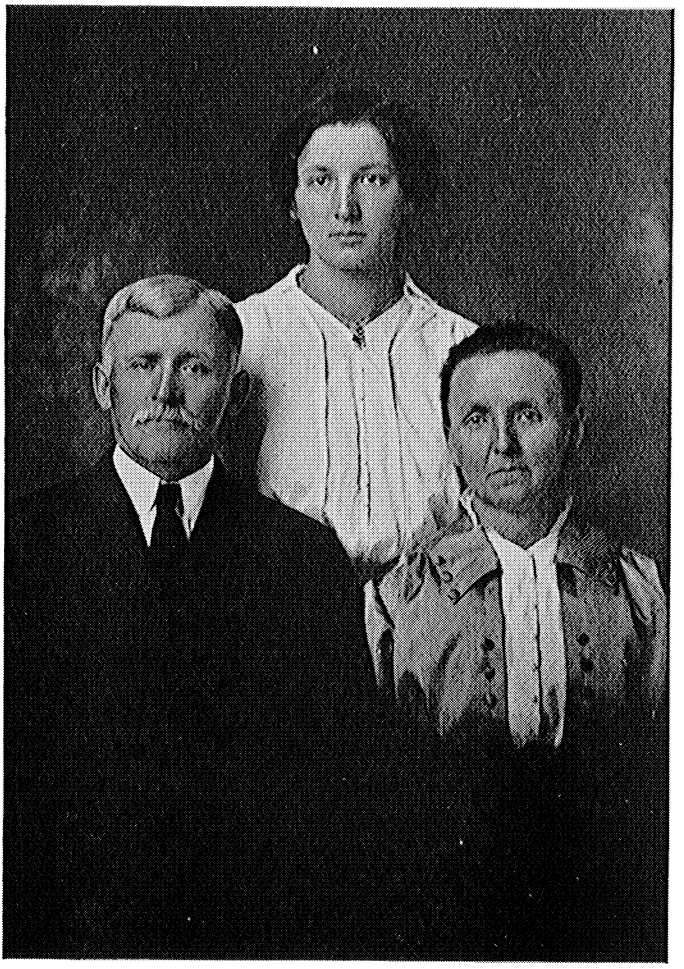
August Fitz, a well-known farmer of Port Edwards Township, was born in German Poland in 1865, son of Louis and Minnie Fitz. The parents were natives of Poland, where the mother died in 1886; the father came to the United States, and located in Sigel Township this county, working in the Arpin mill until 1893, when he went to Nekoosa. Subsequently he bought 100 acres of land in Port

Edwards Township; later he sold that property and went to live with his son August subject of this sketch; he died some years ago at the age of 82. He was twice married and had children by both marriages; of the eight children born to his first marriage four, August, Gottlieb, Emil and Adolph are now living, the other four having died in Poland. The four named are all living in the United States. August Fitz was reared in German Poland, attending school there and working on farms until 1889, when he came to the United States and settled at Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids). He first worked for John Matisch on a farm, and after leaving his employ went to work for the Arpin Lumber Co. for one year and later for the Clark & Scott Lumber Co. of Rudolph. He then came to Nekoosa and was employed at clearing timber land and building roads, and he assisted in laying out the village of Nekoosa. He later went to work in the mill of the Thomas Nash Paper Co., and was employed there for some years. Meanwhile he had acquired some land which he farmed on a small scale during the summer months, spending the winters in the mill. In 1903 he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 16, Port Edwards Township, and in 1907 bought 100 acres in Saratoga Township, of which he has improved about 15 acres. He cleared his property at odd times while working in the mill. In 1914 he built a frame barn 32 by 64 feet and a good frame eight-room house, together with other buildings, and after leaving the employ of the mill he gave his whole time to the development and operation of this property, which he has built up into an excellent farm, well improved and equipped with modern machinery. He is carrying on general farming and dairying and is operating a cream and milk route in the village of Nekoosa. He has a fine herd of Guernsey and Holstein cattle, and in his present success he is well repaid for the years of hard work he put into building up his property. He is a very capable man and is well liked in every way; he served on the Nekoosa board of trustees for three years, and has been otherwise prominent in the community. Mr. Fitz was married in March, 1883, at Wisconsin Rapids to Amelia Brown, daughter of Frank and Frederica Brown, who were old settlers of Nekoosa. Mrs. Fitz's mother is now deceased; the father is still living. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitz: Gusta, now the wife of A. P. Peck, of Woodstock, Ill.; Linda, who is Mrs. F. J. Palm of Chicago; Herman, now operating a farm in Port Edwards Township; Fred, living in Oregon; Richard, a resident of Cloquet, Minn.; Leo, living on the home farm; Adolph, now of Chicago; Ernest, of Cloquet, Minn.; William, and Daudy, who live at home.

Lewis F. H. Koehn, who holds a responsible position with the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co., and is an active, useful and popular citizen of the village of Nekoosa, was born in Germany, July 5, 1875, son of Lewis F. H., Sr., and Anna Koehn, the father being a coachman by occupation. The family came to America about 1880, locating at Kaukauna, Wis., where the father found work in a paper mill. He died in 1911, having survived his wife, whose death ocurred in 1901. Their children were Elizabeth, Caroline and Lewis F. H., Jr. Elizabeth is the wife of Eugene Cole, who has charge of a sulphite mill at Petoskey, Mich. Caroline married Delmont Cole, a millwright, and resides in Kalamazoo, Mich. Lewis F. H. Koehn, Jr., was reared in Kaukauna, this state, where he attended school. At the age of 14 he entered the ranks of industry as an employee in the pulp mill of the Badger Paper Co., his wages amounting to 50 cents a day. He spent two years in that mill and was then put into the sulphite mill, where he worked seven years. In 1893 his mate, Peter Maas, was burned to death in the mill, and Mr. Koehn's reflections on this accident, with the thought that such a terrible fate might befall himself, caused him to quit the mill Feb. 17, 1894, after which for some time he worked at odd jobs. It was not long, however, before he got back into the paper making industry, going to work in the pulp mill at Niagara, Marinette County, Wis., as wet-machine tender. Later he was placed in charge of the mill, and remained there until 1902. He then came to Nekoosa, Wood County to take his present position as pulp mill foreman and manager of the mill of the old Nekoosa Paper Co. He is also chief operator of the Nekoosa-Edwards Hydro-Electric plant.

He has identified himself closely with local affairs and shown a willingness to accept public responsibility when called on, having been village trustee two terms, and served as fire chief of the village since 1910. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Nekoosa Rod and Gun Club, of which he was one of the organizers, and a member of the local lodges of Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Koehn was married at Kaukauna, Wis., July 6, 1898, to Caroline Pahl, daughter of August and Caroline Pahl, the parents being natives of Germany and early settlers in Kaukauna. In the Pahl family were 14 children, of whom ten are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Koehn have had seven children, of whom one, Alice, is now deceased. The survivors are Esther, Luella, Lewis F. H. (third of the name in direct line), Gladys, Edmond and Eva.

John Rothenberger, for many years a public official of Rock Township and now living retired on his farm there, was born in Wayne Township, Washington County, Wis., March 28, 1857, son of Burkhard and Agatha (Rothenberger) Rothenberger. The parents were both born in Switzerland and were there married. Coming to America in 1847, they settled first in Ashford Township, Fond du Lac County, Wis., then a wild country, and in 1850 moved to Wayne Township, in Washington County, where they settled on a farm and spent the remainder of their lives; the father died March 3, 1895. and the mother April 1, 1905, both being over 81 years old at the time of their deaths. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Christian, who died in 1920; Samuel, now of Kenosha, Wis.; Jacob, who died in 1914; Margaret, who died in 1905; Mary, who died in 1915; Lena, now Mrs. John Kuhn, of Chicago, Ill.; Agnes, who died in 1917; John, subject of this sketch; Burkhard, of Marshfield; and Amelia, now Mrs. William Dix. of Rock Township, this county. John Rothenberger completed the grade schools and two years of high school study, and subsequently worked with his father during the summers and taught school during the winters until he was 26 years of age. Oct. 27, 1883, he married Amelia Meyer, daughter of John and Anna (Reilling) Meyer, of Hartford Township, Washington County, Wis. Mrs. Rothenberger was born in Wayne Township, that county, May 1. 1863. In June, 1883, Mr. Rothenberger had bought a 60-acre farm in Section 12, Rock Township, and on March 20, 1884, he and his wife moved on to this property. At that time only a few acres of the land had been cleared, and it was equipped with very unsatisfactory log buildings. By years of hard work, however, Mr. Rothenberger brought the place up to first class condition; in 1891 he erected a substantial two-story "upright and wing" brick-veneered dwelling-house, and in 1893 built a good frame barn 36 by 108 by 18 feet, with an eight-foot stone basement under the entire building; he added a 40-acre tract of timber land adjoining the place on the southwest quarter; and he cleared 55 acres of the original 60-acre tract, making, as a final result, a modern, well-kept farm where a wilderness had once existed. Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberger lived on this place until 1917. Their only child, a daughter, Caroline, who was born Aug. 19, 1892, was married to Charles David, Nov. 3, 1914, and in 1917 Mr. Rothenberger sold his farm to the son-in-law, Mr. David, and moved to Section 13, Rock Township, where he had owned an 80-acre tract for some years; he built a good two-story square frame house on this property, and has ever since made it his home. Mr. and Mrs. David are still living on the place in Section 12, and are the parents of one child, Evelyn, born Sept. 9, 1915. Mr. Rothenberger, though theoretically retired, is still very active on both farms. He has taken a useful part in the direction of the public affairs of the township; having served as treasurer for six years, chairman for five years, clerk for one year, and supervisor for one year; and for over 30 years he was a justice of the peace. In all of these offices he has held at all times the full trust and respect of his fellow citizens, and showed himself to be a natural-born organizer and leader. In his politics he is liberal, voting for the man without regard to the party represented. Religiously, he was reared in the Baptist faith and his wife in that of the German Evangelical Church; they now affiliate with and support the local Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.



JOHN ROTHENBERGER AND FAMILY

Peter W. Hoekstra, owner of the Sunny Side Stock and Dairy Farm and the Grand View Dairy Farm, was born in Holland Dec. 14, 1872, son of Walter and Rena (Sandhausen) Hoekstra. The parents were natives of Holland; the mother still resides in that country, and the father died there April 23, 1920. Peter W. Hoekstra received his education in Holland and worked on farms there until November, 1898, when he came to the United States, landing in New York with his wife and one child. They proceeded to Midway, La Crosse County, Wis., where they stopped during the winter at the home of Mrs. Hoekstra's uncle. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Hoekstra, with his father-in-law, Jacob Tjepkema, came to Wood County, where Mr. Tjepkema purchased 131 acres in Section 31, Sherry Township. Mr. Hoekstra had practically no financial resources when he arrived here, but he managed after a time to buy a tract of 31 acres, and on this he established his home. Then began the last and perhaps the most difficult stage of his long struggle toward the success that it his today. Living in a small log house he had erected on his land, he put in long and weary hours cutting cordwood, which his neighbors hauled to town for him and sold for $1.25 to $1.50 per cord. In this way he managed to procure the absolute necessities of existence for himself and family, at the same time bending every effort toward getting his farm on a producing basis. The second year he was in a position to buy one cow—a humble beginning to be brought about by a year of tremendous effort, but one which Mr. Hoekstra, with his vision of the future, saw in its true light as a first step toward success. Gradually the progress along the way toward that success became more rapid. In 1910 he bought 51 acres of land previously owned by Henry Holstein, which brought Mr. Hoekstra's holdings up to 83 acres, all of which he cleared himself. In 1920 he purchased the Tjepkema farm and today has a total of 180 acres. His home farm has a fine set of buildings, including a cow barn 36 by 60 feet with 18 foot posts furnished with James equipment and modern throughout. He has two herds of Holstein cattle on his farm, with a pure-bred sire at the head of each. From his work in building up this property Mr. Hoekstra has always found some time to spare toward the development of the region and the benefit of the community. He helped to build the roads and schools that brought modern civilization to the pioneer country, and he encouraged in every possible way the settlement of the country, assisting the new settlers as they came in and giving them the benefit of his experience in the new country. Mr. Hoekstra was married in Holland, May 16, 1895, to Nellie Tjepkema, daughter of Jacob and Ida (De Groot) Tjepkema. Mrs. Hoekstra's parents were natives of Holland and returned to that country in 1912 after some years' residence in the United States, part of the time in Wood County. Mr. and Mrs. Hoekstra have eight children: Ida, born Feb. 27, 1897, now Mrs. William Pluim of Waupun, Wis.; Walter, born Aug. 6, 1899, now living at home; Rena, born Aug. 11, 1901, now Mrs. Peter Bymers, of Arpin Township, Wood County; Jacob, born March 20, 1905; Nellie, born Jan. 2, 1907; Pearl, born March 15, 1910; Edward, born Aug. 30, 1913; and Sophia, born Oct. 21, 1916. The Hoekstra family are highly respected members of the community. Mr. Hoekstra is a member of the Vesper Holstein Breeders Association, and was one of the organizers of the Fairview Cheese Factory. Carved out as it was solely by his own efforts and hard work, the magnitude of his achievement here is little short of miraculous.

Louis Gotz, a well known and respected citizen of Auburndale Township, where he has followed farming for the last 36 years and has attained a prosperous condition in life, was born in Bohemia, May 16, 1863, son of Joseph and Theckla (Helgardt) Gotz. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to the United States and to Wood County, Wis., where they bought a 40-acre tract in Auburndale Township, on which they settled. There were but few improvements on the land and the first act of Joseph Gotz was to build a log cabin for a home. Later a good set of buildings was erected and the farm gradually developed. The parents passed away after having established a good home and seen their surviving children making a good start in life. Thirteen children were born to them, but only five are now living: Benedict of Laomi, Wis.; Frederick of Sawyer County; Wenzel of

Auburndale Township, Wood County; Anna, who lives in Price County; and Louis, of whom this sketch is a memoir. Louis Gotz acquired his education in a common school in Bohemia, which he attended until he was 14 years old, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years to the blacksmith's trade. After coming to America with his parents in the spring of 1881, he found employment in Pittsburg, Penn., where he remained until the following spring, when he came on to Wood County, Wisconsin. Here for three years he worked with his father helping him to clear the home farm, at the end of which time he was ready to enter upon a broader and more independent sphere of action as a farmer on his own account and the head of a household. While still in his native land he had known and formed a strong friendship for Monica Hilgardt, who was born in Bohemia Oct. 14, 1864, and who was therefore a year and five months younger than himself, and this friendship had ripened into a warmer feeling. She had a sister at Auburndale, whom she joined in 1885, and on June 28, 1886, Louis Gotz and Monica Hilgardt were united in marriage. Immediately following this event Mr. Gotz bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 14, Auburndale Township, and, having built a log house on it, he and his wife went to housekeeping and began to develop their farm. Having no capital, at times they suffered privations, but hope and faith and united effort pulled them through the hard times, and little by little they saw conditions improve and prosperity beckoning to them in the distance. In the meanwhile their family was growing and it was apparent that to support a good-sized family more land would be needed. Therefore, as soon as the original 40 acres had been cleared, which was in 1894, Mr. Gotz bought another 40, and in 1905 an additional tract of 70 acres, all of which land is contained in his present farm of 150 acres. Of the total amount he now has 110 acres under a good state of cultivation. He has put up buildings as they were needed and now has a good and complete set suitable for all the purposes of general farming and dairying, which occupations he carries on with much of the vim of his younger days, though the hard work has been taken off his hands by those of his sons who remain at home and are old enough and strong enough to do it. His cattle are grade Holsteins, with a registered sire at the head of the herd, and he has on an average about 20 milch cows. His operating equipment is full and complete and includes a caterpillar tractor. Marshfield, ten miles to the west, and the village of Auburndale, two miles south, afford him convenient markets and shipping points. After so long a residence in the township, and in view of his reeord, it is but natural that Mr. Gotz should rank among its foremost citizens, and he served as town assessor for four or five years. In politics he may be termed a liberal or progressive Republican. He and his wife have been the parents of a large family, numbering 15 children, of whom they have lost but one by death, though some of the older ones have left the home nest to go elsewhere or establish homes of their own, while the rest are still on the old farm. Their individual records are in brief as follows: Anna, born March 28, 1887, is the wife of Joseph Brath of Miles City, Mont.; Louis, Jr., born July 13, 1888, is a farmer in Richfield Township, this county; Benedict, born Nov. 2, 1889, is in Miles City, Mont.; Joseph, born Feb. 4, 1891, resides in Hathaway, Mont.; Rose, born Feb. 16, 1892, is the wife of John Treml of Park Falls, Wis.; Frederick, born Nov. 13, 1893, is still on the home farm; Theresa, born Feb. 26, 1895, resides in Kenosha, Wis.; Frank, born Feb. 22, 1897, is at home; Mary, born Oct. 28, 1899, is now Mrs. Arnold Krings of Auburndale; Henry, born July 11, 1901, William, Oct. 9, 1903, Edward, March 16, 1905, Margaret, April 27, 1906, and George, March 22, 1909, are all at home; Charles, the other child, died Nov. 25, 1919. Four of the Gotz boys were in military service of the United States during the World War, namely, Benedict, Louis, Joseph and Frederick, and all but Louis went overseas. Joseph and Frederick were on the firing line, Frederick receiving a slight wound, while Benedict was in the bakery department and did not see battle. The family are prominent members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation at Auburndale.

John Pospisiel, now operating a farm of 320 acres in Sherry Township after being prominently associated with the commercial life of Wood County for many

JOHN POSPISIEL AND FAMILY

years, was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Feb. 13, 1866, son of Wenzel and Anna (Kettner) Pospisiel. The parents were natives of Austria; coming to America in 1858, they settled on a farm in Manitowoc County, where they remained until their retirement in 1870 to the city of Manitowoc. In 1900 they removed from Manitowoc to Antigo, Wis., and in the latter city the mother died in 1905 and the father in 1906. They were the parents of six children: Frank, now deceased; Anna, also deceased; Mary, now Mrs. John Zieka, of Pine River, Minn.; Joseph and John, twins, of whom the former is now deceased, and John is the subject of this sketch; and Rosa, living in Southern Minnesota. John Pospisiel attended school in Manitowoc, Wis., graduating from the high school there June 30, 1882. He then taught school in Manitowoc County for six years, after which he took a commercial course in the Bayless Business College at Dubuque, Iowa, graduating in the fall of 1888. In the spring of 1889 he came to Wood County and began his notable career in the business world here. His first position here was as bookkeeper and manager of the store operated in connection with the sawmill and lumber camp of Clark and Scott, in the northwest corner of Rudolph Township, where he remained until the mill closed down. In the summer of 1896 he entered the employ of the John Arpin Lumber Co. as their head bookkeeper in the mill at Arpin, Wis., in which capacity he continued for nine years, having charge of the real estate operations of the Arpin Company. In 1905 he accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier of the Heineman Lumber Co., at Heineman, a milling town, 14 miles north of Merrill, Wis. During his residence there he was appointed assistant postmaster. While working for Clark & Scott in Wood County he had purchased small tracts of land in Sherry Township from time to time, and in the winter of 1909 he left Heineman and returned to Wood County to establish his home on this land, which now consists of 320 acres in Sherry Township and 52 acres in Carson Township, Portage County. When Mr. Pospisiel settled on this land its equipment consisted of one small shack, and only about half an acre was cleared on the whole tract. Mr. Pospisiel has thrown himself wholly into the work of developing this property; he has cleared about 160 acres and erected a set of substantial buildings, and is now conducting it as a dairy farm, having a herd of 106 Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. He has always been a man of great prominence in the township and county, and has served as director and clerk of the school board of his district. His own ability and initiative have carried him to the top; coming to Wood County with only an education and a determination to succeed, he has held a long list of important commercial positions here and is now the owner of one of the finest dairy farms in the county. Mr. Pospisiel was married at Manitowoc, Wis., July 29, 1891, to Frances Kellner, who was born in Austria, May 5, 1866, daughter of Frank and Anna (Greisinger) Kellner. Mrs. Pospisiel's parents were natives of Austria and were married in that country; coming to America in 1872, they settled in Manitowoc County, Wis., and were engaged in farming there until 1896, when they retired, subsequently making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Pospisiel until they were claimed by death; the father died Jan. 19, 1918, and the mother Jan. 22, 1920. They had two children, Frances, who is Mrs. John Pospisiel, and Barbara, who is Mrs. Joseph Pospisiel, of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. John Pospisiel have one child, Walter Harold John Pospisiel, who was born July 19, 1906, and is now attending high school at Wisconsin Rapids.

James J. Mlsna, chief operating engineer of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., and a prominent citizen of Nekoosa, was born in Vernon County, Wis., May 26, 1882, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Mlsna. The parents, who came to the United States from Bohemia, homesteaded a farm in Vernon County, Wis., where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1889, and the mother in 1898. They had 12 children, nine of whom are now living, namely: Joseph, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Albert, Anna, Frank, James and Charles. The daughters are all married, Mary to Jacob Baznous of La Crosse, Elizabeth to Thomas Soukouf of La Crosse, and Anna to Edwin Shedvie of Coon Valley, Vernon County. Those deceased are Barbara, Jacob, and John. James J. Mlsna was reared in Vernon

County, where he attended school until 12 years old, after which he worked on the home farm until he was 20. In 1902 he came to Nekoosa and entered the employ of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., working on the log deck. From that position he was advanced to the power department as fireman, and four years later to the engine department as engine operator. He then took a three-year course in steam and electric engineering from the Scranton (Penn.) Correspondence School, after which he was advanced to his present position as chief operating engineer for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. at Nekoosa. He is a stockholder in the company and also in the Nekoosa State Bank and the Beppler Roller Mills. As a citizen loyal to the interests of the community in which he has made his home, he has joined the Chamber of Commerce, as a charter member, of which he is one of the directors, and has proved his usefulness in all matters which he has undertaken. In religion he is a Catholic, while his fraternal or other society affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Beavers, the Employes' Mutual Benefit Association, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis. In 1906 Mr. Mlsna started an electric shop, doing electrical contracting and carrying a general line of electric supplies, which business his wife is now conducting. In April, 1921, Mr. Mlsna was elected village president of Nekoosa which position he has very successfully fulfilled, and was again reelected in April, 1922, to continue his duties for that village. Mr. Mlsna's marriage occurred May 26, 1903, when he was united in Nekoosa with Mary Diesburg, who was born July 25, 1883, daughter of Jacob and Martha (Vera) Diesburg. Her parents, who were early settlers in Monroe and La Crosse Counties, Wis., are now living in Nekoosa. Mr. and Mrs. Mlsna had one daughter, Eilene E., now deceased.

John and Jost Schilter are two brothers who are successfully engaged in farming operations in Section 2, Seneca Township. They are sons of Anton and Caroline (Nauger) Schilter, natives of Switzerland, who, after marrying in that country, came to the United States in 1886, locating at Altdorf, Wood County, Wis., which is in Section 2, Seneca Township. Here they found a small settlement of Swiss, but after remaining a short time they went to Vesper, where Anton Schilter, the father, worked in sawmills until the spring of 1892. He then returned to Altdorf and purchased ten acres of land just south of the church. Later he bought 94 acres more, making a total of 104 acres. There were some log buildings on the place, including a house in which they made their home for some years, and which they later remodeled and improved. Anton Schilter went into the dairy business, which he managed to good advantage and he continued in it on this place until his death on May 1, 1910. His wife Caroline is still living on it. They had in all seven children: Katie, residing at home; Anna, now Mrs. Aldrich Arnold of Seneca Township; Anton, who died Dec. 16, 1911; Emma, wife of Anton Wipfli of Seneca Township; John and Jost, the direct subjects of this sketch; and Rose, who died April 4, 1912. John and Jost, who were both educated in the district school, were early trained in agricultural work on the home farm, which, after their father's death they operated for their mother. In the spring of 1918 they purchased the farm, which they now operate under the name of Schilter Bros., carrying on general farming and dairying successfully, their cattle being Holsteins with a pure-bred sire. John, who was born June 13, 1892, was married June 19, 1917, at Altdorf, to Loretta Wipfli, daughter of Frank and Susan (Schlig) Wipfli, who reside in Hansen Township. Mr. and Mrs. John Schilter have two children: Marjorie, born Oct. 29, 1919; and Norman, born Dec. 1, 1921. Jost Schilter was born Dec. 21, 1894. He enlisted at Wisconsin Rapids, July 1, 1918; was sent to Chicago and the same day entered the Government Automobile School at 26th Street and Wabash Avenue as truck driver. Sept. 1, 1918 he went to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., being assigned to Battery D, 2d Regiment, F. A. R. D. (Field Artillery.) Attacked by the influenza at the time of the epidemic, he spent two weeks in the hospital. He was discharged from the army Dec. 16, 1918. The Schilter family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Congregation at Altdorf.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS WINTER

C. Aldred Wiley, assistant director of manufacturing for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., was born at Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 18, 1866, son of William M. and Mary (Confaar) Wiley. The parents were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. William M. Wiley, who was a paper maker by trade, died in 1915. He had survived his wife Mary many years, as she passed away in 1884. They had four children, Clarence A., John W.,who died in August, 1922, C. Aldred, and Anna L. C. Aldred Wiley was reared in Ohio, in which state he attended school, and after he had finished his studies learned paper making. In November, 1903, he came to Wood County, Wis., and secured a position as machine tender with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Two and a half years later he was made boss machine tender, and in 1910 was promoted to the position of superintendent of the Nekoosa Mill, which he held until recently, when he was promoted to his present position. He has a thorough knowledge of the art of paper-making and is recognized as an expert by all members of the trade in this part of the country. He has made good financial progress and is a stockholder in the Nekoosa State Bank. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Elks and Woodmen. In 1888 Mr. Wiley was united in marriage with Mary Williams, daughter of John N. and Elizabeth Williams of Ottawa, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have one child, a son Ray, who is employed in the laboratory of the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co.'s mill.

Thomas Winter, now living retired in Babcock, is a man with an interesting history, both as a Civil War veteran and as a pioneer farmer in Wood County. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 12, 1837, son of Thomas and Hannah (Bend) Winter, the parents being of Scotch and English ancestry. The father was a shoemaker by trade while the mother eked out the family resources by keeping a grocery store. They both lived and died in their native land. Their son Thomas was the youngest of their family of 12 children and is the only one now living. Of them all he has probably had the most varied and adventurous experience. He remained in England until he was 15, attending school there. Then at that early age he came to the United States alone—a step at which any young boy might have hesitated. Finding his way to Niles Center, near Chicago, and now included within its limits, he found work on a farm there. In England he had begun an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade but had left his native land before completing it, and in America did whatever his hand found to do. After remaining in Chicago until 1854, he embraced an opportunity to drive a team for a Mr. Sonders to a place not far from Necedah, and in the following spring, having remained in Wisconsin, he went to work logging and rafting on the Yellow and Wisconsin Rivers, his operations starting usually from Stevens Point, Wausau or Grand Rapids. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Winter, then a young man about 24, full of the spirit of adventure, joined the ranks of the defenders of the Union, enlisting in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry and subsequently remained in the army for four years and six months. During that time he took part in some famous battles, including those of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, in which last mentioned battle he was wounded. Having served until the close of the war he was mustered out at Alexandria, came back to Wood County by way of Chicago and resumed river work. Soon after that he took up the cranberry business and ran a cranberry marsh for 18 years. When the Milwaukee road was constructing its line through the county Mr. Winter, with Jim Ryan, helped to build the bridges. He also became a farmer, homesteading a place in Remington Township, Wood County, and this was his last regular occupation, as he conducted the farm until 1906, when he finally retired from active work and took up his residence in the village of Babcock, where he is now living. Mr. Winter was married at Remington, this county, Aug. 26, 1874, to Frances Gould, who was born at St. Thomas, Canada, May 11, 1847, daughter of Anson and Harriet Gould. Mr. and Mrs. Winter have had two children, Anna and Jennie. Anna first married William Davis, by whom she had one son, Ray Allen. She subsequently became the wife of P. N. Watson of Babcock, where she is now living. By a former marriage to Anna Mitchell, Mr. Watson has five children. Jennie, who married William Edgerton, lives in Chicago, and has three children, Francis, William and Marion.

William Le May, a native of Wood County who has spent over 60 years in continuous residence here, was born in Centralia, Wis. (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids), June 24, 1860, having first seen the light of day in a building located on the site of the present Sam Church Drug Store in Wisconsin Rapids. His parents Louis and Clara (Vetal) Le May, were natives of Montreal, Canada; the father was an experienced sawmill employee and on removing to the United States in 1849 came direct to Centralia, which was then rapidly gaining ground as a center for that industry. Here he was employed by the Marcott people in the mill, later known as the Garrison mill, located north of where the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. factory now stands. In 1859 he returned to Canada and was there married, coming to Centralia again in the fall of the same year. At that time he owned all the property on what is now Grand Avenue, from the site now occupied by Siewert & Edwards meat market; and on the first-mentioned site he erected a frame building and established his home. He then homesteaded a tract of timber land on Hemlock Creek; after logging the timber off he disposed of this land, and in 1874 he started hauling lumber on contract for T. B. Scott, Girard & Drake, and many other lumbermen, and at the same time operated a stage and hauled freight from New Lisbon, this being before the railroads had been built through. During this period of his career he also took many fleets of lumber down the river, going as far south as St. Louis; he followed the lumber industry until it was exhausted. Mrs. Le May had died in 1870, leaving him with five children to care for. In 1876 he bought 52 acres in Section 7 of Rudolph Township and proceeded to make a home there, building a log shack on the land which served as a home for the family for many years, after which a more modern building was erected. There were at first no roads in the township, and to get to his place there Mr. Le May had to go by way of Sigel. In 1884 he bought another tract of 120 acres in the same section, and later added to this, having a total of 195 acres at the time of his death. All of this was wild land when he acquired it, and he cleared 60 acres and improved the entire tract. He married a second time in 1900, and continued to live on his land in Rudolph Township until his death, May 29, 1917. His life was one of great usefulness in the development of the county, he having been very active in promoting its interests. He helped to build roads, schools and churches, and was a very prominent figure in the township and county. He had five children, all the issue of his first marriage: William, Mary, Alice, Laura, and Wilfred. Mary is now Mrs. John Howlett, of Woodsland, Wash.; Alice is Mrs. Bert Cooney, also of Woodsland, Wash.; Laura is Mrs. Thomas Foley, of Wisconsin Rapids; Wilfred is farming in Rudolph Township. William Le May received his education in Centralia and subsequently worked with his father until 1890, when he settled on the 120 acres in Section 7 of Rudolph Township. He erected a set of buildings on this property, and has brought it to a high point of development; on it he is now carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holsteins, and the years he has spent in developing this property have been useful ones, producing as they have a high grade farm which is doing its share toward keeping Wood County to the front among the agricultural and dairying regions of the country. Mr. Le May was married in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), May 22, 1889, to Emma Hamm, who was born Jan. 26, 1866, daughter of Henry and Opalina (Ekhart) Hamm. Mr. and Mrs. Le May are the parents of seven children: Louis, Henry, Clara, Leona, Alfred, Ruth, and Marietta. Louis and Henry are both farming in Edmonton, Canada; Clara is Mrs. Raymond Paliteau, of Wisconsin Rapids; Leona is Mrs. Albert Amundson, of City Point, Wis.; Alfred, Ruth and Marietta are living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are held in very high esteem throughout the community.

Harry A. Thomas, owner of the Maple Grove Farm in Sherry Township and one of Wood County's most prominent farmers, was born at Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., May 16, 1870, son of Jesse W. and Jane (Eals) Thomas. The mother was born in Wisconsin; the father, who was a native of New York State, came west in 1862, first settling in Walworth County, Wis. In 1880 he went to Waushara County, and in 1897 he came from there to Wood County, where, with

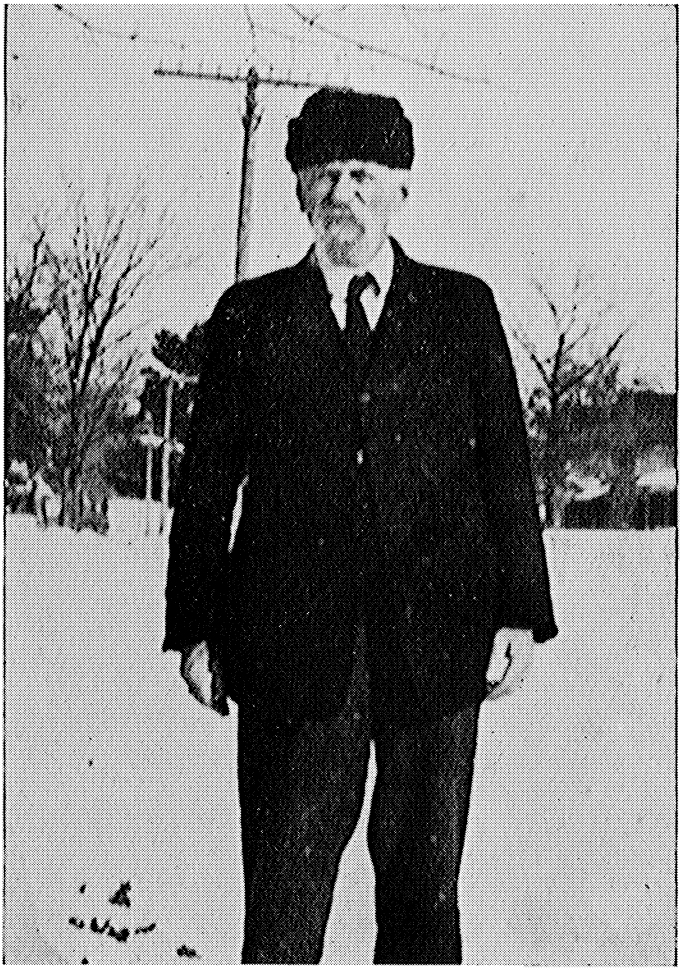
his two sons, Harry and Frank, he bought 120 acres of wild land in Sherry Township. All three carried on the development and operation of this property until 1907, in which year the son Frank and the father sold their interests to Harry and went to Dodge County, Minn. From the latter place they went to Louisiana in 1920, and on Dec. 18, of that year the father passed away there as a result of heart failure. He was buried on the same day as his wife, Mrs. Thomas having died of influenza, neither knowing of the other's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of four children: Frank, now of Louisiana; Harry, subject of this sketch; Kitty, who is now Mrs. George McCormick of Dodge Center, Minn.; and Maude, who married Jesse Parker and is living at Medford, Minn. Harry A. Thomas received his education in the district schools of Walworth and Waushara Counties and remained with his parents, operating a farm in Waushara County for five years in partnership with his father before the family came to Wood County in 1897. On coming here he applied himself to the development of the property they had purchased in partnership, which was all wild land and without improvements of any sort, the family living in an old logging camp until they could erect a small log house on their land. During the early period of their residence here they cut cordwood in order to get money to live on, selling the cordwood for anything it would bring, which in those days was practically nothing. The first few years they received no cash for anything they sold, exchanging all their products with the Henry Sherry Lumber Co. for due bills, which were good in trade only. In 1907, as mentioned above, Mr. Thomas purchased the interests of his father and brother in the property and has since carried on the operation of the entire 120-acre farm. He has cleared 100 acres of the land and erected a fine set of buildings, bringing the place to a high point of development. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle. Mr. Thomas has always occupied a place of great prominence in public affairs, being a man of great ability and a natural quality of leadership. In 1904 he served his township as assessor. In 1905 he was elected chairman of the township board, serving for two years and being by virtue of this office also a member of the county board. In 1911 he was again elected chairman of the board and he has held this office continuously ever since, which gives some indication of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen. During 1915 and 1916 he was chairman of the county board, one of the highest offices it is in the power of the citizens of the county to bestow. He was treasurer of School District No. 1 in Sherry Township for six years, and has been a member of the County and State Road and Bridge Committee for the past five years, acting as chairman of this committee for the past four years. He has always been a booster for good roads, and has done his utmost to further every step of the development from the old logging roads to county and state trunk highways. He was president and manager of the Sherry Telephone Co. for five years. Fraternally Mr. Thomas is a charter member of the M. W. A. camp at Sherry and held the office of chief council in that camp for 15 years. In all his association with public affairs he has placed his own interests last and has followed his own high standard of honor. The respect accorded him throughout the county is well-deserved. Mr. Thomas was married Dec. 18, 1894, at Poy Sippi, Waushara County, Wis., to Miss Vesta E. Richardson, daughter of Jacob J. and Phoebe (Eldred) Richardson. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have four children: Raymond, Rock W., Marjorie, and Howard. The two latter are living at home. Rock W. is attending Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis.,; Raymond J., who was born in Waushara County, has been a partner with his father since April 1920; he was married Nov. 1, 1919, to Isla Davis. During the World War he entered the army Aug. 7, 1917, and was sent to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, for training; he was assigned to the 138th Field Artillery and sailed for France Oct. 7, 1917. He returned Dec. 22, 1918, and was discharged Jan. 13, 1919.

Martin Durst, who spent nearly 40 years of his life in Marshfield Township, where he created a good farm and also proved his usefulness as a public official, was a native of Germany, where he grew to manhood and married Ernestina Stahl. In 1848 he came with his family to the United States, they being among the first

settlers in Eaton Township, Manitowoc County, Wis. There Mr. and Mrs. Durst remained for 30 years, or until 1878, when they came to Wood County, locating on 80 acres of wild land in Marshfield Township. They had now reached middle age and it was a strenuous undertaking for Mr. Durst to begin pioneer life all over again, but he did so, and, moreover, cleared the entire 80-acre tract and erected buildings on it. Later he bought 40 acres more and still later another 40, making 160 acres in all. In the meanwhile his industry and solid personal qualities had made him one of the prominent men of his township, and at different times he was called upon to serve in public office. Thus for several years he was supervisor, also for several years assessor, and for three years road commissioner. He was always ready to help new settlers to get started and everybody knew they could depend on him for a helping hand to forward any movement for the good of the community. His useful career was terminated by death on March 12, 1917, when he was 88 years old. His wife Ernestina died at the age of 63, in 1895. Their children were: Frank X., who is now engaged in farming near Hewitt, this county; Gregor, now living in Hewitt village; John M., who is a conductor on the "Soo" Railway, residing in Fond du Lac; Francis, who lives on the old homestead; Sophia, now Mrs. Jake Eddinger of Laona, Wis.; and Mollie, wife of Andrew Eddinger, of Granton, Wis. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

Gregor Durst, farmer and business man, residing in Hewitt, of which place he is a prosperous and respected citizen, was born in St. Nazianz, Manitowoc County, Wis., Nov. 16, 1863, son of Martin and Ernestina (Stahl) Durst. He attended district school in his native county and worked on his parents' farm until 1892. His father then gave him 40 acres in Marshfield Township, on which he moved and began improvements, which included the erection of a set of buildings and the clearing of the entire tract. There he followed mixed farming and dairying until 1911, when he traded his farm for property in Hewitt, in which village he has since resided. Here in 1908 he purchased 60 acres of land which is now being farmed by his son George A. In 1904 Mr. Durst began the buying of cattle for shipment, an occupation which he followed for eight years. In 1914 he started to handle coal, sand, gravel and cement, a business that he has since continued to follow with good success. He served one year as assessor of Marshfield Township and an equal length of time as road commissioner, his services proving satisfactory in both capacities. On April 18, 1893, Mr. Durst was united in marriage, in Hewitt, with Theresa Kautza, who was born in Manitowoc, Wis., March 3, 1874. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Gregor A., born Jan. 15, 1894, residing in Hewitt; Theresa, born Sept. 1, 1896, now Mrs. Joseph Gruel, of Two Rivers, Wis; Rose, born Oct. 16, 1899; Regina, born Nov. 21, 1902; and Raymond, born July 5, 1911, the three youngest residing at home. Mr. Durst and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Lawrence Ward, a resident of Babcock, who first came to Wood County 70 years ago, when there was but one house between Necedah and Marshfield ,was born in Ireland, April 11, 1838, son of George and Anne Ward, natives of that country. The father, who was a gardener by occupation, died there, and his wife subsequently came to the United States and in 1847 settled in Portage, Wis. She died in Columbia County about 1877. They had 14 children, four of whom died in Ireland. The others died in this country, except Lawrence, who is the only one now living. Lawrence Ward was four years old when he was brought to the United States by his mother. He was reared in Portage, where he attended school. At the age of 13 he came to Wood County and during his first winter here cooked in a lumber camp for his brother Owen. In the spring he cut out square timber and rafted it down the Yellow, Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to Dubuque, Iowa. In this kind of work he continued for 12 years, during all of which time he was in the employ of George Hiles. After that he was variously occupied, though he still continued at intervals to do logging and other lumber work. He also cut the right of way from Centralia to Dexterville for the Green Bay Railroad. He had previous to this become the owner of a farm in Remington Township, and he now spent some four years on it attending to his stock. He then went to Pitts-



LAWRENCE WARD

ville, which village he platted, subsequently residing there for 12 years engaged in real estate business. At the end of that period Mr. Ward moved to Milwaukee, where he made his home while his children were attending Marquette College. After that he moved to Findley and for three years while there was engaged in lumbering. He then came to Babcock, where he has since made his home. It is now 70 years since Mr. Ward first came to Wood County, and though he has not lived here all the time, he has altogether spent many years in it and has witnessed all the successive changes which have transformed it from a wilderness covered with forest and inhabited only by wild game, Indians, and rough and ready lumberjacks, with here and there a pioneer farmer or storekeeper, to a well settled and highly civilized section of the state, with flourishing villages and cities affording nearly all the opportunities for education, culture and refinement. He has himself had a share in bringing about these changes and is today widely known as one of the county's pioneers, and esteemed as an agreeable neighbor and useful and loyal citizen. While residing in Pittsville he was chairman of the village board, for five years he was chairman of the Remington Township board, and he has also served as president of the village of Babcock. Mr. Ward was married at Stevens Point, Wis., Feb. 2, 1867, to Sarah E. Seely, who was born in Baraboo, Wis., in 1850, daughter of Charles and Caroline Seely. Her parents were natives of Connecticut who settled in Richland County, Wisconsin, where the father followed the occupation of a jeweler. He and his wife died in Cazenovia, Richland County. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have had four children, all sons, of whom three are now living, namely: Phillip Elmer, George L. and Merritt Francis. Phillip Elmer is now conducting a hotel in Babcock; George L. resides in Eau Claire; and Merritt Francis resides in Sparta, Wis., where he is engaged in practice as a veterinary surgeon. The one who died was Charles William. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Charles B. Wharfield, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Marshfield, was born in Norwichville, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 2, 1858, son of Hiram and Jane (Alger) Wharfield. The father was a native of Onondago County, N. Y., while the mother's family came from Holland at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1860 Hiram Wharfield with his family moved to Poygan Township, Winnebago County, Wis., which region was then an utter wilderness. After living in the woods of that township for two years they moved into that of Omro in the same county, in which was a hamlet or settlement of the same name that can now boast 1,000 inhabitants. There Charles B. attended public school, passing the eighth grade, after which his education was continued only in the practical school of life. To help the family, then troubled by sickness, he went to work as stationary engineer in a sawmill and continued thus employed for seven seasons. At the age of 21, being now his own master, he came to Marshfield, Wood County, then a small hamlet, and applied himself to learn the carpenter's trade to such good purpose that in a couple of years he started in for himself as a contractor, a line of business in which he continued until recent years, though now practically retired. Mr. Wharfield was one of the organizers of the Marshfield Fire Department and is still a member and he also belongs to the local lodge of Beavers. He is one of the best informed men in the city on the history of Marshfield, having been an eye witness of everything in the way of progress that has occurred since the community was ten or twelve years old. Mr. Wharfield was married, Oct. 12, 1887, to Miranda Binkley, a daughter of Phillip and Mary (Hazen) Binkley, who were farming people of Etna Green, Ind. He and his wife have three children: Ernest W., born May 30, 1890; Aubrey C., born March 6, 1892, and Harold B., born Aug. 29, 1894. Ernest W., who is now a structural iron worker in Vana, B. C., married Alma Cundy of Marshfield, March 10, 1920. He took a worthy part in the late war, being a corporal of engineers and going overseas. He spent all his time in a general hospital in France. Aubrey C., who resides at home in Marshfield, is at present engaged in the insurance business. Harold B., a teacher of English in the Janesville High Schools, is also an athletic coach. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was

second and later first lieutenant of cavalry, being stationed in Arizona. The family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Church.

Anton Wiken, proprietor of a general merchandise store at Sherry, was born on a farm at Lillehammer, Norway, April 4, 1861, son of Andreas and Annie (Haug) Wiken. After finishing the grade schools he attended high school for one year, and then remained on the home farm until 1887, Andreas Wiken having died when Anton was but five years of age. In 1887 Anton came to the United States and came direct to Vernon County in this state, though not intending to remain. He continued in the employ of Hans Amunson, of Westby, in that county, for almost a year, however, and then went to Viroqua, Wis., and took a position with Rogers & Williams, merchants, remaining with them for three years. He next went to Cashton, Wis., and was there in the employ of Nelson & Campbell, manufacturers, for 11 years. In 1901 he came to Wood County and went into the general merchandise business at Lindsey in partnership with I. Hegge. The enterprise continued under their ownership until the fall of 1908, when they traded it for a farm in Monroe County, Wis., and in the spring of 1909 Mr. Wiken established a general merchandise business at Nasonville, in Wood County, which he operated until June, 1916. He then sold out and went to Montana; his health being affected by climatic conditions there, however, he remained only four months, returning to Wood County in the spring of 1917, at which time he bought the mercantile business of Evans & Son at Sherry, which he is now operating. Aug. 18, 1897, Mr. Wiken married Berta Helgeson, of Viroqua, Wis. Mrs. Wiken was born in Crawford County, Wis., Jan. 31, 1870. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiken: Adelaide, now Mrs. W. H. Brownie of Lincoln, Neb.; he is a teacher in the high school at that place; Helma, living at home and attending high school; Arndt, also a student and living at home; Luella, at home; and Verna, who died in childhood. The family were confirmed in and are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, but as it is not represented at Sherry they worship with the German Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations there. Politically, Mr. Wiken is a believer in the doctrines of the Republican party. In business he is widely known as a fair-dealing and upright merchant making an honest and successful effort to serve the community. His building is a good, two-story frame store, and he carries an excellently assorted line of groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, etc. Coming to this country as he did, an emigrant without even a knowledge of the English tongue, his achievement of success is noteworthy, and the respect accorded him throughout the community is well merited.

Jacob Drollinger, who has built up an excellent farm from wild land in Sherry Township, was born March 23, 1863, in Sheboygan County, Wis., son of Jacob and Mary (Young) Drollinger. The parents were natives of Germany and were married in that country; they came to the United States a short time before Jacob Drollinger, Jr. was born and settled in Wilson Township, Sheboygan County, Wis., where the father died a short time afterwards. In 1880 Jacob Drollinger, Jr., with his mother and his brother William, came to Wood County; the mother bought land near Auburndale and a short time later they purchased a claim; here the boys proceeded to build up a home. Jacob worked in the woods for several winters, and was subsequently employed by the James Connor people for three years. In 1882 he purchased a small tract of land near Auburndale on which he made his home alone for nearly two years before his marriage. He sold this property in 1891 and bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 17 of Sherry Township, on which land he settled permanently and began the long, hard struggle of the pioneer in building up a farm, handicapped by the hardships and privations of life in a primitive country. In order to get money with which to carry on existence until he could get his farm on a producing basis Mr. Drollinger worked in the woods during the winters and drove a team of four oxen in the summer months, so that the only opportunity he had to work at the clearing and developing of his farm was at night. But his determination to succeed carried him through; coming home after the long day's toil he would stop only long enough to eat his supper before taking up his axe, and he often worked as late as 11 o'clock at night on his land. During

JACOB DROLLINGER AND FAMILY

the early period of his residence here he received in place of cash nothing but due bills from Henry Sherry, and he lived in a small shack formerly used by a lumber camp on his land. Full success has come, however, to reward him for his courage and persistence. In 1911 he bought a second 40-acre tract, giving him a total of 80 acres, and he has cleared the entire tract and equipped it with a fine set of buildings, including a barn 36 by 86 feet, making a splendid farm. Besides thus aiding the agricultural development of the county Mr. Drollinger has done some very useful work in the promotion of the good roads movement and other matters of public interest. He helped to build some of the early roads of Sherry Township and was road commissioner for seven or eight years. He has also been instrumental in securing educational advantages for his community, and he has taken an active part in its business life, being a stochkolder in the Sherry Cheese and Butter Co. and in the Sherry Telephone Co. He has a good herd of cattle with a pure-bred Holstein sire at the head, and is carrying on general farming and dairying. Mr. Drollinger was married June 20, 1884, at Auburndale, Wood County, to Miss Clara Dilinger, who was born April 24, 1865, daughter of John and Katherine (Mock) Dilinger. Mrs. Drollinger's parents were natives of Germany and came to America in 1881; they settled in Milladore Township, Wood County, and later retired to the village of Auburndale. where they resided until they were claimed by death, the father passing away Nov. 23, 1911, and the mother Feb. 6, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Drollinger became the parents of 11 children: Jacob, Anna, William, Albert, John, Clara, Frank, Fred, Thomas, Leo, and Margaret. Of these, Anna, born March 20, 1886, died May 23, 1914. Jacob, born March 1, 1885, is now living at Kilbourne, Wis.; William, born Nov. 28, 1887, lives at Milwaukee; Albert, who was born Feb. 24, 1889, is living at Merrill, Wis.; John was born Sept. 21, 1890, and is now residing at Sheboygan, Wis.; Clara was born Feb. 6, 1892, and is now Mrs. Harry Meiers of Milwaukee; Frank, born May 15, 1894, is also living at Milwaukee; Fred, born June 10, 1896, lives at Sherry; Thomas, born May 31, 1898, Leo, born Nov. 11, 1900, and Margaret, born Dec. 30, 1902, are living at home. Frank and Fred have military records. Frank Drollinger was drafted into the army July 5, 1917, and went from Wisconsin Rapids to Camp Grant, where he trained. Later he was sent to New York and sailed for France, becoming a member of Company E, 86th Division Wisconsin Infantry. He was in the army for neary two years, or until June, 1919, but was never in action. He is now a resident of Milwaukee. Fred Drollinger was drafted into the army from Sheboygan, Wis., in July, 1917, and was sent to Kansas City for training with the S. A. F. C., Sweeny Auto School. Later he was sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., where he remained until his discharge shortly after the close of the war.

August F. Severt, a resident of Auburndale Township since 1877 and now a prosperous farmer there, was born in Germany, Feb. 1, 1873, son of Albert and Matilda (Popp) Severt. He came to America with his parents in the summer of 1875, and after two years at Kiel, Wis., the family came here. The father and his brother John bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 29, Auburndale Township, and the family established their home on this property, their total financial resources at that time being $5.00. They built a log hut with a roof of basswood logs cut in two lengthwise and hollowed out, these being laid side by side with the concave side up and the joints covered by others laid with the convex side up. There were, of course, no roads through this section of the county then, and on first coming to their land they traveled on foot through the woods, carrying their effects on their backs. Their first draft animals were oxen, and for some time their only vehicle was a crotched-pole dray, made from timber cut on the land. On this they hauled their supplies through the woods from Auburndale, and though that was but three and one-half miles, half a day or more was required to make the round trip; two creeks had to be crossed enroute, and on coming to these the supplies had to be unloaded, the oxen driven across, and then the supplies carried across and reloaded. The first plow they had they carried on their backs from Auburndale. Struggling under these primitive conditions, the family began the long and difficult journey to prosperity, the men working in the summers at clearing the

land and spending the winter months in the lumber woods in order to obtain money with which the work of developing the farm could be carried on. After some progress had been made in this work the father and his brother John, who had bought the land in partnership, divided it between them, the father taking the east 60 and his brother the west 60. The father built a hewn log house on his portion, and lived there until he sold out and retired in 1910; he and the mother are now living in a comfortable home erected on the farm of the son, August F. John, the father's brother, was killed in the woods during the winter of 1884-85. August F. Severt remained under the parental roof until 1906; he had but little opportunity for schooling, and had to work as soon as he was big enough, spending the winters in the logging camp and the summers helping to clear the home farm. Very early, however, he developed the traits of thriftiness and frugality, and by the time he was 22 years old he had saved enough from his earnings to make a substantial payment on an 80-acre tract of land located just across the road from the home farm in Section 32, Auburndale Township. From the time he bought this land, in 1889, until 1906 he lived at home going ahead with the clearing and development of his property. In 1892 he built on it a good frame barn 40 by 70 by 16 feet in dimensions with full stone basement, one of the first basement barns to be built in Auburndale Township. In the summer of 1905 he erected a good two-story eight-room frame residence, and he has since added all other buildings necessary in the operation of a modern farm, including a large stave silo. June 23, 1906, he married Anna F. Schultz, who was born in Auburndale Township Aug. 23, 1880, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Schultz, and he brought his bride to the new home he had built, where they are still residing. He has added 40 acres to the area of his farm, giving him a total of 120 acres, all cleared and highly developed, with 85 acres under the plow and the balance in pasture. He does principally dairying, and has a good herd of Holstein cattle with a registered sire at the head. Mr. Severt's farm is one of the finest in this section of the county, and in building it up from wild land as he has done he has something to be proud of indeed. All its equipment is modern, and both house and barn are lighted by acetylene gas. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Severt, but of these, one, Harold F., has been taken from them by death; he was born Sept. 3, 1907, and died March 5, 1911. The others are: Viola I., born Jan. 30, 1910; Melvin A. and Martin A., twins, born May 16, 1911; Edna L., born Sept. 26, 1912; Raymond W., born May 29, 1914; and Herbert O., born Sept. 27, 1917. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Congregation at Auburndale and are highly valued members of the social life of the community.

Oscar M. Nelson, proprietor of one of the most modern farms in Cameron Township, was born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1885, son of Andrew and Augusta (Erickson) Nelson. The parents were natives of Sweden; both, on coming to America, settled in Chicago and were there married in 1881, the father having arrived in 1876 and the mother in 1881. The father followed the trade of carpenter until his death at Chicago, Feb. 17, 1919; the mother also died in that city, Sept. 24, 1921. Five children of these parents are now living: Oscar M., subject of this sketch; Rudolph A., who is married and lives in Chicago; Gilbert A., who married Minnie Gibson and is now working for a fire insurance company in Chicago; Mabel L., also of Chicago; and Evelyn E., attending high school in the same city. After finishing the grade schools, Oscar M. Nelson took up sign painting, which trade he followed for 11 years in the employ of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago; his health becoming seriously affected by the work, however, he left it to enter the field of agriculture, going first to Michigan, where he worked on a farm for one year; he next worked six months on a farm in Iowa, and then came to Wood County and bought his present farm of 39 acres, then in Marshfield Township, but now in Section 32, Cameron Township. The land was only partially improved when Mr. Nelson acquired it, but he has made it into a thoroughly modern and fully equipped farm. He has built additions to the house and barn, equipping the latter with a cement floor, has built a machine shed and well-house, and has installed Loedun's cattle stanchions and water cups, besides many other improve-

ments. This equipment enables him to operate the farm along scientifically approved lines, and the results he has obtained fully justify the progressive manner in which he has operated the farm. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, his herd containing many pure-bred Holsteins, and his authority on subjects pertaining to agriculture is recognized throughout the community. Mr. Nelson has now taken up the poultry business and will soon have from 4,000 to 5,000 pure-bred White Leghorns (single comb). They are of the Ferris strain, laying from 285 to 300 eggs per year. He has erected a brooder house that will accommodate 2,500 young chickens and now has a large number of birds ready to lay. After he gets this business on a good foundation he expects to dispose of his good cattle.

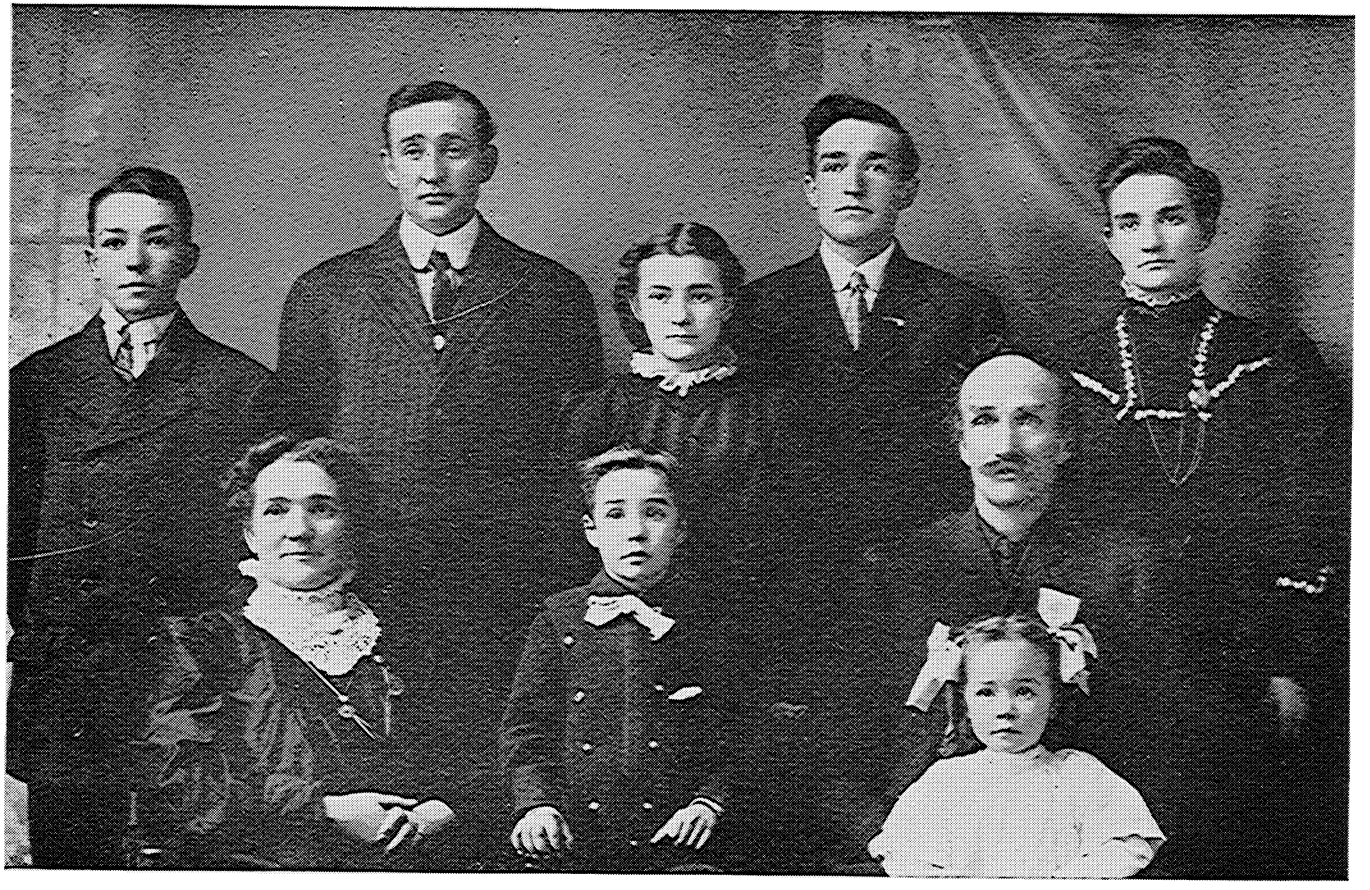
Bart M. Gaffney, proprietor of the only store in Biron village, who is also connected with the paper mill here, was born in Germantown, Juneau County, Wis., August 28, 1867, son of Bart and Catherine (Currin) Gaffney. The parents were natives of Ireland who came to the United States when children. The father, who worked on the river and at logging, died in 1872. His wife survived him many years, passing from this life in 1911. Of their nine children five are now living, namely: Bart, of Biron; Mary, who is the widow of Thomas Mooney and lives at Necedah, Wis.; Maria A., a teacher at Tomahawk, Wis.; Julia, wife of James Sanford of New Lisbon; and Frank, a merchant in Dodge County. Of those who have passed away two died in infancy, the other two being Fred and Catherine. The latter was the wife of James Warnock. Bart M. Gaffney was reared in Germantown and attended school there. He then became an employee in the sawmill and lumber yard of John Arpin at Germantown, working there until he was 17 years old, when he went to Necedah and became clerk in a store there operated by the Lyman Lumber Co. He also worked seven years in the woods for the Arpin Lumber Co., was clerk for awhile in a store at Linden, Iowa County, Wis., and for seven years conducted the Arpin Lumber Co.'s store at Arpin, Wood County. He then resided for a year and a half in Grand Rapids. In 1906 he came to Biron and became fireman in the paper mill, a position which he still holds. On June 1, 1921, he bought the Alex Miller store, which he carries on besides attending to his mill work. He carries a general line of groceries and notions, and has an exclusive trade, his store, as already stated, being the only one in the village. Mr. Gaffney has been supervisor of the village since 1913. He belongs fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Gaffney was married at Mauston, Juneau County, Wis., in 1893, to Hannah Clark, daughter of George and Jane (Patterson) Clark, her parents having been early settlers of that place. The father is now deceased but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney have eight children living, namely: Jessie, wife of Fern Brandt of Biron; Jane A., wife of John Siegler of Biron; Bernadette, a teacher at Gary, Ind.; Clark, who works in his father's store; Agnes, Richard, Lucille and Marion. Those deceased are Genevieve, George and Dell.

George N. Graf, an enterprising and successful farmer of Dexter Township, was born in Iowa, May 19, 1862, son of John H. and Anna (Weaver) Graf. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States some 70 years ago, or about 1852, when single. They were married in Freeport, Ill., and then settled in Grundy County, Iowa, where John H. Graf worked as a laborer. About 1864 they moved to Wisconsin, and in some way, by enlistment or draft, he got into the army. The hardships of military service caused him to be taken sick and he never afterwards completely recovered his health. He died in 1891 and his wife in 1904. They had 11 children, of whom six are now living, as follows: Margaret, widow of Andrew Priest and residing in Dane County, Wis.; Matilda, wife of John Knobeck, a farmer in Dane County; Augusta, wife of John Grimm of the same county; Emma, now Mrs. Paul Gnatiz residing in Madison, Wis.; Ernest, also of Madison, and George N. of Dexter Township, Wood County. George N. Graf was about two years old when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. After attending school in Dane County, he began working out by the month on farms, an occupation in which he continued until 23 years old, when he married. He

came to Wood County in 1900, buying 80 acres of land in Section 17, Dexter Township. The tract was quite wild, being covered with stumps and brush and the task of clearing it at once engrossed his attention. He has kept up the work of improvement to the present time, has erected all the buildings on the place and has made good progress as a farmer and dairyman. For a number of years he has served his township as road superintendent. He has proved himself a good official and also a good neighbor and is a popular citizen. He is a Free Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Pittsville and to the Chapter, R. A. M. at Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Graf was married in Dane County, Wis., July 24, 1884, to Clara Aurich, daughter of Louis and Caroline Aurich, her parents being natives of Germany who settled in Marshall, Wis., in 1865. The father was a shoemaker, and after his death, which occurred in Marshall, his widow came to Wood County and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Graf, until her own death in 1913. Of the three children in the Aurich family two are now living: Louise, who is the wife of Martin Feuling of Superior, and Clara, now Mrs. George N. Graf. Mr. and Mrs. Graf are the parents of three children: Arthur, who is farming in Dexter Township; Maud, wife of Nelson Daniels residing at Genoa, Ill.; and Jessie, who is the wife of Richard Lewis of Beloit, Wis.

Jost Altmann, present chairman of the board of Arpin Township, was born July 9, 1874, in Switzerland, son of Jost and Verena (Zweifel) Altmann. The parents were natives of Switzerland, in which country the father spent all his life. In 1890 the mother and her four children came to the United States and settled at New Glarus, in Green County, Wis. Of the children, Jacob now resides at Fond du Lac, Wis.; George is living in Rock County, Wis.; Jost, living in Arpin Township, Wood County, is the subject of this sketch; Fannie is now Mrs. Charles Grimm of Arpin Township. Jost Altmann learned the cheese-making business after coming to this country, and worked at this for ten years in Green County, Wis. He came to Wood County, Feb. 1, 1900, and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 32 of Arpin Township, to which he later added a second 80-acre tract. Here he waged the battle of the pioneer, toiling amid hardships to build a farm out of the forest. During the early period of his labors he cut cordwood to sell and worked at everything he could find to do, in the struggle to get enough money to live on while he was getting his land cleared and brought to a point where he could raise a crop on it. After he had cleared some of his land he bought two cows and subsequently purchased others from time to time according to the progress he made in clearing the land until he had about 40 head of cattle, besides six horses. He bought pure-bred Holstein sires and kept on improving his farm and his stock until 1919, when he had a herd of the best graded Holstein cattle in the town. He had by that time cleared 125 acres, erected a modern basement barn 36 by 80 feet, together with other substantial buildings, and was the owner of a fine farm. Then in 1919 he sold the place and purchased a 65-acre tract previously owned by Mr. Whittingham, located just west of Arpin village, in Section 20 of Arpin Township. On this property he has erected a set of buildings and is now carrying on dairying having a splendid herd of pure-bred Holsteins. A man of exceptional ability and devotion to public interests, Mr. Altmann did a great deal in opening up Arpin Township, giving aid to the new settlers as they came in, building roads, etc. He has served on the township board since 1905, and was elected its chairman for the second time in 1921, having previously served in this capacity for the term beginning in 1914. He was school director in District No. 6 from 1905 until 1919. Mr. Altmann was married at Monroe, in Green County, Wis., April 7, 1897, to Margaret Vogel, daughter of Leonard and Sophia (Ksitel) Vogel. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Altmann: Fred, Sophia, and Lily. Fred and Lily are now living at home, and Sophia resides at Fond du Lac, Wis.

George Eyers, one of the pioneers of Rock Township, who has grown up with the country and since early days has been a leader in all progressive ideas, being familiarly known today as the "Father of the Lindsey Telephone Company," though that is but one of his claims to consideration, was born in Ohio, Jan. 31, 1853, and is of English ancestry. When he was but two years old his parents



GEORGE EYERS AND FAMILY

moved to Crawford County, Wisconsin, and he was there educated and grew to manhood. In 1869, when a boy of 16, with an adventurous impulse, which many boys experience but few convert into action, he left home and started on a trip which did not end until he had seen a considerable amount of territory. He went first to Prairie du Chien, then to Charles City, then on to Des Moines, Ia., traveling 20 miles without seeing a house. He started out with a covered wagon and horses in a company of young men and walked most of the way, passing through St. Joe and crossing the Missouri River to Leavenworth, Kans., and walked the whole distance, carrying a gun all the way. Then on to Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, where he stopped a couple of years; then to the Ozark Mountains and from there to St. Louis. At that time there were no dwelling houses in East St. Louis. He crossed the Mississippi River in a boat, passed through Chicago the year after the great fire; then to Crawford County, Wisconsin, arriving home in 1871. In the spring of 1880, being then a young man of 27 and as yet unmarried, he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of timber land in Section 9, Rock Township, and on this land he started to carve out his fortune. Only those who have gone through the same experience can realize fully what it meant. Practically speaking, the township was still in its primitive condition, and it was necessary for Mr. Eyers to make a clearing before he could build a house, which, when constructed, was merely a frame shanty. Nevertheless, it was a dwelling and in the following year it became a home, for to it he welcomed his young bride, Mary Hillebert, to whom he was united Jan. 31, 1882, and who was a native of Fond du Lac County, this state. The work of developing the farm went on slowly at first but gathered momentum with the passing years. No part of it was easy work; the cutting of the timber and the "grubbing" or clearing away the stumps were perhaps the hardest tasks, and it was well that that part of the work had to be done first, while the pioneer settler was in the full strength of youth and stimulated by the wine of hope, for old age could not have accomplished it and even middleage would have found it too exhausting. Early communication was effected over trails through the forest, and when some means of transportation had become a necessity, corduroy roads were constructed, the driving over which, however, was not usually a pleasure, but considerably jarred the human frame, besides being hard on the draught animals. Notwithstanding all these inconveniences, and at times, even hardships, Mr. Eyers continued to make progress and his land took on the appearance of a farm. The original frame house, which measured 16 by 24 feet, was enlarged and improved, and from time to time new barns or outbuildings appeared, showing that he was attending to his job. Moreover, his family was increasing and there were more mouths to be fed and backs to be clothed for years before any assistance could be expected from the new arrivals. Therefore he could not afford to lie on his oars, had he been so inclined. But Mr. Eyers was never the man to shirk a duty and it was a very cold day when he could not find something useful to do. He followed general farming and dairying until 1915, in which year, having by that time acquired a competency, he leased the farm to his son John S., and with his wife took up his residence in Lindsey. In 1917 they removed to East Alton, Ill., in which place they remained five years, at the end of that time returning to Wood County. Since then they have resided on a 40-acre tract in Section 9, Rock Township, about a mile south of the old home farm. For the last two years Mr. Eyers' health was been less robust than formerly and he no longer tries to do hard work, being practically retired. He has always shown a strong and commendable public spirit, taking an interest in the general affairs of his community, township and county, and not being wrapped up merely in his own material welfare, but well knowing that what was for the good of all was for the good of each; and when a helping hand was needed in public affairs he was quick to offer his own. To one who, like himself, had lived in the primitive solitudes and had to thread the almost trackless wilderness to reach the nearest center of population, usually but a small hamlet, good roads made a direct and powerful appeal, and so we find him serving his town for nine years as road commissioner, and in that position he did all he could to better the means of transportation and communication.

That worn-out phrase, "the good old times," made little appeal to him, for he remembered those times too well, and though they were not without joys and pleasures, he knew that the better times were those of today and enjoyed them accordingly. The wide, level, macadamized road, or other good highway, was an improvement over the old corduroy, the automobile was better than the ox-cart or horse and buggy of his early days, and he accepted it without question. Another thing he accepted as one of the good things of modern times was the telephone, which brought him not only within speaking distance of his neighbors, at all times, but of people many miles away, whom in the early days he could have spoken with perhaps not more than once in six months or a year. His quick perceptions at once recognized its great value and utility, which soon impressed itself upon his mind as a necessity. In that respect he was in advance of his neighbors and it fell to his lot to educate them up to his own point of view. The task was not altogether easy. The telephone cost money and the people had hitherto got along without it and thought they could still do so, and when he approached them on the subject of establishing a rural telephone company, instead of taking hold of the enterprise at once, they regarded him as a "crank," if not altogether crazy, and refused to have anything to do with it. But in his pioneer days Mr. Eyers had learned the value of perseverance. He knew that the telephone was a good and almost necessary thing and that they would see it in time, and he set to work to hasten that time. Within a year some of them began to see the light and in 1901 the Lindsey Telephone Company was organized, with Mr. Eyers as manager and acting president. It proved a great success and its lines were soon extended to Chili, Granton and Lynn in Clark County, and to Richfield, Bakerville and other points in Wood County. The first officers were: P. N. Christensen, president; Charles Engle, clerk; and George Eyers, manager and treasurer. The lines were connected with those of the Marshfield Company and almost at once everyone recognized the value of the "phone," so thoroughly that a proposal to abolish it would have been met by a general indignation meeting. It was through his pioneer work in this direction that Mr. Eyers earned the title of the "Father of the Lindsey Telephone Company." It remains now to speak of his family relations. He and his wife have had eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Nelson R., John S., Laura J., Charles William, Mae A., Marie A., Edward H. and Ida Mae, of whom the two last mentioned are residing with their parents. Mae A. and Nelson R. are deceased. The death of the latter was a tragedy. He grew to manhood, married Ida Brown and became the father of six children, Mae, George, Harry, Clarence, Charles and Richard. On Jan. 2, 1916, while working on the elevator of a stone crusher, he stepped on the feed-shoot to start the crushed rock moving, and he himself went through and was buried under 60 tons of crushed rock. John S., who now conducts the home farm in Rock Township, married Ruth E. Dewey and has three children, Hubert, Willmer and Elizabeth. Laura J. is now Mrs. Otto B. Vroman of East Alton, Ill., and the mother of five children, Truman, George, Gwendolyn, Vernon and Hillebert. Charles William married Mary Taftson and resides in Crandon, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Laverne and Calvin. Marie A. is now Mrs. Charles Wrest of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Eyers and their family were formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, but in East Alton, Ill., joined the Baptist Church, of which they are still members. Mr. Eyers helped to build the M. W. A. Hall in Rock Township and has been an active member of the camp ever since. Mrs. Eyers helped to organize the Royal Neighbors camp in the same locality. Their record speaks for itself and needs no further eulogy.

M. A. Vannetta, D. D. S., a well known dentist located in Vesper, where in and the vicinity he enjoys a good practice, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, Nov. 17, 1883, son of Irvin and Jeanette McKee (Stanton) Vannetta. The parents were natives of New Jersey and Wisconsin respectively, and for many years they carried on a farm in Grant County. In 1897 Irvin Vannetta came to Wood County and bought land in Arpin Township. He died in January, 1904. His wife is still living at Pardeeville, Wis. M. A. Vannetta was educated in the high school at

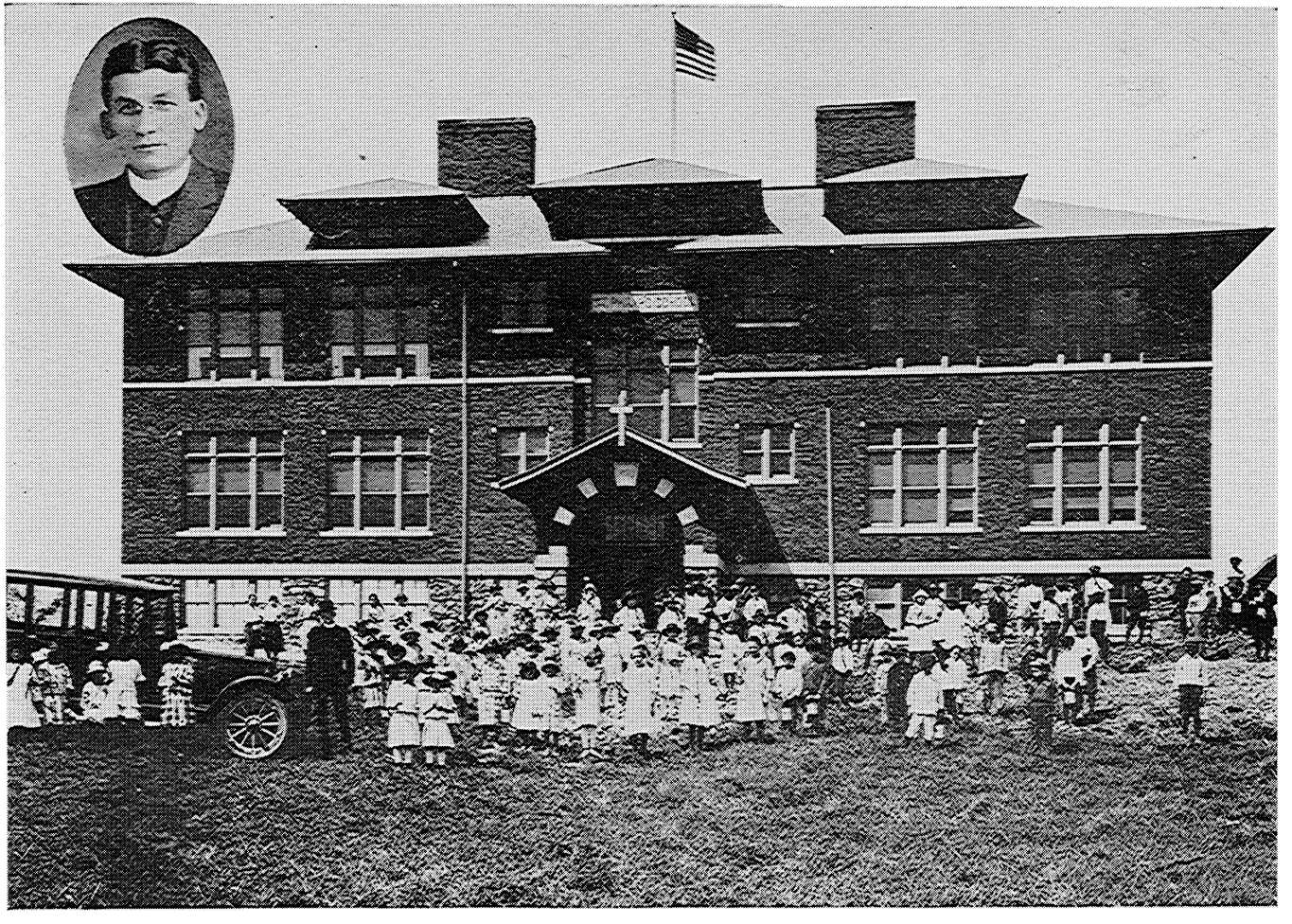
Owatonna, Minn., and in other notable institutions. After leaving the high school he entered the Keokuk, Iowa, School of Medicine for a short period, afterward became a pupil in Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and later in Marquette University at Milwaukee, where he was graduated from the dental department in the class of 1911. He then opened offices at Lakeville, Minn., where he continued in practice for three years. He then took up the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, Minn., and remained in that city subsequently until 1917, in which year he came to Vesper, where he has since been engaged in general practice, having offices in rooms 5 and 7, Hotel Monogram. Dr. Vannetta has built up a thriving practice and is highly regarded by the town people, taking an active part in all things that are for the betterment of the village and county. Aside from his professional interests, he is the owner of a fine 80-acre farm in Section 29, Sherry Township, which he rents to his brother Victor. While living in Lakeville, Minn., Dr. Vannetta served nearly three years as president of the village council. He is a man of musical ability, being violinist in the Vannetta-Witzig orchestra, with Mrs. Vennetta as organist. As a progressive citizen he has identified himself with the Community Club and he and his family are connected religiously with the Lutheran Church. Dr. Vennetta was married Aug. 21, 1910, to Amelia Iverson, of Sherry Township, Wood County, who was born in Green County, Wis., Aug. 30, 1885, daughter of John J. and Anna (Garland) Iverson. Dr. and Mrs. Vennetta have six children: Aurelia, Irman, Richard, Carlton, Grace and Marvin.

Odilon J. Rocheleau, a prominent farmer in Grand Rapids Township and owner of an exceptionally fine herd of Guernsey cattle, was born May 15, 1875, in Grand Rapids Township, Wood County, Wis., son of Odilon and Maggie (Juneau) Rocheleau, who were natives of Montreal, Canada. The father came to the United States when 18 years of age. After a short time in Chicago and vicinity he came to Wood County in 1860; he worked in the woods and at the Biron mill and for the John Edwards Lumber Co. until 1865, and then bought a small tract of land in Section 3, Grand Rapids Township and made his home there until 1880, when he bought a piece of land known as the Lyman farm, consisting of 237 acres located in the northeast corner of Grand Rapids Township. He cleared a large portion of this, equipped it with buildings, and made his home there until, in 1906, his buildings were destroyed by fire. From 1916 until his death, Jan. 21, 1918, he made his home with his son. By his first wife, Katherine Corcoran, who died in 1872, he was the father of four children: Fannie, now Mrs. W. L. Holden of Merrill, Wis.; Lenore, now Mrs. Harry Burt, of Spokane, Wash.; Mamie, Mrs. William Brennan of Seattle, Washington; and Anna, who is Mrs. Walter Burt, of Atlanta, Ga. By his mrriage in 1873 to Maggie Juneau, Odilon Rocheleau had 11 more children: Clara, now Mrs. Bert Lehia, of Mountain Home, Idaho; Odilon J., subject of this sketch; Alice, now Mrs. William Johnson, of Sedro Wooley, Wash.; Frank, of Iron River, Wis.; Clemie, now Mrs. George Charmley; Elmira, now Mrs. Chester Atwood, of Biron, Wis.; Basil, of Grand Rapids Township; Floy, now Mrs. Tony Vanderletergraff, of Salem, Ore.; Alphonse, of Poplar, Mont.; Margaret, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Leland, now a farmer in Grand Rapids Township. The mother of these children died Oct. 18, 1896. The son Odilon attended school at Biron, Wis., and for the 17 years following his graduation there he spent the winters in the woods and the summers at farm work, the latter being for the most part on his father's farm. He was foreman for four years for the Little Wolf Lumber Co., and for four years at Knowlton, Wis. In 1900 he bought 166 acres in Section 26, 35, and 36, Grand Rapids Township, and developed this into a splendid dairy farm, equipping it with buildings valued at $8,000 and building up a herd of Guernseys that now consists of 30 head, of which 25 are pure-bred and the others high-grade. It is the only credited herd in the vicinity; the entire output of milk is sold to the schools of Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. Rocheleau carries insurance to the amount of $11,000 on this herd. On account of the ill-health of his wife Mr. Rocheleau rented this farm and herd to his brother Leland in the spring of 1922, and made his home for a few months on the farm that was once his father's and which he purchased in 1916, but on Oct. 10, the same year, he moved back to the farm that he bought in 1900. Mrs. Roche-

leau was Miss Lena Eberhardt; she is a daughter of Charles and Lena (Lepno) Eberhardt; her mother is now residing in Wisconsin Rapids; her father is deceased. Her marriage to Mr. Rocheleau took place at Kellner, Wis., May 18, 1897. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rocheleau: Irvin, employed by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., at Biron, Wis.; Ella, now wife of Carl Newman of Milwaukee; and Isabelle, now living at home. Mr. Rocheleau is president of the Wood County Guernsey Breeders Club, and is a member of the Portage County Breeders Association. He served five years as road superintendent of Grand Rapids Township, and 11 years on the Biron School Board, being a member of the Building Committee during the erection of the new schoolhouse there.

J. Ross Porter, a prosperous farmer of Richfield Township, was born in Mount Morris, Waushara County, Wis., March 7, 1874, son of Lester N. and Fannie (Cronkhite) Porter. The parents were both born in the United States, the father Nov. 2, 1844, and the mother March 23, 1851. The father died at Wautoma, Wis., July 7, 1921; the mother is still living and makes her home in Wautoma. J. Ross Porter was reared in Waushara County, Wis., and attended school there; he remained at home until he was 29 years of age, and in the spring of 1903 came to Wood County, having purchased 160 acres of wild land in Section 31 of Richfield Township the preceding year. Little progress had been made in the settlement of this region at that time, and Mr. Porter's place was a mile from the nearest neighbor, had no buildings or improvements of any sort, and the nearest road came only within a mile of the farm. He erected a small frame house, 12 by 16 feet in dimensions, which was his home for three years, at the end of which time he built a more suitable structure. He worked persistently at the development of his property and when he sold it in 1909 he had a good farm built up. From 1909 until 1913 he traveled as a salesman with the Russell Moccasin Co., of Berlin, Wis., and at the end of that time he bought back his farm in Richfield Township and has since carried on its development and operation. He has added ten acres to the original 160-acre tract, and of the 170 acres he now has 115 acres cleared. He has built it up a to point where it is one of the good farms of the county. In 1920 he built a handsome modern residence with ten rooms, equipped with running water and bath, gas lights, and a furnace heating system. This is as attractive a farm home as is to be seen anywhere; it is of bungalow style and is constructed of native red-granite rock giving a very artistic appearance. Mr. Porter has erected a frame barn 38 by 80 feet with 18 foot posts, having a full stone basement eight feet high, together with two silos and other necessary buildings. He operates the place principally as a dairy farm and has it well stocked with pure-bred Guernsey cattle, from which he is obtaining excellent results. On June 23, 1914, Mr. Porter married Hermie Martin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, of New Lisbon, Wis. She was born and reared in New Lisbon, began her educational career there and later taught for nine years in the public schools of her native city. She is a graduate of Stevens Point Normal School and immediately after her graduation from that institution took a position in the public schools of Madison, Wis., where she remained for five years. After finishing her work at Madison she specialized at Columbia University and also at the University of Wisconsin. She followed teaching for 25 years and at the time of her marriage was an instructor in the County Normal School at Wautoma, Wis. She had a wide experience in institute work and for several years held a license from the Wisconsin state superintendent of education as a conductor of institutes. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are highly respected not only in their immediate community but throughout the county. Religiously they are affiliated with the Evangelical Church, Mrs. Porter being very active in the Sunday school work of that congregation. Mr. Porter has two brothers and a sister, all living in Wisconsin, he being the third-born in the family. The eldest, Claire W., is a farmer in Rock Township. "Phee A." the sister, is now Mrs. George Straub of Omro, Wis. and the younger brother, Lucius, is a public accountant, living at Oshhosh, Wis.

James H. Brooks, a well-known resident of Wood Township, where he is operating a farm of 200 acres in Sections 22 and 23, was born in DeKalb County, Indiana,



ST. PHILOMENA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL
REV. PHILIP J. WAGNER, PASTOR

July 8, 1850, son of James and Melissa (Alderman) Brooks. The father was born in Indiana, Aug. 7, 1824; the mother was born June 9, 1829. The parents were married Aug. 17, 1847, and came to Waupaca County, Wis., in June, 1854, locating on a farm in Section 36, Lind Township. They made the trip from Indiana driving a team of oxen and bringing their cows. The country was in a very primitive condition at that time, and there were no roads near their land in Lind Township; they were a true pioneer family, and lived in their wagon during their first summer in the new country; the family at that time consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Sr. and three children, including James H. Mr. Brooks in partnership with his brother John built a sawmill at Hatton, Waupaca County, and conducted it until after the Civil War, when he sold it and subsequently devoted himself to farming until his death, Oct. 24, 1894. Mrs. Melissa Brooks died April 1, 1878, and James Brooks, Sr. again married, his second wife being Sarah (Sweet) Wright, widow of Jeremiah Wright. James and Melissa (Alderman) Brooks were the parents of seven children: Rachael, James H., Hugh, Francis M., Warren, Clara F., and Gilbert R.; the three eldest were born in DeKalb County, Ind., and the others in Waupaca County, Wis. Rachael became Mrs. Ezra Dakins, of McDill, Portage County, Wis.; Hugh was in Minnesota when last heard from; Francis M. and Warren are deceased; Clara E, married Albert Dakins and is also deceased; Gilbert's present whereabouts is unknown; James H. Brooks came to Waupaca County with his family when he was four years old, and attended school in District No. 7, Lind Township. He helped to develop the home property there and remained at home until his marriage, Nov. 9, 1872, to Amy E. Dakins, who was born in Fremont Township, Waupaca County, Wis., July 19, 1853, daughter of Amos and Phoebe (Riley) Dakins. Mrs. Brooks' parents were natives of Canada and came to the United States in 1850, traveling by wagon to Fond du Lac, Wis., near which city they bought 160 acres of land. They lived for five years in a log cabin on that property; later they moved to Waupaca County and from there in 1873 to Portage County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father took part in the Civil War, enlisting at Fremont, Wis., March 23, 1864, in Company B of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteers and serving throughout the war. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks came to Wood County in 1914, having traded their property in Waupaca County for 160 acres in Section 23, Wood Township. Mr. Brooks later added to this farm by the purchase of 40 acres in Section 22 of the same township, making a total of 200 acres. Of this land, 50 acres were cleared when Mr. Brooks acquired it, and it was provided with a fairly good house. Mr. Brooks has built a new residence and two silos, has set out an orchard and cleared an additional 30 acres of the land, making a fine agricultural property. In association with his son Ezra he is now carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of mixed Guernsey and Holstein cattle, with a pure-bred Holstein sire at the head. The place is operated along modern lines, and the equipment, which includes a tractor, is of the best. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were the parents of three children, Ezra H., Gertrude, and Myrtie M. Ezra H., born Aug. 10, 1875, married Elizabeth M. Dalton of Waupaca County, Wis., May 16, 1901, and has five children: Austin H., Clarence C., Francis E., Loraine, and Dorothy, all of whom are now living at home, the older ones assisting in the operation of the farm. Gertrude M. was married in May, 1902, to James A. Head; she died in Rice Lake Wis., leaving one child, a son, Everett H. Myrtie M. Brooks married John Hinckley in 1906, and is living in Waushara County; she is the mother of one son, George E. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Brooks celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Nov. 9, 1922. Mr. Brooks is a man of exceptional ability and has held a high place among his fellow citizens both here and in Waupaca County. He was postmaster at Hatton, Waupaca County, at one time, and was also roadmaster there; the son, Ezra, was clerk of the school board during his residence there.

Rev. Philip J. Wagner, pastor of St. Philomena's Catholic Congregation at Rudolph, was born in Festina, Winneshiek County, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1882, son of Nicholas and Kathrine (Meyer) Wagner, the parents being natives of Wisconsin and Indiana respectively. The mother died in 1895 and the father is now residing

in Texas. Philip J. Wagner acquired his early education in a Catholic school at Festina, Iowa, and later attended Campion College at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he was graduated in 1911. He then spent four years in the University of Innsbruck, Austria, and was there graduated and ordained in 1915, after which he returned to the United States. His first charge was at St. Joseph's Cathedral, La Crosse, Wis., where he remained for nearly two years. Since Aug. 13, 1917, he has been located in Rudolph, and it was through his efforts that the Catholic school was built here in 1920.

George Schmidt, Sr., a farmer of Port Edwards Township who has served his community in public office, was born in Germany, Oct. 1, 1859, son of Adam and Elizabeth Schmidt, who were natives of that country, where they spent all their lives, the father being engaged in farming and milling. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schmidt had six children, of whom one, Margaret, is now deceased; Catherine, Adam, Emil, and Amelia are living in Germany. George, subject of this sketch, was the only one of the family to come to the United States; he was reared in Germany and attended school there; he subsequently worked at farming and milling there, and in 1887 he came to America. Here he spent six months in New York City and then went to Illinois, where he worked on a farm for one year and then operated a rented farm for three years, after which he made a visit to his native land. On his return to America he settled in Chicago and drove a team on South Water Street there for eight years. He then made another visit to Germany, and this time on his return, in 1899, he came to Wood County, Wis., and bought a farm in Section 31 of Port Edwards Township. He improved this place and made his home there for 11 years; he then sold this farm and bought 180 acres in Section 33 of the same township. Only a rough beginning had been made toward the development of this property when Mr. Schmidt acquired it; some small shacks had been built to serve as farm buildings, and a small clearing had been made. By many years of hard work Mr. Schmidt has built it up into a finely developed farm, with 100 acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and timber, and with a full basement barn 34 by 80 feet in dimensions, two silos, and all the other adjuncts of farming along modern lines. He is carrying on general farming and dairying and has a herd of fine Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head; he is now milking 22 cows. His ability has gained wide recognition; he has served four years as township treasurer and three years as township supervisor, and his advice on matters of interest to the welfare of the community is always sought before definite steps are taken in any project; the years he has spent here have been very useful ones. Dec. 5, 1887, Mr. Schmidt was married at New York City to Caroline Hofman, who was born in Germany Dec. 23, 1866, daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Hofman. Mrs. Schmidt's parents were natives of Germany and lived all their lives in that country; there were two children in their family, Caroline, who is Mrs. Schmidt, and John, now deceased. Mrs. Schmidt came to America when she was 21 years old, making the trip on the same vessel on which Mr. Schmidt was returning to this country after a visit in Germany, and they were married in New York immediately following their arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt had four children, but death has taken two of them; those living are Margaret and George, Jr. Margaret is now Mrs. John Ashboy of Oak Park, Ill. George, Jr. married Myrtle Pike, of Adams County, Wis., and has three children living, a fourth having died in infancy. The three living are Irene, George, and Robert. George Schmidt, Jr. is in partnership with his father in the operation of the farm and has been very successful in his share of this enterprise. He also has taken an active and useful interest in the public affairs of the community, and served three years as clerk of Port Edwards Township and for five years as a member of the school board.

John Pelot, who has done his share toward the development of Wood County by converting 120 acres of wild land here into fine agricultural property, was born in Germany Dec. 12, 1844. He attended school in his native land and came to America in 1884, settling in Sigel Township, Wood County, where he bought 40 acres of wild land in Section 11. Toiling through the succeeding years, he brought this place to a fine point of development, clearing all the land and constructing

good buildings. He then deeded the property to his son Joseph, bought 80 acres in Section 10 of the same township, and proceeded to build up this farm, which was all wild land. His remarkable industry again prevailed, and when he sold this second farm in 1910 it also was a highly developed agricultural property. Little thought is given by the younger generation to the work and struggle involved in producing the agricultural country of today from the forest of a few years ago, and a deep debt of gratitude is due to such men as Mr. Pelot who have brought about this change. Since selling his second farm Mr. Pelot has been retired, making his home with his son James. In October, 1884, in Germany, John Pelot was united in marriage with Selma Anshoska. Mr. and Mrs. Pelot have six children: Joseph, Frank, John, Frances, James, and Elmer. Joseph is now farming near Rothschild, Wis.; Frank is a millwright at Ladysmith, Wis.; John is farming in Rudolph Township, Wood County; Frances married Stell Czhipinski, of Sherry Township, Wood County; James is farming in Sherry Township, and Elmer in Sigel Township.

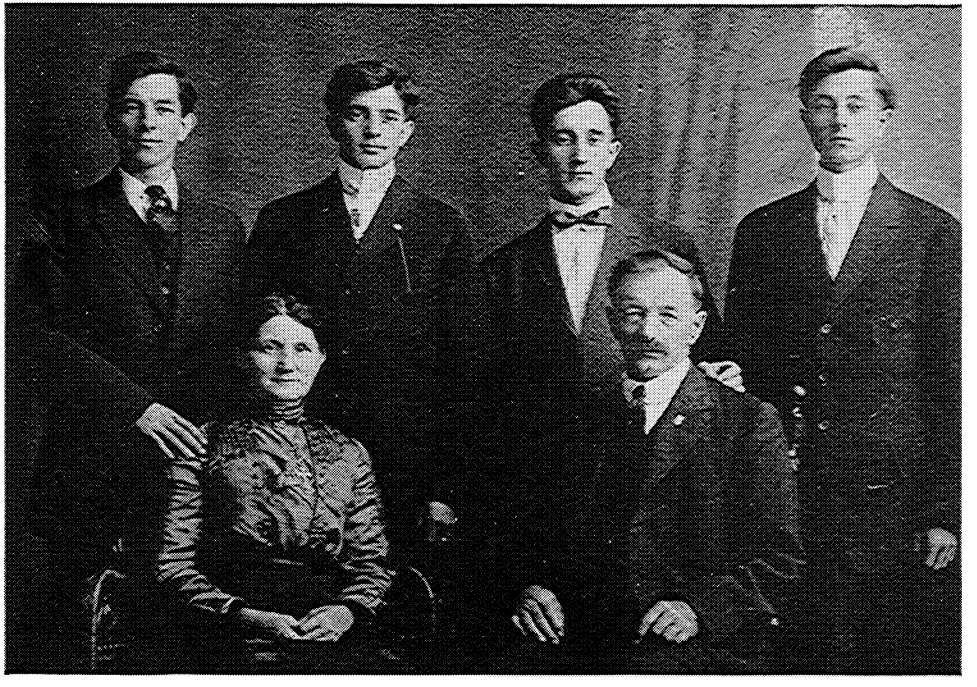
James Pelot, son of John and Selma (Anshoska) Pelot, was born in Sigel Township, Wood County, Oct. 8, 1887, and has followed in his father's footsteps in carrying on the agricultural development of Wood County. He received his education in the district school near his home in Sigel Township, and subsequently worked for his father until 1910, when he bought 160 acres of wild land in Section 27, Sherry Township and established his home, living in a small shack which had been erected on his land until he could build his present house, which is a fine brick structure 30 by 30 feet in dimensions, with six rooms, erected in 1912. He built a barn 36 by 100 feet in 1921, with full basement and furnished throughout with Western barn equipment. He has done a splendid piece of work in building up this property, having cleared 55 acres and fenced the entire tract, besides adding the modern improvements mentioned. Mr. Pelot was married May 23, 1910, to Tillie Hadilek, who was born Jan. 24, 1891, in Sigel Township, Wood County, daughter of Mike and Mary (Musa) Hadilek. Mrs. Pelot's parents were natives of Austria and came to the United States about 1885, settling in Sigel Township, where the father lived until his death in 1907; the mother is now making her home with her son John on the old home place. Mr. and Mrs. James Pelot have four children: Stanley, born May 18, 1913; Albert, born June 4, 1915; Christina, born Jan. 4, 1918; and Vincent, born April 10, 1919. The family belongs to the Catholic Church at Sigel, and takes an active part in the social life of the community.

John Manlick, an enterprising and successful farmer of Auburndale Township, where he carried on operations for nearly 12 years, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, Nov. 13, 1879. His parents, Frank and Lena (Deitrich) Manlick, were born in Germany, the father in 1847 and the mother in 1859. The latter came first to America, as a child of seven years. Frank Manlick, the father, came about 1867, at the age of 20. They were married in Manitowoc County, where they engaged in farming and where they are both still living. Of their six children, Mary is the wife of Emil Vraney of Manitowoc County; Edward, John and Louis reside in Auburndale Township; Joseph is in Manitowoc County, and Frank, the youngest in Manitowoc City. John Manlick remained on the home farm until reaching the age of 32 and in the meanwhile learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed to some extent in his home community. He was then married, Feb. 13, 1912, to Mary Reiderer, who was born near Sawyer, Door County, Wis., Oct. 6, 1889. Her mother is now living in Manitowoc County, the father being deceased. In 1911, the year before his marriage, Mr. Manlick had bought an 80-acre farm in Section 13, Auburndale Township, Wood County, on which he and his wife now settled. About 40 acres of the land had been improved and a fairly good dwelling erected. There was also a frame granary and a log shed which answered the purpose of a barn. This place he has since developed until he has now about 40 acres under the plow. He has also erected a good frame barn 40 by 96 by 18 feet, with a half-cement basement 60 feet in length for stock and he plans to build early in 1923 a modern pebble-dashed residence. His farm is well stocked with grade Holstein cattle and supplied with a good operating equipment which Mr. Manlick knows

how to use to best advantage, as he has a thorough practical knowledge of farming in all its branches. He has exercised thrift and good judgment and has made steady progress in prosperity. His politics are in general those of the Republican party but he exercises independence in casting his ballot, claiming the right to vote for a good candidate regardless of party lines. He and his wife are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Helen A., Feb. 24, 1915; Robert M., Oct. 27, 1916; Marie L., Nov. 18, 1917; and William J., Oct. 5, 1922. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation at Auburndale.

Thomas Nash, who played a prominent part as a pioneer in opening up the rich agricultural section of Wood County, and who has been for many years a resident of Sigel Township, was born at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 1, 1854, son of Patrick and Margaret Nash. The parents were natives of Ireland, and came to the United States from Limerick in 1848, settling at Springfield, Mass. They later removed to Hartford, Conn., from there to Greenfield, Mass., and in 1851 came west. They came to Wood County in 1877 and bought 100 acres of land in Sections 13 and 24, Sigel Township. Of this tract only 12 acres were broken, the balance being in heavy timber; the small log house which was on the land served as a temporary home, and the family set to work to clear and develop the land. The father and Thomas cleared 11 acres the first winter, and so the work went on from year to year, each spring seeing a fresh addition to the tillable acreage. The house was remodeled and a new barn and other buildings erected, the final result being the fine property now owned and operated by the family of Mr. Nash, Sr., he having passed away in 1913. The mother died in 1903. They were the parents of 11 children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Thomas, James, John, William, Michael, Richard, Frank, and Catherine. Thomas Nash, coming to Wood County with his parents in the summer of 1877, helped the family in developing the farm and also engaged in other fields of endeavor, working in the lumber woods, rafting down the river to St. Louis, doing railroad work, and working in Smith's Mill for Larry Ward. In 1893 he took up his permanent residence on the home farm and has devoted all his subsequent efforts to its development and operation. This property is now owned in partnership by the members of the Nash family, and is being operated by Thomas and James Nash, while Catherine Nash is keeping house for her three brothers. The property is equipped with good buildings, including a silo, and the family is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a herd of 20 Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. The Nash family is very well known throughout their section of the county, and has been closely associated with much of its history.

Joseph Seidl, who passed from this life in the village of Hewitt on May 25, 1920, was for many years a highly esteemed citizen of that village, one whose loss was sincerely deplored. He was born in Austria, Sept. 2, 1857, and there after attending school he learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1874 he came to the United States, first settling in Manitowoc County, Wis. Besides working at his trade in the city of Manitowoc, he also did carpenter work in the country. In 1878 or 1879 he came to Wood County and located in the village of Hewitt, where he established a wagon shop which he operated until a few months before his death. In addition to operating this shop, Mr. Seidl followed the occupation of farmer, having in 1882 bought 20 acres in the south part of the village, to which tract he later added 60 acres, and still later 20 acres more, making altogether 100 acres of wild land, which in course of time he made into a good farm, clearing all his land and erecting a fine set of buildings. He was proprietor of that place until 1919, when he sold it and built a small bungalow of six rooms, in which he made his subsequent home. He was a Catholic in religion, a good husband and father and an agreeable neighbor, a man who lived up to his own high sense of duty. Mr. Seidl was married at Marshfield, this county, Aug. 8, 1877, to Agnes Wilhelm, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., July 4, 1859, daughter of George and Margaret (Holser) Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Seidl have been the parents of six children, though death has deprived them of three. Cornelia, born April 30, 1883, died Dec. 30, 1892. George, born May 21, 1885, died Aug. 21, 1892. Joseph, born



MRS. AGNES SEIDL AND FAMILY

July 17, 1887, is now living in Marshfield Township, this county; he married Mary Rauscher and by this union is the father of four children, Agnes, Lucille, Florence, and Mildred. Frank Seidl was born July 17, 1889, and died April 16, 1921, leaving a widow, who in maiden life was Miss Anna Raucher, and two children, Elenere and Arthur; his family are living at Fenwood, Wis. John Seidl, born July 10, 1893, married Edith Becker and is now living in Minneapolis, being a conductor on the street railway there; he and his wife have three children, Irene, Raymond and Alice. Leo Seidl, born Nov. 6, 1895, married Colletta Durst and is now living in Marshfield Township, Wood County; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Seidl have five children: LeRoy, Clarence, Marion, Mildred, and Faronica. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Joseph Seidl has continued to reside in her cottage at Hewitt. She is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Marshfield, in the Farmers Equity Co. of Marshfield, and in the Hewitt Telephone Co., and is a member of St. Michael's Church of Hewitt.

George Wilhelm, for many years a respected resident of Marshfield and that vicinity, was born in Germany, where he grew to manhood and was married to Margaret Holser. It was in the late fifties that they came to the United States and settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming. Later they conducted a hotel at Hayton, Calumet County, remaining there until 1876, in which year they came to Wood County and settled on a farm within Marshfield city limits. There they lived until 1895, when they sold the farm and retired from active work. Both died in Marshfield, Mr. Wilhelm Oct. 7, 1910, and Mrs. Wilhelm Dec. 28, 1914. They were the parents of eight children: Anna, now deceased; Margaret, wife of Henry Cramer of Salem, Ore.; Mary, wife of George Diem of Marshfield, Wis.; Agnes, now Mrs. Joseph Seidl of Hewitt; Adam, who is farming just south of Marshfield; Jacob, of Marshfield; Cornelia and George, who are deceased.

August Ohm, of Hansen Township, proprietor of an excellent farm which he has built up by his own efforts from wild land, was born in Ozaukee County, Wis., July 22, 1859, son of Michael and Fredrica (Dietrich) Ohm. The parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States when quite young; they were among the early settlers of Ozaukee County, and spent the remainder of their lives in that section; they were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Mina, now the wife of Jacob Frolich and living in Minnesota; Rosa, wife of Herman Tasch, living at Glenwood, Wis.; Fred, of Antigo, Wis.; Herma; and August. August Ohm grew up in Ozaukee County, attending school there and helping in the operation of his father's farm until he was 18 years of age, at which time he learned the trade of blacksmith; this trade he followed at Germantown, Wis., until 1900, when, coming to Wood County, he bought his present 40-acre farm in Section 5, Hansen Township. This land was then covered with stumps and brush, and the conveniences of life were very few. In the woods were many deer and some bears, and Indians were numerous; life was carried on along very primitive lines, and the conquering of the wilderness under these conditions was a task to make the stoutest heart quail. How well he accomplished his share of this task of the pioneer is shown by the present condition of Mr. Ohm's property. The small log house he originally erected as a home is still standing, but is now in service as a hog-house, and Mr. Ohm's present residence is a good frame structure 16 by 32 feet in dimensions; the land has been cleared and developed into productive farm-land; a frame barn 32 by 48 feet, a machine shed 18 by 32 feet, and a silo have been erected; and the farm now takes its place among the prosperous, well-kept properties in a land where agriculture is the ruling industry. Mr. Ohm keeps a herd of 13 grade Holsteins and milks ten cows. By virtue of his early training he is able to do all his own blacksmith work, horse-shoeing, etc. He is highly respected as a member of the community, and is well thought of in every way. Mr. Ohm was married at Germantown, Wis., Feb. 18, 1884, to Martha Voigt, daughter of Ferdinand and Freda (Berndt) Voigt; Mrs. Ohm's parents were natives of Germany, and were early settlers in Wisconsin, being farmers near Germantown; both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ohm are the parents of five

children: Hulda, now wife of Charles Kagel of Pittsville, Wood County; Edwin, who lives in Milwaukee and is employed in the shops of the C. M. & St. P. Railway there; Herbert, also a resident of Milwaukee; Arnold, living at home and assisting in the operation of the farm; and Irma, who also makes her home with her parents. Edwin, the oldest son, served eight months in France during the World War, having entered the service from Milwaukee.

Frank A. Markee, a well known and prosperous farmer of Auburndale Township, of pioneer ancestry, and with a personal record of industry, thrift and enterprise that entitles him to a place among the representative agriculturists of his township, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, Oct. 27, 1881, son of John and Anna (Breu) Markee. With his parents he came to Wood County in 1882, grew up on their farm in Section 3, Auburndale Township, and attended district school. Through assisting his father he became a practical agriculturist and did good work in helping to clear and improve the home farm. In the summer of 1904 he was engaged in operating the creamery and cheese factory of the Puerner Cream Co. of Marshfield, and it was during that summer that he was married, June 7, to Mary, daughter of George and Mary (Baierl) Kundinger, she having been born in Auburndale, May 7, 1882. In the following year, 1905, Mr. Markee bought a partly improved 80-acre farm near Greenwood, Clark County, on which he and his wife resided until 1913. In the spring of 1914 he bought his father's farm in Section 3, Auburndale Township, and thus took up his residence on his boyhood home, where he has since remained. It contained 172 acres, of which 90 were improved, and the buildings are also good, including a ten-room, brick-veneered house; a barn, 40 by 100 by 16 feet in size, with an 8-foot stone basement, for stock; a second barn, 36 by 66 by 16 feet, with an 8-foot stone basement and an 8-foot lean-to; a granary and machine shed; a stave silo 16 by 28 feet, and a hog house 24 by 30 feet, which he, himself, has lately built. He has cemented the floors of both basements of the barns, and otherwise improved them, and has added a second silo, 14 by 32 feet. He has now 120 acres under the plow, and his operating equipment includes a good "Happy Farmer" tractor. His cattle are of the Shorthorn variety, with a pure blooded sire at the head of the herd. His place is recognized as one of the model farms of this section and is devoted chiefly to dairying, as he "feeds back" nearly everything. While living in Clark County Mr. Markee served one term as treasurer of Warner Township, and in Auburndale Township he has been supervisor for five years and clerk of School District No. 2 for four years. He is a stockholder in the Wausau Packing Plant; the Hub Co-operative Dairy Co., and a heavy stockholder in the Farmers Co-operative Produce Co. of Marshfield. He and his wife have been the parents of eight children: Agnes A., born Aug. 14, 1905, who was graduated from the eighth grade in the grammar school and is residing at home; Amos J., born March 20, 1907, whose record is the same as that of his sister Agnes; George A., born June 10, 1908, who died Aug. 2, 1915, after a surgical operation; Marion D., born Oct. 27, 1909; Elmer F., born May 7, 1911; Sylvester J., born Nov. 7, 1915; Helen C., born July 17, 1918; and Marcella A., born May 16, 1921. In politics Mr. Markee is a liberal Republican. He and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation at Auburndale, and in addition he belongs to the Catholic Foresters, in which he has served as trustee of his lodge, and also to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, in which lodge he has been secretary of finance.

Meinrad Marti, owning and operating a farm which he has built up from wild land in Auburndale Township, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, March 17, 1860, son of Matthias and Ella Marti. He attended school in his native land and at the age of 12 years began to work in the slate mines there. His father, who had operated a slate mine, died June 16, 1882. Meinrad Marti continued in the mines for eight years, and in 1883 came to the United States with his mother and most of the other children, two sons, John and Werner, being already in America and residents of Chicago. Those who came with the mother, in addition to the subject of this sketch, were: Hilanious, who is now living in the state of Washington; Christ, who resides at Monroe, Green County, Wis.; Jacob, a resident of Be-

loit, Wis.; Anna, now Mrs. John Jones and residing in Ohio; Matilda, who is Mrs. Casper Frithe of Chicago; and Cibilla, who married a Mr. Feltman and lives at Woodstock, Ill. The family, after visiting for awhile with the two sons, John and Werner in Chicago, (John is now deceased), came west and settled near Monroe, Wis., where Meinrad was employed for the three following years as a mason tender He then bought a farm of 110 acres near Monroe, which property was partially improved; he continued the development and made his home there until the fall of 1890, when he sold the place. He was then employed in a cheese factory at Browntown, Green County, Wis., for one year, from the spring of 1891 to that of 1892, after which he became a cheesemaker in a factory at Wiota, in Lafayette County, Wis., remaining there until the fall of 1899. In the spring of 1900 he came to Wood County and bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 36, Auburndale Township, and began the development of this land. During the first summer of his residence here, he lived on an adjoining 40-acre farm which he had rented. In the fall of 1900 he built a small frame house on his land and established his residence there. He has since added to this house until he now has a comfortable home, and he has accomplished the great task of building up the land into a fully-improved farm, with every acre cleared and a fine set of buildings erected, including a silo. In the winter of 1921-22 he purchased an adjoining 40-acre tract, making the total area of his farm 120 acres. Mr. Marti was first married Dec. 24, 1887, to Angeline Trotter, of Green County, Wis., and by this marriage he was the father of five children, Eva, William, Ella, Matthias, and Meinrad. Of these, one, Meinrad, is now deceased. Mr. Marti was again married Jan. 16, 1897, to Katherine Speich, also of Green County, who was born in Switzerland, Dec. 21, 1880. By his second marriage he is the father of four children, Marie, Jacob, Otto, and Mildred. The family are of the Lutheran faith. In politics Mr. Marti is liberal, voting in every case for the candidate he feels to be best fitted for the office, without regard to party affiliation. Fraternally he is a member of Auburndale Camp No. 8801, M. W. A.

Morris Brooks, an early settler in Wood County, long a resident of the town of Wood, but now passed away, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1841, son of Alfred and Deborah (Haskin) Brooks. The father was from Vermont and the mother from New York State. When he was nine years old Morris came with his parents to Wisconsin, they settling in Green Lake County, where they lived for three years. When he was 12 the family moved to Waushara County, which at that time was nearly an unbroken wilderness. He helped his father clear the farm from the wilderness, where he lived and worked with his parents through his young manhood. On April 13, 1862, in the town of Warren, Waushara County, he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Merrill, who was born in New York State, June 30, 1845, daughter of George W. and Mary Merrill. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Brooks came to Wood County with their two daughters, Mary E. and Emily, and again Mr. Brooks carved a farm from the wilderness. When the family arrived in Wood Township, there were two families already here, those of Charles Sexton and Alonzo Blakely, and as the snow was too deep to permit the building of a house until spring, the Brooks were furnished with quarters at the Blakely home, their own house being built in the following April. Mr. Brooks lived in Wood Township from 1874 until the time of his death, except for one year spent in Rock County. He served as school director and clerk; his strict honesty and sterling qualities won him many friends, and, so far as is known, he had no enemies. He was survived by his widow and three daughters: Mrs. William Hannah, of Ontonagon, Mich., and Hattie and Grace; also by two sisters, Mrs. Stratton of Missouri, and Mrs. Terrill of South Dakota. Four years ago Mrs. Brooks sold the farm and with her daughter Hattie moved to Pittsville, where she is now residing, well known and highly esteemed. Her parents became pioneers of Wood County in the same year that she did, 1874, settling four miles west of Wisconsin Rapids on a cranberry marsh.

William Phillip Cummings, proprietor of a well patronized lunch room in Wisconsin Rapids, was born on a farm in Remington Township, Wood County, Wis.,

Dec. 25, 1895, son of Stephen and Anna (Dunavan) Cummings. His father's family came to the United States from Walker, Ironworth, England, in 1857, and after a short stay in Connecticut came to Wood County, Wisconsin, and engaged in logging operations in Remington Township. Mr. Cummings' grandfather was killed there in a railway crossing accident in 1874 and the widow subsequently entered the cranberry business, operating what was known as the South Bluff Marsh. She was highly successful in this venture and the family became very prosperous; they were also at one time proprietors of a hotel in Remington Township. The grandmother died at Babcock in 1892. Stephen Cummings, father of William, was born at Hatley Mills, Remington Township, and was engaged in railroad work during most of his life. He was married in August, 1883, to Anna Dunavan, whose family came from Killslaugh, County Cork, Ireland, about 1882 and settled in Remington Township, this county and state, after a six months' stay in Tomah, Wis. The children born of this marriage were John, Arthur, Jack, Bert, Frank, Ray, Agnes, Marie, William, Luculle, and Loretta. Of these, John, Arthur, Frank, Agnes and Loretta are now deceased. William P. Cummings came to Grand Rapids with his parents in 1904 and attended the grade schools here. At the age of seven, each day after school he used to carry wood in for Frank Wagner, a hotel man, who paid him 15 cents a week. A year later, through the influence of Mrs. Patrick Conway, he was hired by August Petrick to deliver bread before and after school at a salary of 75 cents per week. Two years later his salary was raised to $1.50 per week and board, on the understanding that he would work from 9 P. M. to 3 A. M.; by this arrangement he slept after work until 8 A. M. and after school until 8 P. M. In his "spare time" he blacked boots and sold papers on the street. His wages were increased at intervals until after his leaving school they were $15 per week and board. In December, 1910, Mr. Cummings engaged in business for himself, opening a bakery near the C. M. & St. P. depot in Wisconsin Rapids. On July 1, 1911, his bakery was destroyed by fire, with practically no insurance, the loss including a carload of flour received the day before. He then left Wisconsin Rapids and worked for a time in the North Dakota harvest fields, later in the Chippewa Falls Sugar Mill, in Regan's Bakery in Minneapolis, in the cafe of the Standard Baking Co. at Butte, Mont., and as cook in the government engineering department sprinkling camp at Spring Creek in the Yellowstone National Park. While occupying the last mentioned position he had the unpleasant experience of becoming lost in the park. With his helper, George Dean, he set out early one morning to cross the park from Old Faithful Geyser to the Grand Canyon, a distance by the shortest route of 19 miles. This route was unused and forbidden to anyone without a guide, but Mr. Cummings and his companion decided to take a chance, as the distance was 40 miles by the more familiar route. On reaching the fork at Sulphur Mountain they took the wrong direction, came upon Meyers' Lake and eventually lost the trail entirely. Fear of starvation beset them; an effort to procure game proved unsuccessful, and their rations were at last reduced to one biscuit. After walking till midnight they camped in the sage brush and when they awoke the next morning they found themselves within 30 feet of an engineers' camp. From the chief engineer at this station they learned that, to the best of his knowledge, the route by which they had come had not been used for 22 years and that the party that had last used it before them had reported the trail as nearly extinguished. Mr. Cummings next worked in the C. M. & St. P. shops at Miles City, Mont., and later went to Duluth, where he shipped as porter on the steamer Penobscot. While engaged in this work he had a narrow escape in the hurricane which swept the lakes Nov. 9-13, 1913, in which 53 boats were lost. The cargo on his boat shifted to such an extent that the ship lay almost on its side in the water and in that condition at 11 P. M. they reached Grand Island and safety. Giving up that work Mr. Cummings returned to Wisconsin Rapids, and after working one year for the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., went into the novelty business, traveling for himself. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1915 he went to Oshkosh, Wis., and engaged in the restaurant business, but the Mexican border troubles in 1916 and the entry of the United States

into the World War took so many of the young men out of the city that his business proved unprofitable. He therefore traded his restaurant for 45 second-hand mattresses and beds, borrowed $125, and by a dexterous manipulation of credit transactions opened a rooming-house in Manitowoc, Wis. This venture proved so successful that he had $2,800 when he left Manitowoc toward the close of 1918. But an unsuccessful attempt at farming in the following summer left him $800 in debt. Then going to Janesville, Wis., both he and his wife worked and in two months saved $250, with which sum he bought lumber to build a lunch-car, in which he opened for business Jan. 1, 1920, with six eggs, one loaf of bread, three pounds of meat and 13 cents in cash. Two months later he bought the lot adjoining his location for $6,000, and the following spring sold out and left Janesville in June with $12,000. He then went to Aberdeen, S. D., but in a restaurant venture there lost $1,000. He then left Aberdeen, returned to Wisconsin Rapids and bought a location at the corner of Oak and Second Streets, where, six months later he opened his present restaurant, known as the Owl Lunch Room, where he is doing an excellent business. He also owns a residence at No. 712 Second Street North, and maintains a lunch car in a construction camp at Ladysmith, Wis. Mr. Cummings was married at Manitowoc, Wis., July 18, 1918, to Miss Minnie Wandre, daughter of Charles and Augusta (Breachlin) Wandre, of Markesan, Wis. Mrs. Cummings was born at Howard Lake, Minn., July 18, 1888. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when children. Her mother died at Markesan in September, 1921, and her father is now living retired in the same place after following the occupation of farming during most of his life. Mr. Cummings is a man of strong civic spirit, and has taken a leading part in a number of movements planned for the city's betterment. He and his wife are largely endowed with the spirit of industry and their united efforts have brought them success.

William Thuss, of Marshfield, who holds a responsible position with the Upham Manufacturing Co., was born at Two Rivers, Wis., son of John and Mary (Longheim) Thuss. His educational period, so far as school books were concerned, came to an end when he was 14, as he then became an employee in Mann Bros. pail factory at Two Rivers, where he worked for four or five years. On March 9, 1887, he came to Marshfield and entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., as band sawyer in the furniture department. In 1892 he was made foreman of the cabinet department, which position he still holds. He owns a good home at 309 West A Street, and belongs fraternally to Nest No. 1076, Order of Owls, in Marshfield. In politics he votes independently for those he believes to be the best candidates. His religious affiliations are with the German Lutheran Church, in which he was reared. Mr. Thuss was married Oct. 30, 1889, to Christina Eckhoff, who was born in Columbus, Wis.

George Thuss, a respected citizen of Marshfield, in the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co., was born at Manitowoc, Wis., June 5, 1872, son of John and Mary (Longheim) Thuss. But though he was born at Manitowoc, the home of the family was at Two Rivers in the same county, and on the shores of Lake Michigan, and it was in the latter place that George attended common school up to the age of 13. He then began industrial life in Mann Bros.' pail factory at Two Rivers, where he worked until 1892, when he came to Marshfield and entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Co. in the furniture department. In five years he advanced to the position of machine foreman on the main floor of the factory, which he still holds. He has the confidence of his employers, is liked by his fellow workers and has a wide circle of friends in the city and its vicinity. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than along party lines, and in religion he and his family are German Lutherans. Mr. Thuss was married April 19, 1897. His wife Clara was born in Sheboygan, Wis., May 3, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Thuss are the parents of three children, Edmund, born June 16, 1898; Harold, born Dec. 11, 1900, and Lucille, born Nov. 18, 1907. Edmund, who graduated from Marshfield High School and is now a paying teller in the First National Bank of Marshfield, is residing at home. Harold, also a high school graduate, took a

correspondence course in electricity and is now in the employ of the Marshfield Electric Co. Lucille is an eighth grade student in the Marshfield Grammar School.

Joseph P. Trossen, who is connected with the repair department of the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., was born on a farm in Mishicot Township, Manitowoc County, July 13, 1871, son of Jacob and Barbara (Wenner) Trossen. The father, born in Germany in 1831, came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1850, they settling on the farm in Manitowoc County on which the subject of this sketch was born. The latter's mother, in maidenhood Barbara Wenner, was born in Germany in 1844, accompanied her parents to the United States, and with them settled in Denmark Township, Brown County. Wis. After her marriage to Jacob Trossen they began housekeeping on the Trossen farm, on which they lived many years and where he finally died. She survived him and is now living in Manitowoc. Joseph P. Trossen attended the common school up to the age of 16 years. Until he was 38 years old he worked for his father, receiving wages after he was 21. In 1899 he and his brother Peter bought the home farm, which they operated together as Trossen Brothers until 1909 with good financial results, it being one of the best farms in the county, having a good soil and a substantial set of buildings. In the winter of 1909-'10 Joseph P. Trossen went to Los Angeles, Calif., leaving his family in the village of Mishicot. He returned in the following spring and they continued to reside in that village until the month of August, that year, when they moved to Wood County, and settled at the locality known as Klondike, four miles south of Marshfield, where Mr. Trossen established himself in the general mercantile business, with his brother George for a partner. They continued to conduct that business until the early summer of 1912, at which time they exchanged the store for a cranberry business at Pittsville. In the spring of 1914 they sold the latter business and Joseph P. and his family moved into Marshfield, where he took a position with the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., as mechanic in the repair department, and has been thus employed up to the present time. He is a popular member of Owls Nest No. 1076, of Marshfield, of which he has been vice president for the last three years. On Sept. 24, 1898, Mr. Trossen was united in marriage with Katherine M. Engel, who was born at St. Francis, a suburb of Milwaukee, Dec. 22, 1879, daughter of Christ and Katherine Engel. They were natives of Germany, who moved from St. Francis to Mishicot Township, Manitowoc County. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Trossen has been enlarged and brightened by the advent of five children, namely: Albert, born Jan. 21, 1900; Arnold, June 14, 1901; Joseph, July 21, 1903; Rosella, June 26, 1905; and Chester Martin, March 9, 1911, all of whom are still residing with their parents. The family are members of Sacred Heart Parish, Marshfield.

Louis E. Korth, a popular citizen of Marshfield, holding a responsible position with the Roddis Veneer Co., was born in Marshfield Township, Dec. 1, 1886, son of August and Amelia (Rakow) Korth. The father was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and the mother in Germany. They are still living in Marshfield Township. Their children are as follows: George, now a resident of Marshfield; Louis E., of Marshfield; Minnie, now Mrs. Herman Pokowald of Dodge County, Wis.; Emma, wife of Emil Ohm, of Marshfield Township; Mary, now Mrs. Herman Weighelt of Marathon County, Wis., and Tena, wife of Walter Buebeuer, also of Marathon County. Louis E. Korth in his boyhood attended common school up to the age of 14 or 15, and until he was 22 remained on the home farm. He then came to Marshfield and entered the employ of the Roddis Veneer Co., with whom he has since remained, having been advanced from time to time until he is now production manager in the plant. On Oct. 6, 1908, he was married to Anna B. Ohm, who was born in Marshfield, Aug. 17, 1884., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ohm, of Wood County. To Mr. and Mrs. Korth six children have been born: Reinhold, Oct. 20, 1909; Arnold, March 1, 1911; Harold, Dec. 19, 1913; William, Oct. 20, 1915; Annette, Sept. 8, 1917; and Pauline, Sept. 28, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Korth own their residence, which is located at 502 South Peach Street.

Joseph A. Zweck, chief engineer of the Roddis Veneer Co., of Marshfield, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 24, 1872, son of Joseph and Katherina Zweck.

In 1886 Joseph Zweck, having resolved to emigrate to the United States, came to this country alone, and finding work in New York State, remained there for a short time. He then came west to Wood County, Wis., stopping a short time at Hewitt and then coming on to Marshfield, where he found employment with the Upham Manufacturing Co. Being a cabinet-maker by trade he was put to work in the furniture department. In the following year, 1887, he sent for his wife and four children, who soon joined them. He remained with the Upham Company for several years, having steady employment and saving his earnings, and so was able to retire some years before his death, which took place Dec. 3, 1903. He and his wife had six children: Amelia, now Mrs. Scheisl of Marshfield; Joseph A., subject of this sketch; Barbara, now deceased, who married a Mr. Stueper of Marshfield; Frank, a jeweler in Marshfield; Fronica, deceased, who married Julius Prien of Fond du Lac, Wis.; and a daughter who died in infancy. Joseph A. Zweck as a boy attended common school in Bavaria. He was in his fifteenth year when he arrived in the United States and could speak no English. After reaching Marshfield he found employment with the Upham Manufacturing Co., like his father, and soon began to attend a night school in order to learn English. After two years with the Upham Company he left that concern and went to work for the Marshfield Brewing Co., where he was employed for 13 years. His next employment was with the sash, door and blind factory of Hans Bellie, and lasted until August, 1909, when Mr. Zweck entered the employ of the Roddis Veneer Co., with which concern he has since remained. He first worked for them as a machine hand, afterwards as a millwright; in December, 1909, he was advanced to the position of engineer and on the thirteenth of the same month was made chief engineer, in which position he is still serving. He has proved a capable and trustworthy employee and has never lost but one or two half days since beginning to work for the company. Since 1904 he has been a member of the Brotherhood of America. He is the owner of a comfortable residence located in Schmidt's Addition to the city of Marshfield. On April 14, 1896, Joseph A. Zweck was united in marriage with Amelia Tevs, who was born on a farm at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., Dec. 22, 1874, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tevs, who later became residents of Marshfield Township, Wood County. Mrs. Tevs did not survive the birth of her daughter Amelia, and her husband, Carl Tevs, is also now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Zweck have one child, Joseph, who was born Nov. 19, 1900. The family profess the Catholic faith and are members of St. John's Parish.

Frank X. Schneider, a well known resident of Marshfield, who has been connected with several business enterprises here, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 20, 1874, son of Joseph and Anna Schneider, the former of whom is still living, the latter being deceased. Neither of the parents ever came to America. Frank X., who was one of 11 children, was given a common school education in his native land. In 1894 he landed in the United States and made his way to Milwaukee, where he resided for a year, working at common labor or as a farm hand. In 1895 he came to Marshfield, and for the next two years was a laborer in the employ of John Maurer, ice dealer. The next winter he went into the woods and during that winter and the one succeeding he worked at logging, in the summer doing farm work, which took him for a while into the harvest fields of North Dakota. After his marriage in the year 1900 he engaged in a refreshment business and was proprietor of a place on South Central Avenue until the fall of 1917, when he closed it out, and since then has been partially retired, though he bought a 70-acre farm near Marshfield (in Marathon County) and owns and operates a fine motor hearse for the two undertaking establishments here. He is also a director and stockholder in the Kestel Bros. Co., general merchants, having a store on North Central Avenue; and in addition he is administrator for the Bauman estate. A member of the Germania Society, he served six years as its treasurer and for the past six years has been its president. He is also a charter member of the local lodge of Eagles and has served for the past three years as vice president of St. Joseph's Society. In politics he is independent. The offices he has held or is now holding show that his fellow citizens and associates have confidence in him as a man of

ability and reliability, a confidence which he has never betrayed. Mr. Schneider was married July 2, 1900, to Katherine Tremml, who was born in Germany Sept. 22, 1881, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Tremml, and who came with her parents to Wood County when but six months old, they locating on a farm in Auburndale Township, where they are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of St. Joseph's Parish of the Catholic Church.

Cory L. Burt, a member of the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., was born in Gibson Township, Manitowoc County, Wis., Dec. 4, 1879, son of Milo and Caroline (Peck) Burt. His parents being farmers, he acquired his education in the district school, and remained under the parental rooftree until he was 22, working the home farm for five years. In 1901 he left the farm and went to Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, where for 11 years he was in the employ of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of dental furniture, printers' furniture and wood type. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Burt came to Marshfield and went to work as a mechanic for the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., remaining with that concern subsequently until the spring of 1919. He then established a vulcanizing business at the corner of Fifth Street and South Central Avenue, and conducted it until the spring of 1922, when he closed it out and took an interest in the Marshfield Hardware & Auto Co., with which he is connected at this time as an active member of the firm. He is a member of Pine Tree Camp, M. W. A., of Marshfield, having joined the Order in Manitowoc and been transferred to this city. Mr. Burt was married Aug. 23, 1906, to Lillian Westgate, daughter of Fred E. and Elizabeth (Riley) Westgate, of Mishicot, Manitowoc County, Wis., in which place she was born. Her father was a native of New England and her mother was of English descent. In 1903 Mrs. Burt, then Miss Lillian Westgate, was graduated from the Manitowoc Training School, and she subsequently taught for some time in the schools of Manitowoc County. Mr. and Mrs. Burt began domestic life at Two Rivers. They now own and occupy a nice modern residence at No. 1012 South Cherry Street, and have two children: Dorothy May, born May 30, 1907, and May Elizabeth, born Dec. 11, 1908, both of whom are attending high school. Mr. Burt and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Marshfield.

Clarence E. Strouts, proprietor of a bus and baggage business in Marshfield, where he is well known and highly respected, was born near Benton Harbor, Mich., Aug. 12, 1874, son of Alfred J. and Harriet (Fowler) Strouts. The parents were both natives of England, the father born in Kentshire, and the mother in Birmingham. They both came to this country with their respective parents when about 18 years old, the two families settling at LeRoy, N. Y., where Alfred J. Strouts and Harriet Fowler were subsequently married. The newly married couple came west to Chicago, which at that time was a very small place, there being only a few Indian huts at what is now the corner of Madison Street and Michigan Avenue, and Canal Street being regarded as out in the country. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Strouts moved to Benton Harbor, Mich., locating on a fruit farm at Napier's Corners just outside the limits of that city, on which place the subject of this sketch was born, and which was the home of the family until 1888, when the parents moved to Minneapolis. In that city Mrs. Harriet Strouts died Nov. 22, 1911, and her husband subsequently married again and went to Ontario, where he died June 14, 1915. Alfred J. and Harriet (Fowler) Strouts had five children: William, now deceased; Hattie, wife of S. M. Merrill, of Minneapolis; Alfred J., Jr., assistant superintendent at Eau Claire of the Omaha Railway; Frank H., now in the real estate business in Minneapolis; and Clarence E. of Marshfield. Clarence E. Strouts attended school in Benton Harbor up to the age of 14 years and was later graduated from the Lowell High School in Minneapolis. In the latter city, at the age of 19, he entered the employ of the Omaha Railway Co., and did clerical work in the office until 1905, when he became the company's agent in Marshfield, a position that he held until 1913. He then bought the bus and baggage business of the F. A. Bauer Co., and in connection with that business he now does general hauling and contracting. He operates two powerful auto busses for

transportation to and from the Hotel Blodgett, as well as to and from other parts of the city, his line being popular with the traveling public. He belongs to the local lodges of Elks, Eagles, and the Royal Arcanum, and owns a good residence at 308 W. Sixth Street. Mr. Strouts was married Sept. 25, 1894, to Eva J. Toppin, who was born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Feb. 25, 1873, and who when a child came west with her parents to Minneapolis, in which city she grew up and was graduated from high school. Mr. and Mrs. Strouts have three children, Clarence E., Jr., George H., and Catherine B. Clarence E., Jr., born Jan. 31, 1896, is now a resident of St. Paul and is employed as an adjuster in the claim department of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. He is married and has one child, Ruth. George H., born June 8, 1895, is ticket agent in the Omaha depot, Marshfield, and is also married. Catherine B., born April 3, 1903, is residing at home with her parents. The family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Otto A. La Bus, chief engineer of the American Carbonic Machinery Co., of Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1888, son of Mr. and Mrs. August A. La Bus. The parents came to the United States from Germany when young and were married in Chicago, of which city they are still residents. August A. La Bus was for many years connected with the Illinois Steel Co., after which he became connected with the Wisconsin Steel Co., and is now superintendent for that concern. Otto A. La Bus was educated in the public schools of Chicago, including the high school. He afterwards took a course in engineering and drafting in the Armour Institute. Having begun industrial life in the employ of the Wisconsin Steel Co., he remained with that concern two years, and then went to the Gary Steel Mills at Gary, Ind., with which he was connected until 1911. In that year he returned to Chicago and became an employee of the Wisconsin Ice Machine Co., now the American Carbonic Machinery Co., which at that time had their main office in that city. There Mr. La Bus remained until 1914, when he came to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), the company's main office being transferred here at that time. He has since been the chief engineer for the company, having the supervision of engineering and drawings. He is also manager of the sales department and does all the buying and has been for some years an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the company. He has a fine home on the corner of Fifth and Saratoga Streets, and is fraternally connected with the local lodge of Elks. Mr. La Bus was married, May 15, 1917, in Grand (or Wisconsin) Rapids, to Rena Belle Philleo, daughter of Erwin J. and Minnie May (Spafford) Philleo, of this city. Her father has been connected for some years with the Kellogg Lumber Co. as their estimator. Mr. and Mrs. La Bus have one child, Patricia Jane, who was born Aug. 22, 1918. The family is affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Joseph Smazel, one of the leading farmers of Milladore Township, was born in Kewaunee County, Wis., Dec. 31, 1877, son of Lawrence and Anna (Pilner) Smazel. The parents were natives of Bohemia; coming to America in 1865, they settled first in Franklin Township, Kewaunee County, Wis.; in May 1879, they traded their property there for 80 acres in Section 21, Milladore Township, Wood County. This territory was in a very primitive state of development at that time, and was without roads or other improvements. The family lived on their first farm here, which was all wild land, for three years and then purchased a 120-acre tract just north of it, on which they established their permanent home, erecting buildings and proceeding to clear the land. The father worked for the R. Connor Co. for four years to obtain money to support his family and carry on the work of developing the farm until it could be put on a producing basis and all members of the family did their share of the great task of clearing the land, with the result that a fine farm was built up, with 90 acres cleared and a good set of buildings. The mother died on this place Dec. 19, 1904, and the father April 15, 1905. They were the parents of four children: Anna, now Mrs. Frank Mancel, of Blenker, Wis.; Martin, deceased; Maggie, now Mrs. Nicholas Baer of Colby, Wis.; and Joseph. Joseph Smazel grew up on the home farm and acquired such education as was obtainable in the pioneer school near his home. He assisted in the development and

operation of the farm, and he has been its sole proprietor since 1901, when it was deeded to him by his father. During the period it has been under his ownership he has brought all its equipment up to modern standards, and has completed the clearing of the land, giving him a fine 120-acre farm, all tillable and equipped with a good set of buildings. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and his success in operating the farm is too well known to require much mention. Mr. Smazel was married at Blenker, Wis., to Emma Brozek, daughter of James and Mary (Ripley) Brozek, of Milladore Township. Mr. and Mrs. Smazel have been the parents of seven children, one of whom, a son, Walter, has been taken from them by death; Walter was born May 27, 1903 and died Dec. 16, 1918. Those living are: Frank, born May 31, 1905; Clarence, born Feb. 16, 1909; Angeline, born Oct. 2, 1913; Ernest, born Jan. 6, 1917; Lawrence, born Sept. 9, 1920; and Mary, born Aug. 2, 1921. The family are valued members of St. Kilian's Catholic Church at Blenker.

James O. Selden, a prosperous farmer of Dexter Township, where he has resided for 23 years, was born in Sauk County, Wis., Feb. 8, 1860, son of Sevyer and Phillis Selden. Many years ago the parents came to this country from England, locating in New York State, whence they later came west to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk County when there were very few white settlers there, the population consisting almost entirely of Indians. They bought land and began farming, in which occupation they continued for the rest of their lives in that locality. Of their seven children, four are living, namely: Charles, who is in Kansas; Mary, who is the widow of Gilbert Wheeler and lives near Sparta, Wis.; Spencer, residing near Milbank, S. D., and James O., subject of this sketch. Those deceased are Albert, Wesley and William. The last mentioned was a physician who practiced at Thorpe, Wis. James O. Selden was reared in Sauk County, where he attended school and worked on his parents' farm. When 17 years old he went to Illinois, where he worked on farms and also for a while in an elevator. He came to Wood County in 1899 and on his arrival here bought 100 acres of land near Pittsville. This he later sold and bought 80 acres in Section 21, Dexter Township, and engaged in general farming and dairying, in which occupation he has since continued, meeting with good success. He now milks about ten cows. He has served 12 years as school treasurer and has a good record as farmer, citizen and public official. Religiously he is affiliated with the Baptist Church. Mr. Selden was married in Stillman Valley, Ill., in 1888, to Elizabeth Roney, daughter of William and Bettie Roney, the parents being natives of Ireland who lived and died in their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Selden have five children: Julia, wife of Fred Wegler of Janesville; Cora, wife of Andrew Mason of Ft. Atkinson; Marie, a school teacher; Stanley, who lives in Wisconsin Rapids; and Harvey, who is residing at home.

Neil Coffey, proprietor of the Neil Coffey Furnace & Sheet Metal Works, Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Mazeppa, Minn., son of Michael and Ella (Plumber) Coffey. The father, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States when a boy and resided for a while in St. Paul. When ten years old he went to Minnesota, where for a number of years he did farm work. Later he bought a farm in Wabasha County, that state, on which he lived until 1900. He then came to Wood County, Wis., and bought a small farm in Seneca Township, where he spent the rest of his life, passing away in June, 1919. His wife Ella is still living on the farm, which is operated by her son William. The children in the family were William, Mary, Albert, Neil, Ruth and Alice, of whom those now living are William and Neil. Neil Coffey acquired his education in Wisconsin Rapids in SS. Peter and Paul's Parochial School. In 1907 he went to Oakes, N. D., where he learned the sheet metal trade, at which he worked in the Dakotas and Minnesota for several years. In 1909 he returned to Wisconsin Rapids, where for eight years he worked at his trade. In the meanwhile the United States had entered into the World War, and on Dec. 1, 1917, Mr. Coffey enlisted in this city in the Fourth Heavy Artillery Repair organization. He received training at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Hancock, Ga., and sailed for France June 4, 1918. His service was on the Verdun front and in the Meuse-Argonne, and was continued until the end of the fighting. He

returned to the United States, Aug. 16, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 20, following. He then resumed work at his trade in Wisconsin Rapids, but after working for others a short time he established his present business, having quarters over the Nash Hardware store. The enterprise has proved successful, and Mr. Coffey has not only taken his place among the active business men of the city, but is also widely known and popular. He is a Catholic in religion and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was married Nov. 4, 1919, in Wisconsin Rapids to Lucy Hackbarth, daughter of Henry and Sadie (Radabush) Hackbarth. Mrs. Coffey's father is now deceased, but her mother is living and resides in this city.

Jay T. Holland, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Arpin Township, was born Jan. 11, 1869, at South Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wis., son of Lot and Nellie (Howell) Holland. The parents were natives of New York State, the father born Oct. 1, 1837, and the mother Aug. 18, 1843. They were married Dec. 9, 1867, and shortly after their marriage came west and located in Fond du Lac County, Wis., where they were engaged in farming until the father's death, Oct. 4, 1914. The mother is now residing in the city of Fond du Lac with her two daughters, Nellie and Carrie. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lot Holland were: Jay T., subject of this sketch; Frank, now operating the old home farm in Fond du Lac County; Floy, who is now Mrs. H. Ramaker, of Sheboygan, Wis.; Lee, Milford, and Lottie, now deceased; and Nellie and Carrie, of Fond du Lac. Jay T. Holland was educated in the grade school at South Byron, and later became a railroad fireman, being thus until 1894. He then resided at the family home in Fond du Lac County until 1898. During that time he was married and on March 21, 1898, he came to Wood County with his bride, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graham. Mr. Holland in partnership with his brother Frank had purchased 160 acres of wild land in Section 3, Arpin Township, and later bought his brother's interest in this property. Mr. Graham also acquired a tract of land here, and on these farms the two families proceeded to make their homes. The country was a wilderness; there were no roads, and life was carried on under very primitive conditions. The Holland and Graham families rented a small house in Auburndale village in which they lived until a frame shack could be erected on Mr. Graham's land; this structure was completed in three weeks, and both families made it their home until a small house could be built on Mr. Holland's land. Then commenced the long, wearisome struggle of converting the forest into farms. Mr. Holland chopped cord wood and sold it for anything it would bring; he kept a few chickens, and sold eggs for seven cents a dozen; he used every resource which was at hand or which he could devise, in the effort to secure money enough to live on during the struggle to get his land cleared and the farm on a productive basis. Slowly this work was accomplished; and to repay him for the years of privation and hardship, he now has one of the best improved farms in Arpin Township; he has added 80 acres in Section 10 to it, making his total holdings 240 acres, of which he has 145 free from stumps. He has a good house on the property, and has erected a complete set of modern buildings, including a fine barn 36 by 126 furnished with James equipment, a concrete silo 12 by 40 feet, and a brick silo 14 by 35 feet. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, and is gradually working more into the latter branch; he has a herd of Holstein cattle, of which 16 are pure-bred. He met with a severe misfortune when, on June 29, 1922, one of his barns, a fine modern building, burned to the ground; it had been filled with hay which was slightly damp in places, and spontaneous combustion took place; the complete destruction of the barn and its contents was accomplished in the space of a few minutes. Thanks to the years of industry and thrift which have made up his career, however, such losses, while serious, are no longer crippling to him. Mr. Holland was married June 10, 1896, at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Beth Nub, who was born April 26, 1869, daughter of Conrad and Hannah Nub. Mrs. Holland's parents were natives of Germany and on first coming to this country, settled at Albany, N. Y. They later came west to Fond du Lac, Wis., where the father operated a tailor shop for several years. Subsequently they settled on a farm in Oakfield Township, Fond du Lac

County, and remained until the death of the father, Aug. 2, 1901; the mother now makes her home at Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. Nub were the parents of 11 children: Harmon, now deceased; Dean, now Mrs. Ed Allen, of Waukegan, Wis.; Edward, deceased; Louisa, now Mrs. S. H. Simonson, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Bertha, of Fond du Lac; Albert, of Oakfield, Wis.; Lillian, now Mrs. F. M. Stronge of Fond du Lac; Otto, of Oak Center, Wis.; Tillie and Jessie, who live with their mother at Fond du Lac; and Beth, wife of Mr. Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have shown the greatness of their hearts by adopting five children, Chris, Nicholas, Irma, Earl, and Vivian, and have given them all the advantages of a fine home and parental guidance and love. Nicholas was in the army during the World War, entering Aug. 13, 1918, at Wisconsin Rapids; he was sent to Kansas City, where he received training as a truck driver, and was then transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., with the 40th Company, 5th Machine Gun Group. He was discharged at Camp Hancock Jan. 9, 1919. Mr. Holland took an important part in all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the war, and his qualities of leadership have always made him a very prominent man in the county. He served as the first clerk of Arpin Township, the board of which held their meetings at his residence before the erection of the town hall. He was clerk of School District No. 4 from the time of its organization until 1921, and through his efforts this district received the first State Aid for building purposes. He was instrumental in bringing State Trunk Highway No. 13 through Arpin Township. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the North Arpin Cheese Factory, and served as secretary of that enterprise for several years. He was for many years a director of the Dairyman's State Bank of Arpin, and has been vice president of this institution since 1917. He also organized the Auburndale Telephone Company, and has been president of the company throughout its career.

Frederick Schultz, one of the pioneers of northern Wood County, now living retired in the city of Marshfield, was born in Pommern, Germany, Feb. 28, 1848, son of William and Lottie (Harp) Schultz. He attended school in Germany, and came to the United States in June, 1870; here he worked for a short time on a farm in New Jersey, and in the fall of 1870 he came to Menasha, Wis., at which city two of his uncles were living. In the spring of 1871 he went to work for the Wisconsin Central Railway (now the "Soo Line"), and as a member of one of their construction crews helped to build the line through Wood County into Marshfield. He continued to do construction work for them until 1873, when he was made section foreman of the track between Auburndale and Marshfield, being stationed at Hewitt. In the fall of 1877, having accumulated some means, he purchased 80 acres of wild land in Auburndale Township, two miles west of the village of Auburndale. On Nov. 6, 1877, at Hewitt, he married Caroline Will, who was born in Germany May 2, 1855, and whom Mr. Schultz had known in that country. Immediately following their marriage they settled on the farm Mr. Schultz had purchased, on which he had erected a small log house to serve as a residence. A hard worker and a thrifty, capable man, with an ideal mate to help him along every step of the way, Mr. Schultz disregarded the hardships of pioneer life (though they were bitter hardships indeed), and as the years passed the trees and stumps fell away before his axe, buildings arose, and an admirable farm emerged from out of the wilderness, a credit to Mr. Schultz and to the community. He added to his holdings until the farm consisted of 200 acres; he built a complete set of fine buildings; and he cleared almost the entire acreage. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz lived on this place with their family and carried on its operation until 1915, when they sold it to one of their sons-in-law and bought a comfortable home at 300 East Fourth Street, Marshfield, where they have since lived retired. Mr. Schultz served in many useful and prominent positions during the critical stage of the community's development. He was chairman of the township board for several years, and when the present Auburndale and Milladore Townships were united together as Auburndale Township, previous to the forming of Milladore Township in 1882, he was for eight years treasurer of Auburndale Township. When Marshfield Township was yet a part of Auburndale Township, he hauled voters to the polls

at Auburndale on his handcar. He has always been Republican in politics, but has never adhered strictly to party lines, voting rather for the candidate than for the party represented. He is one of the stockholders in the Auburndale State Bank, and was active in the organization of this bank. He is also a stockholder in the Cloverland State Bank at Marshfield. He served as clerk of School District No. 4 in Auburndale Township for many years, and has filled many other useful offices. He and his wife are prominent members and strong supporters of the Emanuel Lutheran Congregation at Marshfield, and are respected throughout their community. They have been the parents of 11 children, as follows: William, Frank, Martha, Anna, Minnie, Ida, Albert, Fred, Lena, Walter, and Caroline. Of these, Minnie is now deceased; William is engaged in farming in Milladore Township; Frank is living in the West; Martha is Mrs. Otto Schultz of Milwaukee; Anna is Mrs. August Severt of Auburndale Township; Ida is the wife of Joseph Berdan and lives on the old home farm; Albert lives in Dorchester, Wis.; Fred is farming in Auburndale Township; Lena is Mrs. Ernest Wunrow of Marshfield Township; Walter is in Illinois; and Caroline resides in Chicago.

Frank B. Hildebrandt, one of the proprietors of the Farmers Economy Store, Marshfield, was born March 8, 1882, at Spencer, Marathon County, Wis., son of Carl and Johanna Hildebrandt. Of his full brothers and sisters there are now living the following: Henry, of Denney, Clark County; Bertha, wife of Bert Downing of Dexterville, Wood County; Charles, of Spencer, and Hildreth, now Mrs. John Fischer of Spencer. After the death of his wife Johanna, Carl Hildebrandt married again and had several children by his second wife. Frank B. Hildebrandt attended the common school at Spencer and remained under the home roof until he was 13 years old, at which time he began industrial life in a heading and stave mill at Veefkind, Clark County, and he continued at mill work until he was 19. In the meanwhile he had saved enough to purchase a wild farm near Spencer and to improve it by clearing and the erection of buildings. After his marriage he lived the greater part of the time on his farm until the fall of 1917, when he came to Marshfield and opened a grocery store, which he conducted until the incorporation of the Farmers Economy Store, May 1, 1919, by himself, his wife Pearl Hildebrandt and Lawrence J. Clark. The store is located at 327 South Central Avenue and an exclusive grocery business is conducted, the concern having an ample and well selected stock. Their trade has grown to considerable proportions for the short time that the business has been established and is still increasing. Mr. Hildebrandt married Pearl L. Lussiden of Colby, Wis., she having been born in that place March 22, 1885, daughter of Willet and Mary A. (O'Callahan) Lussiden. Her mother died in Marshfield Jan. 3, 1916, but the father is still living. They were married near Milwaukee, and had six children, all born at Colby, namely: George, now of Antigo, Wis.; Mary, wife of Charles Raether of Watertown, Wis.; Lester, of Beltrami, Minn.; Archie, of Watertown, S. D.; Marguerite, now Mrs. John Zilk of Two Rivers, Wis.; and Pearl L., now Mrs. Frank B. Hildebrandt of Marshfield. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrandt, who reside in a comfortable flat over the Farmers Economy Store, are the parents of three children: Esther, born July 30, 1907, who is a student in the Sacred Heart Parochial School, Marshfield; and Leroy and Levine (twins), who were born April 2, 1912, and are attending the same school as Esther. The family are members of the Catholic Church and of Sacred Heart Parish.

Lawrence J. Clark, one of the incorporators of the Farmers Economy Store, Marshfield, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., May 13, 1885, daughter of John and Anna (Casey) Clark. Both parents are now deceased, the father, who was a native of Jefferson County, dying Sept. 1, 1907, and the mother, whose birthplace was Waukesha, Wis., April 20, 1916, both of them at Jefferson. Lawrence J. remained under the home roof until he was about 17 years of age, and then entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. to learn telegraphy. After working as operator and brakeman for about 14 years he entered the mail service. In 1907 he came to Marshfield, served for one year subsequently as letter carrier, and it was at the end of that time that he entered the mail service, in which he

continued until 1918. In that year he entered the employ of the C. E. Blodgett & Sons Co., and with them he remained until he became one of the incorporators of the Farmers Economy Store in May, 1919. Mr. Clark was married June 3, 1909, to Daisy Stehle, who was born at Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis., Nov. 8, 1896, daughter of John and Harriet (Holcomb) Stehle. Her parents later moved to Oshkosh, where the mother is still living, the father being deceased. The daughter, Daisy, at the time she married Mr. Clark was a stenographer, having qualified for that occupation at the Oshkosh Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children: Dorothy, born June 19, 1911; Catherine, born July 12, 1915; and Margaret, born March 12, 1919. The family are members of Sacred Heart Catholic Parish, Marshfield.

Martin S. Wogensen, a prominent resident of Hiles Township, where he is operating a farm, was born in Schleswig-Holstein (which is a portion of Denmark but was for many years previous to the World War under German dominion), Sept. 26, 1866, son of Simon and Cecelia Wogensen. The parents were natives of Schleswig and the father died in that country; the mother subsequently came to the United States and spent the remainder of her life in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wogensen were the parents of four children: Simon, John, Mary, and Martin. Simon now lives in Omaha, Neb.; John is living in New Jersey; Mary is the wife of John Schaaf and lives at Coney Island. Martin Wogensen was raised in Denmark, attending school and working on farms there until he came to the United States in 1889. Here he lived first in Chicago, from which city he went to Omaha, Neb., for a time, later returning to Chicago, where he was in the employ of the National Biscuit Co. He came to Wood County in 1900 and bought 80 acres of land in Section 2 of Hiles Township, on which he proceeded to make his home, amid pioneer surroundings. His land was heavily timbered and the region was without roads. Every task was magnified a hundred fold by the obstacles with which life in the pioneer country was surrounded, and the work of clearing the farm was a heavy one indeed. Mr. Wogensen cut logs from his land and hauled them to Veedum where they were sawed into lumber to be used in building the frame house he erected. He also built a log barn, which was later replaced by a frame structure. Overcoming all the obstacles, he succeeded in bringing his property to a fine point of development, clearing all the land and equipping it with good buildings. He made his home on this place for 20 years, and in 1919 sold it and purchased 80 acres of wild land in the same township, on which he built a fine red brick bungalow and has since made his home. He now has this land partly cleared and is carrying on general farming, having a good herd of Holstein cattle. After selling his farm in 1919 he made a trip to Europe to visit his old home there. Mr. Wogensen has done a great deal of useful work in the development of this section of the county, and has always been very prominent among his fellow-citizens. He served as township supervisor for four years and was chairman of the township board for five years, in the latter capacity being also a member of the county board. He has been a member of the board of his school district for 15 years. Coming here as he did when very little had been done in the way of development, the only "roads" being the Indian trails and tote roads through the forest, his influence for progress has been a most beneficial one. Working on contract for the county, he built one of the first roads in Hiles Township, cutting the route through dense forests. He owned the first silo in Hiles Township, and has led in many other fields. During the participation of this country in the World War, Mr. Wogensen made a fine record in patriotic work, taking an active part in nearly all the drives on Liberty bonds, the Red Cross, etc., for which he received emblems and letters of appreciation which he values highly. Mr. Wogensen was married in Denmark in 1887 to Christina Mathison. Mrs. Wogensen's parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Wogensen have three children: Anna, Lily, and Thyra. Anna is now Mrs. Arthur Graf, of Dexter Township; Lily is the wife of Erhardt Stein of Hiles Township; Thyra married Julius Rasmussen and is living at Veedum. All three girls were graduates of the

Wood County Training School at Wisconsin Rapids, and taught school previous to their marriage.

Robert A. McDonald, for many years a well-known business man of Wisconsin Rapids, and formerly postmaster, was born near Calais, Me., Nov. 24, 1859, son of Donald and Jeanette (McDonald) McDonald. The parents, who were natives of New Brunswick, on coming to Wisconsin settled in Oshkosh, where they operated a hotel until a short time before Donald McDonald's death. He died in Grand Rapids, Feb. 11, 1902. His wife is still living in Oshkosh, residing with her son John A. The children of the family were: William M. and Katherine, deceased; Robert A., of Wisconsin Rapids; and Thomas D., and John D., of Oshkosh. Robert A. McDonald after attending a graded school in Oshkosh, supplemented his education by taking a business course. He then conducted a restaurant in that city until 1885, when he came to Wood County, locating at Vesper, where for seven years he conducted a hotel for the Sherry & Cameron Lumber Co. In 1892 Mr. McDonald came to Wisconsin Rapids (then known as Grand Rapids), and operated a boarding-house during the construction of the Biron mill. In 1896 he established himself in the livery business in partnership with John C. Bell, the firm being known as McDonald & Bell. Later Mr. Bell sold his interest to Mr. Brooks. Mr. McDonald sold his interest in the livery business in 1906, and in that year built the Palace Theatre, which he operated subsequently for 14 years, selling it in 1920. He was the last postmaster of Centralia and served as such until the consolidation of Centralia and Grand Rapids in 1900, under the name of Grand Rapids, when he became assistant postmaster. As such he remained until 1908, when he was appointed postmaster of Grand Rapids, in which office he served until June 23, 1913. For many years he has taken a prominent part in civic and social affairs, and is one of the best known citizens of Wisconsin Rapids, enjoying a wide popularity. Mr. McDonald was married in Sigel Township, this county, June 17, 1886, to Mary P. Bell, who was born in Watertown, Wis., July 3, 1865, daughter of John and Phoebe (Lasher) Bell. He and his wife have two children: Robert B., born Dec. 12, 1887, who served with the U. S. marines in the World War, and is now president and general manager of the J. L. Gates Land Co., of Ladysmith; and E. G. McDonald. born June 18, 1893, who is also a resident of Ladysmith, being engaged in the real estate business there.

James Bronson, who after a long career in mechanical pursuits, is now living retired in Wisconsin Rapids, was born at Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wis., May 7, 1852, son of Knute and Mary (Germanson) Bronson. The parents were natives of Norway who settled at Port Washington as soon as they arrived in America. Later, however, they moved to Neenah, this state, where Knute Bronson built a sawmill and followed the trade of millwright until his death. His wife also passed away there. They had altogether a family of seven children, only four of whom are now living, namely: Henry, who resides in the state of Washington; Randa, now Mrs. S. A. Simpson of San Francisco, Calif.; Mattie, wife of Herman Anspach, of Neenah, Wis.; and James, whose name forms the caption of this article. James Bronson, after attending school in Neenah, learned the carpenter's trade. In 1873 he came to Centralia, now included in Wisconsin Rapids, and went to work for Robb & Rablin, with whom he remained six years. After that he worked for some time in the stave factory of Clark & Scott at Rudolph. He next came to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of the McKinnon Co., with whom he remained 28 years as painter, millwright and filer. For three years after that Mr. Bronson worked for the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., and in 1920 he retired from active work. He has a fine home at 1457 Grand Avenue. Mr. Bronson was married March 31, 1879, in Centralia, to Rose Mossier, who was born in Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 21, 1861, daughter of Paul and Rose (Shingler) Mossier. Her parents, who came to the United States from Germany in 1852, first settled in Neenah, Wis., whence they moved to Manitowoc, where Paul Mossier engaged in farming. In 1877 he came to Centralia and became connected with the hub and spoke factory, where he was employed for many years, or until a short time before his death, which occurred July 21, 1911. His wife,

who survived him and is now 85 years old, is living with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Bronson. The children in the Mossier family were: Paul, now a farmer in Adams County, Wis.; John, residing in Wood County; Rose, wife of James Bronson; Mary, now Mrs. Myron Lane; Andrew, of Trout Lake, Wis.; Martin, on the old homestead in Adams County; and Fred, who lives in Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson have three children: Jessie E., now Mrs. Emmett McCarthy of Wisconsin Rapids; Mattie G., wife of A. C. Berard, of this city; and George J., also of this city.

Charles E. Boles, a prominent representative of the real estate and insurance business, who resides and has his office in Wisconsin Rapids, was born in Centralia, Wis., now a part of this city, Sept. 9, 1875, son of Samuel and Sarah (Blaney) Boles. The parents came to the United States from Ireland in 1854, and to Wood County, Wis., in 1856, settling in Hurleytown, which is now the south side of Wisconsin Rapids. There Samuel Boles followed farming until his death in 1905. He had survived his wife a number of years, she having passed away in 1893. They were respected as agreeable people and good neighbors and were consistent members of the Catholic Church. Charles E. Boles was educated in the local schools, being graduated from the West Side High School in 1893. He then spent seven years as a school teacher. In 1900 he entered Stevens Point Normal School from which he was graduated in 1902. Immediately on his return to Grand Rapids he established himself in the real estate business, furnishing abstracts of titles and also dealing in insurance, and in this line of business endeavor he has become very well known and gained a good reputation. As a citizen interested in the progress of the community in which he lives, he has identified himself with the Rotary Club and is an active worker for the attainment of civic ideals. He is fraternally affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Columbus and Catholic Foresters, and religiously with the Catholic Church. He was married in Marshfield, Wis., June 30, 1906, to Mary Reiley.

William T. Tesser, who passed away July 21, 1921, was one of Wood County's earliest pioneers, having first visited Grand Rapids in the year 1842. He was born May 7, 1828, in Central France; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Tesser, natives of France, in 1832 emigrated to Eastern Canada, settling in the town of Two Rivers, where they spent the rest of their lives. The son William left Canada and came to Manitowoc, Wis., at the early age of 12 years; after two years in Manitowoc he came to Grand Rapids, then an infant settlement, and entered the woods as a logger, following the river in the summers. About 1850 he took up a claim in Rudolph Township, Wood County, but sold the property after the timber on it had been removed and marketed, and in 1856 he went to Berlin, Wis., where he dealt in cattle for a time and then learned the trade of butchering. In this business he operated shops in Fond du Lac, Green Bay and Ashland. In 1888 he began farming near Plainfield, Wis., and remained there until 1899, when he returned to Wood County and bought 237 acres of wild land in Section 35 West, Saratoga Township. He cleared this place, equipped it with buildings, and made it his home for the remainder of his life; he was 93 years of age when he passed away July 21, 1921, leaving his widow and five children. Mrs. Tesser was Miss Anna Gruber, a native of Austria, daughter of Matthew and Anna (Engel) Gruber; her mother died when she was young and she came to America in 1881 with her father and stepmother; the family settled in Taylor County, Wis. She was married to Mr. Tesser, Jan. 18, 1886, at Ashland, Wis. The children were: Pauline, now Mrs. Paul Arnistadi, of Chisholm, Minn.; Walter and John, farmers in Saratoga Township; and Oscar and Neil, operating the home farm in Saratoga Township for the mother. This family has been reared in the Catholic faith. During his lifetime Mr. Tesser did a considerable amount of "cruising," and also traveled widely; he made two trips to California in the gold rush days when such trips were perilous. He also visited Colorado and Idaho, and did considerable traveling after he bought his last farm in Wood County. He was an adventurer, and upon the spirit of adventure the West has been built.

Charles Peters, for many years a successful farmer in Wood County and now living retired in Pittsville, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 26, 1857, son of George and Ann Peters. The father was a shoemaker by trade and was engaged in that occupation in England all his life; both parents are now deceased. They had five children, of whom three, as follows, are now living: John, living in England; Harriet, also in England, the widow of Thomas Norton; and Charles. Charles Peters was reared in England and worked at teaming and farming there until he came to the United States in 1882. Here he settled first at Beaver Dam, Wis., and after working on farms there for a time went to Kansas, where he bought 80 acres of land in Ottowa County and farmed for six years. He then returned to Dodge County, Wis., where he remained until 1903, in which year he came to Wood County and bought 87 acres of land in Section 19, Hansen Township, and 40 acres in Wood Township. This land was partly improved, and Mr. Peters continued its development, building up a good farm with 80 acres under cultivation and the balance in timber and pasture. He operated this place, carrying on mixed farming and dairying with a herd of high grade Jersey cattle, until 1920, when he rented the farm and moved to Pittsville, where he now has his home. Mr. Peters was married in Kansas to Della Hoy, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hoy, of Dodge County, Wis. Both of Mrs. Peters' parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Peters had three children, of whom one, Edna, is now deceased; those living are Ada, now the wife of Fred Fox, a sketch of whom appears below; and Leota, who is employed in the Baum store at Pittsville.

Fred A. Fox, a progressive farmer in Wood Township, was born in Green Lake County, Wis., Dec. 31, 1885, son of Augustus and Bertha Fox. The father was born in America; the mother, who was born in Germany, came to this country with her parents when she was six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Fox resided in Green Lake County for 50 years, being engaged in farming there until 1921, when they retired and moved to Redgranite, in Waushara County. They were the parents of ten children, of whom one, Ernest, died in infancy; the others are Charles, Edward, Lillian, Alma, Roy, Fred, Cora, Louisa, and Mabel. Lillian is now the wife of James Lee and lives at Green Lake, Wis.; Alma is Mrs. H. Siebenhaar, of Wood Township; Cora is the wife of John Jones of Berlin, Wis.; Louisa is Mrs. Gust Kreb, of Wood Township; Mabel is Mrs. John Casper and lives on the home farm in Green Lake County. Fred A. Fox was raised in Green Lake County, attending school there and helping on the home farm until he was 19 years old, when he started out for himself. He worked on farms in Green Lake County until he came to Wood County on March 11, 1911, and rented the old Hammel farm, which consists of 80 acres in Section 13, Wood Township. One 40 of this was wild land, with an old log house and barn, when Mr. Fox came here. In 1917 he bought the entire property and has since carried on its operation. He has completed the clearing of the land and has brought the farm to a splendid point of development; he has built a barn 32 by 50 feet with full basement and modern equipment, a silo, and other buildings, and in 1918 he erected a fine brick house of nine rooms, with furnace heat and an acetylene lighting plant which supplies gas for lighting both house and barn. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 25 Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. Mr. Fox is a man of prominence in the community, and has taken a useful part in public affairs. He served as clerk of his school district for seven years, and as township assessor for one year, being elected to the latter office in 1920. Mr. Fox was married at Vesper, Wis., Jan. 1, 1912, to Ada Peters, daughter of Charles and Della (Hoy) Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have four children: Ellis, Donald, Ardis, and Irlene.

Alfred Herman, one of the pioneer farmers of Rudolph Township, was born March 14, 1863, in Germany, son of Paul and Sophia (Saringer) Herman. His parents were natives of that country, where they spent their lives. Alfred received his education there, and after working on farms for a year or two, learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for a short time. He served three years in the German army and in 1884 came to the United States, arriving in Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., August 23, that year. Here he and a brother bought 80 acres

of wild land in Section 15, Rudolph Township. They erected a log cabin on the property to serve for a residence and engaged in the long, hard task of developing a farm. To raise money for current expenses they were obliged to work at logging in the woods for the greater part of the first three years and spent the winters of several following years in the same manner, improving their land as they found opportunity. In 1893 Alfred Herman bought his mother's interest in the farm and has since been the sole owner. In 1887 he bought his first team of oxen, which he continued to use until 1895. During early days when there were no roads Mr. Herman used to carry all his supplies on his back from Grand Rapids, a distance of six or seven miles through the woods, the load seeming to become heavier with every mile traversed. The whole struggle was hard and bitter, and the life was one of isolation and privation; but the present prosperity of a great agricultural region is the fruit of many such struggles, and in this knowledge lies the pioneer's reward. Mr. Herman's farm is today a good piece of agricultural property. He has cleared 73 acres and erected a set of modern buildings. In 1919 he retired from active work, renting the property to his son John, who is carrying on mixed farming and dairying. In 1915 a barn, 36 by 60 feet, and with full basement, was erected, which brings the farm equipment up to a high standard, and the house has been equipped with a Delco system of electric lighting. Mr. Herman was married at Rudolph, Wis., Jan. 23, 1893, to Mary Flick, who passed away Nov. 20, 1911, leaving seven children, the only daughter, Theresa, being then 12 years old. With her assistance, Mr. Herman has kept the family together, she assuming a woman's part in bringing up the family and carrying on the work of the household. The other children were John, Frank, Alfred, Charles, Paul and William, Theresa being the second born. All are living at home, John, as already mentioned, operating the farm. John, born March 11, 1895, served with the military forces of the United States in the World War, entering the service at Wisconsin Rapids July 9, 1918. After three days at Columbus Barracks, he went to Camp Hancock, Ga., to receive training with the 48th Company, 4th Machine Gun Group, and from there went to Camp Custer, Mich., being transferred to Company D of the 42d Machine Gun Battalion of the 14th Infantry. He remained at Camp Custer until discharged Jan. 15, 1919, when he returned home. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly regarded in their community.

Mark Quinnell, an early settler in that part of Wisconsin Rapids formerly known as Centralia, and who in his day was one of the most active and useful citizens of the locality, was born in Leeds, England, May 12, 1830, son of John and Sarah (Maynard) Quinnell. In 1833 the family emigrated to Quebec, Canada, and they subsequently resided in the Dominion until 1847, when they moved to New York State. In 1855 they came west to Wisconsin. Later the parents went to Kansas, but afterwards returned east to New York State, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mark Quinnell, who accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in 1855, located in Wood County, there being at that time but five buildings in Centralia. He worked in the woods, also as a shingle-maker, and as a riverman on the spring drives for many years. He also helped to build all the railroads that were constructed through Centralia, and all the paper mills on the Wisconsin River in this vicinity. For many years he did logging on his own account and later did it on contract for the mills. In addition to these activities he bought land in Rudolph Township, which he developed into a farm. There were few men more interested in the growth of Centralia than he, and he was always ready to lend a hand in advancing any project for the betterment of the community. When he passed away on Nov. 5, 1903, the city (then united with Grand Rapids), lost one of its reliable and most public spirited men. Mr. Quinnell was married Oct. 19, 1861, to Mary Waters, who was born in England, Oct. 16, 1845, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Bowman) Waters. Her parents came to this country in 1853, resided in New York State until 1856, and then came west to Waushara County, Wis., where they engaged in farming. Mrs. Mary Waters died April 7, 1861. After her death the family remained on the farm in Waushara County until 1872, when

they came to Wood County, Mr. Waters taking a farm near Rudolph. There he lived for nearly 30 years, passing away July 23, 1901. He and his wife had seven children: Dorcas, who married a Mr. Nightingale, and resides in Oregon; Joseph, deceased; Mary, who married Mark Quinnell; Louis, deceased; George, residing in Wood County; Anna, now Mrs. William Withers of Wisconsin Rapids, and Hannah, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Quinnell had five children: John, who is deceased; William, who lives on the Biron road; George, deceased; Eugene, at home, and Clarence, deceased.

Eli E. Winch, one of the notable pioneers of Marshfield, still residing here, and in the upbuilding of which city he has taken an active and important part, was born in Essex County, New York, April 20, 1848, son of Samuel R. and Lois A. (Southmaid) Winch. The father was connected with the sawmill industry and was later a farmer. When Eli E. was six years old his parents moved with their family to Pecatonica, Ill., and six months later to Dodge County, Wis., where they settled on a farm, which was the family home for 17 years. They then moved to Hartford in Washington County. When Eli E. Winch was quite a young boy he worked in a little sawmill at Fremont, Dodge County. Later he entered railroad service for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, working as brakeman on freight trains on the line between Horicon and Milwaukee. After awhile he was advanced and transferred to the west end of the old line, running between Portage and La Crosse, being thus occupied for one summer and until the fall, his parents having in the meanwhile moved to Fond du Lac. Those were the days of the old link and pin couplings, and railroading, especially in the freight service, was more dangerous than it is today. Mr. Winch got hurt several times, and at last, the folks at home being sick, he quit the road and went home. A little later, however, he resumed railroad business for awhile, working two or three years on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, usually known as the "S. & F." road, and now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern. He subsequently entered the employ of Webster & Lawson, of Menasha, who in 1876, sent him to Marshfield to buy timber. About all there was here at that time was a log house used for a store, saloon and rooming-house, the proprietor of which was Louis Rivers. Mr. Winch stopped at the Rivers place, but his time was mostly spent in tramping between Colby and Junction City looking for timber. In this work he was very successful, and three or four years later was shipping from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of logs, and some lumber, yearly, from this point to Menasha, where the firm had a sawmill and spoke factory. This timber was bought all along the two roads—the Wisconsin Central (now the "Soo") and the Wisconsin Valley road, now the St. Paul. The logs were mostly loaded on the main line, there being no convenient side-tracks. Mr. Winch received $35 a month, but paid little attention to the amount of his wages, being chiefly bent upon learning the business. After six years' work for Webster & Lawson, he was getting $1,600 a year and his expenses, and was in charge of their entire timber business, sometimes having 32 scalers under him. At the end of nine years the firm of Webster & Lawson was dissolved and reorganized as the Webster Manufacturing Co., a very large and important concern. Mr. Winch bought an interest in the business, but three years later, seeing that the necessary timber was becoming exhausted, he sold it. The company later went into the chair manufacturing business, but were not very successful here, and, being offered a large bonus to remove to West Superior, they accepted it and went there, the plant in that place being still in operation. Mr. Winch got out of the company about a year before they went into the chair business, and left Marshfield, going to a farm near Gravesville, Calumet County, in the vicinity of his parents' home, where he spent three years. It was during that period (in June, 1887) that the great Marshfield fire occurred. After returning to Marshfield he was connected for three years with a chair factory, as president and manager, the principal owners, in addition to himself being Fred Vollmer and Dr. H. A. Lathrop, though there were 21 stockholders. The latter, however, being more intent on drawing dividends than trying to build up the business by turning the profit into it, it finally dwindled out. Mr. Winch then became connected with

the Clark Manufacturing Co., of Cadott, Wis., whose service he entered as timber purchasing agent, taking charge of their whole timber supply, and he was with that concern for four and a half years. For them, in the first year of his service, he made a trip south of the Ohio River, looking up good timber sites, as the supply was getting short in this region. He found some good locations, but the company dissolved, and Mr. Winch remained with Mr. Clark until June, the next year (1894), and then, about the first of that month, bought a half interest in what was known as the Marshfield Stave Factory. This concern had been established in 1879 by Syme Bros., who were later bought out by Henry N. Maurer, who was the owner in 1894, and who, thinking the timber in the neighborhood nearly exhausted, wanted to sell the plant. Mr. Winch had a better knowledge of the timber resources available for that line of manufacturing, and after he had bought into the concern he went after it, buying up the stumpage around the city where the logs had been cut out but lots of good bolt timber left. He also improved the plant and extended the business, in 1898 adding to the buildings an excelsior factory. In the following year he bought Mr. Maurer's interest. For 14 years he operated the plant along and during all that time never lost an account, collecting all debts due the concern. He subsequently took in as partners E. A. Upham and Frank Mertle, but after four years bought Mr. Upham's interest, Mr. Mertle retaining his stock. The plant was operated by Mr. Winch until about two years ago, when it was closed down owing to hard times following the war and has not since reopened, so that he is now practically retired. He formerly served for a number of years on the school board, and also on the library board, and for many years was a member of the council. On Oct. 28, 1877, he was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Orpha M. Willey, who was born in Essex County, New York, daughter of Ephraim and Fanny Maria (Hatch) Willey, her parents having previously been residents of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Winch have had two children, both now living: Samuel Howard, born Dec. 26, 1879, and Gertrude M., born May 7, 1881. Samuel Howard Winch, who is now district manager in Marshfield for the Winona Oil Co., married Ruby M. Riggs, of Cambridge, Ohio, and they have three children, Eli Eugene, Eleanor O., and Samuel Riggs. Gertrude M. Winch is the wife of Robert P. Kraus of Marshfield, and has five children, Janice M., Dorothy T., Gertrude (usually called Gretchen), Ruberta and Robert Eli.

Joseph N. Heintz, a prosperous merchant and business man of Hewitt, in partnership with his brother Fred in the operation of a hardware store and garage, was born at Neosho, Dodge County, Wis., son of Mathew and Mary (Neubauer) Heintz. The parents were natives of this state and were farmers in Dodge County, where they are still living. They have had four sons and six daughters, all of whom are also living, namely: Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Joseph, Edward, Fred C., Theresa, Leona, Cecelia, and Helen. Mary is the wife of Charles Neu of Neosho, and Cecelia is the wife of Nick Sterr, a farmer in Dodge County. Joseph N. Heintz was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school. In 1916 he came to Hewitt and with his brother Fred opened the store which they are now conducting. They carry a general line of light and heavy hardware and also operate a garage for storage and the repair of cars, which is under the supervision of Fred. Their business is flourishing and both brothers are socially popular. Joseph N. was married at Milwaukee, Sept. 26, 1916, to Agnes Wolf, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Bloomer) Wolf, who were farmers. The father, Paul Wolf, is now deceased, but Mrs. Wolf is living. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Heintz have had two children, Eugene and Lorine, the latter of whom died in 1921. Fred C. Heintz was born at Neosho, Dodge County, Wis. Like Joseph, he was reared on the home farm, but subsequently spent five years in Dakota, coming to Hewitt in the fall of 1916 when he went into business with his brother. He was married in Milwaukee, March 1, 1916, to Margaret Wolf, sister of his brother's wife, and they have two children, Norma and Irene. The members of both families belong to the Catholic Church and the brothers are also Catholic Knights.

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