LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Town of Day, 101 years : 1881-1982.

[Rozellville? Wis.]: [Centennial Committee, Town of Day?], 1982

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/C6PFSTEB7CZ7O8P

http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/

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

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

728 State Street | Madison, Wisconsin 53706 | library.wisc.edu

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

ROZELLVILLE
LIONS
PARK
JOHN DEERE
CASE
H&S
Peggy

TOWN OF DAY

1881 101 1982

YEARS

Sponsoring Organizations

St. Anne's Society

The St. Anne's Society had an active membership as early as 1899. An exact charter date is not known. Some of the first leaders of the Society were Mrs: Henry Beining, Clara Boles, John Brinkman, Matthew Brausch, Andrew Daul, Charles Daul, Mike Derfus, John Ettringer, George Fischer, Jacob Freiders, Fred Griesbach, John Guldan, Theodore Hauke, John Kieffer, Ben Kraus, Nicolas Krebsbach, John Krostag, Bill Krostag, John Kuehlman, Jacob Leick, Felix Merkel, John Nikolai, Joe Nikolai, Pete Nikolai, Bill Raschke, Jake Regenfus, Nicolas Rehlinger, August Reif, Art Schaefer, Charles Schultz, John Stark, George Stoiber, Joe Sturm, Joe Thon, Louis Thon, John Treutel, Anton Weis, Anton Van de Loo, John Weber, John Weis, Bill Wunsch, and Anton Oppman.

In 1905 the Society had 11 committees to help the St. Anne's run smoothly as compared to eight committees, which the St. Anne's Society now has.

All women of the St. Andrew's Catholic Church of Rozellville are members of the St. Anne's Society. The ladies are divided into six groups plus the honorary members. All the ladies help to fix and serve wedding, funeral and banquet dinners.

There is also an annual clothing drive, yearly cleaning of the Church, Hall, and once or twice a year the ladies roll cancer bandages to send to the missions.

Quite often the ladies attend workshops and meetings to help them improve themselves and the Society.

St. Anne's tries very hard to help any and all who might need assistance whether its spiritual or material benefit. If the Society had one particular motto I think it would be "Love begins when you heed others needs."

Submitted by St. Anne's Society
of St. Andrew's parish

Rozellville Lions Club

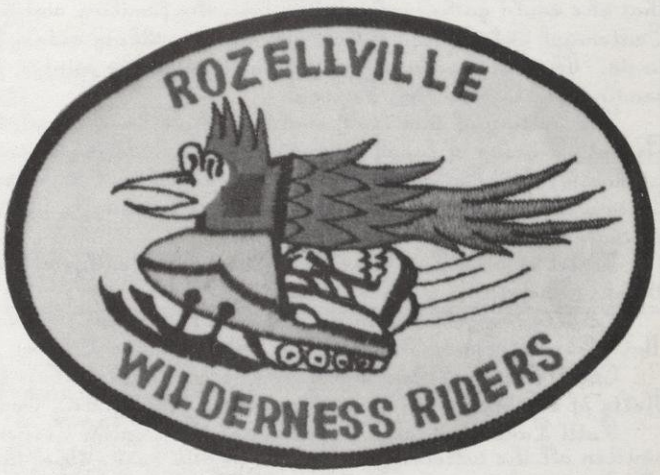
The Rozellville Lions Club was chartered on the night of September 19th, 1973 with 39 Charter Members. Sponsoring Lions Club was the Junction City Lions Club and they became affiliated with Lions International.

The major project of the club has been the development of the Rozellville Lions Ball Park. Over seventy thousand dollars has been expended in the development of the park thus far and the park now consists of a beautifully lighted ball diamond, concession stand, shelter house, rest rooms and a kiddie play area. Members and their families spend many hours working with the youth of the community with little league ball teams and have sponsored a team in the league.

The annual pancake dinner, held every fall, attracts over 700 and has proven to be an excellent winter fund raiser. The wives of club members hold a craft sale and raffle in conjunction with the pancake dinner and use earned funds to help furnish the concession stand. Many other worthwhile community projects are undertaken as the need arises.

Submitted by The Rozellville Lions Club

Town of Day
Rozellville Wilderness Riders Snowmobile Club
Rozellville Lions Club
St. Anne's Society of St. Andrew's Church



Rozellville Wilderness Riders, Inc. (Snowmobile Club)

...Developed into what it is today from one man's pipe dream. Known as (Whimpy), Gordon Suder discussed his dream with a few other enthusiastic snowmobilers and an organizational meeting was set up. On December 3rd, 1978 a group of 15 people gathered and decided to organize and elect officers. Nominations and elections were conducted by Ron Hartle, who was also elected president--but declined, which resulted in Gordy Suder's election. Vice President fell on Ron Hartle's shoulders, Secretary-Treasurer went to Sue Spindler, and Rich Krueger, Daryl Beining and John Mullen were elected Directors.

The first year the Wilderness Riders sub-leased a ten mile section of trail from the Stratford Snow-Runners, gaining full control the following year. Since that time, some bulldozing has been done to expand and improve our trails to 14.3 miles including a new section connecting Marathon and Wood counties. Grooming was done by pulling small drags behind snowmobiles and by a homemade all-track-driven machine until November of 1980 when a Bombie S.W. and drag were purchased to do the job.

There is a lot of hard labor to make a snowmobile club succeed, so people can ride a well-marked and well-groomed trail. A snowmobile club isn't all work and no-play though, 'cause we have group rides, picnics in the winter and summer, poker runs in January, and also an annual Valentines Day dance. Our 35-40 members are also active in various other happenings in the community in addition to the club.

Come ride with us, and if you don't belong to a club, visit one sometime. You may like it.

Representing Rozellville Wilderness Riders
Rich Krueger

Acknowledgement

It would be impossible to name all of the people that helped to make this book an endeavor to be proud of. Many families rallied together to search out their family history and many individuals searched their attics for pictures. To all, we give a special 'Thank You' for your efforts.

A few individuals were called upon to contribute 'above and beyond' the call of duty. Peggy Griesbach was one of those. She spent many hours of many days going from house to house introducing the author to the people so that she could gather information from the families and businesses. In addition to that, Peggy spent her time at the Centennial Celebration behind the counter taking orders for this book. Only this wasn't all she was commissioned to do. When the material was ready to go to the printer, she also spent many hours peering over the copy—proofreading !!! Our thanks, Peggy.

The writing of this book could not have been completed without the efforts of the "Central Wisconsin Writer's Group", a group of local area writers who have organized and meet monthly at the University of Wisconsin Center at Marshfield. Muriel Berger is a member of that organization. She wrote many of the articles including the major history stories covering the world events leading to the time Day township was organized, the coverage of Day township, plus numerous other stories.

Muriel is from Port Edwards. She has recently retired from teaching school in the Nekoosa school system. Our thanks, Muriel, for a job well done.

Colleen Berger is also a member of the Writer's Group. She resides in Marshfield and is employed at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point Campus Library. Our thanks, Colleen.

Other Writer's Group members who contributed their time and efforts include Louise Daescher of Stratford, Rosie Holtz of Rudolph and Sharon Laessig of Marshfield. Our thanks to you.

Patti Laessig is also a member of the Central Wisconsin Writer's Group, as well as its co-ordinator. She has written all the articles and stories in this book, other than those that have another author listed. She has also done the lay-out and paste-up of this book and much of the original artwork. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Marshfield Center and has lived in the town of Day for the past five years. She has researched and compiled all the source material used for this book, co-ordinated the material and has served as editor.

Another area writer who has contributed stories she wrote of her childhood memories is Eva Punswick Hougum, now living in Stratford. Our thanks, Eva.

Special thanks is also extended to Reidun Daelfler of Marshfield, originally from Norway, for giving us insight into the writings of K.K. Rudie.

The following is a list of organizations from which much of the history of our township was gathered: The State Historical Society of Madison, The Marathon County Historical Society, The Stratford Library, The Marshfield Library, The Marathon County Library, The McMillan Memorial Library, Wisconsin Rapids, The Stratford Journal, The Marshfield News-Herald, The Meandering Times of Edgar, and St. Andrew's Parish.

The photographs in this book all have one thing in common. They were copied by Bob Zimmerman for reproduction in this book. Without Bob's expertise, only a minimum of pictures would have been allowed because of the cost of reproduction. Even the discount store price of $2.00 per picture would have been prohibitive, though much cheaper than the professional photographer's price of $7.00 per picture. Bob did it at his cost for the film and developing. Our thanks, Bob.

We have tried to give a cross-section view of the township as it appeared progressively through the years. The past was emphasized rather than the present in order to preserve the history of that era.

We tried to include all the families that have farmed on the same land for seventy years or more. Most families compiled and submitted their farm histories, some did not. Any that were missed, were due to lack of knowledge. It was especially difficult to trace families that handed their farms down to a daughter, thereby changing the name listed in the plat records.

Some stories in which elaborations were made were characteristic of many families, and were written for their representative value.

The dialect of the people was captured when possible to give the realistic flavor of the area's people.

It is the hope of the author, and all those involved on the Centennial Celebration committee, that the people of the township enjoy reading about the history of our area.

Centennial Celebration committee members are listed as follows with the chairman of the individual committee listed first: Executive Committee: Len Jaeckel, Bob Hauke, Rose Theurer and Al Kieffer. Advertising and Parade Committee: Dick Masanz, Charlie Veers, Dorothy Spindler and Patti Laessig. Dance and Queen Committee: Jack Fahey, Bill Wurl, Gail Domres and Carrie Fischer. Grounds Committee: Bob Tichy, Bernice Fischer, Rich Krueger and Victor Nikolai.

Our thanks to these individuals and all who contributed to the 101 Year Celebration of our township. Our thanks is also extended to everyone who contributed in any way toward the publication of this book.

With Warmest Regards,

Patti Laessig

Patti Laessig

Index

TITLE & PAGE NUMBER

Sponsoring Organizations, 3
Acknowledgement, 4
Index, 5
Down Through History, 6
By Muriel Berger
The Town of Day, 11
By Muriel Berger

THE EARLY YEARS, 43
Personal Property Tax Roll–1882, 44
Town Officers Throughout History, 45
Compiled by Rose Theurer & Patti Laessig
Granny's Cook Book, 48
Log Cabins, 50
By Muriel Berger
Catalogs of Yesterday, 51
Town of Day Hall, 69
School Days, 72
St. Andrew's & St. Paul's, Then & Now, 86
101 Celebration, 87
Relative Dates, 91
The War Years, 93
A Note of Thanks, 100
'Rozell', Village Namesake, 100
Pioneers, 104
The Pottawatomie Indians, 106
By Otto F. Veers
Boyhood Memories, 108
John Raschke, A Town Leader, 114
A Rozellville Blacksmith, 114
An Essay, 115
By John H. Brinkmann
K. K. Rudie, 116
By Reidun Daeffler
Christ Franzen, 116
Mike Baltus, Connor Co. Foreman, 117
They say it was the good old days, but..., 118
Boyhood Days on the Big Eau Pleine, 121
By Nelson Albert Week
Pioneer Families, 124
Double Wedding, Double 50th Anniversary, 128
Phoenetically Speaking, 131
Day and the Law, 136
By Muriel Berger
Cracker Barrell Philosopher, 137
The Old Log House, 140
Tales of Yesteryear, 149
By Eva Punswick Hougum
Memories of School Days, 150
By Eva Punswick Hougum
Father's Hobby Was Photography, 153
By Eva Punswick Hougum
Neighbors Hold 'Bee', 154
Anna Brinkmann Kloos, 155
Years Ago, 156
Original Land Tract, 159
Helen, 160
The Nikolodians, 164

FAMILY FARMS, 165
Oldest Family Farm, Reichert, 166
Beining, Peter, 170
Beining, Richard, 170
Benz, 174
Bernitt Family, 176
Jaeckel, 177
Brausch–Bangart, 178
Bornbach, 186
Carolfi, 187
Derfus, 190
Folz, 196
Griesbach, Caspar, 199
Griesbach, Edward, 202

FAMILY FARMS, continued
Guldan, 207
Hougum–Punswick, 207
Hauke, 208
Hoffman–Dennee, 209
Kloos, 213
Kraus, 215
Matti, 218
Nikolai, Victor, 220
Offer, 221
Peters, 224
Polivka–Sell, 225
Rehlinger, 226
Reif, 226
Rink, 226
Rudie, 229
Schalk, 231
Spindler, Richard–Todd, 231
Spindler, Robert, 235
Teska, 237
Thon–Hartle, 237
Spindler, Russell, 241
Veers, 243
Weber, Etringer et al, 247
Willis, 266
Weichelt, 266
Weis, 266
Wurl, 271
Wellhoefers, 272
Brill, 275
Leick, Margaret & Susan, 275
Seitz, 275

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 276
Beinings' Garage, 278
The Broom Maker, 281
By Colleen Berger
The Buck-A-Neer Supper Club, 285
Chuck's Custom Woodworks, 287
Clover Hill Dairy Co-op, 290
By Muriel Berger
Grand Meadow Dairy Co-op, 290
Oh! Chihuahua!, 292
Duraclean, 294
Brookside, Once A Cheese Factory, 294
Erv's Organic Gardens, 296
Larry's Gun Shop, 298
Rozellville Branch, Auburndale Bank, 299
History of Our Corner Grocery & Tavern, 300
Edwin Memorial Lanes &
Watering Trough Bar, 304
Spindler Feed Mill, 304
The Toy Maker, 306
Willow Grove Pavillion, 308
By Patti Laessig, portions by Helen Jo Brew

MY FAMILY TREE, 311

In the group photographs persons are named left to right, back to front unless otherwise specified.

*****

The Stratford Journal is abbreviated throughout this book as S.J..

The Writers, Photographers and Artists retain all original rights on their submissions to this publication. Duplication is prohibited under United States copywright laws without written permission. Copywright, 1982.

Printed by:

Alt's Performance Printing
107 EAST FIFTH STREET
MARSHFIELD, WI 54449

Down Through History

By Muriel Berger

In a land sculpted by glaciers, the first people who came to the land we know as Wisconsin found it a hospitable place. One group was called the Hopewells. They lived in Wisconsin before and during the time of Christ. Some were a copper culture people, and they found a land abundant in minerals, wildlife, vegetation, and water.

The population of the area continued to ebb and flow as each group, attempting to escape the pressures of a population elsewhere, in turn put pressure on the inhabitants of Wisconsin. In a culture depending primarily on hunting, it took a great deal of land to support a population, and the defeated simply moved on to the less desirable western lands.

Wisconsin, it is believed, was even home to a group of Aztecs who wandered from their home in Mexico. They settled in the area near Jefferson where they built a walled village which was entirely different from the structures of the neighboring peoples, or any of the other early settlers of the area that came prior to the European invasion.

It was in a place far removed, that events took place that were to change Wisconsin's land and people so dramatically. And these events would trigger the pressure that would begin to be felt a half a world away.

It was the Crusades, the "holy wars", that created the desire and made it profitable for Europe to develop a trade with the Near and Far East. And it was from the Far East that spices, perfumes, silks, and fabulous jewels were sought after by the rich of Europe. But the way was far, and routes were dangerous. Since it had not been acceptable practice to even sail around the coast of Africa, some of the routes were overland, over deserts and the travellers were often preyed upon by robbers. So another way had to be found, a safer route to China.

At the same time, population pressures began to grow in Europe, too, and the population could no longer be supported by the agricultural society of the Middle Ages. To keep a flow of manufactured goods going out, and to maintain a supply of raw materials to feed the budding industries, European nations decided to build clusters of colonies to absorb some of the manufactured goods, and to feed the economy of their own nations. The race for colonies was on!

Since the end of the 1400's, Europe had again become aware that a land lay to the west that blocked their way to sailing directly to China. Fierce competition between the European countries broke out, as each one attempted to grab the richest lands for themselves. No one lost sight of the fact that a way around the New World must be found, and each wanted to be the first to establish the all important route to China.

In 1634 the inhabitants of a village near the head of Green Bay were treated to a rare sight. Jean Nicolet, an explorer, was the first European in recorded history to set foot in Wisconsin. He had been sent by the governor of the French territory in Quebec to find the long sought after North West Passage, a waterway that would make it possible to sail around the northern end of the continent. By questioning the natives about the bodies of water to the west, he decided that the western shores of the water we know as Lake Michigan was actually the shores of China. So he donned a beautiful embroidered robe of Chinese silk, and a hat with tall plumes. In each hand he carried a "stick" from which thunder emitted. As he landed he fired the guns he carried into the air. The warlike Winnebagos, a member of the Sioux nation, were probably surprised, but not nearly as surprised and disappointed as Nicolet was, to discover that the natives were just like the ones he had seen all over along the way.

He continued, however, a considerable distance up the Fox River, just to make sure that China was not just around the bend. And, he returned to Quebec with the bad news that the New World was a land far more vast than anyone had expected.

He was the first of many explorers who would chart the Wisconsin wilderness.

In the succeeding years, Indian wars in Canada kept the French busy, and the Europeans did little to further explore Wisconsin. Wisconsin itself, was the scene of warfare and plague among the Winnebagos, and they could no longer hold off against the pressure by other invading tribes. When peace was restored in Canada in 1654, the French again turned to Wisconsin, but for different purposes.

Accompanied by the Ottawa Indians, Medart Chouart des Grossielliers and Pierre Esprit Raddison began to explore Wisconsin further with an eye to establishing a fur trade. Europe had long been stripped of the fur bearing animals. Fashion dictated that people of quality should wear the famous beaver hats. And the price of fur soared, which made it a very profitable venture to send out traders to insure a supply. The success of these two men opened up Wisconsin to a whole host of adventurers. Many came, got rich, and left, while others, such as Solomon Juneau, stayed and built villages that were to become the cities of today, such as Milwaukee.

Besides the explorers and fur traders, there was a third group of people who came to Wisconsin, the missionaries. This group felt a sincere desire to bring Christianity to the natives. And their influence was lasting although, not in the ways they had hoped. They did, however, put some restraint on the fur traders to deal more fairly with the Indians, kept them from selling too much liquor, and most importantly, they sent back written reports which gives us much of the information we now have to draw on about life in Wisconsin at that time.

The first of these men, Father Rene Menard accompanied a trade flotilla in 1660. He lost his life here. Later Claude Jean Allouez came as missionary in 1666, and Father Marquette in 1689.

It was Father Marquette and a French Jesuit, Father Louis Jolliet, that led the first expedition to the Mississippi River. This, they were sure, was the long sought after Northwest Passage, but again, they were doomed to disappointment.

Many years and many lives later, Wisconsin had several French settlements. Some of these were the forts, La Baye (Green Bay), Portage, and Prairie du Chien. Most homes were of logs upright in the ground, and then plastered with mud. Better homes were made of squared off logs, or even hand sawn lumber. The French often married Indian women, which they regarded as a temporary affair, since they still planned to return to France after they had attained the fabulous wealth they hoped for. However, as it turned out, they often stayed past the three year time limit on such "marriages", and

The monument reads: "In honor of Pere Rene Menard born at Paris Sept. 7th, 1605 entered the Jesuit order Nov. 7th, 1624. Sailed for Quebec in March 1640. Lost hereabouts in July, 1661, while enroute to Huron village to baptize Indian refugees. Erected in 1923 by Merrill Council, 1133, Knights of Columbus, aided by the Wisconsin State Council

then by law, the marriages attained permanent status. There were no schools, and children were either tutored, or sent east to school.

By this time the name "Wisconsin" had been firmly established by the French. There seems to be differing opinions on the source of that name. Some believe that it was derived from an Algonquin word meaning "muskrat hole". The French took that word, miskinsing, and changed it to Ouisconsin, the name that was used all during the years of the French occupation.

Again, pressures in far away Europe spilled into Wisconsin. France and England, enemies of long standing, were engaged in another of their never-ending wars. This one came to be known as the Seven Years War. As these two combatants carried their fight to the New World, the French engaged the aid of Indian allies, and it became known here as the French and Indian War. From 1756 to 1763 the battles raged, and finally the French were forced to surrender. A treaty signed in Paris gave Britain control over France's New World holdings in the northern sections of the continent. Thus, for a short period of time, the British became masters of the area known as Wisconsin.

Because of the conflicting interests of governing the Indians, regulating the fur traders, and protecting the settlers, the British applied the policy of "muddling through". They refused to allow new settlements in Indian lands, only issuing licenses for fur traders. Since England was not ready to supply the force necessary to hold the land against the hostile Indians, it was a chancy thing to be assigned to one of the English garrisons sent here to take over the land. The inhabitants of the villages continued to speak French, and the British found it necessary to do so if they were to get along.

Again, growing resentment against the British, not in Wisconsin, but in the colonies of the eastern seaboard, brought changes to Wisconsin. On July 4, 1776. the original thirteen colonies decided to free themselves from the tyranny of an existence of being an economic prop to the mother country. Wisconsin, although not directly involved, became a participant to a limited degree. The British enlisted the aid of their Indian friends to drive out the Americans, who tried to take over the British holdings that were not along the east coast. Some Wisconsin Indians were persuaded to join forces with the British. Many other Wisconsin Indians were persuaded to join the "long knives", as the Americans were called.

Another treaty signed in Paris in 1783, decided the fate of Wisconsin, as the British agreed to allow the new nation to come into being. The British traders, principally the Hudson Bay Fur Company, had no intentions of letting such a piece of paper get in the way of the lucrative fur trade they enjoyed, and they simply stayed on. After all, the new nation was in no way able to do much about it, anyway. For this, and for other reasons, these new territories were the source of much controversy.

Because England in the 1600's had no idea of the vastness of the American continent, they were as ignorant about the geography of the area as France had been. So they had given the first colonists that settled in the New World conflicting charters. And to add to the confusion, the Spanish, when they landed in Florida long before the English had arrived, had laid claim to all lands from the eastern seaboard to the Mississippi River. This, however, was only a paper claim, and no one had paid much attention to it. But, the colonies were serious in their claims, and Wisconsin was claimed simultaneously by several eastern states in the new United States.

Thomas Jefferson, in 1784 submitted a plan to Congress for the organizing of the territory that came to be known as the Northwest Territory, as Wisconsin was then called. But, not before New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia had been persuaded to give up conflicting claims. It was in 1787 that Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance.

This ordinance established that the territory bounded by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers be made into not less than three, and not more than five states. It also decreed that as soon as the population reached 5,000, they could set up a territorial government. Upon reaching 60,000, statehood could be established. The land was to be surveyed and divided into townships with one section set aside for educational purposes. Slavery, already an issue, was to be prohibited.

The entire territory had to be surveyed. Surveying methods were primitive. Often the early surveyors would tie a handkerchief to a wagon wheel. Since they knew the size of the wagon wheel they could measure the distance the wagon wheel had traveled by counting the revolutions of the wheel. If the surveyor dozed off, inaccuracies

occurred. Surprisingly they were fairly accurate but later on they had to resurvey and correct the errors. One of the corrections made was to take into account the fact that earth was round, and that the square townships had to reflect the earth's shape. This resulted in range lines which are corrections on original surveying jobs.

In May of 1800, Congress divided the area into two territories, dividing by a line north from the mouth of the Kentucky River to Canada. The eastern section was "The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio", and the remainder the Indiana Territory. Ohio was carved out, and admitted to the union in 1803. Michigan was admitted in 1809, after agreeing to give up some land along the south shores of Lake Michigan, they were given territory that should have been part of Wisconsin. Indiana was admitted in 1816, and Illinois, because they wished to retain a port along Lake Michigan, took more of the land claimed by Wisconsin in 1818. What was left became the Wisconsin Territory in 1836, and included lands of Iowa, Minnesota, and parts of North and South Dakota.

Meanwhile, the British, who had never given up their trading activities in Wisconsin, took another opportunity to regain political control of the land, too. A European war again spilled over into the new American nation. America allied with the French, and the War of 1812 started as the United States entered the fray.

The Treaty of Ghent in 1814 again sealed the fate of Wisconsin as the United States maintained control of all of the lands they had gained in the Revolutionary War.

Thus, the British finally left Wisconsin. They had left little impression here. They developed no institutions, organized no government, and built no settlements. This all had to be done by the immigrants who began to flood the land.

The first of these were the lead miners in the 1820's and 1830's. The deposits of lead had been long known by the Indians, and whites as well. Perrot, a French explorer, had taught the Indians to use a crude smelter in 1790. But in 1822, Colonel James A. Johnson came to Galena, Illinois, and began extensive mining with both white and negro slaves.

The rush was on, and soon a settlement sprang up at New Diggings in present Lafayette County, and Hardscrabble, now Hazel Green. John Bonner, at Hazel Green, started digging. At four and a half feet he found "block mineral", and by nightfall, he had 17,000 pounds of ore at eighty dollars a ton.

By boats, wagons and coaches they came, the miners, gamblers, and drifters to build shanty towns, and to start digging for the ore. The population mushroomed from one hundred in early 1825, to ten thousand in 1828.

The height of the lead mining era was in the 1840's, when Wisconsin lead production reached more than half of the output of the nation. It is from these miners that the nickname, "Badger State" was taken. Badgers were the leadminers who dug themselves homes in the hillside, and stayed for the winter instead of returning home for the winter.

In 1836 there were few settlements in Wisconsin. There were forts at Green Bay, Portage, and Prairie du Chien, and the village of Milwaukee, founded by Solomon Juneau in 1818, and, of course, the lead mining settlements. There were no roads or bridges. When the territorial capitol was decided upon in 1836, a crew of men was sent out from Milwaukee to begin construction. Thirty-six workmen and six teams of oxen took ten days to travel the eighty miles between the two sites.

Pine forests covered nearly two-thirds of the state when the Europeans arrived. It was a great resource to the early settlers for building cabins and for fuel in the long Wisconsin winters. It was the enemy of the farmer, too, who had to remove not only the trees, but also the huge stumps before he could go about the business of raising food to survive.

But, it was also the start of the lumber industry. In 1819 a mill was erected on the Black River at Black River Falls, but Indians burned it down the next year. In 1827-1828 Daniel Whitney received permission from the Indians to erect a shingle mill on the upper Wisconsin River in what is now Wood County. In rapid succession mills sprang up at Stevens Point, Plover, Nekoosa, and Port Edwards. The lumber industry was off and running.

There was a great deal of concern at first because lumbering took place in what was considered Indian lands. Since it was the concern of the commander at Fort Winnebago, now the city of Portage, that peace be maintained, he vigorously opposed any licenses of mills for lumbering. Major David E. Twiggs refused to allow Whitney to keep his shingle mill going, but soon had to accept the fact that lumbering was here to stay. Treaties were made with the Indians to allow lumbering to take place in certain areas. One of these treaties which affected the development of the land which would become known as Marathon County in the future, was the "three mile survey". This was a strip of land extending from Fort Winnebago to Little Bull Falls, Mosinee today. It was three miles wide on either side of the Wisconsin River, and allowed lumbering to be carried on in these designated areas, unmolested by the Indians. But, it was not long before the lumbering had extended outside the strip. The demands of the growing nation for lumber were insatiable, and as long as the market existed, there were people willing to risk Indians and the army to cash in on the wealth.

As soon as the question of the Indians was settled, the "pinery men", as they were called, appeared. Like "couriur de Bois", the early fur traders, and the lead miners, the lumbermen had no intention of staying. It was another case of get rich, and get out!

Since no one could envision that these magnificent trees would ever run out, the lumber barrons wanted only the pine. Hardwoods did not float, and there was no way to market them, so they were either ignored or destroyed if they were in the way. They came into an area, cut what they wanted as fast as they could, and then moved on. Behind them they left a vast sea of cut-over land, with tall stumps sticking out of the litter of the tops and discarded limbs. It was supposed, if anyone even thought about it, that this debris would eventually rot away, or a farmer would clear it up to begin farming. Unfortunately, it often fed the flames of the devastating forest fires that swept through the cut-over land, destroying villages and virgin timber in its wake. Debris also littered the river banks too and that was quickly transported in the spring floods to spread trash all the way along the river shores as far as the Mississippi, and farther.

It would be easy to point a finger at these methods. The lumber jacks worked thirteen hours a day in all weather, and he did as he was told. He knew no better. The lumber barrons, although no one would ever accuse

them of being in the lumber business for charitable reasons, were doing a job of furnishing an evergrowing nation with cheap building materials. The competition was fierce, and more went broke than ended up rich. And no one else cared.

But the results were sure and devastating. The logging operations spread from the Wisconsin River, up the tributaries, like the Little Eau Pleine River, and then into the smaller streams. As long as a log could be floated on the stream during the spring floods, the logs could be harvested.

Lumbering was a seasonal industry. For that reason many farmers were also lumber jacks. The spring, summer, and fall they tended their crops, and in winter they supplemented their income with the meager wages they earned in the woods. And the work was hard, the hours long, the living conditions primitive, and the diversion scarce. Drinking and gambling were strictly forbidden in the bunk house, which reeked of wet wool, dirty socks and unwashed bodies. But this did not stop the gambling, drinking, and the inevitable fighting that followed both. Miles from the nearest settlement, they spent their small amount of leisure time devising ways to make life miserable for the greenhorns, or swapping tales of ghosts, and their folk hero, Paul Bunyan.

Millions of board feet of lumber were pirated out of the state by the unscrupulous. In fact, they were the loggers that were considered "shrewd" and were admired for their ability to "steal a log out of the bark with a man a-straddle of it." They "skinned off" land bought from the government, they let that land revert back to the government for back taxes when they no longer needed it. This was a legal practice, however.

As valuable as the timber was to Wisconsin, the industry would never had developed without the rivers. They needed navigable water to float the logs to the mills, and the lumber to the markets of the midwest. But, as important as transportation was, these rivers furnished the power that ran the mills that made the logs marketable. All winter the logs were driven to the banks of the streams by oxen and sled. Then, just as the spring thaws made the movement of logs over land impossible because of mud, the rivers opened up. Rising water made the ice go out, and the small streams became deep enough to float the logs. Loggers then pushed the logs in and began the long ride with the logs down to the mills. Before that, however, each log was branded so that it could be retrieved at the mill by its owner. After the lumber was cut, it was rafted down the river again, often going as far as St. Louis or other port cities, making it accessible to a rapidly growing West.

In 1845 an important act was passed allowing a dam to be built at Little Bull Falls. It was to raise the water to the level of the river at the top of the falls, and a slide was built around the dam so that rafts and logs, and boats, as well, could obtain passage. The owners of the dam could exact a toll for the lumber, shingles, and timber that used the slide, as well as to profit from the power produced. So, the water power industry, that made Wisconsin so attractive to other industries in the following century, was born.

By this time, the land we know as Marathon County, which had been part of the original area of Crawford County when Wisconsin had become a territory, became known as Portage County. Later, when the area around old Fort Winnebago became a county, they took the name Columbia County, calling their city Portage, instead. By 1824, six years after the territory was established, Portage County had 658 inhabitants, and stretched from the city of Portage to the Michigan border.

In 1842 a road was authorized from the Fox River opposite Green Bay to the Wisconsin River at Plover, and then on to Little Bull Falls. It may have been built no farther than Plover, however. In 1850, Marathon became a county and in 1854, the people of Marathon County, feeling a need to connect themselves with Stevens Point, voted to build a plank road. They built their share to the county line. But, for lack of need to travel into the wilderness, Portage County did not complete the road. Thus, an enmity grew between the two communities, that affected them for more than twenty years.

The growing nation was turning its thoughts toward developing a system of railroads. Land travel by wagon was slow, and the canal system used so extensively in the East, was not very practical in Wisconsin. A new way of travel needed to be developed.

In Wisconsin it was Henry Dodge, governor of the territory, that recommended to the first legislature that met in Belemont, that a railroad be built from a "suitable place on the Mississippi to Lake Michigan". This would allow the lead to be shipped eastward to the industrial East at a great savings in time and money, as opposed to the Wisconsin River, Mississippi-Gulf route they used at that time. A munificent sum of $2,000 for the survey was appropriated. Realizing the value of that railroad if it would pass through their town, the village of Sinipee in Grant County, asked that the route pass from Milwaukee, through their town, and on to San Francisco!

The financial problems created by the Panic of 1837 delayed progress in the building of the railroads. Many plank roads with toll gates were built instead.

The first company to construct a railroad in Wisconsin was the Milwaukee and Waukesha Rail Road Co., chartered in 1847. Its charter read in part that they were to "locate and construct a single or double track railroad" between the two towns "to transport, take and carry property and persons upon the same by the power of force of steam, of animals or of any mechanical combination of them." It was opened in 1851, and went twenty and a half miles. Two years later two railroads were partly completed, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Rock River Valley line between Madison and Beloit. The latter was the beginning of the Chicago and Northwestern Line.

But all was not easy in the building of the railroads. Wisconsin's constitution forbid the investing of public funds in such ventures. However the need for cheap transportation continued to grow as markets for farm produce could not be reached over the rutted, muddy, and often impassible roads. The budding farm industry often had to let their crops rot for lack of transportation. Railroad companies would not finance lines through sparsely populated areas, because of lack of prospective revenue. They simply could not afford the risk.

So federal grants were the only way left for Wisconsin to obtain the transportation it needed. These grants were in the form of large parcels of land in alternating sections along the proposed route. This way the railroads would be able to attract settlers into an area to make the road profitable by selling them land. Only one-third of the land granted to the railroads was ever used to build railroads.

And the public was the loser.

During the years before 1870, travel to Marathon County was in two forms. The first was the stage lines, serviced by prairie schooner type wagons, from the settlements in the south and east. The second was the occasional river steamer, or the private boats and canoes that traveled the streams. The stage lines made regular runs from Milwaukee, through the Fox river Valley to Plover, Grand Rapids, (Wisconsin Rapids) New Lisbon, Mosinee, and finally Wausau. In 1850 a post office was established in Wausau. These stage lines brought freight, passengers and mail. In 1858 a regular daily stage traveled between Stevens Point and Wausau, as the city was named when Marathon became a county.

There were, however, entire sections of Marathon County that were uninhabited by permanent settlers, principally in the areas away from the Wisconsin River. Mostly, the land was unsurveyed and it was not until 1862 when the Homestead Act was passed, that the federal government made provisions to pass the lands in their domain to the public.

Most of the settlers in this land were Americans, people from the east, veterans weary of the Civil War, and southern Wisconsinites who felt they needed a new start, and more room. Unfortunately, especially for people from outside the state, they had little experience in buying farm land in Wisconsin.

Seeing an ad in an eastern newspaper that showed a platt map of a town with a navigable river, stores, churches, and a school, people bought land, spending their entire savings, often, leaving only enough for the fare to get to Mosinee.

Imagine their feelings as they arrived at the end of the stage line. A few inquiries made it clear that there were no roads to get to the land. The town they had seen on paper was just that, a paper town, existing only in dreams of the people who had bought the land to sell. The navigable stream was only navigable by canoe, if they could find an Indian willing to take them. Often, those who could, gave up in disgust and went back. Others had little choice but to hire a canoe, or walk, cutting out a trail for themselves in the wilderness.

One poor fellow, a tailor by trade, decided that he wanted to keep a few cows, and that he would need some land outside of town for that. So he decided to buy land eight miles east of "town".

Nor did they have the experience to know what was needed to survive in the wilderness they found in Wisconsin. The land was covered with dense forest, and farming could only be done when the trees were cleared.

Another family arriving at Mosinee found that the only way to get from there to the land they had purchased was to walk, no easy task for the women and children. Luckily, they found a shanty on their property, probably the work of a logger. With their last cash, the settler, then returned to what he expected was a town. He found a settler who was willing to sell him nine bushels of dried peas. And this they lived on for the entire winter. Although game was plentiful, they did not have the money to buy a gun. Clearing the land was painfully slow, because the farmer had to work out for part of the time in order to earn a small amount of cash or perhaps a cow, in order to survive.

In 1871 the Wisconsin Central Railroad was organized. They consolidated several earlier lines, and constructed the first railway to cross from Menasha, through Stevens Point to Ashland. This qualified the company for 837,000 acres of government land in alternate sections along the railbed. Gardner Colby, a Boston capitalist, put $9,000,000 into the construction, while its first president was Edwin H. Abbot. Later this became part of the Soo Line.

It was these same lines that caused some towns to grow. Landowners, realizing that the value of their lands would increase with the railroads, bribed, tricked and cheated to get the railroads to locate in their settlements. When the railroad came to Wausau, businessmen, remembering the plank road that was unfinished, said they would put up $25,000 to finance the railroad, but only if the track did not go through Stevens Point. Thus, the railroad was built from Junction City.

Towns in Marathon County that were built as a direct result of the location of the railroad in 1871 and 1872 were Spencer, Brighton, Hull, and Holeton. As soon as the trail was cut, and the line surveyed, the railroad invited settlers to buy the land, but still settlement was slow. Under the Homestead Act, settlers were required to live on the land they obtained from the government, and few were willing to risk that. Those that did settle, took up land right along the right of way. Even with the railroad, freight costs were high, and provisions that could be purchased were expensive.

The lands owned by the railroads were extensive, and the budding communities hoped to obtain some revenue from taxes. But the railroads obtained exemptions from the state, and the money did not come in, so the settlers had to pay heavy taxes to obtain the services they needed. But eventually, all the land along the railroads were purchased by private individuals. And people had to move away from the railroads, building roads, so that eventually the entire area was settled. It was a slow process, the settling of Marathon County.

Sources:

Austin, Russell H., The Wisconsin Story, The Building of the Vanguard State, Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.,c1943

Marchetti, Louis., History of Marathon County, WI and Representative Citizens. Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois c1913

Rosholt, Malcolm, Our County, Our Story, Portage County, Wisconsin.
Worzella Publishing Co., Stevens Point, Wisconsin c1957

Straub, A. G., The History of Marathon, Wisconsin, 1858-1957,
Marathon Times, Marathon, Wisconsin 1957.

June 28, 1918, SJ: C.N. Hansen and Mrs. F.I. Nelsen of Altia, Iowa who were called to Rozellville by the death of their brother P.H. Hansen, returned to their homes Monday.

Aug. 20 1953 SJ: Jerry Nikolay, member of the Willing Worker's 4-H club received several ribbons for his exhibits at the Wausau fair.

The Town of Day

By Muriel Berger

There is a legend told that when the mists surround "Smokey Hill", Indian spirits are abroad. Maybe they mourn for their untimely deaths at the hands of the warring tribes who fought over the land on which their village was built. Or, maybe, they mourn the total alteration of the scene they once knew by the invading white man.

It was the Chippewas who located their main village on the northwest corner of section 28 in the town of Green Valley, an island that dominated the area along the Little Eau Pleine River. Smokey Hill is what it is now called since the lake is drained, although it is only slightly higher than the surrounding lands. It was once a vantage point that commanded the entire valley. Then, the island was wooded, had water and game available, and was much prized as a campsite.

Although white men had not set foot in the area, the winds of colonization that stirred Europe, also ruffled the waters of Rice Lake. This was because the French, now with a fort at Green Bay, were primarily interested in the valuable furs collected from the friendly Chippewas, and wanted to see them firmly in control of the region. This would insure the French of a steady supply of furs to send back to France.

In 1755, or perhaps 1758, the exact year is lost in time, the Chippewas decided to take their annual spring trip along the "Sugar Maple River", as they called the Little Eau Pleine, to tap and collect sap for their supply of sugar and syrup. As was their custom, a few remained on the island, perhaps the elderly and those who for other reasons would not be useful in the task of gathering the sap.

It was then that the Winnebagos moved in. As Indians were accustomed to fight, therewere no prisoners taken. The entire remnant of Indians left behind was dead, and the village was now in the possession of the Winnebagos.

The Chippewas realized that without help they had little chance of regaining control of their village site, so they sent a runner to Green Bay to enlist the French in the fight. The French, eager to maintain this rich fur-trading area under the control of their friends rather than the hated and warlike Winnebagos, promptly sent help.

By a long and circuitous route, probably over the Fox River to Portage, then up the Wisconsin River to the Big Eau Pleine, they arrived at a spot where the Little Eau Pleine was only a mile and half away. Portaging here, the French lieutenant and his dozen men with their rifles and cannons, joined the Chippewa warriors. If it seems like they took the long way around, it has to be noted that this was probably the only way they could have transported a cannon.

They divided forces, one group attacking the island from the west, driving the Winnebagos to the east, into the waiting arms of the other half of the war party. The cannons, firing from a distance, drove the Winnebagos to the east, into the waiting arms of the other half of the party, resulting in a massacre. And the French then returned to Green Bay, secure in the knowledge that the profitable fur trade was soon to be restored.

This story recorded by John Brinkmann, an early settler in Rozellville, was told to him by Peter Chaurette, a half-breed Indian, who heard the story from his parents. Chaurette, buried in a Rozellville cemetery, died in 1884 at the age of 74.

When the whiteman again returned to the areas of Day and Green Valley, they found the Potowatami Indians there. This tribe's first villages in Wisconsin were on the Milwaukee River near Lake Michigan, and later they spread into the Green Bay area. But, by 1833 Milwaukee had grown rapidly, and a treaty was signed between these Indians and the United States government to force the evacuation of the Indians to make way for the growing white settlements. They were forced to move to Kansas. But this treeless area seemed bare and lifeless to these woodland Indians who could never look upon Kansas as a home. Finally a small band of about two hundred Potawatamis moved into the area now encompassed by the town of Day.

The Chippewas and Winnebagos had been forced earlier to leave their old territories to move further west. So the Potawatomis moved into this area. These were the Indians found by the early settlers. They had a trail that

ran from the area known as the "Indian Farm" through the Jacob Frieder farm to the place where Rozellville was located. They traded at the store owned by John Brinkmann.

The Indians on the Indian Farm lived in wigwams. These were made of saplings set in rows then connected at the top like a series of arches. The framework was then covered with bark and pieces of skin. They were willing to trade the work of clearing land for neighbors like the Frieders in return for groceries or tobacco. The Indians were good workers that kept their word, and enjoyed the reputation of being honest and trustworthy.

They were also friendly to the white settlers, and accepted by the white settlers, particularly the children, who often played with the Indians. Charles Veers recalls that his father was once invited to the annual spring celebration that the Indians had every year to celebrate the survival of the long winter. He was served a plate of stew that had potatoes and onions in it. He could not identify the meat, however, and asked what is was. The Indians told him it was dog, apparently a delicacy. Indians would not kill deer during the season when they had their fawns. But, he told later that it was good, and that he had a second helping.

There were times when some of the whites were not friendly to the Indians, and the Indians had ways of equalizing this kind of problem. There was a farmer that the Indian squaws had to pass by on their way to and from the store in Rozellville. This farmer had some dogs and thought it fun to encourage the dogs to chase the Indian women on their ponies. Once when this happened, the ponies bolted, groceries carried in sacks across the saddle were spilled, and one woman was thrown. A great joke, the farmer thought. Two weeks later every building on the farm burned. And the gra nary, filled with wheat, burned as if it were an empty building. Of course the Indians were suspected, but nothing could be proved, and the farmer left the land.

The Indians had a cemetery on a field of about three to five acres, located south of the present Albert Carolfi farm. Here the Indians buried their dead in shallow graves, then built knee-high log structures to cover the graves. They believed that when the wooden structure rotted away, that the spirit of the dead buried beneath it would finally be freed of the earth. Sometimes, Mr. Veers told, the Indians buried the dead of the chief's family in a hollow log fastened across two crotches of a rampike tree.

Later, these Indians were again removed from the Indian Farm, and relocated in Kansas and Oklahoma. The settlers believed they were gone for good. The land was sold, and the settler purchasing the land that had the cemetery decided to use that land first. It was covered by long grass, but had no stumps, and it would be easy to get it into immediate production. Farming, in those days, was a cash crop proposition, and the sooner you could get a cash flow started, the better chance you had to survive. So, he touched a match to the tall grass, and the fire quickly destroyed the low wooden structures.

But, the Indians had no love for the new lands in Kansas and Oklahoma this time either, and soon word circulated that there were Indians sighted along the river, just a few of them. Another settler reported seeing an old man that he knew. The Indians were back. The settler realized that his position was pretty precarious, and he simply left, and was not heard from again.

Indian burial huts are still a common sight in this northern Wisconsin cemetery. Mark Habeck of Rudolph poses for his dad, Guy Habeck.

As of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Congress controlled all land in the various states, and they decided how the land was to be sold. It was undoubtedly a source of revenue that did not have to be raised in taxes, something our Congress today would certainly like to be able to find. To further this end they surveyed the townships, and set aside the money that was made from section 16 of each township for educational purposes.

Surveying, if primitive, was surprisingly exact. They often used the revolutions of a wagon wheel, when this was practical, to measure distances, and one of the few errors made was in forgetting to account for the curvature of the earth. That error did cause a lot of confusion, however, and was corrected by putting in rangelines, lines that brought the survey lines back in agreement with the latitude lines.

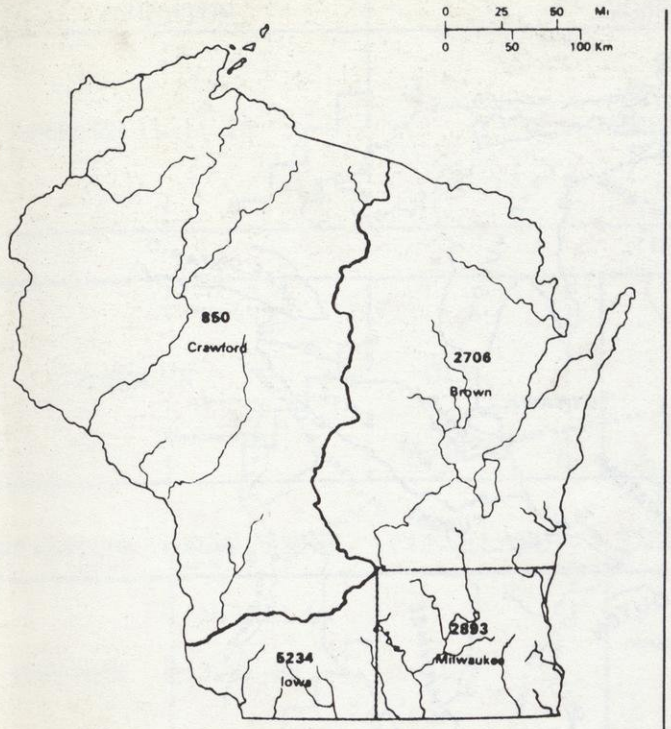
As time went on, much good land was taken up, the going price seeming to be $1.25 per acre. But some less desireable lands were still unsold in many states, Wisconsin being one of them.

In 1850 Congress decided to do several things. They incorporated this into the Land Act of 1850. First of all, they put land sales in the hands of the states. Secondly, they designated some lands as swamp lands. This did not mean that these lands had to be wet all the time, but be wet at some time of the year. This description probably includes much of the land found in the town of Day even now.

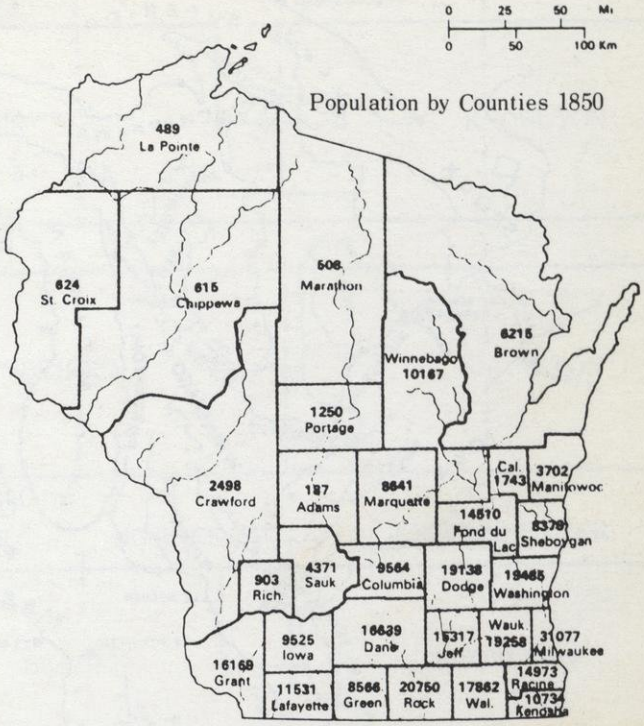
Once a land was called "swamp land" it could be sold at $1.25 per acre, but, now the purchases and proceeds from the sale were to go to the State of Wisconsin. Like the federal government, Wisconsin first auctioned off the land, then put the remainder up for private sale. Unlike the federal government, the state sold on credit. The buyer could put up as little as ten percent down on the pieces he wanted to buy. And in some cases, there was no down payment. Now the purchaser had ten years to pay off the balance.

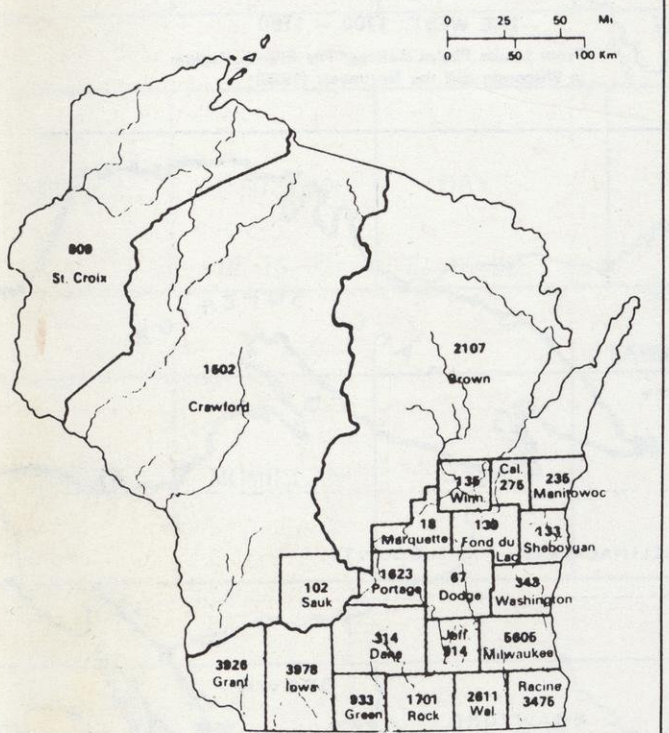
This was plenty of time, if the buyer was a timber man, to cut off the best timber, resell the land, and if all else failed, to simply let the land revert back to the state again.

In Day township, several lumber kings set up camps to log off the land they claimed. It had a navigable stream,

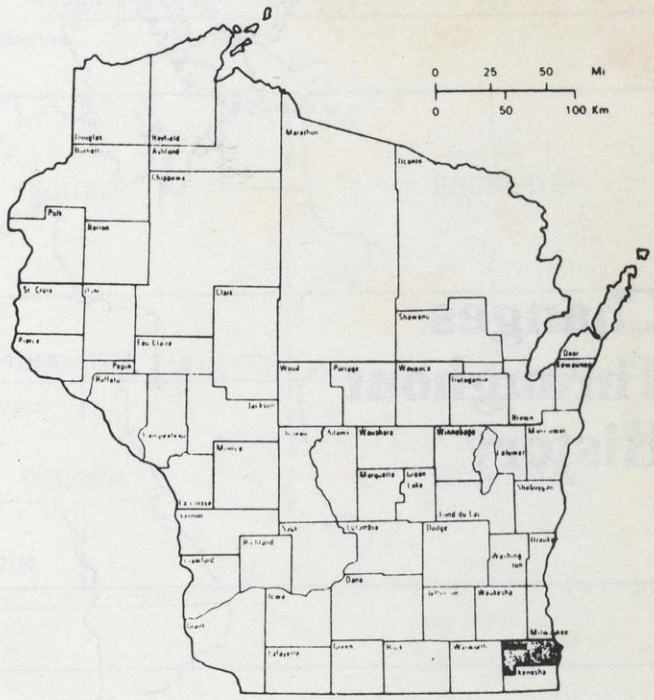


Wisconsin Population by Counties, 1836





Wisconsin Population by Counties 1840

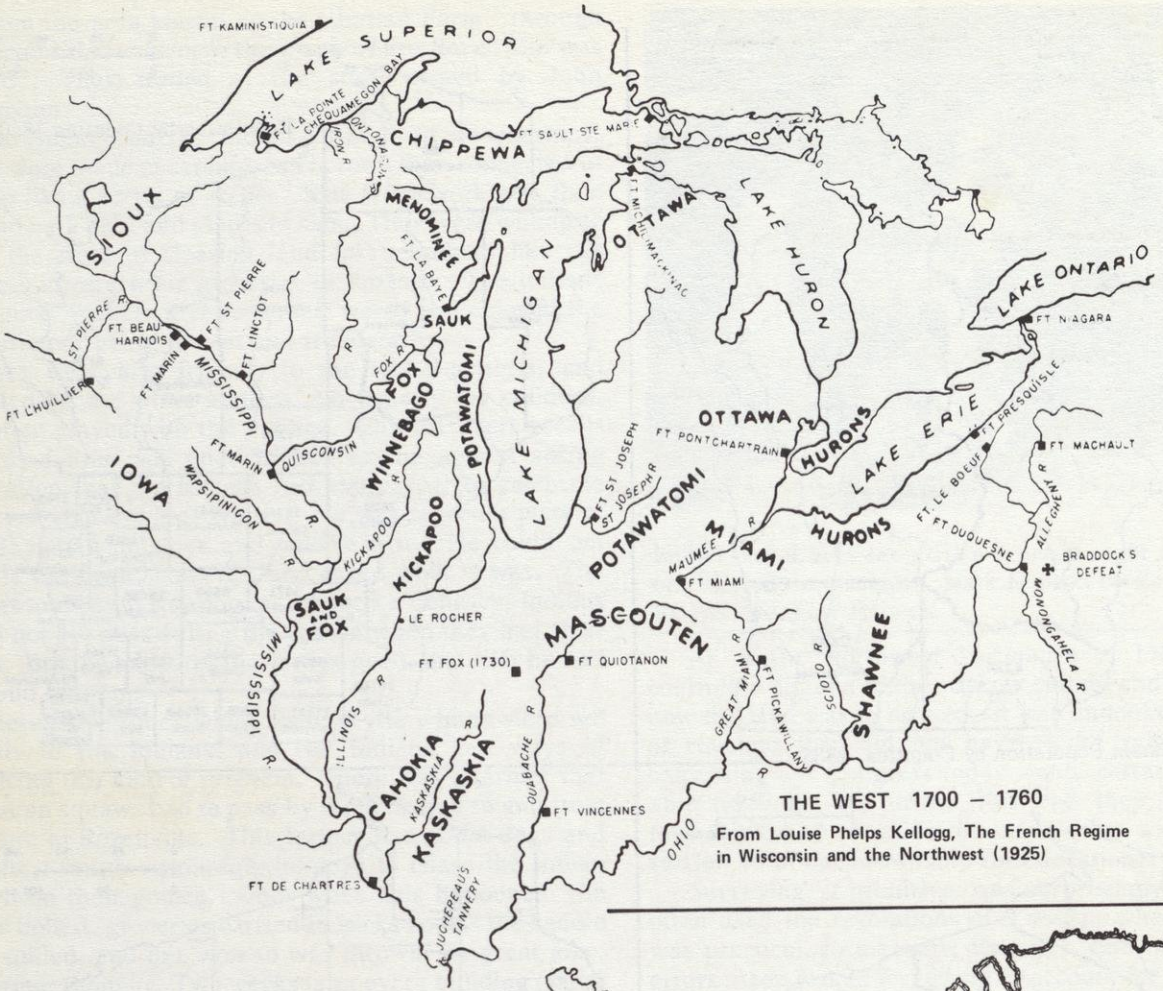


1870

the Little Eau Pleine, and the logs were floated down to Dancy where they entered the Wisconsin River.

Once the land was cleared of the best timber, a few lumberjacks remained to take up the land, sometimes buying it directly from the lumber company for about the same price as the lumber company had paid originally, and sometimes from the state. Thus Campbelltown was born.

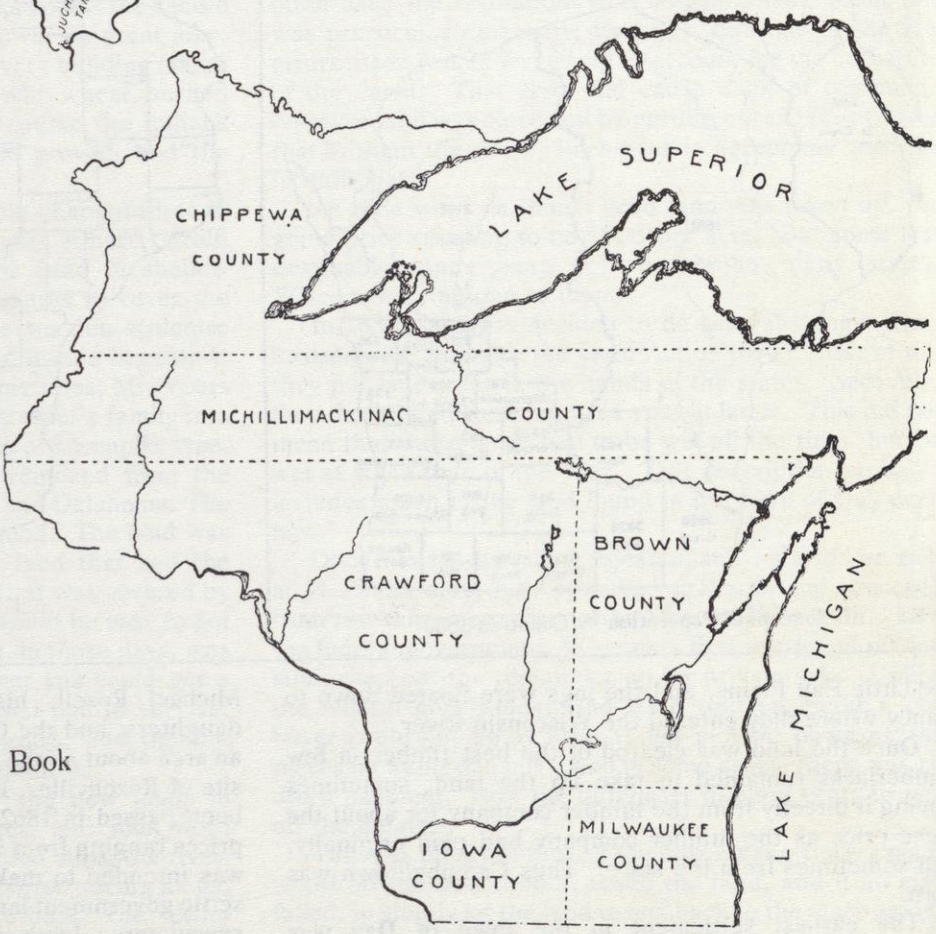
The earliest settlement in the town of Day was Campbelltown. There were only a few families; the Sam Campbell family, and his brother Henry and their family, Michael Rozell, his wife, and their nine sons and daughters, and the George Beach family. They settled in an area about a mile north, and a mile west of the present site of Rozellville. By this time the Homestead Act had been passed in 1862. This provided land for settlers at prices ranging from $1.00 to$1.25per acre. Although this was intended to make it possible for settlers to buy and settle government land, the land still fell into the hands of speculators, lumbermen, and those prospecting for minerals. Part of the purchase agreement was that the settler had to live on the land for a period of three years,



THE WEST 1700 – 1760

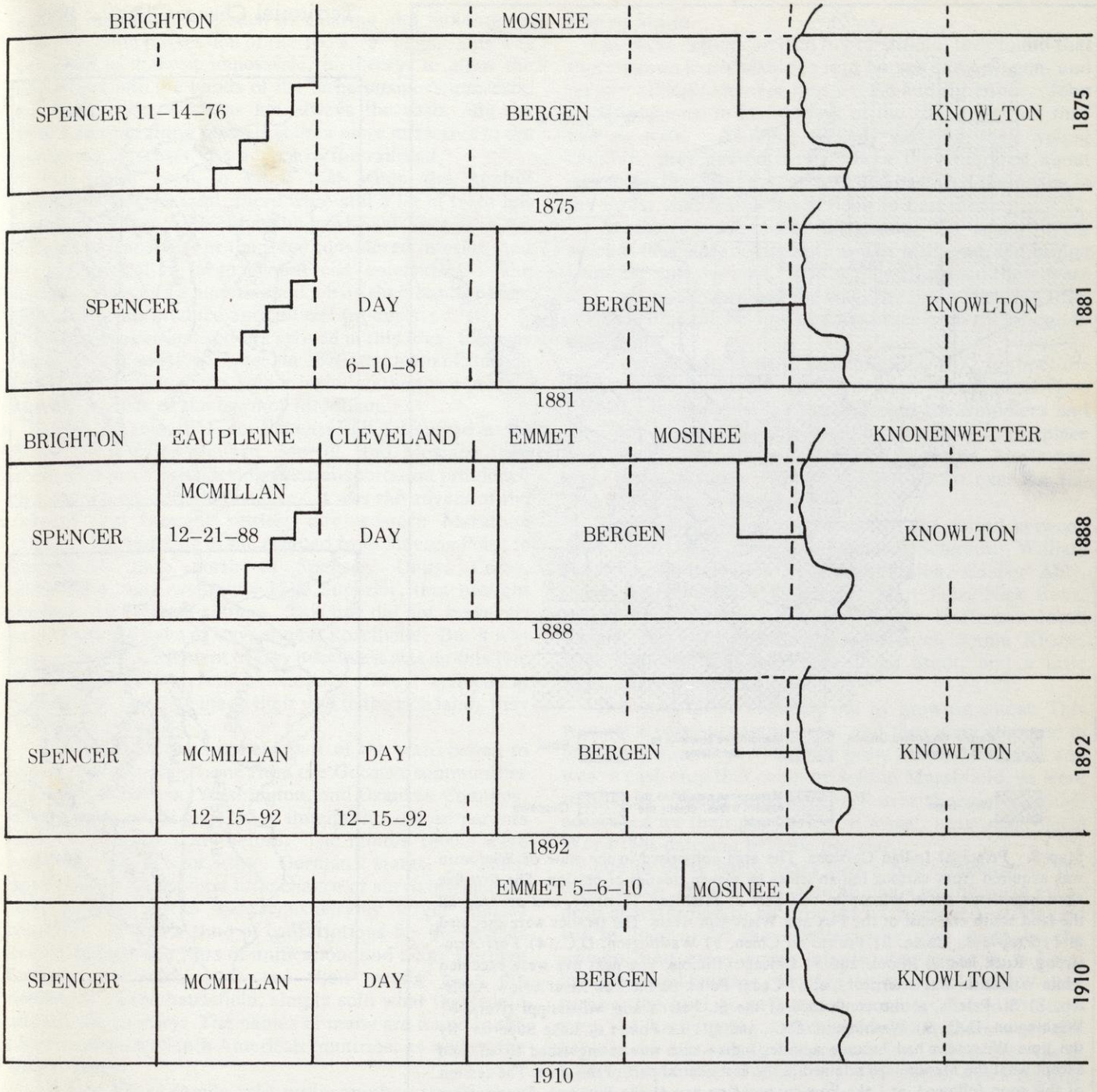
From Louise Phelps Kellogg, The French Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest (1925)

Changes Throughout History



MAP OF COUNTIES IN 1836

Wisconsin Domesday Book



How It Has Changed...

In 1849 what is now known as the town of Day was included in Portage County. Marathon County was formed in 1850.

On November 12, 1856, the town of Day was included in the town of Mosinee.

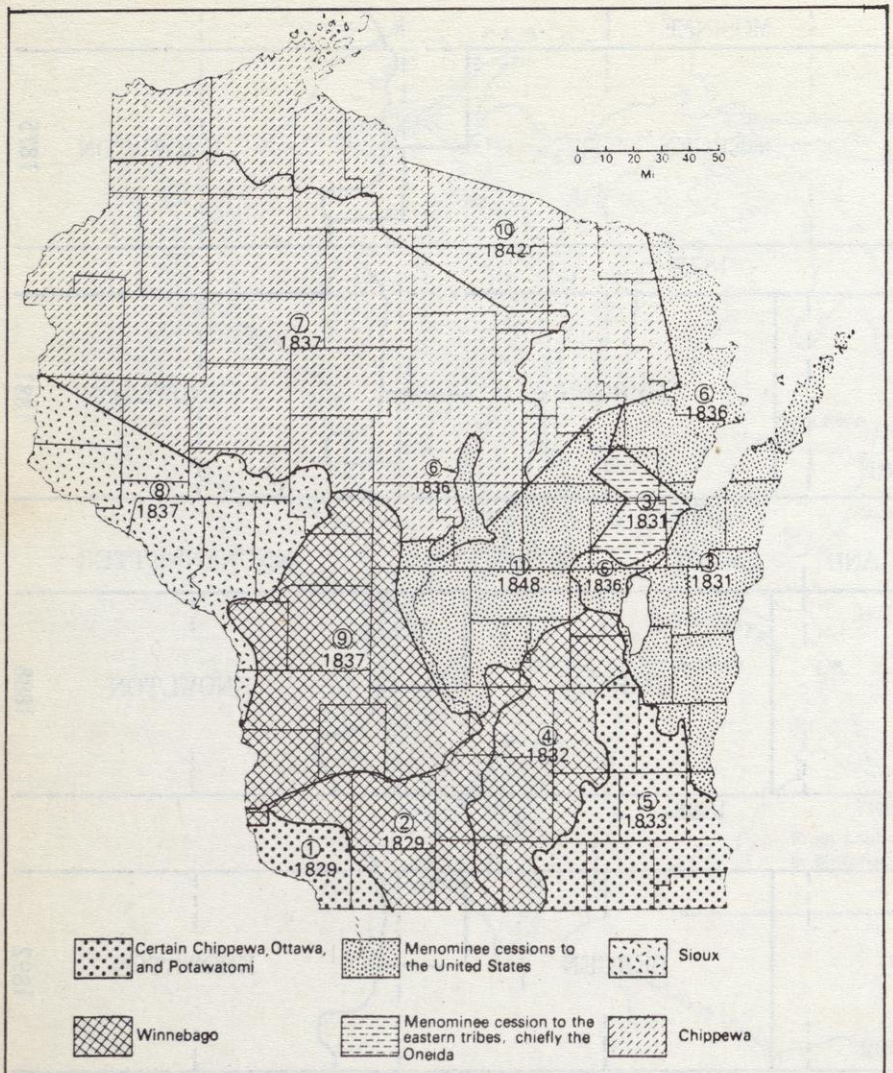
On July 15, 1862 the town of Day became part of the newly formed town of Knowlton and remained so until January 10, 1870 when the town of Bergen came into being.

On June 10, 1881 the town of Day was formed. It included ten sections of what was then the township of Spencer (now McMillan) and a six-section strip of Bergen, which was to later become part of the town of Green Valley.

McMillan township was formed on December 21, 1888 and on December 15, 1892 the town of Day relinquished the 10 sections which were located in the six mile square area that then became a part of McMillan.

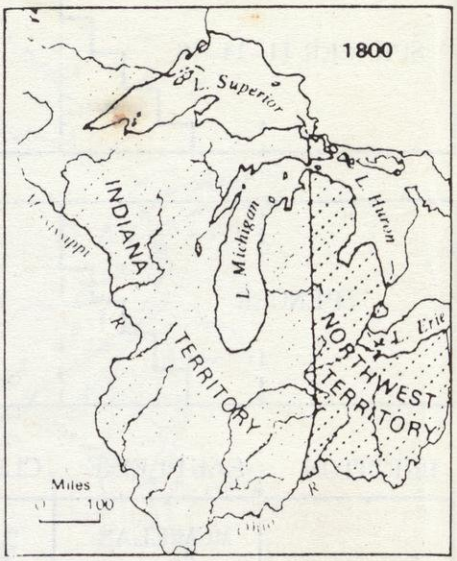
In November of 1909, the six-section strip on the eastern edge of Day township was returned to the town of Bergen. In 1914 the town of Green Valley was formed out of the town of Bergen's western end. It included the six-section strip of land that had been part of Day township.

****



Map 8. Principal Indian Cessions. The area comprised in the state of Wisconsin was acquired from various Indian tribes by eleven treaties of cession. The first five were negotiated while Wisconsin was part of Michigan Territory, and covered all the land south and east of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The treaties were executed at 1) Prairie du Chien, 2) Prairie du Chien, 3) Washington, D.C., 4) Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois and 5) Chicago, Illinois. The next five were executed while Wisconsin was a territory, at 6) Cedar Point, on the Fox River below Appleton, 7) St. Peter's, at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers, 8) Washington, D.C., 9) Washington, D.C., and 10) La Pointe of Lake Superior. By the time Wisconsin had become a state, Indian title was extinguished to all land except what the Menominee retained in the east-central part of the state. The cession of this soon followed, at Lake Pow-aw-hay-Kou-nay (Lake Poygan). Drawn from a map in William F. Raney, *Wisconsin: A Story of Progress* *UWCL*

From Wisconsin A History, Robert C. Nesbit, p. 98



making improvements, such as clearing and building, in order to retain possession of the 160 acre plots. This was supposed to make it impossible, in theory, to allow the land to get into the hands of the large business interests, but in practice, this was not always the case. By the 1880's another thing made this area more attractive to the lumbering interests, the advent of the railroad.

One must keep in mind that when the lumber companies left the land, there were still a lot of trees left standing. These were either the hardwoods that were too difficult to transport, or the trees considered inferior, and not economical in large commercial enterprises. The homesteaders had a monumental job on their hands before this land could produce agricultural products.

When the earliest settlers arrived in this area, this was the town of Knowlton. Later, in 1870, the town of Bergen broke off from Knowlton, and it included the town of Day, as well as parts of the town of McMillan.

Up to the year 1871, settlements had not spread much further west from Wausau, Merrill, and Mosinee than about 18 miles. Considering the transportation problems, this was a considerable distance. It was the advent of the railroad that brought settlers into western Marathon County. The building of the railroad from Stevens Point to Marshfield, then north to Spencer, Unity, Colby, Abbotsford, and eventually Lake Superior, that brought the first real influx of settlers. This line did not, however, go through the town of Day, or near Rozellville. But it was a factor in the settlement of Day because it was on this line that most of the settlers came. They arrived at Marshfield, and then made their way to the rich lands they had heard about.

Settlers from the southern part of the state began to arrive. Mostly, they came from the German communities in Dodge, Jefferson, Washington, and Ozaukee Counties. These were second generation immigrants whose parents had arrived some years before. The middle 1800's were turbulent years for the German states. Small principalities, they stood little chance of surviving against their neighbors who were considerably larger unified countries. It was a time of conscriptions for the armies needed to fight the wars of unification, and many German families, not wishing to see their young sons die needlessly on the battlefield, simply sold what they could and left the country. The names of many are found in the histories of many South American countries, as well as the United States.

Charles Veers family told quite another story about their exodus from Germany. His family left with a price on their heads.

The Veers family lived in an often exchanged and disputed section of Germany called Schleswig-Holstein. It was located on the peninsula that was occupied by Denmark, and Denmark believed that they should be the rightful owners of the land. However, the main population of this area was German speaking people whose allegiance was with Germany. So, a delegation was secretly sent to Germany from the area, hoping to bring about the return of this land to Germany. One of the delegation was an ancestor of the Veers family.

By the time they returned, the secret had leaked out, and the Danes had put a price on the heads of the delegation. So the remaining family members sold out their possessions, and joined the outlawed family members in Germany, where they then immigrated to the United States.

As these settlers arrived in Marshfield, they found that there was no livery stable to rent horses and a wagon, and no one willing to lend or rent a team and rig either. John H. Brinkmann, in his account of the trip, tells that they had to walk. As they walked, carrying their young children, they passed farms where they inquired about transportation. But the farmers had pastured their oxen in the forest, and it was too difficult to find them.

Another hardship was the roads. In nearly every account they were continually awash with mud, the bridge being the only dry spot. In fact, they all agreed there were only two mudholes along the way, the first extending from Marshfield to the bridge, and the other from the bridge to Rozellville.

George Beach came to Marshfield in 1872 to meet the Louis Spindler family who had come from Sheboygan County. By the time he had collected the Spindlers and their few possessions and brought them back to his place near Range Line along the Little Eau pleine, his horses could go no farther. He had to hitch up his oxen for the rest of the trip to their land.

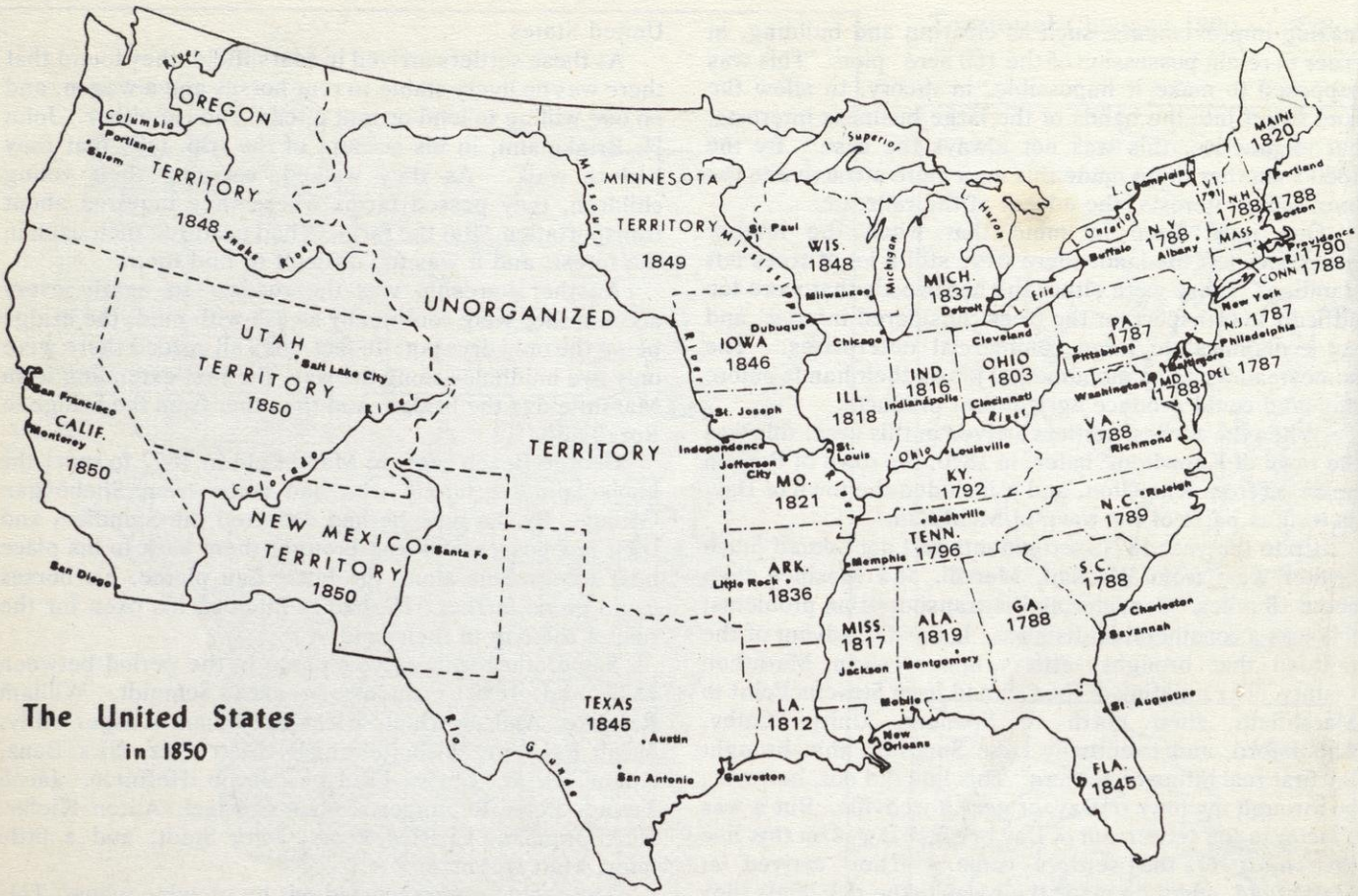
Some other settlers who came in the period between 1877 and 1880 included Leonard Schmidt, William Raschke, Andrew Daul, Nicholas Pinion, Casper Ably, Jacob Reichert, Nick Rehlinger, Matt Folz, Nick Benz, Adam Sturm, Christ Franzen, Jacob Hoffman, Jacob Young, Peter Replinger, Simon Streigel, Anton Kiefer, Nick Oppman, Charles Veers, John Stadt, and a little later, Matt Oppman.

The early farmers started out by growing wheat. This was not a very successful crop, and they soon changed to oats, barley, and rye. Potatoes grew well in this area, and were a cash crop that could be sold in Marshfield, as were rutabagas. These crops kept well over the winter, which accounted for their popularity. It wasn't until near World War I that dairying became popular.

Life in these early times was a real challenge to the women, too. Washing was an all day's job because every drop of water had to be brought in, heated, then hauled out by hand. All the clothing was also made by the women, and every spare minute was spent in sewing, mending, and knitting. Most of the men could knit a sock, turning the heel as well as any women. It had to be to keep the family going. And besides that there were the babies who came along with regularity. Often, too, these babies did not live to adulthood, and sorrow was a regular visitor to the pioneer household.

Charles Veers tells of a time when his father was sent to a blacksmith shop that stood just west of the Rozellville Cemetery. The fire had gone out at the Veers home, and they had no matches or flint to restart it. He was a boy of eight or nine, and he received a lot of instructions. The live coals were placed in the metal bucket on a bed of ashes. Then they were covered with more ashes. He was told to hurry, not to stop along the way, or they would go out. And, he was not to run, or he might fall and spill the precious live coals. He did well, however, and the fire in the Veers home was restarted.

Since the people were predominantly German, they did not seem happy about the name Campbelltown, a name with a Scotch ring. They considered Daultown, but then decided on Rozellville. This may have been at the request of Mr. Daul. George Beach, according John Pinion in his book, "Little Eau Pleine Stories", was the first



The United States in 1850

postmaster, being appointed by Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States. However, according to postal records in Washington, D.C., Michael W.D. Rozell was appointed the first postmaster of the area on October 18, 1877. According to June Schalk, the postoffice was in the Rozell home, now the Schalk residence. This was not right in what is now Rozellville, but in the area known as Campbelltown. Rozell served until February 2, 1879 when he returned to Plainfield, where he had come from. He later returned to Rozellville, and lived with a son after the death of his wife.

Postal service consisted of a once a week delivery from Marshfield. George Kohler was the first star route mail carrier. Star routes were those routes served by private contractors. George had to walk to and from Marshfield carrying the pouch on his back because of the roads.

The second carrier was Matt Brausch, and his efforts to take the outgoing mail to Marshfield and return with the incoming mail each week were described as "heroic"! This was not a term lightly used in those days. His wife, Helen, is also remembered as hauling a good share of the mail.

John Brinkmann, Sr. took over the postal service on March 3, 1881 after the resignation of Beach. The mail was handled at his general store where he did a large barter business with the Indians. They brought in furs, maple syrup, and ginseng, a root that grew wild in the area. This root eventually found its way to China where its medicinal properties were prized.

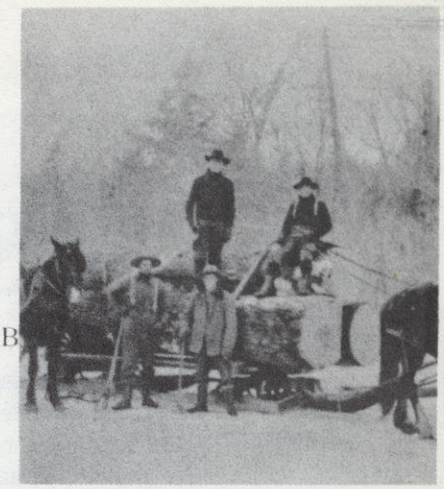
The post office was turned over to John Brinkmann, Jr. in June of 1907. There were two more postal officials, Laura Dick, appointed May 1, 1925, and Elizabeth Berner, appointed January 1, 1929. With the advent of Rural Free Delivery, the Rozellville post office was closed, and service came from a rural route from the Stratford office.

During the tenure of John Brinkmann Jr. a rural route was established in 1908. The rural carriers from the beginning to 1919 were William Raschke, Edwin Krostag, and Albert Raschke, and they served their twenty-five and a half mile route in a cutter in the winter, or a two-wheeled buggy in the summer. Albert Raschke had a four-wheeled vehicle that resembled a stage coach of the old west. Albert's route was eventually transferred to the Stratford office, where he continued to serve until 1957. Star route service was furnished by Matt Brausch, Jacob Jung, Frank Schulz, and Leo Oppman. They carried mail, merchandise, and passengers from Neillsville to Marshfield and Rozellville by stage coach.

In the 1870's, ads were published in Catholic newspapers advertising land at $1.00 to $1.25 per acre. This led an influx of German and Irish Catholics, especially from the area of "Holy Hill", near Hartford, Wisconsin. The Irish chose the Halder area to settle, and the Germans chose the Towns of Day and McMillan. These Germans had come from southern and western parts of Germany, Bavaria, Hesse, and the Rhine. They clustered in the town of Day. McMillan township was being settled by Germans who had originally come from the northern parts of Germany, and were not Catholic.

The settlement of Rozellville had one tavern operated by Fred Bernitt on the corner that is now the Kraus family's property. Bernitt owned that southwest corner in partnership with Henry Budahn and Henry's sister Elizabeth. They purchased it on September 8, 1879. The following application was recorded in the town of Bergen ledgers, "January 13, 1880 an application was received from Fritz Bernitt and H. Budahn prayed for granting license to keep saloon for the sale of strong spirit water

A



B

C

D

G

E

F

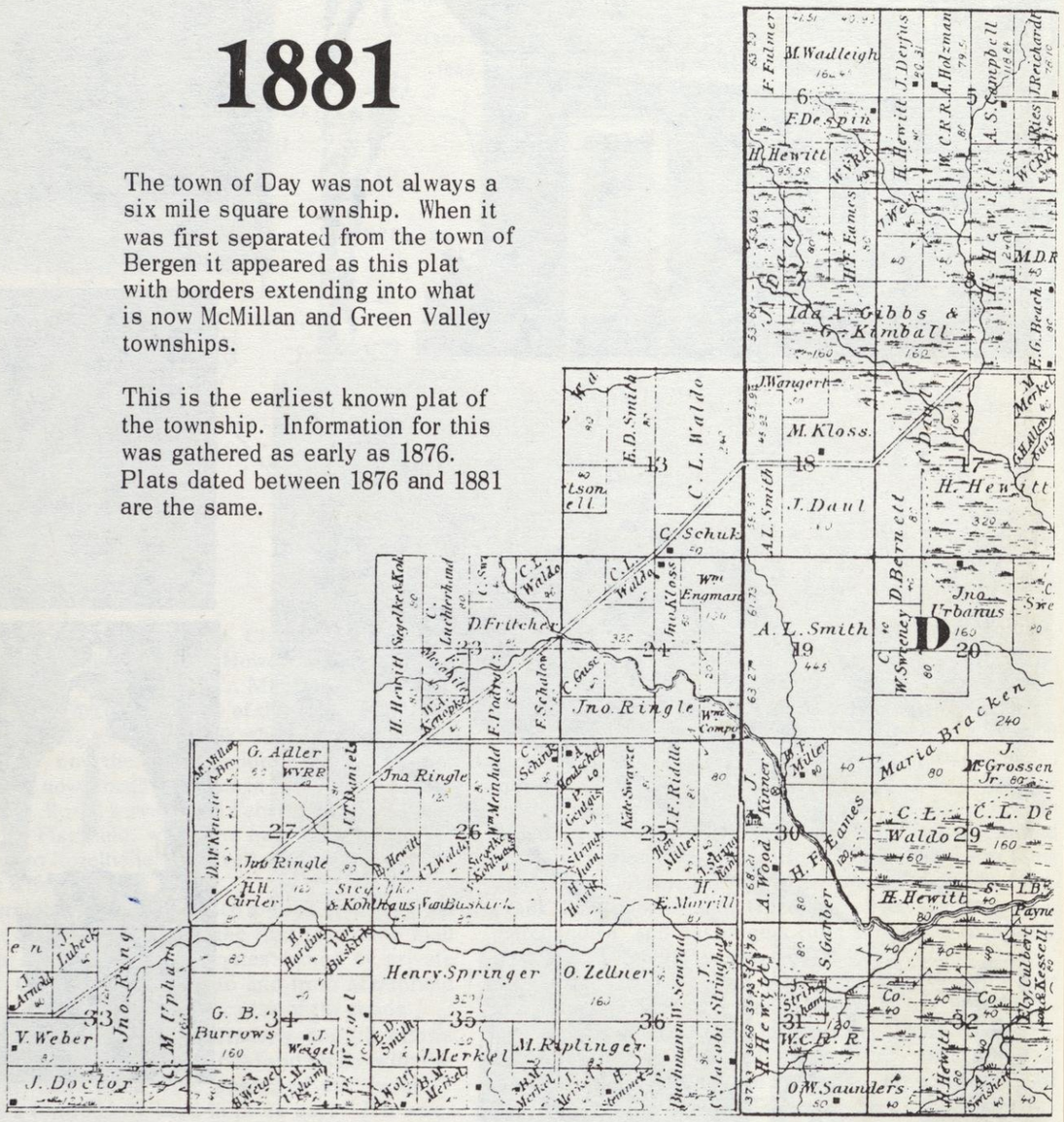
A. The original stone building on the former John Brinkmann property still stands today, now owned by the John Schultz family.
B. William Brill & sons, Theodore, Matt & John
C. Connor Company Logging Train. Photo by Nick J. Laessig, once a lumberjack for the company.
D. Ferdinand Olm, Rozellville Cheesemaker
E. Rozellville area Indians
F. Local Indians, sitting to right is Jim Eagle who later became cheif.
G. Dan Guldan and Lauretta Stoiber

Earliest Plat of the Town of Day

1881

The town of Day was not always a six mile square township. When it was first separated from the town of Bergen it appeared as this plat with borders extending into what is now McMillan and Green Valley townships.

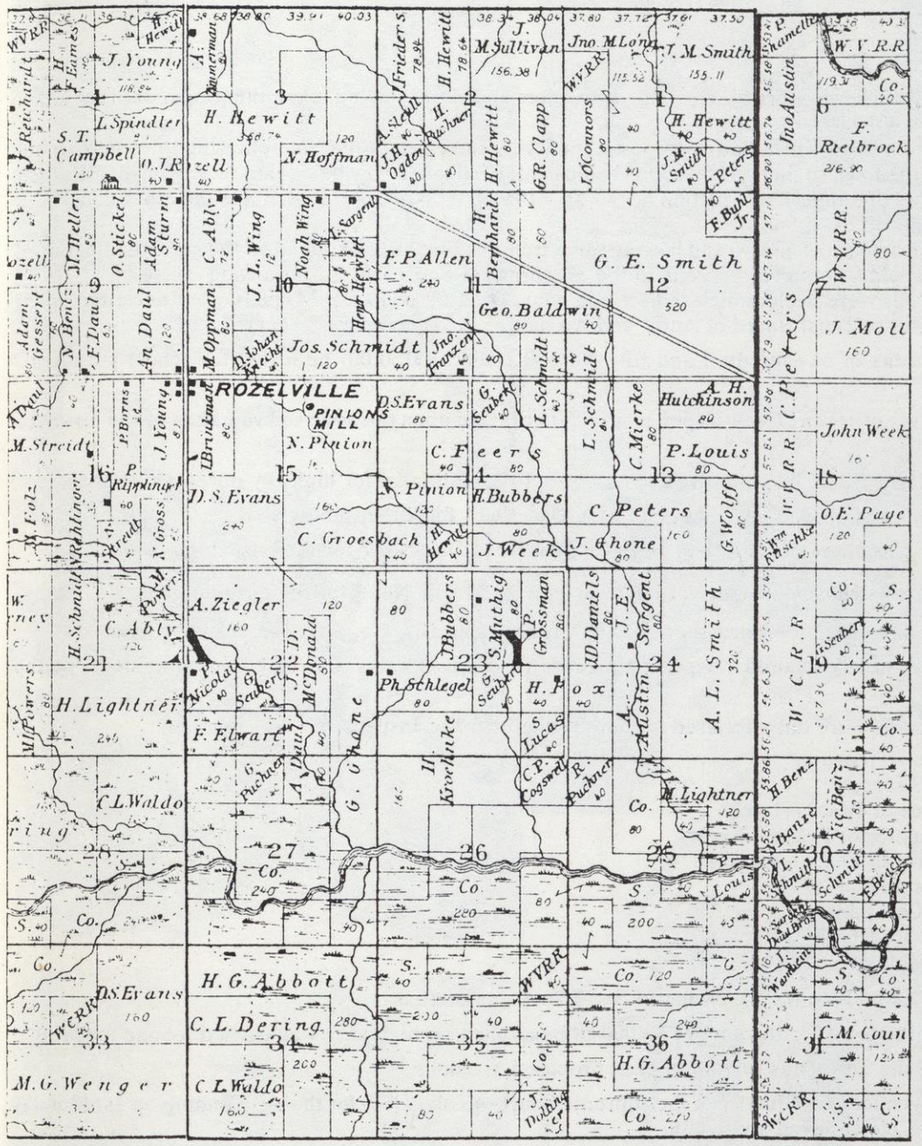
This is the earliest known plat of the township. Information for this was gathered as early as 1876. Plats dated between 1876 and 1881 are the same.



and ardent liquors to be drunk on the premises in quantities less than one gallon". The Brinkmann's started a store in the building on the southeast corner of the intersection. This had earlier been Andrew Striegel's blacksmith shop. The building burned in 1937. Nick Pinion started a sawmill one half mile east of Rozellville. Another mill was run by John Nikolay. Here the settlers had the logs they cut in clearing their property made into lumber to build their farm buildings. A lumber company had logged off all the best white pine twenty years before.

Still standing from the early days is an old stone building that was the summer kitchen, and in fall a smoke house. This may have been built by John Brinkmann Sr., or Alex Sturm. It has an old stone oven for baking in the upstairs. Later it became the office from which the town of Day conducted its business. For a time after the store burned, John Brinkmann Jr. turned it into a tavern.

This influx of people made it necessary for the township to reorganize. Perhaps government from as far away as the town of Bergen was not effective enough, or perhaps the early settlers were motivated by a desire to run their own affairs. What ever the case, they decided to begin their own township, and to call it town of Daul. It is not quite clear why it is now "Day". One source thought it was because Mr. Daul refused the honor. Another thought that it was sent into Madison to be recorded as



"Daul", and through a clerical error, it came back "Day", and was never corrected. This all occurred in 1881, and in 1882 Andrew Daul was elected the first town chairman, and took his place on the Marathon County Board.

Later, in 1888, the town of McMillan was established from part of the town of Spencer and the western most ten sections of the the town of Day.

Lumber was the only cash crop at first, until the land was cleared. Dairy products were scarce, as dairy farming as we know it was not done then. The butter churned by the thrifty German women, and eggs as well, were traded at the local stores for the few things that they needed to buy. Cash was scarce. Joseph Schirmer was the first professional buttermaker, while Peter Borens repaired shoes and boots and made wooden shoes.

Arriving in 1887, Matt Oppman established a tavern on the corner of his eighty, on the northeast corner of the intersection of what is now County M and C.

Later these cheese factories came into being. The first successful cheese factory was built, and operated by Ferdinand Olm, who came here from Cato, near Green Bay. Butter and cheese making only took place in the summer months. This was because the cows freshened in the spring, and produced milk all summer. But, during the winter time the pioneer farmers did not have good enough feed to keep them producing all winter. At best,

The Beginning

Bergen, Wisconsin Tuesday, April 5th, 1881

Town Board of Inspectors met this day pursuant to Law.

Present { Andrew Daul - Chairman, Phill Buchmann, Phillip Johankrucht } Supervisors; A.R. Week - Town Clerk

On Motion Peter Nickolai was chosen clerk for election. Inspectors and clerks having taken the proper oaths of office required by law. Polls were declared open.

Clerk read at length the notices which had been posted notifying the electors that the following questions would be voted upon. To Divide the town so that one division should contain all lands now belonging to the Town of Bergen in Range 3 - Town 26 and all of Range 4 and Section 6 - 7 - 18 - 19 - 30 & 31. Town 26 Range 5 the other division to embrace all other lands in said town.

To Bond the town to the amount of $2,000 and borrow same from the State to be applied on the state road between Rozellville P.O. and Marsfield. To move the Polls to the SE corner of Sec 9, 26 - 4 - at a Daul house.

At 12:00 o'clock AM Polls were declaired closed for one hour. At 1:00 o'clock P.M. polls were declaired open.

Clerk read annual report of Town Board of Audit and An motion said report was accepted.

Moved & seconded that a tax of one hundred and fifty No/100 Dollars ($150.00) be levied for school purposes. Carried.

Moved & seconded that a tax of seven (7) tenths per cent (.7%) be levied upon the assessed valuation of the Town for Road purposes. Carried.

Moved & seconded that town board be authorized to assess 8/10% additional for highway purposes. Carried.

An Motion Frank Bampton was chosen Pathmaster of road Dis. No. 1 for the ensueing year.

An Motion Martin Heller was chosen overseer of Highways for Road Dis. No. 2 for the ensueing year.

An Motion Nicholas Benz was chosen overseer of Highways for Road Dis. No. 3 for the ensueing year.

An Motion Philip Buchmann was chosen overseer of Highways in Road Dis. No. 4 for the ensueing year.

At 5:00 o'clock P.M. polls were declaired closed and proceded to canvas votes and make out statement of the result.

The following named persons were duly declared elected by the board of Inspectors.

Adam Zimmerman - Treasurer
Michael Merkel - Assessor
E. Hogden - Justice of Peace - 1 year
P. Grossmann - Justice of Peace - 2 years
B.F. Miller - Justice of Peace - 2 years
P. Nicholeis - Constable
Lenard Sargent - Constable
Wm. E. Raschke - Constable
Abe Riant - Constable

The question of moving the polls to the SE corner of Sec 9-26-4 was carried.

The question of bonding the town for the sum of $2,000 to be applied on highways was carried by one majority.

The question of Dividing the Town was carried in each proposed divisions.

The whole No. of votes given for Chief Justice of the supreme Court was sixty (60) for the term ending on 1st Monday of Jan. 1882 of which O. Cole received sixty (60).

The whole No. of votes given for Cheif Justice of the Supreme Court for the term commencing on the first (1st) Monday of Jan. 1882 was sixty (60) of which number Orsamus Cole received sixty (60).

The whole No. of votes given for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term ending on the first Monday of Jan. 1890 was sixty of which No. John B. Cassoday received (60).

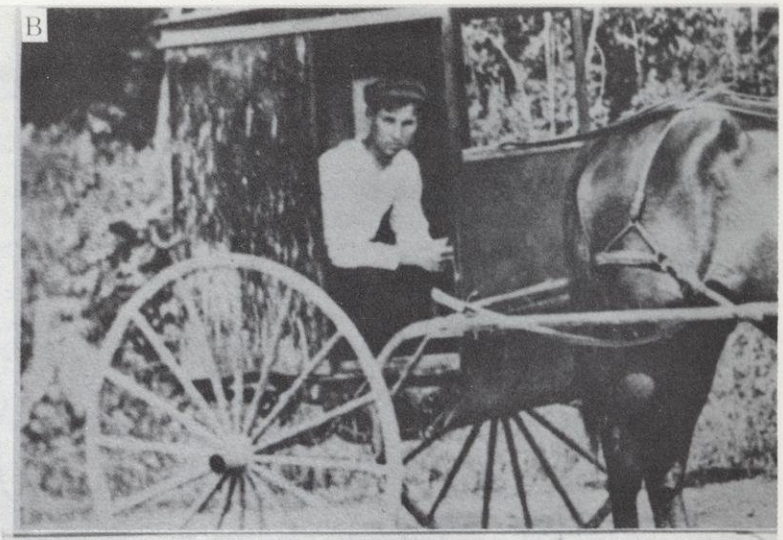
The whole No. of votes given for Co. Judge for the full term commencing on the first Monday of Jan. 1882 was sixty (60) of which number Louis Marchetti received Forty nine (49).

B. Ringle received nine (9).

B.W. James received (9).

Result of election was read by Clerk and board adjourned.

A.A. Week
Town Clerk



A. Big Wheels also called Katydids or Timber Wheels, used in logging
B. Mail carrier about 1910
C. The Jung family
D. Wannigan on water, logging crew on bank
E. Eugene Steines hauling logs
F. Creamery–Agnes & Matt Folz on porch

Day this: April the fourth (4)th 1882:
The qualified Electors of the Town of Day
Newly organized met this day for the purpose to
hold there Annual Town meeting the following
names was chosen for Inspectors for that day

Caspar Stoltz } Chairman
Frank Daul }
Sid Pinion } Inspectors

For Clerk to make report to County Clerk
and take proceedings of said day Wm E Raschke
for Clerk of Election Sid Pickerday
Inspectors and Clerks having taken the proper
Oath of Office as required by Law Polls were declared
open before votes were taken
In Motion Polls was opened to the Notary Public
Office from Andrew Dauls house in consi
of Sickness then votes were taken.
At Twelve (12) o clock A.M. Polls were declared
closed for one (1) hour. at one (1) o clock P.M.
Polls were declared open Clerk read Annual report
of the last Town Board as audit in the old Town
In Motion said report was accepted
Motion made and second that a Tax of Eight
hundred and fifty Dollars ($850-00/100) be levied
upon all the Taxable property of the Town
for currant Expenses (caried)
Motion made and second that a Tax of One hundred
and fifty Dollars ($150-00/100) be levied for School purposes
on all the Taxable property in the Town (caried)
Motion made and Second that a Tax of seven (7) mill
per cent (7%) be levied upon the assessed valuation of
the Town for Road Purposes caried
Moved and Second it was ordered that the Town Board of
Supervisors at there first meeting shall have power to lay
out the Town in five (5) Road District as the find

all as per Report of their respective Town (carried.

Moved and second that Henry Bennett by Overseer of R.D. No. 1 for the ensuing Year

Moved and second that Martin Keller by Overseer of Road District No. 2 for the ensuing Year.

Moved and Second that Leonard Schmitt by Overseer of Road District No. 3 for the ensuing Year

Moved and Second that Nicholas Benz be Overseer of Road District No. 4 for the ensuing Year.

Moved and Second that Wm Simroth by Overseer of Highway in Road District No. 5 for the ensuing Year.

Votes were received At five (5) o clock P.M. polls were declared closed and proceeded to canvas votes and make out statement of the Result

The following named Persons were duly declared Elected by the Board of Inspectors

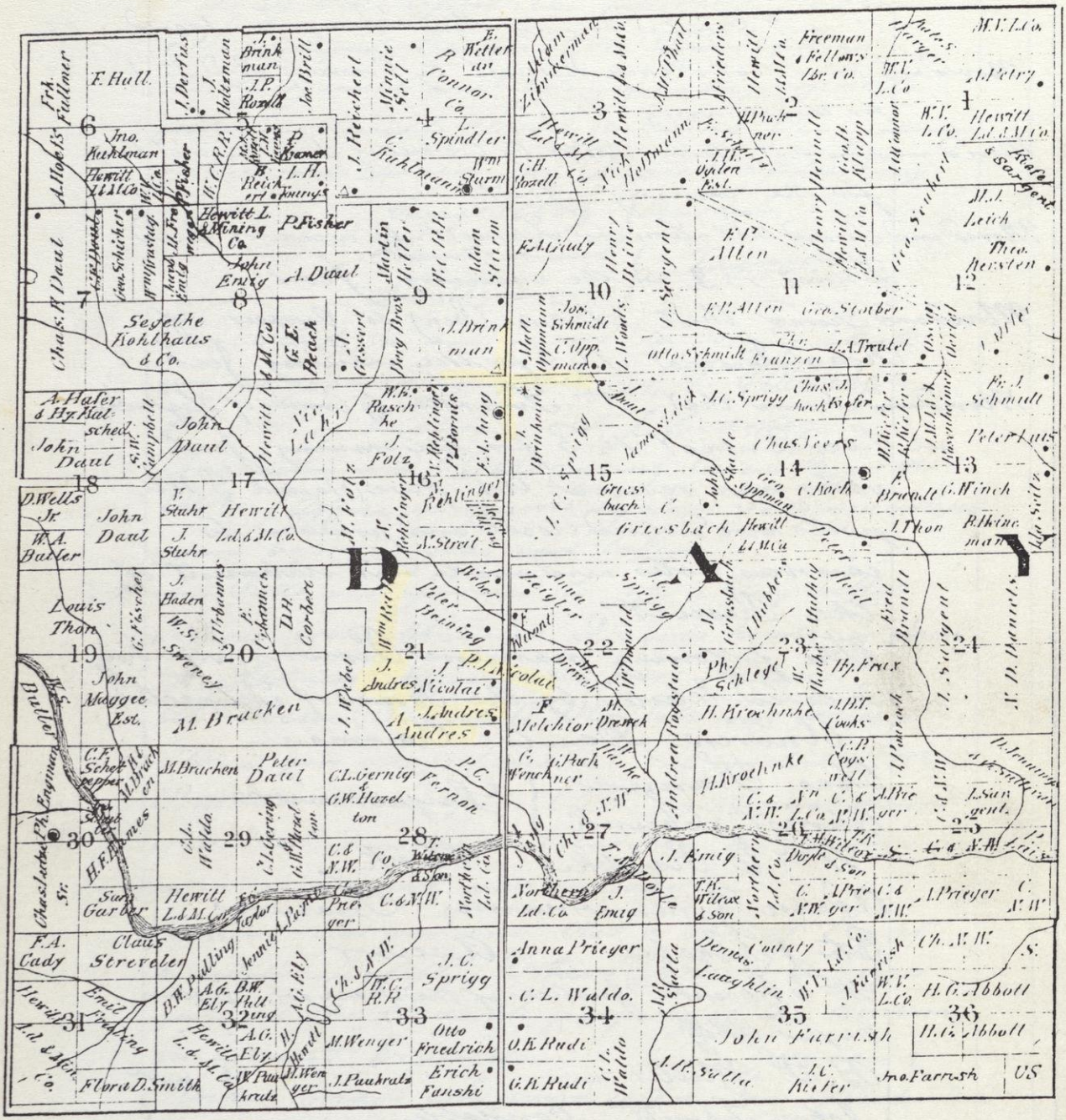
Andrew Daul Chairman
Chas Franzen } Supervisors
Christ Schunk }
Wm E Raschke Clerk
Adam Zimmermann Treasurer
Peter J Siskolai Assessor
Wm E Raschke Justice of the Peace for 2 years.
Caspar Ably " " " " " "
B F Miller " " " " " 1 year
John Schmitt Constable
John Hoffmann "
John Merkel "

Result of Election was read by Wm E Raschke and carried and on Motion Board adjourned.

Wm E Raschke Clerk

1895

Township No. 26 Range No. 4 East



there was only a poor quality hay that just kept them going until spring.

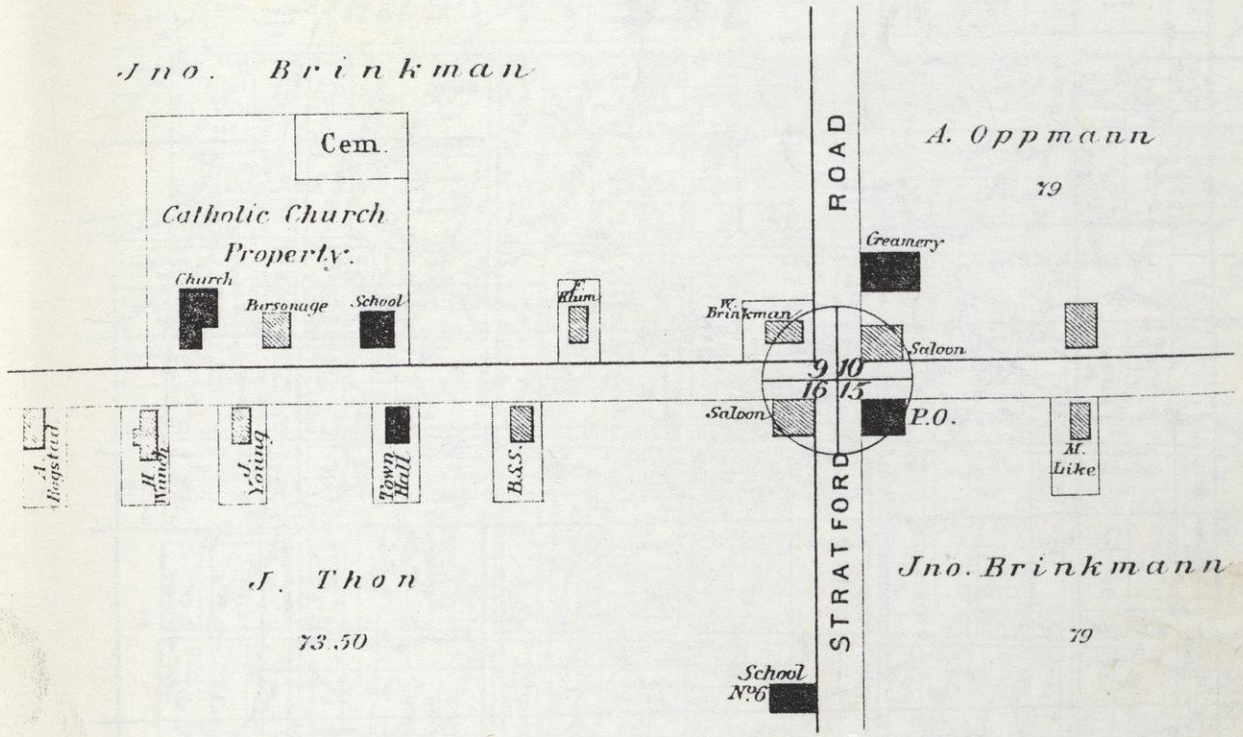
The railroads continued to develop. The Central Wisconsin Railroad was built in the 1890's between Chicago and Minneapolis. They owned land in the Rozellville area, but did not feel that it was financially feasible to build a line through the area. Another railroad was built through the town of McMillan. It had been suggested that this line go through Rozellville, but was by-passed for the Connor Lumber Company in what is now Stratford, and the timber owned by the McMillans. Later a spur was built by the Connor Lumber Company extending east from Halder called the Marathon County Railway, and another spur that reached out to Rice Lake Flowage. This line passed within two miles of Rozellville, but Rozellville never did get the service of the railroads.

These small railroad lines that crisscrossed most of the logging country at that time were the main means of travel between the small communities. With the roads being in such poor condition, people used the train to go to town to trade. With the county seat in Wausau, it was also the main way for people in western Marathon County to transact their needed business. These comings and goings were considered news, and the papers of the time often reported the comings and goings.

ROZELLVILLE P.O.

DAY TWP.

1901



Churches were an important part of the life of the early settlers. In 1881 there were around twenty-eight Catholic families, and St. Andrew's Catholic Church was begun by these early settlers in 1883. It was administered by Reverend Reisser of Marathon. Later the church became a mission of Marshfield, Auburndale, and Hewitt. The first masses offered in Rozellville were at the invitation of Andrew Daul in 1881, and the people met in private homes. Later Mr. Daul donated two acres of land, and a 22 by 40 foot log structure built by volunteer help. In 1893 a full time pastor was obtained.

About the same time in Germany a congregation was organized. The Reverend William Stienecker, who had come from Ladenbergen, Germany, and had been invited to come to Wausau to pastor a church. He, in turn, invited the members of the Reformed Faith Church of Ladenburg to come too. They settled in an area about three miles east of what is now Stratford about ten years before Stratford was even settled. A congregation was organized, and for three years the members worshipped in homes, later meeting in the district school. This came to be called the Balsam School.

At first they called themselves the Bible Congregation, but soon took the name Ebenezer Reformed Church. And in the same year, 1886, they purchased forty acres for a sum of $200. There were 54 members, and they undertook to clear the land they needed to build the church and cemetery. Each member who cleared a half acre was entitled to a plot in the cemetery.

The church was to be of log, but later it was decided to build it of lumber. The structure was very simple, 26 feet wide and 40 feet long, and had no foundation, no basement, no steeple, and no bell. It was dedicated on November 17, 1889.

Although this church is not actually located in the town of Day, it played a very important part in the lives of the people who lived there.

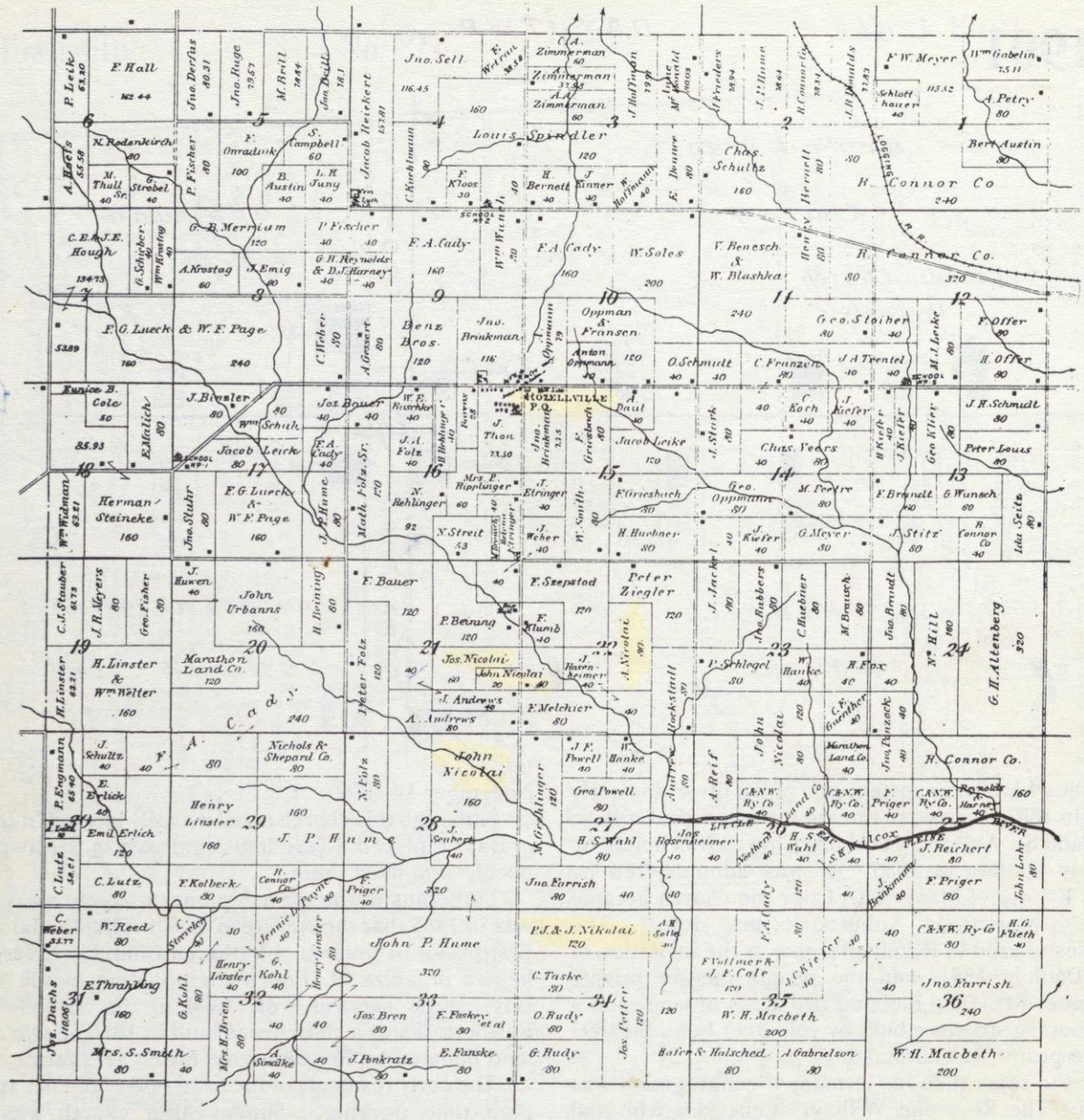
Lutherans in the township began to organize, too. It was in 1885 that the Reverend L. Th. Thom, who was the first pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Marshfield, helped organize St. Paul's congregation in the town of Day. First services were held in the home of Jacob Reichert. Later a church was built in 1896 on two acres of land donated by Reichert from his 80 acre farm.

The early residents of the town of Day did not spend all their time working. Sunday after church was a day devoted to fun. There was fishing near the Range Line Bridge, or at Beach's Bayou in Rice Lake. Oppman's had a place where the Germans could indulge in their traditional game of "kegelbank", or bowling. They used wooden balls, boards for an alley, nine pins, and the boys set pins for their parents.

At Range Line, Joe Daleiden had a floating bar. At least that is where it could be found at times, but it did move up and down the river where men in the logging camps could get to it easily. In fact, the first telephone beyond the Range Line was at this bar.

The lumbering industry in Wisconsin is a story that needs to be told again and again. It is difficult for us today to look at the land in the town of Day and see it as it was in the 1870's. Pine trees of three to four feet in diameter were not rare. When cut into logs, the length was sometimes twelve to sixteen feet. A large log might yield 1000 to 1200 board feet of lumber. The prices paid for such logs at the mill was about $3 per thousand feet for the best lumber. A secondary grade, if it was accepted at all,

1901



was about $2.50 per thousand. By World War I, the price had risen to nearly twenty times the price it had been in the 1870's and 1880's.

During these early days no one could conceive of the day when the logs would be gone. Some even believed there would be a constant natural renewal of the timber without anyone having to do a thing.

Everything that was considered "cull" logs were burned. They were rolled into piles from four to six feet high and simply burned. The very lumber that is used to build our homes and furniture today would not have been worth hauling to the mill a hundred years ago.

Hemlock was used for sheeting, two by fours, heavy planks, and boards to make the sidewalks that were found in the towns. White pine went into one inch and one and a quarter inch boards. White oak, because of its toughness, was used for furniture, barrels for beer and whiskey, and for sleigh runners. Red oak, because of its grain was used in the manufacture of pianos. One of the most prized woods was the birdseye maple. It was greatly treasured in the making of furniture. Basswood was much lighter, and used for boxes and wooden shoes. Elm was in the way. A small amount was used for furniture, but most of it was used for firewood, or simply disposed of.

John Pinion, in his book, "Stories of the Little Eau Pleine", quotes this article from the Marshfield News on March 31, 1904. "Bert Austin made a business trip to Stevens Point on Tuesday. He banked over three million (feet) of saw logs in the Eau Pleine River and had sold same to John Weeks Lumber Company. He has come out with his money pouch pretty well fattened up."

Not unusual either were the fast operators, the ones who could literally steal lumber and sell it. This included large operators, but was a way of life with some of the early settlers. A story is told of a couple of brothers who made a very good living off timber, someone else's timber. One brother would walk off into the woods, pick out a prime tree, cut it and trim it out. Then he would cut it into three huge logs, enough for one load with the sleigh and team. The next day, the other brother would go to

1918

that location, load the logs, and take them to the mill, while his brother repeated his activity.

Many of the logs were stacked up along the river, waiting for the spring waters to carry them to the mill. But many of them were sawed at custom mills and used for farm buildings and homes. Some settlers sold them to obtain the cash to develop their farms.

Timber was owned by many of the large lumber companies. These included the R. Connor Company, the Altenburg-Stoddard Company of Dancy, and the John Weeks Lumber Company. There was also the McMillan Company and the Siegelke-Kohlhausen Company. The custom mills in the area included those operated by Nick Pinion, Andrew Daul, the Linster Brothers, Henry Linster, and William Wellter.

As the lumber was used off, the land developed into productive agricultural land. This was especially true in the towns of McMillan and Day. But it was not true of the town of Green Valley, the land between Day and Bergen. This land was not as suitable for farming because it was low and swampy. In order to bring this land into production a plan was devised.

It was an "awful darn mistake they made when they drained Rice Lake," according to Joe Daleiden, and it put him and his floating bar out of business. But, that was not the only one who had problems.

Rice Lake had been important to the very earliest settlers, the Indians, because it was a plentiful source of game and fish. It was really more of a widening of the river than a real lake, and was located almost entirely in the town of Green Valley.

The early settlers from Dancy to Marshfield tell of taking fish home from the Lake by the tubful. These fish were commonly gill netted, and the settlers could keep

them for a long time once winter had arrived. They could also be preserved with salt, or smoked.

Round Hole, one section of the lake, was noted for the ducks that rested there during the fall migration. Wild rice that grew there made it a favorite place for the birds to rest on their long journey from the Canadian nesting grounds. And, to the hunters it was a favorite place, too, because they could take as many ducks as they wanted. There was no bag limit. But, like the timber, it couldn't last.

By the early 1900's most of the good land had been taken up and in 1903 a legal notice was printed proposing the draining of the bottom lands along the Little Eau Pleine. It was to be called the Dancy Drainage District, this proposed system of canals, drainage ditches and levees.

A commission of George Reynolds, Marshfield, George Knoller, Dancy, and J.P. Malick of Stevens Point were appointed, and they proceeded to hold hearings to determine if the plan was in the public interest. There was some opposition, but the commission proceeded to have surveys made to obtain a cost estimate. They were also to try to outline the effects of such a project.

The only real opponents to the plan was the Stoddard Lumber Company of Stevens Point. They had a saw mill and pond on the Little Eau Pleine, and claimed such a project would prevent the passage of logs to their mill, but there were no other objections, and the plan went ahead.

The lake itself would not yield land of much value, but the low land that could be reclaimed covered around 35,000 acres. The cost, they estimated, would be about $5 an acre, an exceedingly low estimate, it turned out. But, the farmers were convinced that the cost would quickly be recovered in greater productivity, and resale value. So it was easy for the landowners to agree to a project of such apparent potential.

They also called upon J.A. Harmon, an engineer from Peoria, Illinois, who expressed a belief that this soil would be better, more productive, than the bottom lands of the Missouri. It would be the "best farming lands in the country." He couldn't have been more wrong.

But,the idea sold to a lot of people who had swampy, unproductive land, and the plan went forth. A dredge that floated on water and was powered by steam started at Range Line and went in a straight line toward Dancy. The dredge dug straight and deep. Then feeder ditches and levees were dug to the north and south to drain the lowlands, and to be sure the water would run down to the main ditch, the old river. Only during flood stage can one sometimes see the remnants of the original Little Eau Pleine.

George Janz, a retired store owner from Dancy remembers the incident well. He recalled that they first reclaimed about nine acres of swamp land to show the landowners what kind of crops could be grown on such land. It was only a small plot they planted with oats. The oats grew well, too well. The stalks of grain sprouted fast and grew to a great height in the damp soil. An impressive sight to the uninitiated. Then came a windstom, and the long stalks proved unequal to the

---

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
TOWN OF DAY

INCOMES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FROM APRIL 1, 1917, TO MARCH 31, INCLUDING 1918.

Balance on hand March 31, 1917		$ 301.15
Received from County bridge fund		813.00
Received for Saloon licenses		300.00
Received from Herman Reich for Cigarette License		4.00
Received from County Bounty on Sparrows		3.81
Received Dividend on Marathon County Telephone Line		10.00
Received penalty on Tax roll		5.39
Received from Modern Brotherhood town hall rent		5.00
Received for Income Tax		7.10
Received penalty Tax from 1917 tax roll		2.46
Received from Rural telephone line		60.00
Received and collected on tax roll		3019.26
Received from County Bridge Fund		1151.25
Received Highway Tax receded as worked tax for cash	$2830.08	267.92
Received Highway Tax received as worked tax for cash	$2830.08	~~267.92~~
Total received during year		$5950.34
Paid out in Town orders during year		$3767.08
Balance on hand March 31st, 1918		$2183.22

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR FROM APRIL 1, 1917 TO MARCH 31, INCLUDING 1918.

No.	Names For What Purpose	Amt.
649	Arthur Kiefer, bounty on sparrows	$ .48
650	Andrew Rogstad, 1 day inspector town meeting	3.00
651	John A. Folz, 1 day ballot clerk town meeting	3.00
652	Wm. Schaefer, 1 day clerk of town meeting	3.00
653	Sexton Bros., For fluid for fumigating	1.50
654	Democrat Printing Co., For statements and town tickets	12.50
655	Wm. Gebelein, Right-of-way NE, NE., Sec. 1, T. 26, R. 4	30.00
656	Wm. E. Raschke, ¼ year clerk's salary	25.00
657	Mund Bros., Filling approaches on County line bridge	20.50
658	Louis Thon, ½ day surveying town line of Cleveland and Day	1.25
659	Swensen & Zastrow, For repairing road graders	51.45
660	Peter Weis, Road contract	66.00
661	Martin Meier, Damage done on house by dynamite	3.00
662	Wm. E. Raschke, town clerk's record and treasurer account book	15.50
663	Albert Loerke, for bringing culverts from Marshfield	1.00
664	Peter Folz, for bringing scraper from Marshfield	.25
665	Felker Bros., for culvert pipes	40.38
666	Wm. E. Raschke, 1 day registration and going to Wausau & ex.	10.16
667	Brinkmann & Reif, for dynamite fuse, caps and other supplies	55.06
668	John A. Folz, assessor salary	65.00
669	Wm. Gebelein, part town service as supervisor	20.00
670	Ben Kraus, part town service as supervisor	15.00
671	Radcliffe Machinery Co., for road drags and grader repairs	43.65
672	P. J. Kraus,high school Brehm, Marshfield	38.00
673	Wm. H. Klemme, high school, 4 children, Stratford	140.00
674	John Guldan, road contract	60.00
675	Joe Dachs, road contract	47.00
676	Frank Pashel, mason work on bridge abutments	100.00
677	Peter Weinert, mason work on bridge abutments	100.00
678	Louis Kraus, auto hire to poor farm, Fred Kehrhahn	6.00
679	Ritter & Deutsch, funeral expenses for Kehrhahn	49.25

(OVER)

680	Wm. E. Raschke, inspector on mason work on bridge	27.50
681	Walter Huebner, hauling bridge planks from Stratford	8.00
682	Peter Weinert, balance on contract bridge abutments	47.50
683	Frank Paschel, balance on contract bridge abutments	42.50
684	Henry Beidel, goods by Joe Grettinger on road contract	36.50
685	R. Connor Co., planks and spikes used on Kohlbeck's bridge	77.28
686	Wm. Noll Hardware Co., for 3 slussers	26.50
687	J. B. Vedder, medical service	2.50
688	John Stuhr, work on roads	27.95
689	Wausau Iron Works, for Iron bridge	1350.00
690	Ernest Weichelt, road contract	10.00
691	Frank Kohlbeck, road contract	73.00
692	Joe Grettinger, road contract	61.50
693	Jacob Frieders, road work District No. 13	24.36
694	Henry Beining, road work District No. 12	16.16
695	Walter Huebner, road work District No. 5	44.25
696	Joe Petrie, road work District No. 9	2.92
697	John Seitz, road work District No. 10	16.00
698	Swensen & Zastrow, blacksmith work	4.00
699	Frank Pagel, road work District No. 6	55.95
700	John Guldon, road work District No. 8	7.25
701	Henry Fuchs, road work District No. 9	8.87
702	Felix Stark, road work District No. 13	5.01
703	Louis Kraus, road contract	7.50
704	Peter Weis, road contract	7.50
705	John Guldon, road contract	60.00
706	Christ Welhoefer, filling approach on Iron bridge	55.00
707	Wm. Gebelein, part town service as supervisor	5.00
708	George Sell, road contract on town line Cleveland and Day	160.00
709	Gebelein & Nipple, blacksmith work	1.00
710	F. W. Offer, work on range line road	2.20
711	Benno Stockheimer, work on Iron bridge	5.00
712	Elmer Reif, bounty on sparrows	1.17
713	Wm. E. Raschke, ½ year clerk's salary	50.00
714	Fred Karolfe, right-of-way, NW¼, North side, Sec. 1, T. 26, R.4	71.75
715	John Etringer, service as town chairman	60.00
716	Ben Kraus, service as supervisor	20.00
717	Leonard Huebner, bounty on sparrows	.27
718	Leonard Huebner, bounty on sparrows	.45
719	Wm. Gebelein, for road work	15.16
720	John Spindler, for interest on town orders	17.41
721	John Spindler, salary as town treasurer	150.00
722	Wm. Gebelein, town service	14.00
723	Ben Kraus, town service	5.00
724	Wm. E. Raschke, ¼ year salary, postage stamps, insurance	32.30
725	Brinkmann & Reif, for kerosine oil	.14
726	John Etringer, balance town service	7.80
727	John Spindler, return on personal property tax, Chas. Hough, '17	6.40
728	A. A. Bever, 1 day clerk of primary election	3.00
729	John A. Folz, 1 day ballot clerk of primary election	3.00
730	Andrew Rogstad, 1 day inspector primary election	3.00
	Total paid out during year	$3767.08

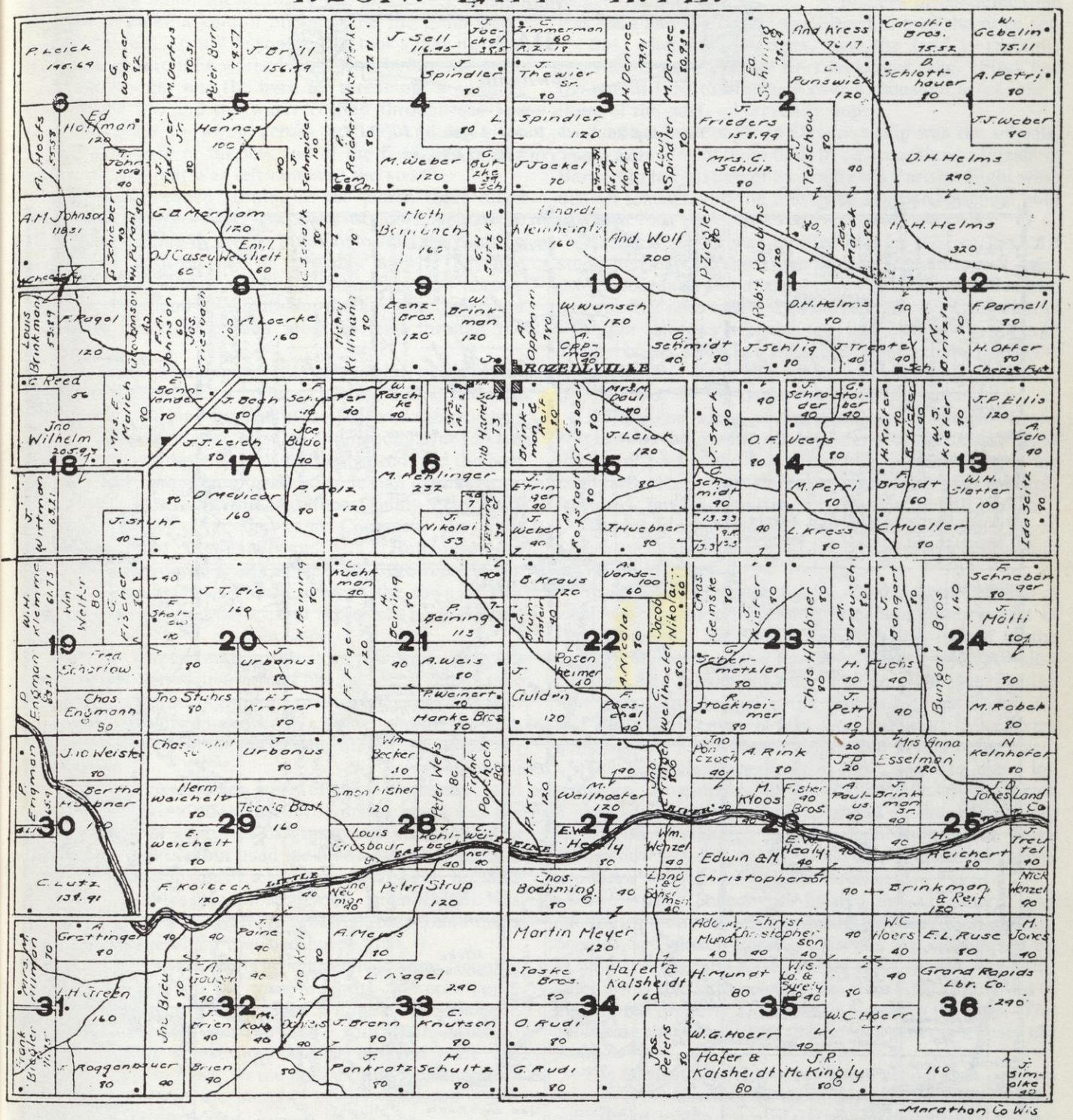
STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIVED AND PAID TO COUNTY TREASURER.

State Tax	$1597.14
County Tax	$2989.48
County Highway and Poor	$ 408.90
Total	$4995.52

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE AND COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

	STATE	COUNTY	
1.	$147.50	$152.93	50 Children
2.	$268.45	$278.36	91 Children
6.	$418.90	$434.45	142 Children
5.	$206.50	$214.12	70 Children
2.	$ 67.85	$ 70.31	23 Children
2.	$ 8.85	$ 9.18	3 Children
Total	$1118.05	$1159.35	379 Children

1920



weight of the wind and the heads of the grain, and the entire crop was flattened. It proved a total loss, and a warning to the folly of using the reclaimed land for grain crops.

And the farmers in the drainage area, how did they fare? At first the assessments were 75¢ an acre per year. Soon it shot up to $1.25 an acre per year, about what the land had cost in the first place. And no farmer could stand to in effect, rebuy his land every year. It was far higher then the property taxes which still had to be paid on top of the assessment. It wasn't long and many people couldn't pay. Land went up for sale as farmers went broke. And who could be induced to buy land with such assessments hanging over it. Some people lost everything.

1930

Map of

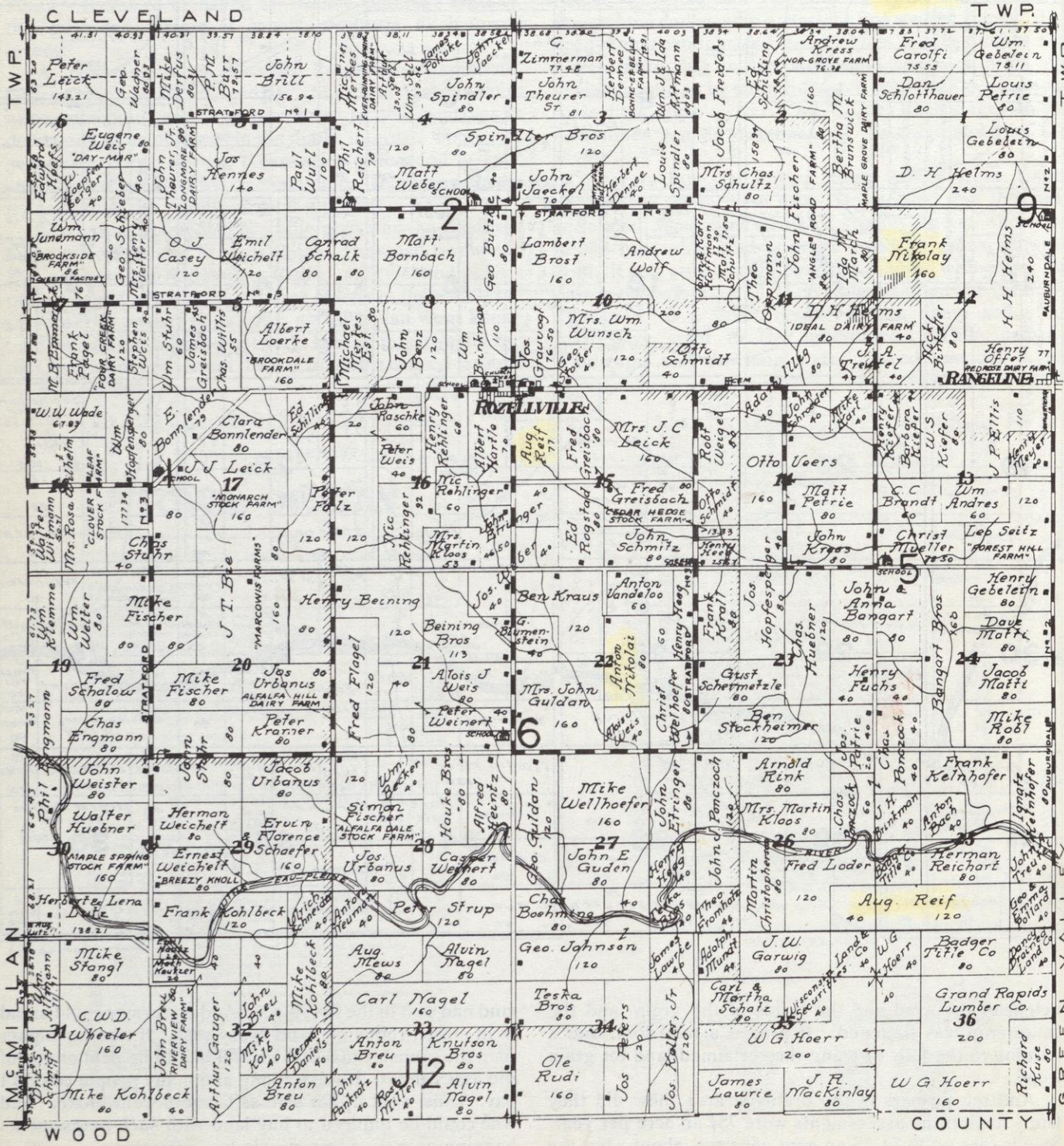
DAY

Township

Scale 1½ inches to one mile

Township 26 North, Range 4 East of 4th P. M.

MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Of course, some farmers did produce crops on the land. Charles Veers remembers when John Hoefs planted and raised some oats on the land. The oats were cradled, a process of cutting with a scythe in such a way that each swath lay in a bundle. Then, grabbing a few stalks of grain in each hand, the heads of the grain were twisted together to make a kind of binder to tie the grain stalks together so that it could be shocked. It took a man nearly a day to do an acre if he worked fast. But, before the grain could be brought into the barn for threshing, a summer storm came up, and the water rushed through the low land. The grain was swept across the field, and deposited against the fence at the low end of the field, the crop a total loss. All that was left now was the straw.

John Reif recalled farming in the marsh three miles south of Rangeline. The land grew wonderful potatoes. The men of the family left on Monday to start the clearing of the land, and returned on Saturday night. They had built a shack to live in, and had a shelter for their horses. They used this land principally for the hay that they could grow that would keep their stock in feed through the winter.

Later there were experiments on growing peppermint. George Reynolds built a boiler to extract the oil from the plants. But, the land flooded in the fall, and the crop was ruined. Later the boiler blew up and nobody ever felt the need to replace it. And the land finally produced the best crop of brush and swamp grass anyone had ever seen.

Twenty years later, the Marathon County Platt Book listed the Dancy Drainage Land Company, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, and C.T. Hutchinson as owners of many large tracts of land near the river in the town of Green Valley. The farmers in the town of Day seemed to have fared better, but there was no reclaimed land.

Fire was a never ending threat on this land. The tall marsh grasses dried and burned like tinder. It didn't take much, a spark from lightning, or a careless farmer who wanted to get his land cleared in a hurry, and off the area went in a blaze. But, the surface burning was only part of the problem.

The roads themselves were of packed grasses, and they burned, too. And, beneath the marsh grass was the fiberous roots of centuries of grasses. This material is called peat, and is often used for fuel in some countries. And, this, was apparently a good grade of peat, because the fires burned long and deep. Often, when the fire was out, and the road needed to be repaired, they found holes ten to twelve feet deep that had burned out.

Once the fire went underground there was no stopping it. They burned on for many months. People recall looking out on winter days to see a huge cloud of smoke and steam hovering over the land. And when the wind was right, that smoke and steam hovered over the settlement of Rozellville, or the neighboring farms, and its odor still lingers in the memory of the residents of the surrounding countryside.

Later on, this area was proposed for a flowage. But the project was never carried out because of the gradual drop of the land of one foot for each mile. This would mean that silting would gradually occur, and the end result would be a swamp, and that was what it was already. Besides that, more water would have to be diverted from the Big Eau Pleine storage area, and that idea was also opposed by the people.

Now the area is part of the George Mead Wildlife Area. This too caused some problems. People like the John Reif's relate that land belonging to his father was encircled by the area, and that attempts were then made to buy the 160 acre farm including Smokey Hill, but the owner did not want to sell. A process of condemnation was used and the owner was forced to take the price set.

But, whatever the costs, now the land is carefully controlled, and the large fires no longer rage. Fires like the one in 1953 that burned over a thousand acres, are a thing of the past, all fervently hope.

Another facet of life in Day township was the schools. There were nine of them built in all according to Elizabeth Bartlett in her history of St. Andrew's Parish. Eight were district schools, and the ninth was the parish school built in 1904.

The first school was built of logs in 1882 or 1883. It stood just east of the Town of Day Cemetery. It soon proved too small and a larger one was built two miles east and one half mile south of Rozellville. In 1919 this district was split into two schools, one just east of the George Truetel home, and the Willis School, sometimes called the Austin School. Later this school was eventually moved to Green Valley by the Grace Lutheran Church.

During the move of the building on sleighs Frank Nicolay was caught and rolled under the structure. It took the better part of the day to get him to Marshfield to the hospital. He eventually recovered from the multiple fractures, but they continued to trouble him all his life.

The other school became the McKinley School. It was a brick structure built in 1921, and this school continued to operate until 1964.

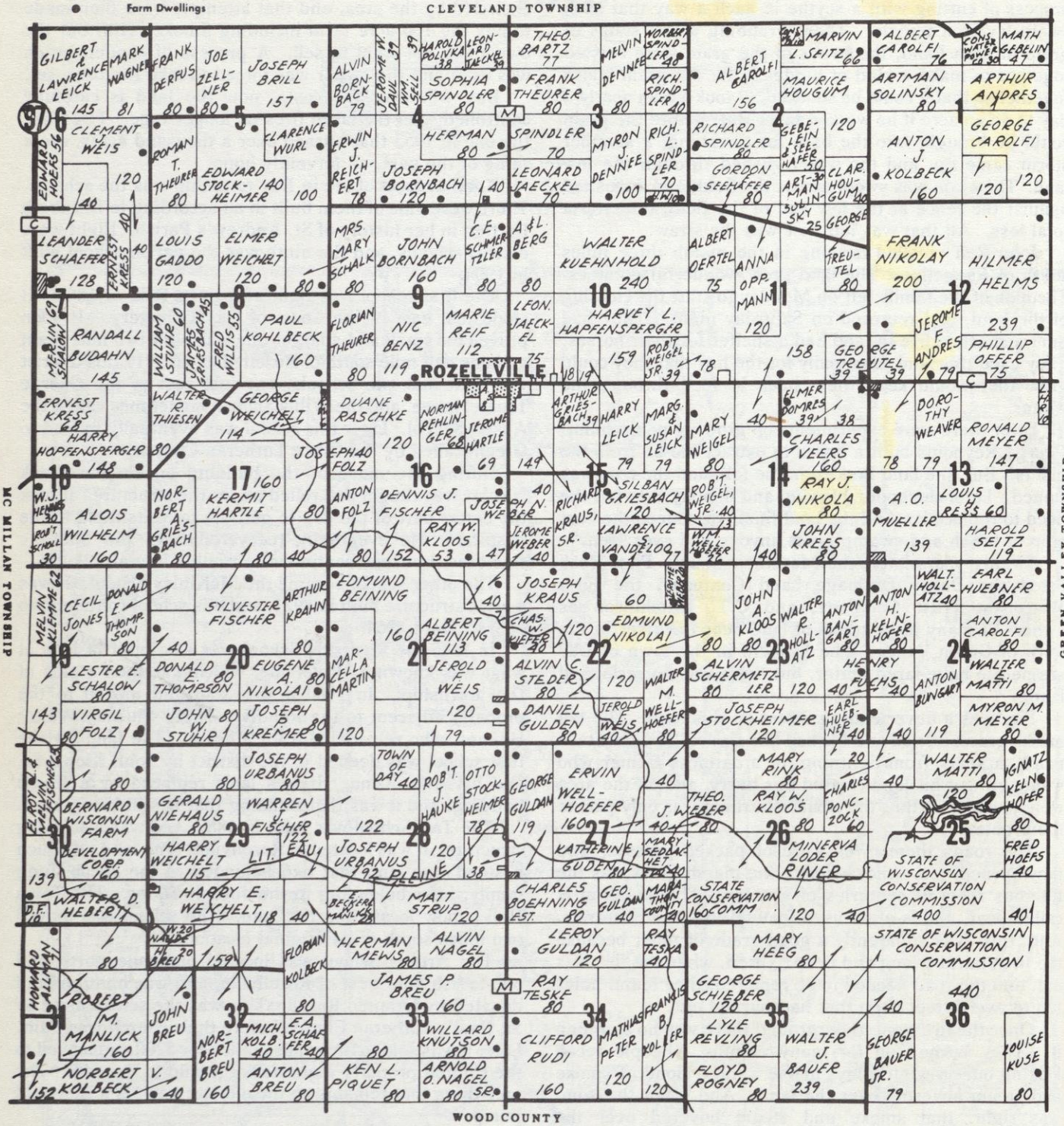
In 1885 the Riverside School was also built of logs at what was known as Riverside, which was then a part of Day township. In 1960 it was sold and moved to the property adjacent to the Rondivoo Night Club by Walter Hennes, who remodeled it for a home. The land for the first school was deeded to the district by John Kloos, Sr. and his wife, Lena. It was later replaced by a frame building, and it was that building that is still being used.

The Taft School was built in 1887, and was also a log structure. It was located in Rozellville. The land on which it stood was land that had belonged to the Jacob Jung family, later belonging to the Joseph Thons. The Town Hall is now located on that site. The school was moved two miles south of its original location.

The Arthur School was located one mile north and one-fourth mile west of Rozellville, and was built on land donated by Orlando Rozell. This was the school used by St. Paul's Lutheran Church before their church was built. Later it was sold to the congregation for $200 and moved to the Church property a quarter of a mile to the east. The only thing that remains on the old site now, is a rusty old pump.

The Balsam school is a red brick school that has two rooms. It is located three miles north of Rozellville. It is not located in the town of Day, but children from Day attended there.

In the fall of 1900 St. Andrew's Parish started their own school in the old church building. Two nuns were sent by St. Rose's Convent, La Crosse. In 1904 the new school was built and the nuns moved into two rooms as their living quarters, and taught in the other two. The school had 100 pupils in 1900, and in 1911 they hired another nun. Since many of the Catholics in the district



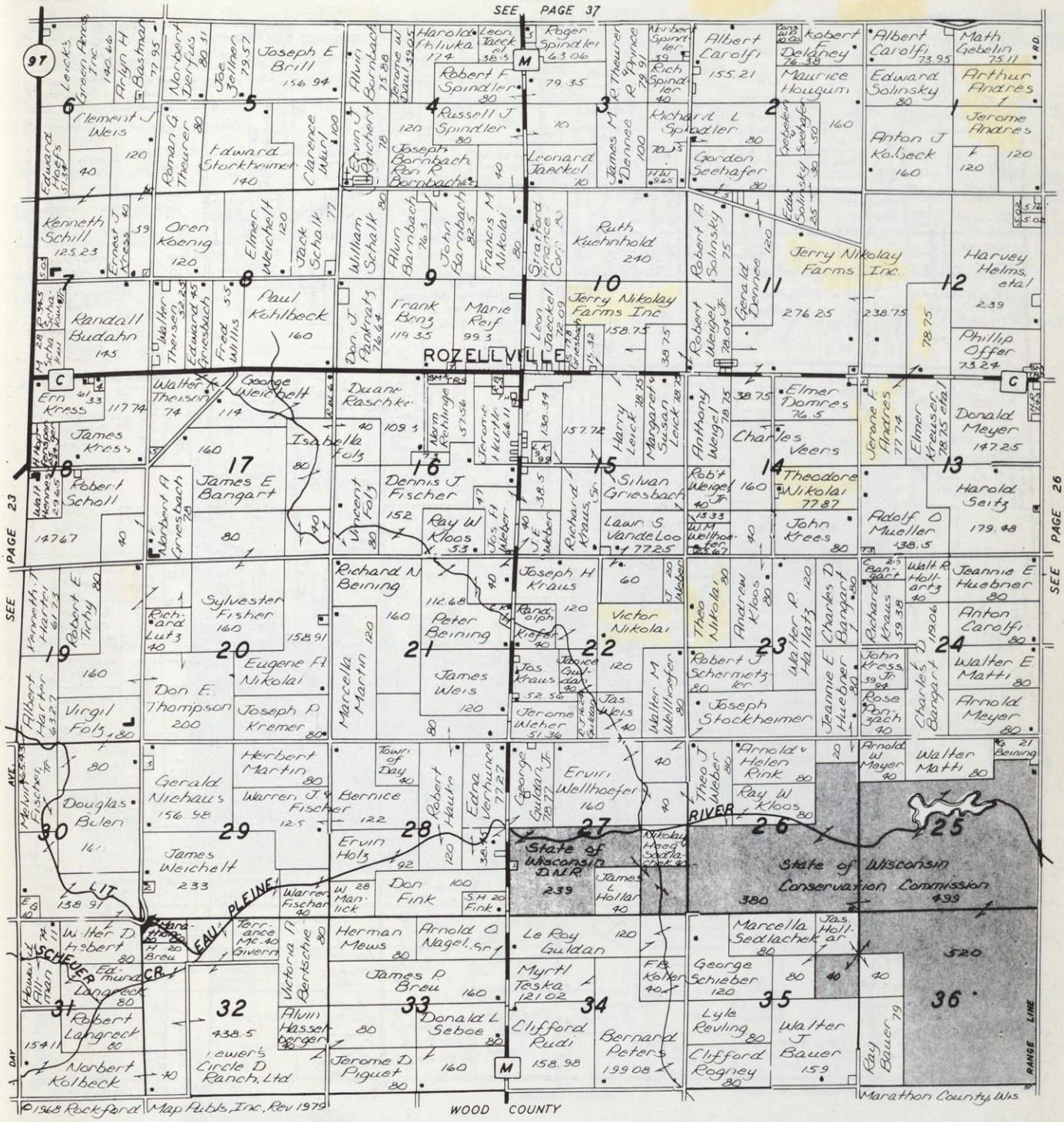
schools were transferred, it caused a drop in enrollment. This was the cause for some of the schools being closed.

These schools were mostly one-room schools with pupils ranging in age from five to sixteen. Attendance was not compulsory, and often the students were almost as old as the teacher before they finished, or quit attending. Even then, the school session was only six months in length, for which the teacher received $35 a month, or a total of $210 for the entire year.

In the entry way was the cloak room where the tin pails stood, that contained the lunches. In winter they were froze on the way to school, and in the unheated entry, were often still frozen when noon lunch arrived. Often the teacher would have them brought in early to thaw.

Students were responsible for their own textbooks, paper, pencils, pen, ink, slate and chalk. Dress was regulated by what the family could afford, clothing being passed down from one family member to another. Often in spring and fall, some students did not wear shoes.

The buildings were heated by a jacketed stove. The

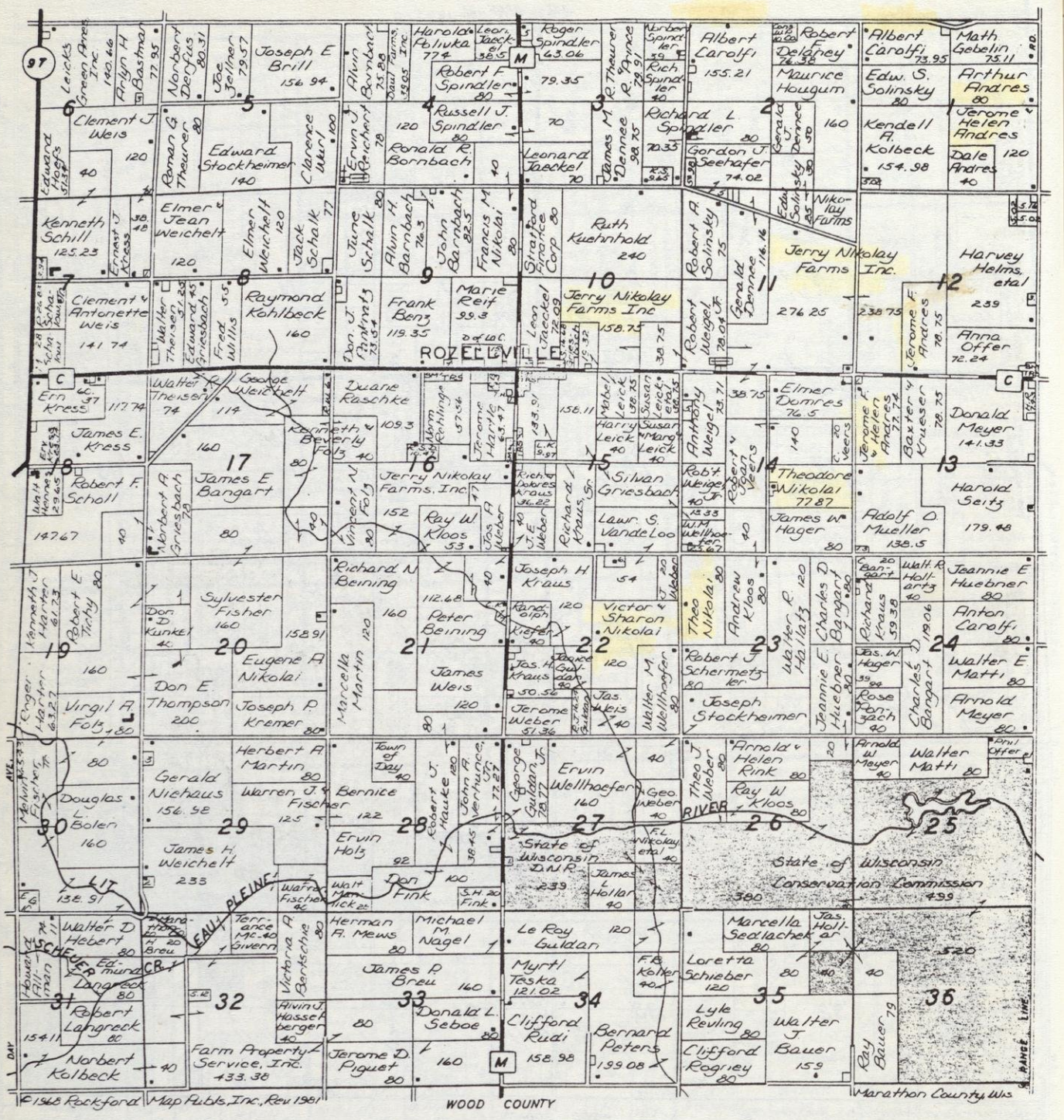


district furnished the wood, contracting for it from someone in the district. This was stored in a woodshed on the property. But, the fire was the responsibility of the teacher. This meant that the teacher had to arrive early before the students to get the fire started.

Schools were the center of social life in the various districts. They furnished a cohesiveness that has not been duplicated since, and made it very difficult when later proposals for consolidation were made. There were socials, programs, and the end of the year picnic, and all were avidly attended. It is small wonder that the move for consolidation brought such dissent.

But, people were beginning to feel the need for more education, and this meant sending students to neighboring areas to high school. The local district became liable for the tuition, but the outlying districts had little say in how those schools were run, since they were not members of that district. A movement was started to put every school district into a high school district. County committees did this arbitrarily, in some cases, and people who had traditionally sent their children to one high school, now found themselves in another district. This did not go over very well.

The battle lines were drawn. Ideally it was supposed



to be done so that busses from one district would not be crossing district lines of other districts. But, this did not always occur, and as the bus routes were established, the small local schools were also closed and the elementary students were also bussed into the larger school. This was sold as an economy measure, since now these unified districts were found to be operating several small schools that were run at varying degrees of efficiency, depending on the pupil load. Enmities grew out of this that are still remembered even though most of it was accomplished between twenty-five and thirty years ago.

Telephone service came to this area in 1914, as it did in many others, by the establishment of a local telephone company. They installed party lines of often eight to twelve patrons. When a phone was needed, first it had to be ascertained whether the line was open. After lifting the receiver, and hearing an interesting bit of information being discussed, it was difficult to hang up. If too many interested listeners gathered on the line, the signal became weakened, and the original parties could hardly hear. This sometimes lead to some colorful language. In some households a ring, any ring, meant telephone time. Rozellville had its own telephone company that served Day for many years, and was operated by Mrs. August Reif. It

started in the Brinkmann store, then was moved to the Louis Kraus home, and finally to Mrs. August Reif's home. It was discontinued in 1931.

With the advent of the automobile, and better roads, Rozellville and the town of Day grew into the community you know today. The lack of railroads no longer hampers the growth of communities. Communities grow now, as they always have, with needs of the people who live in them.

Sources:

Bartlett, Elizabeth, Diamond Jubilee Observance, St. Andrew's Parish 1893-1968, St. Andrew's Parish (c) 1968

Brinkmann, John H., Jr. An Unpublished Essay written in 1951 or 1952.

Current, Richard N., History of Wisconsin, V. II: Civil War Era, from 1848-1873, pp. 56-57.

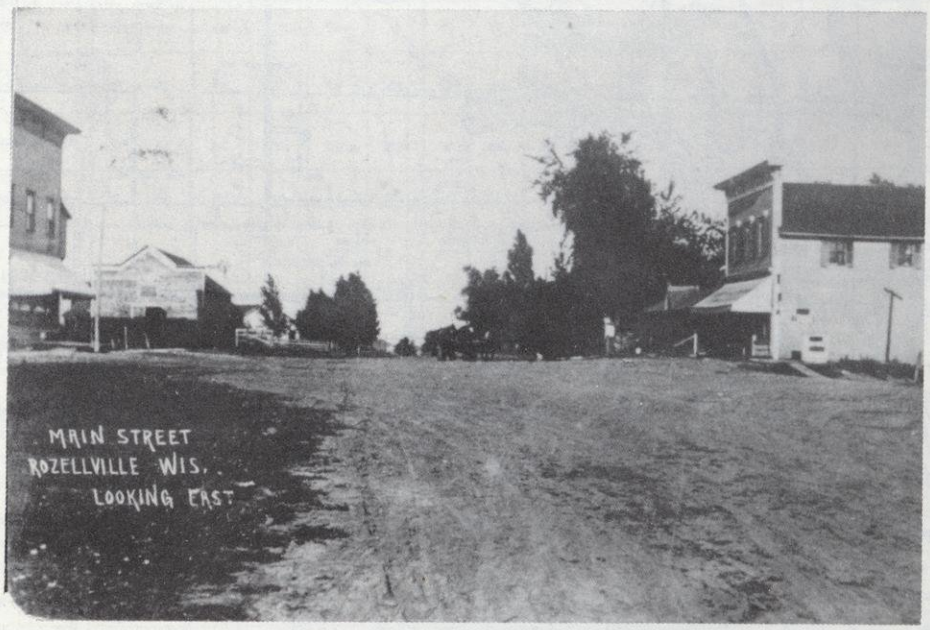
Marchetti, Louis, History of Marthon County Wisconsin and Representative Citizens, Richmond Arnold Publishing company, Chicago, Ill., (c) 1913.

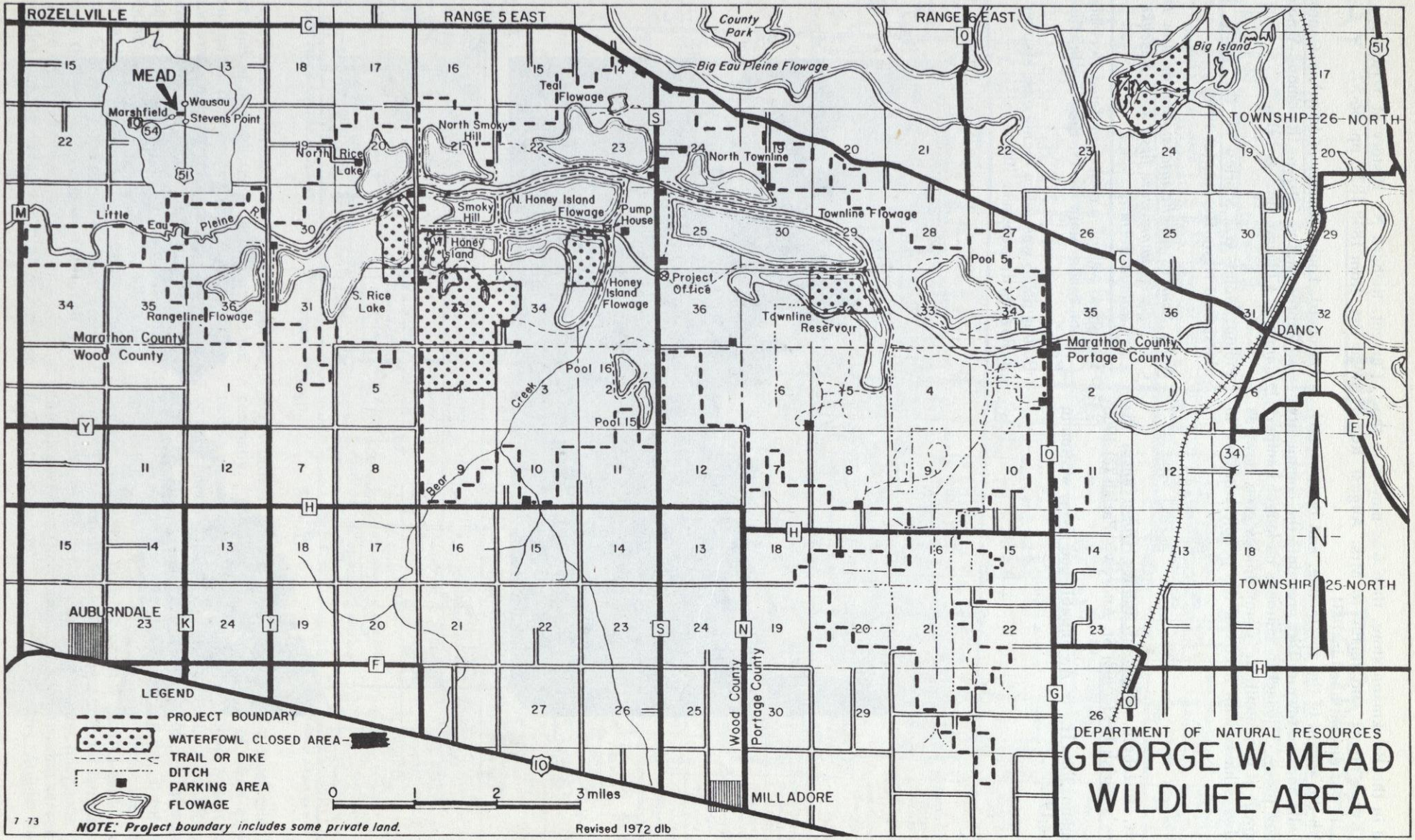
Pinion, John G., Stories of the Little Eau Pleine, Marshfield News Herald, (c) 1948.

Note: Sources for the information on how Day township got its name were first, John Raschke and second, Roland Bernitt.

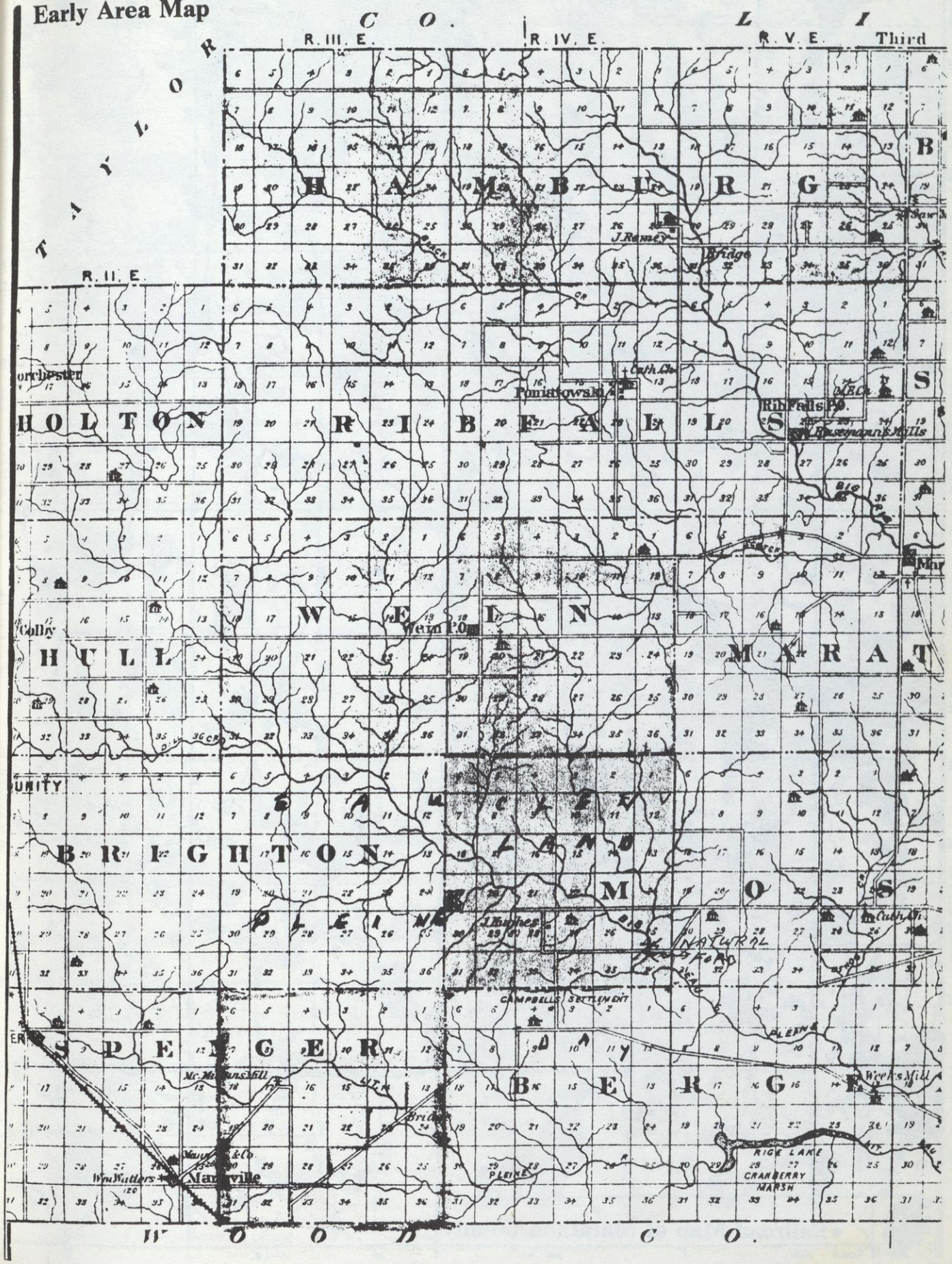
Top photo was on a post card dated December 2, 1918. Caption reads 'Main Street, Rozellville, Wis., looking East.'

Bottom photo was taken facing east also on 'main street' in Rozellville, summer 1982.



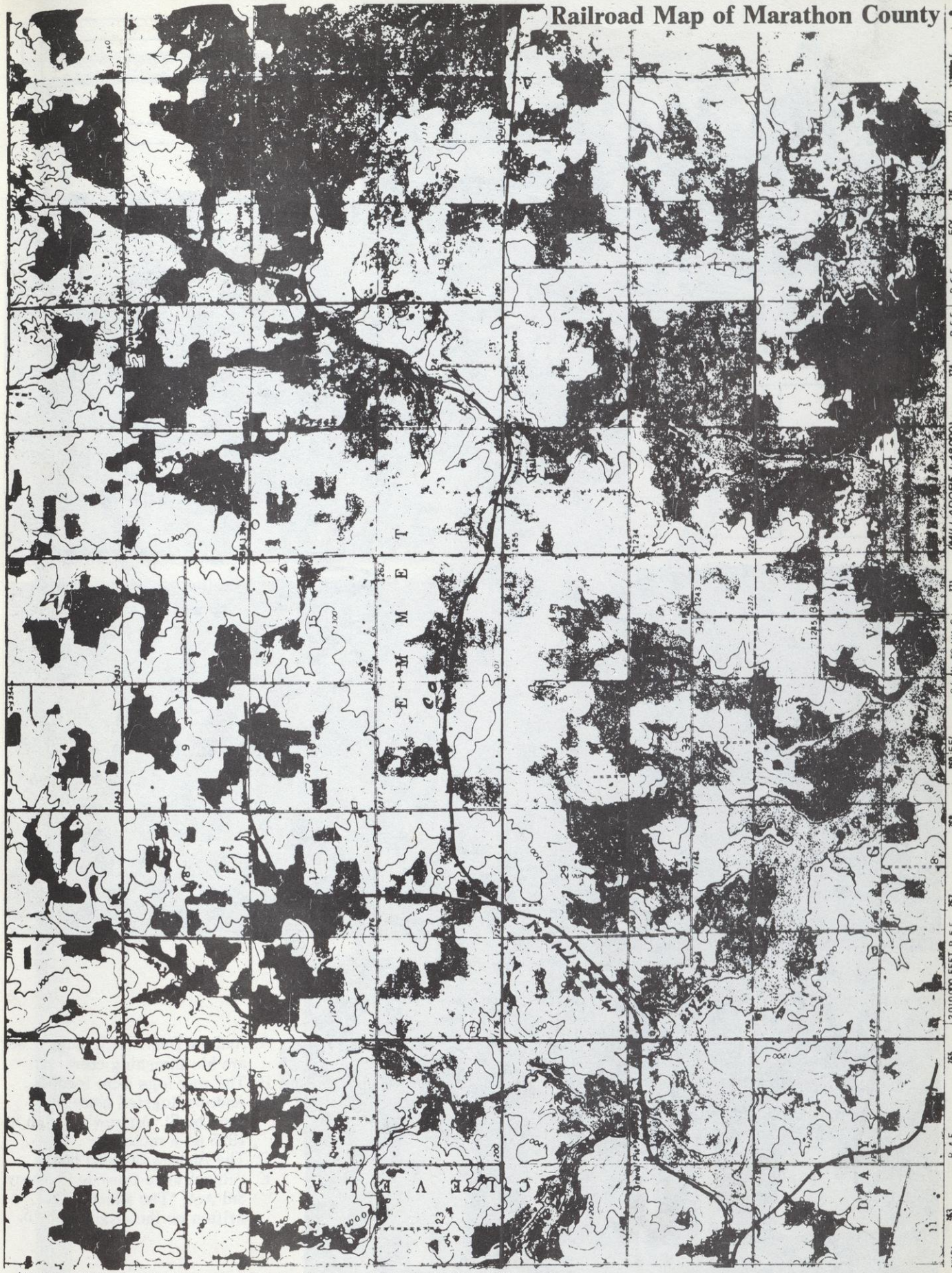

ROZELLVILLE
RANGE 5 EAST
RANGE 6 EAST
MEAD
Wausau
Marshfield
Stevens Point
County Park
Big Eau Pleine Flowage
Teal Flowage
North Smoky Hill
North Rice Lake
North Townline
Big Island
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH
Little Eau Pleine R.
Smoky Hill
N. Honey Island Flowage
Pump House
Townline Flowage
Pool 5
Project Office
Honey Island
Honey Island Flowage
S. Rice Lake
Rangeline Flowage
Townline Reservoir
DANCY
Marathon County
Wood County
Portage County
Pool 16
Pool 15
Creek
Bear
AUBURNDALE
MILLADORE
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH
N
LEGEND
PROJECT BOUNDARY
WATERFOWL CLOSED AREA
TRAIL OR DIKE
DITCH
PARKING AREA
FLOWAGE
0 1 2 3 miles
NOTE: Project boundary includes some private land.
7-73
Revised 1972 dlb
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GEORGE W. MEAD
WILDLIFE AREA

Early Area Map



Railroad Map of Marathon County

Railroad Map of Marathon County



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Wisconsin agencies

Control by USGS and USC&GS

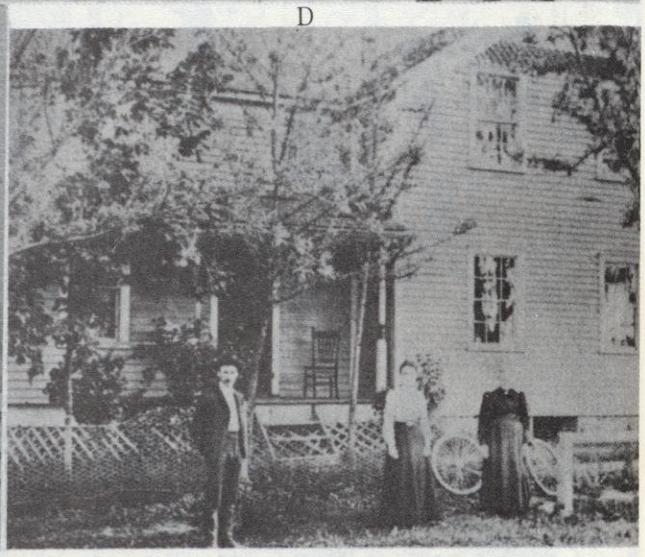
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963

A

B

C

D



E

A. Andrew Daul, Sr. in buggy. Men are his threshing crew.
B. The way logs were loaded...
C. Andrew Rogstad home, also used by St. Andrew's parish in 1925 as a rectory.
D. The Andrew Striegel home
E. "Rozellville Comedy Company, 3rd Act, 'The Miser'," is written on the original photo.

THE EARLY YEARS

Otto and Anna Schmidt, Erna, Amanda, Alma,
Helda and baby Ervin, July 16, 1909.

Personal Property Tax Roll for the Town of Day, 1882

NAME	OTHER PROP.	HORSES #	HORSES VALUE	CATTLE #	CATTLE VALUE	SHEEP #	SHEEP VALUE	SWINE #	SWINE VALUE	WAGONS, ETC. #	WAGONS, ETC. VALUE	WATCHES #	WATCHES VALUE	TOTAL VALUE PERSONAL PROPERTY
Casper Ably		2	$125	4	$41			1	$2	3	$40			$208
Marten Heller				10	$105	3	$4.50	4	$6.50					$116
Leonard Sargent		2	$100							2	$40	1	$5	$145
Adam Daul		2	$100	3	$45					1	$20			$165
Mathias Oppmann		2	$40							1	$8			$48
Adam Sturm		2	$60	10	$155	2	$3	2	$5	1	$20			$223
Frank Berner	$20	2	$110	1	$15			1	$1.50					$146.50
Louis Spindler		2	$80	3	$40			2	$3	2	$20			$143.00
John Derfus				5	$60			3	$3.75					$63.75
Adam Zimmermann				8	$125	11	$16.50	3	$5	2	$15			$161.50
Jacob Reichert		4	$85	8	$90	2	$3	5	$7.50	2	$22			$207.50
Andrew Holtzmann				7	$110			3	$3.75	1	$5			$118.75
A.S. Campbell				5	$90	3	$4.50	1	$1.50	2	$15			$111
Nic Benz				7	$96			2	$3	2	$10			$109
J.L. Wing	$50	2	$50											$100
K.H. Kuirler		1	$25	4	$32					2	$8			$65
V. Weber				6	$90			2	$3	1	$18			$111
John Dohton	$20	2	$110	4	$40					2	$20			$190
A. Arnold				1	$14									$14
Paul Weigel				8	$115			1	$2	1	$8			$125
Joseph Weigel				6	$105			1	$2	1	$10			$117
August Wolff				2	$40					1	$15			$55
John Tuchscherer		2	$125	8	$122			2	$3.50	2	$35			$285.50
Fred Kehrhahn		4	$50	4	$30	2	$3	3	$4.50	2	$25			$112.50
Chr. Schunk				5	$55			2	$3	1	$10			$68
E. Hogden	$185			3	$80					1	$10			$275
John Kloos				2	$20			2	$2.50	1	$12			$34.50
A. Woods		2	$110	2	$28					2	$20			$158
F. Podratz				1	$15									$15
Peter Jentyes				7	$103	1	$1.50	4	$5.75	2	$12			$122.25
R.M. Franklin				2	$40									$40
John Daul	$400 Stock	2	$110	2	$30					2	$15			$555
James Kuenner				4	$95									$95
Charles Schuh	$100 Stock	2	$110	2	$28			2	$2.50	1	$10			$250.50
Wendel Engmann		2	$60							3	$40			$100
John Merkel		2	$100	11	$115			10	$15	3	$30			$295
V.W. Saunders	$10 Piano	14	$700	14	$338					2	$30	2	$20	$1098
John Urbanus				5	$88									$88
John E. Sargent		1	$12	7	$75	2	$3			1	$5			$95
Gustav Wolff				1	$15			2	$2.50					$17.50
Henry Fox				1	$15									$15
George Thon		2	$110					3	$5	1	$12			$127
Nic Pinion		2	$70	6	$105			3	$4.50	4	$50	1	$6	$235.50
Joseph Schmidt	$23	2	$60	8	$119	3	$4.50	6	$7.50	4	$40			$254
Charles Mienke				1	$16									$16
Leonard Schmitt		2	$75	7	$55			7	$10.50	3	$30			$170.50
Charles Veers				4	$85			4	$4	2	$50			$139
Christ Franzen				3	$65			2	$3.50	2	$45			$113.50
Esroger	$582 Merchandise													$582

Total Valuation of the town of Day in the year 1882 is $86,163.25 Eighty six thousand, one hundred sixty three and 25/100 Dollars. $86163.25

TOWN OFFICERS THROUGHOUT HISTORY

The following charts list all the past officers of the town of Day, along with the year they were elected to serve.

CHAIRMAN

Caspar Ably, 1881
Andrew Daul, 1882, 1887
Christian Franzen, 1883-1886, 1888-1893, 1895-1902
Peter Nikolai, 1894
Louis Spindler, 1903-1904
Wm. Raschke, 1905-1909
John Etringer, 1910-1917, 1929-1934
Henry Beining, 1918-1923, 1926-1928
Henry Offer, 1924-1925
Wm. E. Junemann, 1935-1936
Otto F. Veers, 1937-1952
Joe Folz, 1953
Eugene Weis, 1954-1962
Ed Beining, 1963-1969
Dan Guldan, Sr., 1969-1977
John W. Fahey, 1977-1983

SUPERVISORS

Frank Daul, 1881
Nic Pinion, 1881
Chas Franzen, 1882
Christ Schunk, 1882
Caspar Ably, 1883
Louis Spindler, 1883, 1885, 1889
B.M. Merkel, 1884
John Schmitt, 1884
Philip Brinkmann, 1885
Freed Sommers, 1886
Henry Bernitt, 1886
Philip Buckmann, 1887
Leonard Sargent, 1887, 1888
Jacob Merkel, 1888
Chas Daul, 1889
Jake Jung, 1890-1893, 1898
Mathias Oppmann, 1890
John Stark, 1891
John A. Treutel, 1892
Joe Nickolai, 1893
Joe Winter, 1894-1899, 1901, 1907-1910
John Folz, 1894
John Daul, 1895
W. Sturm, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900
Wm. Gebelein, 1900-1903, 1905, 1906, 1916, 1918-1925
John Etringer, 1902, 1903
Ben Kraus, 1905-1910, 1912, 1915-1921
Henry Beining, 1911, 1912
August Petri, 1911
Math Weber, 1913
Chris Punswick, 1913, 1914
John Spindler, 1914, 1915, 1927-1929
Henry C. Offer, 1922, 1923, 1929-1933, 1935, 1936
Martin T. Kloos, 1924-1926
Louis J. Ress, 1926-1928
Frank Pagel, 1930-1933
John Ponczoch, 1934, 1935
Charles A. Stuhr, 1934, 1936-1938
Otto Schmidt, 1937, 1938
Eugene Weis, 1939-1952
Peter Berner, 1939-1948
Henry Gebelein, 1949, 1950
Max Roggenbauer, 1951, 1952
Ed Beining, 1953, 1955-1962
Wm. Schalk, 1953
Arthur Andres, 1955-1962, 1979, 1980
Dan Guldan, Sr., 1963-1968
Harry Weichelt, 1963-1968
John Fahey, 1969-1972
Joe Kraus, Jr., 1969-1974
Jerry Nikolay, 1973, 1974
Norbert Griesbach, 1975-1978
Len Jaeckel, 1975-1978, 1981, 1982
John Weis, 1979, 1980
Charles Veers, 1981, 1982

CLERK

Wm. E. Raschke, 1881-1883, 1890-1901, 1915-1921
John Brinkmann, 1884-1888, 1905-1913
Joseph Fullmer, 1889
F.W. Offer, 1902-1904
W.H. Slatter, 1914
John Raschke, 1922-1975
Rose Theurer, 1975-1982

TREASURER

Adam Zimmermann, 1882, 1883
B.F. Fullmer, 1884, 1885
Caspar Ably, 1886
Peter J. Nickolai, 1887-1893
Louis Spindler, 1894-1897
George Stoiber, 1898, 1899
John Kuehlmann, 1900, 1901
John Kieffer, 1902-1904
Joseph Beining, 1905-1907
Allert Huss, 1908, 1909
John Spindler, 1910-1912, 1916-1922, 1930-1949
Allert Lourke, 1913
Conrad Zimmerman, 1914
Jacob Nikolai, 1915
John H. Brinkmann, 1923-1929
Theresa Spindler, 1949-1979
Robert Tichy, 1979-1982

ASSESSOR

Peter J. Nickolai, 1882-1884
B.M. Merkel, 1885
John Schmitt, 1886, 1887
Philip Buchmann, 1888
Leonard Sargent, 1889, 1890
Andrew Daul, 1891, 1902
Caspar Ably, 1892
John Treutel, 1893
Charles Schulz, 1894-1897, 1899-1901
John A. Folz, 1903-1906, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1919-1924, 1926-1931
Conrad Zimmerman, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1932-1940
F.W. Offer, 1909
Joe T. Bie, 1912, 1914, 1925
John H. Brinkmann, 1941-1954
Arthur Krahn, 1955-1962
Albert Carolfi, 1963-1966
Richard Austin, 1967
Wm. Schalk, 1968
Ray Nikolai, 1969-1974
Francis Nikolai, 1975
Richard Kraus, 1976-1979
Rupert Kurtzweil, Jr., 1979-1982

JUSTICE OF PEACE

Caspar Ably, 1882, 1885, 1889, 1891
B.F. Miller, 1882, 1886-1888
H.H. Curtier, 1883
Charley Veers, 1883
H. Zimmermann, 1883
John Brinkmann, 1884

Christ Franzen, 1884, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895-1898, 1901, 1902
B.M. Merkel, 1884
Valentine Dhein, 1885
Wm. E. Raschke, 1885-1891, 1893, 1895-1898, 1901-1903
Peter J. Nickolai, 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894
Frank Miller, 1889
Freed Sommer, 1890
Fred Schram, 1891
Jakob Merkel, 1892
James Kuenmer, 1893
Peter Daul, 1893
R. Kiefer, 1894, 1911
Joe Winter, 1895
F. Melchiors, 1901
F.W. Offer, 1903
Henry Beining, 1906
Joe Thon, 1906, 1909, 1910
Wm. Wunsch, 1906
Allert Huss, 1909, 1910
Joe T. Bie, 1910, 1912-1916, 1919, 1920, 1926-1928, 1930
John Ponzoch, 1923
Joe Bornbach, 1934, 1936
Wm. Hopfensperger, 1941-1943
L.J. Ress, 1951-1954
Len Jaeckel, 1955-1964
John Fahey, 1965, 1966

CONSTABLE

John Schmitt, 1882, 1884
John Hoffmann, 1882
John Merkel, 1882
Leonard Sargent, 1883, 1884, 1888-1892
P.J. Nickolai, 1883, 1885, 1886
Adam Daul, 1883
Christian Schunk, 1883, 1884, 1889
Andrew Daul, 1885
Jac. Dhein, 1885
Christ Meyer, 1886-1888, 1890
John E. Sargent, 1886
John A. Oppmann, 1887
Jos. Winter, 1887-1890, 1893
Peter Fuchs, 1887
Buttler Bonen, 1888
John Lahr, 1889
Jos. Nickolai, 1890-1893
Matthew Brausch, 1891
Samuel Campbell, 1891
B.M. Merkel, 1892
Freed Sommers, 1892
Chas. Kuehlmann, 1893
Wm. Sturm, 1894
Otto Schmidt, 1894, 1914, 1915
Ferdinand Melchiors, 1894, 1895, 1901, 1902
Wm. E. Raschke, 1895, 1901, 1902
Andrew Daul, Jr., 1897, 1898
Chris Franzen, 1901, 1902
Ben Kraus, 1903, 1904, 1909-1911
Henry Beining, 1906, 1907
Joe Thon, 1906, 1907
Wm. Wunsch, 1906, 1907
Henry Offer, 1909
Theodore Oppmann, 1911
Wm. Klemme, 1912
John Spindler, 1913
Chas Kuehlmann, 1913
Oscar Swensen, 1916
Ed Kann, 1918
Louis Kraus, 1919
John Ponzcoch, 1920, 1921
Jacob Nikolai, 1920, 1921, 1923
Elmer Huebner, 1922
Geo. Bie, 1922
Peter Berner, 1923, 1924
George Guldan, 1925, 1932-1954
Edwin Smith, 1927-1930
Fred Flagel, 1931
Herman Weichelt, 1933
Mel Spindler, 1951, 1952
L.J. Ress, 1954
Dan Guldan, 1955, 1957-1966
Jerry Nikolay, 1967-1976
Joe Kraus, 1975-1982

Town Board met this 29 day of March 1958. Meeting called to order by Eugene Weis chairman. The following budget was adopted by Town Board to be approved by the Annual meeting April 1st.

	Actual	Proposed
Gen. Gov.	2,628.92	3,500.00
Poor releif	196.12	300.00
Health board	42.10	75.00
Highways	5,800.11	5,000.00
Highway outlay	9,203.97	15,000.00
Culverts & Bridges	2,719.18	2,000.00
H.S. Trans	3,161.42	3,500.00
Fire Fighting	250.00	700.00
Snow Plowing	1,745.07	3,000.00
Ball Park	100.00	100.00
Cemetery	14.63	50.00
Speed Control	24.56	75.00
Dump Ground	37.50	50.00

Moved & seconded that we adopt the above budget for the coming year. Carried as their was no other business on hand moved to adjurn.

John Raschke, Clerk

Notice of Letting Contract: Specifications for Building wall for under Town Hall, Town of Day, Marathon Co., Wisc also moving Said building, back to line up with the neighboring buildings. 1st concrete wall, to be 12 inches wide, 26 inches high above ground, on the North end of building, thence running south on the level, said wall to be 26 ft. width and 64 ft. length. Also four buttments under center of said hall to be 12 inches wide and length to be 5 ft. on the Bottom, and tapering to 3 ft. on top, also said wall to be dug not less than 10 in. below surface also buttments 14 in. below surface. 2nd.: Or stone wall 2 ft. wide, same height,width, and length, as specified above, but buttments must be as specified above made of concrete and reinforced. All material to be furnished by the contract.

CONTRACT NOTICE: Notice is hereby given that the Town Supervisors of the Town of Day, Marathon Co., Wisconsin, will on the 5th day of June 1926, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. receive open bids for Moving Town Hall, also bids for building wall and buttments under said hall, in said town above mentioned. Specifications may be seen at Kraus Hotel-further information will be given at said meeting Dated this 1st day of June 1926.

By order of the Town Board

Tucked between the pages of an old record book in the Town Hall was this old, yellowed newspaper clipping. November 11, 1909 is the date of the County Board meeting...

BE IT RESOLVED, by the county board of supervisors of the county of Marathon, state of Wisconsin, that the resolution of the county board of supervisors of said county of Marathon adopted on the 11th day of November, 1909, changing the boundaries of the towns of Emmet, Mosinee, Day and Bergen in said county and setting off and detaching certain territory from said town of Emmet and annexing the same to said town of Mosinee; and setting off and detaching certain other territory from said town of Mosinee and annexing the same to said town of Bergen; and setting off and detaching certain other territory from said town of Day and annexing the same to said town of Bergen, and providing for the determination of the just share of the credits between the said several towns, be and the same is hereby wholly vacated and repealed.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution repealing and vacating said resolution of November 11th, 1909, be published and a copy and a record thereof be made by the county clerk and kept in the office of such clerk, and a certified statement thereof transmitted to the secretary of state, and all other proper records and notices be made and given in like manner as was done with reference to said resolution hereby vacated and repealed.

Dated May 6, 1910

F. J. KREIG,
GEO. W. PARKER,
JOHN ETRINGER,
FRED BOWER.

AN ORDINANCE

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon do Ordain as Follows:

Section 1. Sections numbered twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), and thirty-five (35) of township number twenty-seven (27) North, of Range number six (6) East, now forming a part of the town of Emmet, in said county, are hereby set off and detached from said town of Emmet and hereby annexed to the town of Mosinee, in said county.

Section 2. The town boards of the said towns of Emmet and Mosinee shall, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1910, at the town hall in the town of Mosinee, meet in joint session, for the purpose of determining the just share of the credits that said town of Mosinee shall be entitled to, as provided by Section 672 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 as amended by Chapter 62, Laws of 1909.

Section 3. Those parts of sections numbered six (6), seven (7), and eighteen (18) of township number twenty-six (26) North, Range number seven (7) East, in said county lying west of the Wisconsin river, and that part of section number one (1) of township number twenty-six (26) North, of Range number six (6) East, in said county, lying west of said Wisconsin river, and all of sections numbered two (2), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) of township number twenty-six (26) North, of Range number six (6) East, in said county, now forming a part of the town of Mosinee, are hereby set off and detached from said town of Mosinee and hereby annexed to the town of Bergen, in said county.

Section 4. The town boards of the said towns of Mosinee and Bergen shall, on the second Monday of June, 1910, at the town hall in the town of Bergen, meet in joint session, for the purpose of determing the just share of the credits that said town of Bergen shall be entitled to, as provided by Section 672 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, as amended by Chapter 62, Laws of 1909.

Section 5. Sections numbered five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), and thirty-two (32) of township number twenty-six (26) North, of Range number five (5) East, now forming a part of the town of Day in said county, are hereby set off and detached from said town of Day, and hereby annexed to the town of Bergen, in said county.

Section 6. The town boards of the said towns of Day and Bergen shall, on the third Monday of June, 1910, at the town hall in the town of Bergen meet in joint session, for the purpose of determining the just share of the credits that said town of Bergen shall be entitled to, as provided by Section 672 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, as amended by Chapter 62 Laws of 1909.

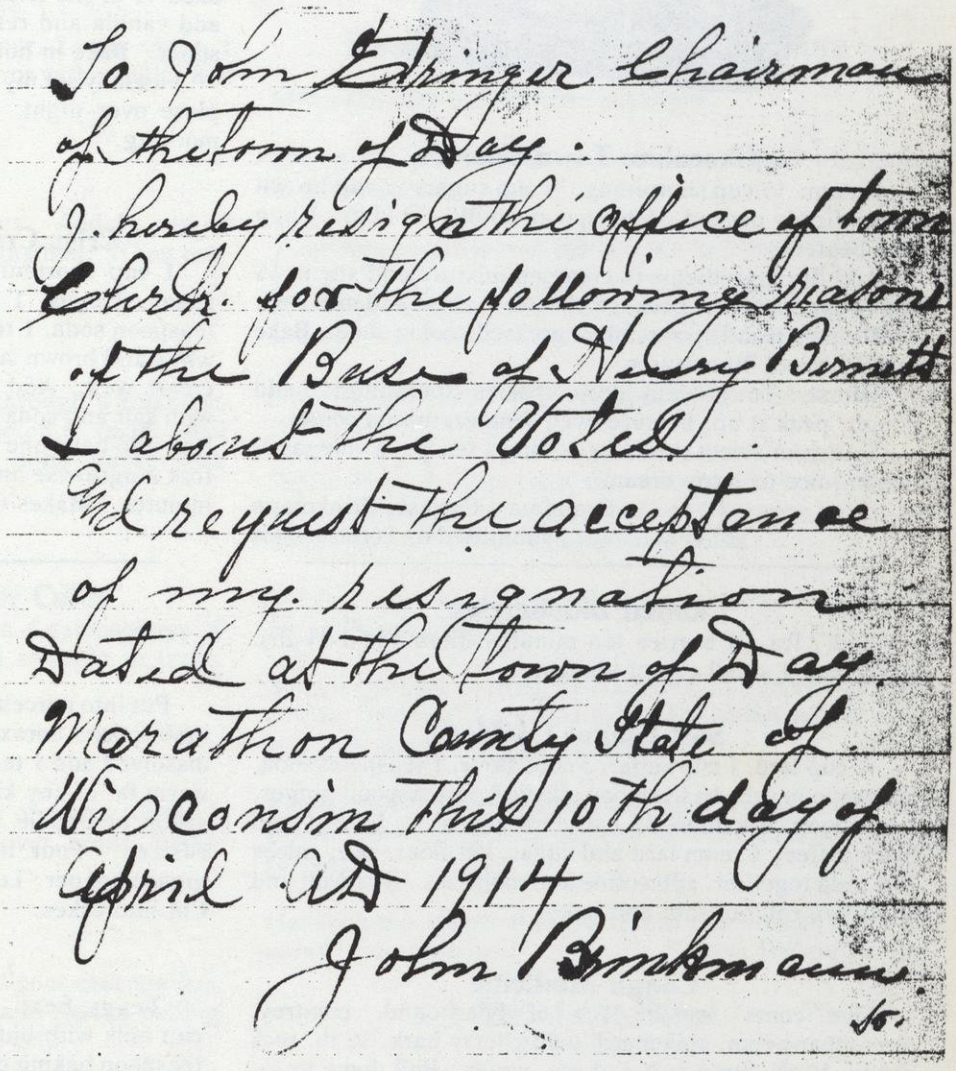
Section 7. The county clerk is hereby directed to immediately cause this ordinance to be published, and a plat and record to be made of the boundaries of said towns of Emmet, Mosinee, Bergen, and Day as determined by this ordinance, and file the same in his office, and to immediately make out and transmit to the secretary of state a certified statement of the names and boundaries of said towns altered by this ordinance, and to procure and distribute to the several town clerks of said towns copies of the newspaper in which this ordinance shall be published, and to do all other things required by law to be done to give effect to this ordinance.

Section 8. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

F. J. KREIG,
GEO. W. PARKER,
JOHN ETRINGER,
FRED BOWER.

I, John King, county clerk in and for Marathon county, Wis., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing ordinance is a true and correct copy of the ordinance passed by the county board of Marathon county by unanimous vote, on May 6, 1910.

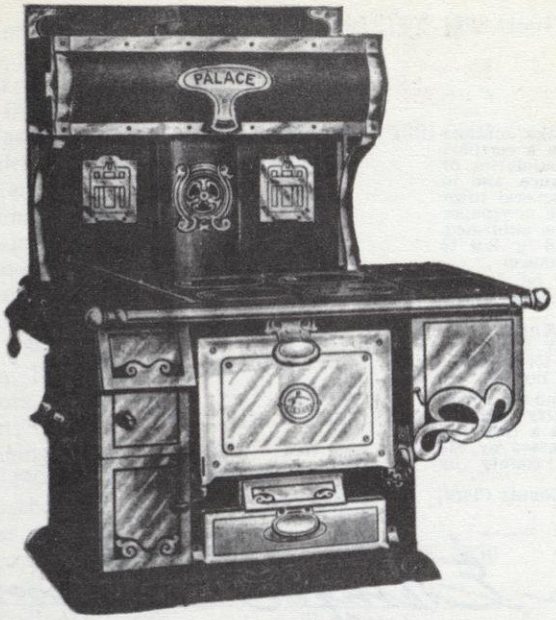
JOHN KING, County Clerk.



To John Etringer Chairman
of the town of Day:
I hereby resign the office of town
Clerk. for the following reasons
to the Best of My Bowth
I about the Voted.
And request the acceptance
of my resignation
Dated at the town of Day
Marathon County State of
Wisconsin This 10th day of
April AD 1914
John Binkmann
Jr.

August 11, 1916, SJ: Martin Kloos has disposed of his Ford car to Ed Kann and has purchased a new Studebecker.

A special meeting of the town of Day board was held on May 18, 1889 for the purpose of considering ways and means of building proper and suitable bridge and approaches to the new bridge across the river known as the Eau Pleine River, between Sec. 23 and 24.



Granny's Cook Book

Chocolate Town Cookies

Cream: ½ cup shortening, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Fold in: 1 egg well beaten.

Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture and stir in ½ cup chopped nuts, 1 package chocolate chips and mix well.

Drop by small spoonsful on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 375° about 10 minutes.

Hints: To prevent drop cookies spreading: chill dough, peak it up, be sure oven temperature is corret.

Sour your sweet cream by adding 1 teaspoon vinegar or lemon juice to 1 cup cream.

Grandma Caroline Brinkmann
submitted by Loretta Weis

Canned Blueberries

Boil 7 lbs. of berries ten minutes, then add 1-¾ lbs. sugar and 1 small cup of vinegar.

Soft Ginger Cookies

¾ cup lard, 1 cup sugar, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon allspice, ½ teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup dark molasses, ½ cup cold black coffee. Cream lard and sugar, sift flour, salt, spices and soda together, add coffee and molasses. Mix well and chill then roll out thin and bake.

Cough Medicine

Five cents' worth each of hoarhound, comfrey, elecampane root, spikenard, wild cherry bark, ½ lb. rock candy, ½ lb. lump sugar, 4 qts. water. Boil down to ½. Strain and bottle. Wine glass full after each meal.

Divinity

2½ cups white sugar, ½ cup corn syrup, ½ cup water. Cook until it will spin a thread and then pour ½ of it into whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Cook the other half until it hardens in water, then pour it into the other half. Beat until creamy. Pour in buttered dish or drop from spoon.

Grandma Cookies

3 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup lard, 3 to 5 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream the butter and sugar, sift the soda and salt in the flour and add alternately with the cream until you have used ½ of the flour. Beat the eggs well and add. Then add vanilla and remaining flour. Roll thin, spread with sugar. Bake in hot oven.

I usually set my dough in the evening and put in a cool place over night. They seem to handle better in the morning.

Grandma Caroline Brinkmann

Criss Cross Peanut Butter Cookies

1 cup shortening, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup peanut butter, 3 cups flour, 1½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ½ teaspoon salt. Mix white and brown sugar. Cream shortening and add sugar; cream well. Add well beaten eggs, vanilla, flour sifted with salt and soda and then the peanut butter. Mix well. Roll into balls one inch apart on cookie sheet. Press with fork lengthwise and crosswise. Bake at 400° for 5 to 10 minutes. Makes 6 to 8 dozen.

Grandma Caroline Brinkmann

1905 Cookbook
submitted by Lydia Sigl

Toilet Soap

Put into porcelain pan 1 pint can of Babbitt's potash, 2 tablespoons borax, 3 pints of hot or warm water. When dissolved add 1 teacup of spirits of ammonia and 5 lbs. of warm fat of any kind nicely strained. Stir with a wooden spoon or paddle until the mixture is about as thick as custard. Pour into a dripping pan that is lined with greased paper. Let it stand until it sets. Use any perfume. Cut into cakes.

Hot Milk Cake

2 eggs, beat. Add 1 cup sugar. Beat again. Heat ½ cup milk with butter the size of a walnut. 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Sift 4 times and add last, vanilla and salt. Beat all well.

Peanut Brittle

Boil together a cup of molasses and 1 of brown sugar, a tablespoon of vinegar and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. When a little put in iced water is brittle add a cup of roasted and skinned peanuts. Take immediately from the fire, beat in hard a teaspoonful of baking soda and pour into buttered tins.

Easy Caramels

Use equal quantities of milk, sugar, molasses and chocolate, with a generous piece of butter. Boil ½ an hour and pour on buttered plates; mark off in squares.

Fudge That Never Fails

2 cups sugar, ½ cup cream or rich milk, 1 tablespoon butter , ⅓ cup syrup and 2 squares chocolate.

Quince Honey

To 1 quart of grated quince add 1 pint of water, 5 lbs. granulated sugar. Boil fifteen minutes and seal. (Boil sugar and water together first.)

Oat Meal Cookies

Three cups Quaker oats, 2 cups flour, 2 cups sugar, 1 small cup water, ½ teaspoon soda; flavor with vanilla. Roll very thin.

Ginger Snaps

Boil a cup of molasses five minutes. Add ½ cup of lard, 1 teaspoon of soda, ginger and cinnamon. When cool stir in enough flour to make roll.

Apple Butter

Stew apples until tender and put through a colander, add water to make a thin sauce. Sweeten to taste. Boil until thick as marmalade. When done flavor with cinnamon.

Flaxseed Lemonade For Colds

1 quart of boiling water poured on 4 tablespoons of whole flaxseed, juice of 2 lemons and sweeten to taste. Steep 3 hours in a covered pitcher.

Lemon Beer

Two lemons, 2 lbs. sugar, 7 quarts of warm water, 1 cake compressed yeast. Let stand over night, bottle tightly.

Tea Punch

Juice of 3 oranges and 2 lemons, and pour over tea that has been made from 2 teaspoons of tea and 1 quart boiling water. Sweeten to taste. Serve hot or cold.

Tomato Catsup

Four gallons strained tomatoes, put in 4 tablespoons salt, ½ tablespoon allspice, 3 tablespoons black pepper, 1 tablespoon red pepper, 3 tablespoons mustard, 3 garlic, ½ tablespoon cloves, 1 pint vinegar.

Boil until of the required thickness. Put the dark spices and garlic into a cloth to prevent the catsup from being dark.

How To Test Mushrooms--Dry or Fresh

When cooking drop in a silver piece, 25 or 50 cent piece--no difference as long as it is pure silver. If it turns black, they are poisonois; if the silver is bright, they are good.

Mushroom Patties

Drain the fluid from a can of button mushrooms, chop very fine. Measure an equal quantity of cold veal or chicken chopped very fine. Mix and add half a cup of sweet cream, one beaten egg, one tablespoon of sifted cracker crumbs, salt and pepper. Butter individual dishes, fill with the mixture, cover with bread crumbs moistened with melted butter, set in a pan of boiling water and bake ten or fifteen minutes. Garnish with dots of currant jelly.

Remedies Used by the Indians

Milkweed-was used to cure snakebite

Catnip-this plant which is mint was helpful in treating lung diseases.

Wintergreen-the leaves made a tea to "break" fevers.

Bloodroot-this plant was dried (the roots) and was ground to a powder and used to soothe sore throats and ulcers.

Oak-the bark was soaked in water. The water was then used to bathe wounds.

White Pine-the bark from this tree was boiled and then used as a plaster for burns. The needles were boiled and used as a cure for sore throats and colds.

Wild Cherry-the bark of this tree was used to make a tea for colds and coughs.

Willow-the bark or roots were boiled and a drink was made of this. The tree contains a substance called salicin which is a pain killed much like aspirin.

Red Dogwood-the roots, ground to powder, cured stomach aches. Toothaches were soothed by a tea made by boiling the bark.

Hemlock-the leaves made a tea to cure colds and ease pains in the stomach. Source: Badger History

Mr. Jack Frost

By Loretta Weis

When I wake up in the early morn,
On a cold crisp winter day
I say my prayers and thank God
I was born,
To see the wonders of the day.
The pictures on the window pane,
Are beautiful as can be,
Its plain to see "Jack Frost" came,
With his dazzling artistry.

Log Cabins

By Muriel Berger

We've come full circle. In 1881 timber was the most important commodity. And then, with the availability of cheap fossil fuels, we discovered that wood for fuel was hard work, and messy, and Americans began their love affair with the fossil fuels.

Along came a move by the OPEC nations, an oil cartel from the other side of the world, and with that came the realization that America needed to change her ways, that the cheap oil era was over.

One of the ways was to build an energy efficient house. Out came the plans for log houses. Wood is a good insulator, and some people think this may be an answer to a fuel efficient house. This would come as quite a shock to the people of the 1880's who regarded them as temporary, drafty, not stylish, and a sign of poverty and failure.

But in the 1880's plans were not necessary. All you had to do was to cut some trees usually ten to twelve inches in diameter, and sixteen feet long. They were pulled to the chosen site with oxen, the site being atop a rise, or on a hillside when possible.

Depending on the urgency of the job, four logs were half buried to make the foundation. This was the most unsatisfactory in the long run, if the quickest. Eventually the logs would begin to rot causing a decided tilt to the cabin, rendering it quite unsafe.

Another way was to rest the building on four flat stones, "corner stones". The logs then were placed on the stones so that they cleared the ground by a little. The cabin was a lot more durable, but, the results were down right drafty in the long Wisconsin winters. Brush, straw, and sometimes manure was heaped around the foundations to partially remedy the defect.

The best foundation was of rocks and mortar. In eastern Wisconsin, limestone and sand was mixed to make the mortar, while elsewhere, clam shells from the rivers were ground up to replace the limestone. This foundation made it possible to have a root cellar, the pioneer refrigerator.

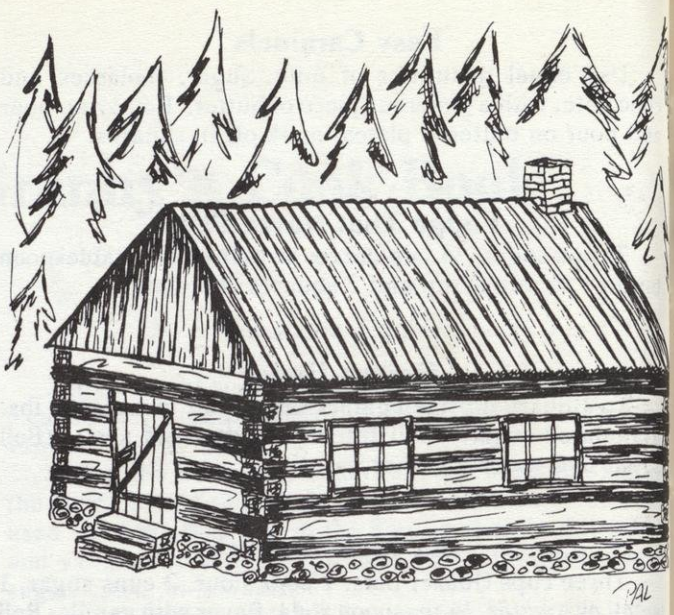
The logs were prepared in various ways, too. They could be used in the natural state, bark and all, but this made them retain moisture, and rot a lot sooner. When they had the time and labor, the logs were usually peeled.

If the builder had time, or really wanted a snug structure, the logs were squared with a broad axe. These fit together best and shed water easily.

Now it was time to raise the logs and make the walls. They had been notched to make the logs fit together at the corners, or for openings. And often the neighbors came over to make it a "cabin bee", and a kind of party for the whole settlement.

As the day progressed, the log walls rose. A log of sixteen feet by ten to twelve inches in diameter could weigh upwards of eight hundred pounds apiece. Skids or poles were leaned against the wall, and the logs rolled up them with the help of forked sticks.

When the walls were around seven feet high, the top log was put into place. This log had been notched to hold the roof and rafters. The triangular ends were then built, and connected by poles. A heavier ridge pole connected the peaks.



Roofs were often made of wooden shakes. A six foot log of straight grained pine was squared until it was six inches on each side. It was cut in half and then in halves again and again until the shakes were 3/8 inch by six inches, by six feet in length. They were laid in overlapping fashion. Other roofs were made out of hollow puncheons. Puncheon was the term used for a round log that had been cut in half the long way, usually by splitting it. Another roofing material was pieces of bark.

The cabin had to be chinked. The logs never fit tightly, and all the cracks had to be stuffed with mud, clay, or moss, then plastered over with mud or mortar. These cracks served as home for a myriad of insects and spiders.

This was often as far as the cabin building went. The dirt floor was hard packed by pioneer feet, and sometimes spread with sand from the nearest stream to clean it up on important occasions. Puncheon floors were also used, but they were uneven, and produced slivers. The nicest cabins had plank floors.

Rough boards were put together with wooden pegs to make a door. Leather or carved wooden hinges were attached. If there was enough cash available, windows of glass were installed. These were protected by wooden shutters.

Wooden pegs driven into walls held shelves or the mantel, while larger pegs were used as a kind of ladder to the loft. The cabins were small, and the families were large. Children often slept in the loft.

A fireplace at one end of the cabin provided the heat for the cabin. These were sometimes made of logs covered with clay. The heat baked the clay and protected the logs from burning. However, a very cold day, and an unusually large fire, often caused the chimney to catch fire and people were lucky if they managed to save the entire structure. Stone and mortar fireplaces were far superior.

It is no wonder, then, that as soon as they could, a "real" house was built, and the log cabin became a barn or shed. The pioneers would be very surprised to discover America's new found love, the log cabin.

Source:

Badger History, Wisconsin Pioneers, 1965

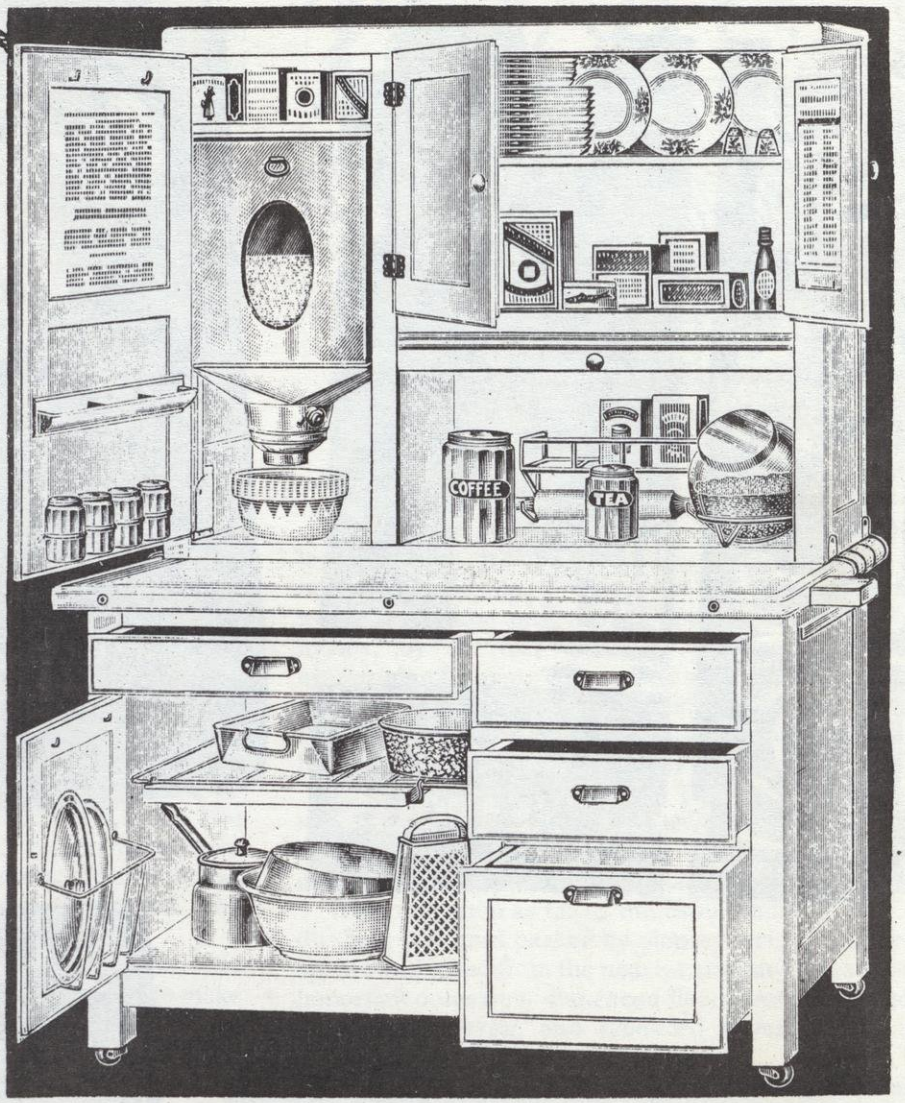
Catalogs of Yesterday

Solid Oak, White Enameled Kitchen Cabinet

Price Smashed

NO MONEY DOWN

RED TAG BARGAIN



Furnished in Golden Oak or All White Enamel

Here is a solid oak kitchen cabinet containing all the scientific features approved by good housekeeping specialists. Now, at a smashing cut price which brings it down to pre-war value. You will never know how much convenience there is in owning one, until you have had this one in your home. And remember, you pay for it only a little each month, spread over about a year.

Will Save You Miles of Walking

It is built to provide everything needed in the kitchen at arms' reach. In the course of an ordinary day's kitchen work, it will save you miles of walking. Built of selected solid oak, finished in light, rich, golden. **It can also be had in all white enamel, inside and outside, and will add a finishing touch to the furnishings of the kitchen itself.**

Disappearing Roll Curtain

This cabinet is equipped with a disappearing roll curtain. No wide doors to interfere with the table. The curtain slides up on a steel rack and out of your way.

White Enamel Cupboard

The top has a large, roomy white enamel china cupboard, divided into two sections. Below the china cupboard is another roomy cupboard, containing the swinging glass sugar holder, a wire shelf, a coffee and tea jar and room for other kitchen necessaries. On the other side is a swinging flour bin with glass front, sanitary sifter. Has a small cupboard at the top. The door has four glass spice jars, ticket holders, etc. Has a special block for food chopper; one large cutlery drawer; two linen drawers and sanitary metal bread or cake drawer. Pot cupboard has a wire pan rack; sliding wire shelf and cutting board on wire support.

Aluminum or White Porcelain Top

The top slides forward, giving extra working space, and when extended measures 41 x 34 inches. Depth of base 22 inches. Depth of top section 10½ inches. Furnished with an aluminum top or white porcelain top. The white porcelain enameled top has a hard, durable sanitary surface, finished on sheet steel. Will last a lifetime and is very much worth the difference.

View in oak showing flour bin lowered to level of working top, for easy filling.

Free Equipment

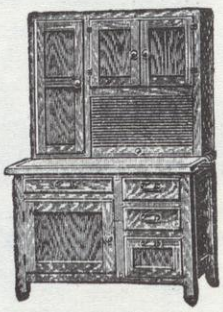
This cabinet is complete with free equipment, suggested and approved by Domestic Science Instructors, which consists of sugar holder with lid; tea holder; coffee holder; our glass spice jars, handy filing hooks; extract bottle rack; ticket and change tray; large rack with rolling pin holder; daily reminder and popular recipes. Shipped from Indiana factory. Weight, about 200 pounds.

No. B6703C. Price, Golden Oak finish, with aluminum covered top..... **$36.40**
No Money Down; $3.25 Monthly.

No. B6704C. Price, Golden Oak finish, with white porcelain top..... **$39.25**
No Money Down; $3.50 Monthly.

No. B7066C. Price, in All White Enamel, inside and outside, with porcelain top. A cabinet for a lifetime; only.. **$43.70**
No Money Down; $3.75 Monthly.

$3.25 UP Monthly



View in oak showing all doors closed. Absolutely dust proof.

Up To $60.00 Worth No Money Down. See Page 3 For Credit Terms.

Oak or Mahogany Colonial Library Table

Rock Bottom Slashed Price

Not for many years have you been offered a Colonial library table of this size and construction at anywhere near this price. But this is another example of the tremendous price-saving values with which this bargain bulletin is filled. We bought when factories had to have orders to keep running and keep their men employed. So we bought without profit to the manufacturer—often at less than actual cost, and you get the saving.

Beautiful Colonial Design

This library table follows a genuine Colonial table of such simple elegance as will harmonize with most any other furnishings, adding tone to your entire library or living room. Top measures 42x28 inches. Has roomy drawer, wide shapely ends. Colonial legs. Large, roomy magazine shelf.

Oak or Mahogany.

Table can be had of selected hard wood in rich, imitation quarter-sawed oak finish, golden color; or in beautiful mahogany finish. You cannot begin to appreciate the beauty of either the oak or mahogany finish until you have actually seen the table in your home. That's why we gladly send it on approval at our risk Shipped from Indiana factory, weight about 120 lbs.

No. B6700FC. Price, in quarter-sawed oak finish..... **$17.95**
No. B6701FC. Price, in mahogany finish..... **$19.60**

39-Piece Shoe, Harness & Tinware Repair Outfit

NO MONEY DOWN

Save the Quarters Here is the kind of an outfit that will save you many times its cost within a very short period of time. You can probably recall the different times that you have had to have shoes repaired, harness and belting fixed, some tin-ware soldered. This handy and complete malleable iron repair outfit will enable you to do all this.

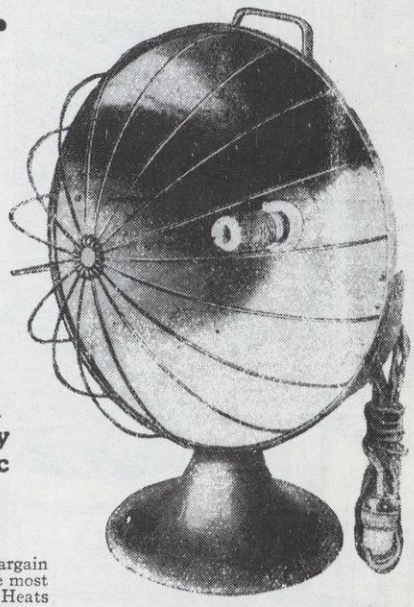
The Set Consists of:

1—12 in. Iron Stand for Lasts; 1 Iron Last for Men's work; 1 Iron Last for Men's work, extra large size; 1 Iron Last for Boys' work; 1 Iron Last for Children's work; 1 Shoemaker's Knife; 1 Peg Awl; 1 Peg Awl Handle; 2 Harness Awls; 2 Harness Awl Handles; 1 Ball Shoe Thread; 1 Ball Shoemaker's Wax; 3 Shoemaker's Needles; 3 Harnessmaker's Needles; 1 Pkg. ⅝ in. Half-soling Nails; 1 Pkg. 4-8 in. Half-soling Nails; 1 pkg. ⅝ in. Half-soling Nails; 1 pkg. ⅝ in. Heel Nails; 1 Bottle Leather Cement; 1 Bottle Rubber Cement; 1 Riveting Machine; 1 Saw and Harness Vice, Malleable; 1 Steel Punch; 1 Box Rivets, assorted sizes; 1 Soldering Iron, extra large; 1 Soldering Iron Handle; 1 Bar Solder; 4 Pair Heel Plates; 1 Box Rosin; 1 Copy Directions Half-soling; 1 Copy Directions for Tin Repairing.

50c

No. L4622NC. Each set comes carefully packed in corrugated box. Weight, about 23 pounds. Slashed Price for complete outfit..... **$4.95**

Portable Electric Heater



RED TAG BARGAIN

NO MONEY DOWN

Attach To Any Electric Light Socket

A sensational Red Tag bargain Portable Electric Heater. The most practical thing in the home. Heats an entire room in a very few minutes. Takes the chill off, in the early morning or late evening. Can be carried from room to room. All steel, green enamel finish with copper reflector bowl. Fourteen inches in diameter (large size). Comes complete ready for use, with six-foot cord and plug. Can be attached to any electric light socket; 110 volt service. Weight about ten pounds.

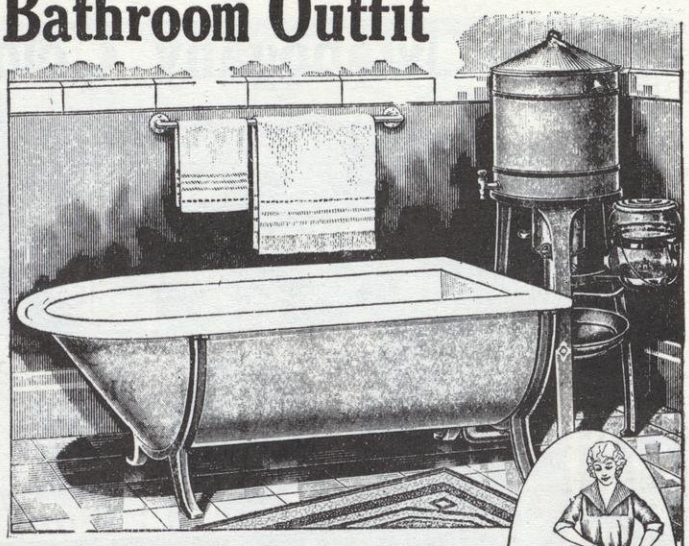
$1.00 Monthly

No. B7505C. Red Tag Sale Price..... **$8.95**

Complete Hot Water Bathroom Outfit

No Plumbing Needed—No Extras—Comes Ready To Use

Tub, Stove and Water Tank Complete



NO MONEY DOWN

Think of it, here without expensive plumbing—for only $3.50 monthly, you can enjoy all the comfort and conveniences of a modern, finest equipped bathroom. You do not have to have a plumber to install it. It comes fully equipped ready to be used. Anyone can set it up.

The Bath Tub Is 60 inches long, 28 inches wide and 21 inches high. Made of heavy gauge, non-rusting steel, cold rolled and seamed by means of heavy double over-lap joints. Around the top edge is a wooden frame, 2½ inches wide. The bath tub rests on two iron braces and legs. It is equipped with a regulation drain to which either a rubber hose or a regular pipe can be connected. This will allow the water to run out after the tub has been used. It is also equipped with two holes for regulation plumbing fittings, in case this tub is to be used for standard plumbing. Is full size and can be used by the largest person.

Uses Kerosene Stove can be used for cooking in the kitchen, or for heating water for kitchen use, as well as for the bathroom. Makes an ideal little stove for most any use; in the laundry; in the kitchen or for heating water. Burns kerosene. Has removable glass tank for easy filling.

Stove can be carried from room to room

Provides Hot Water For The Bath And Kitchen

The Heating Outfit Consists of a three-legged stand and shelf. Legs and top are made of cast iron. Shelf is of heavy gauge steel. Equipped with a kerosene heating attachment. Has a regular shut off valve directly below the tank, and a regulation control valve at the burner. Thousands in use in homes everywhere in America.

The Water Tank Is made of heavy gauge cold rolled steel. Holds 8½ gallons of water which makes a good supply. Has two handles on sides. Has nickel plated pipe which controls the water supply long enough so that when the stand is holding the tank and is put next to the tub it will flow directly into the tub without spilling.

White Enameled Finish The bathtub is finished in a white enamel on the inside with several coats applied, to retain its glistening bright finish. The wood rim top is also in white enamel. The outside of the tub is finished in gray enamel, as well as the legs and supporting frame. The tank and legs of the stand are finished in gray enamel also. The pipe and top plate are finished in jet black. Weight of the tub is forty-eight pounds. Weight of heater is forty-one pounds. Completely crated for shipment, 100 pounds.

No. B6744FC. Red Tag Price for complete outfit..... **$39.85**

$3.50 Monthly

"Ideal" Sanitary All Steel Indoor Closet

Takes The Place of Expensive Plumbing

NO MONEY DOWN

Surely you would like to wipe out that unsightly, unsanitary, disease-breeding, uncomfortable "outhouse." Now, you too, can own a sanitary "Ideal" indoor closet. Now, you too can enjoy the same advantages the city people do with their expensive plumbing outfits. The "Ideal" requires no sewer system or water works.

The "Ideal" is Sanitary It requires emptying but once every month. The contents are instantly sterilized by chemicals. We include with each "Ideal" indoor closet enough chemicals to last the average family six months. A new supply of chemicals costs you but $1.75. You can get it from us at any time. The contents are perfectly harmless and odorless—can be burned or emptied on your ash pile. Contents will not freeze. A little salt or alcohol, diluted with water, will affect the water so it will not freeze. The chemicals are such that flies will not come near.

Place the "Ideal" in your bathroom, bedroom or clothes closet, or any convenient place. Can be used by children and grown-ups.

Think of sending your dear ones out into the storm and winter, or using the obnoxious, unsanitary toilet bowl. In the summer the outhouse breeds disease through flies. With the "Ideal" sanitary indoor closet you avoid these dangers. It is absolutely odorless.

The Outfit Includes Our sanitary "Ideal" indoor closet which is made entirely of steel and finished in gray enamel, hard baked, with glass-like porcelain finish. Equipped with an air-tight cover, light wood seat, with golden oak cap seat. The container which fits inside has handle for emptying and is also made of steel. The outfit also includes 8 feet of 3-inch ventilating pipe; two elbows; one wall plate; one 3 to 6 reducer; one nickel plated paper holder; one roll of toilet paper and the "Ideal" chemical. Shipped from Iowa factory or Chicago warehouse. Weight, 30 pounds.

No. B4601WC. Price, complete, reduced to **$9.30**

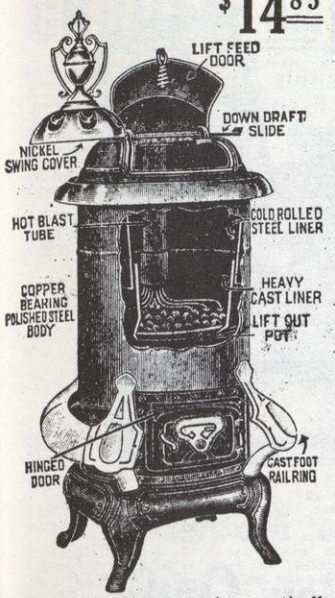
$1.00 Monthly

Up To $60.00 Worth No Money Down. See Page 3 For Credit Terms.

SAVE ON STOVES

Hot Blast Coal Heater Comfort 231

$14.85



Comfort Hot Blasts require practically no attention and to many are preferable to a base burner.

Body of rust resisting blue steel construction.

Firepot—Extra heavy corrugated. Lift up Pouch Feed Door. Main top may be used for cooking by sliding aside the Swing cover. Large roomy ash pit with ash pan and handy hinged, nickel finish, swinging door.

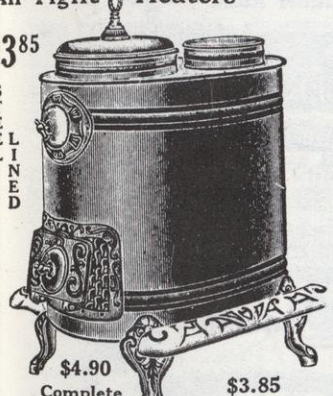
Foot rails, rail hangers, name plate, top band, swing top and urn of highly polished nickel.

The Comfort burns hard coal, soft coal, siftings, slack or lignite, a reliable and satisfactory heater at a moderate price. Inside diameter of Firepot 11¾ to 17¾ inches. Height to top of urn 48 to 57 inches. Prompt shipment from Minneapolis.

Catalog No.	Shipping Weight	Nov. and Dec. Sale Price
10XX9321	115 lbs.	$14.85
10XX9322	145 lbs.	17.95
10XX9323	165 lbs.	19.75
10XX9323½	185 lbs.	23.90

Northome Air Tight Heaters

$3.85



$4.90 Complete

$3.85 Without Rails

Northome Sheet Steel Air-tight Heaters are suitable for any fuel except coal or coke, and will hold fire over night. Special features embodied in these heaters include the **blue steel bodies, steel lining** extending well above the fire bed. **Hot Blast Down Draft, Cast Ash Pouch** with drop door and screw draft. You can't beat this one at the price we are quoting for this big November and December Stove Sale. Order yours now.

Catalog No.	Size of Body		Prices at Minneapolis	
	Length In.	Height In.	Without Foot Rails	With Foot Rails
10XX9706	22	20	$3.85	$4.90
10XX9707	26	23	4.60	5.92
10XX9708	24	21	4.15	5.35

Diameter of Feed Opening Inches	Total Height Inches	Size Pipe Inches	Approx. Ship. Weight Pounds
12	35	6	42
12	38	6	47
12	37	6	45

This One Duplex Coal and Wood Heater

$24.95

Was $26.90

Nov. Dec. Sale Price $24.95

A Dandy Heater At Money Saving Prices

Burns Anything

Here is your big opportunity to get a beautiful appearing, well constructed, full nickel trimmed Coal and Wood Heater at a big saving. Don't pass it up. Order a Duplex now.

The Nickel Duplex is unquestionably the most beautiful combination coal and wood heater that we have ever shown, the artistic and elaborate silver nickel being sufficiently stylish and elegant to please the most exacting.

Burns any Fuel.—A revolving duplex grate and heavy cast iron linings make it a good Coal Burner, and the large fire box, big top and front feed make it convenient for feeding blocks or chunks of wood. An added feature found only on the highest grade stoves is the heat deflector in the back, which throws the heat forward, giving double heat radiation from the fuel consumed. Large front door equipped with protected illuminating mica.

A high class stove at money saving prices, and one that we guarantee to be a perfect heater and to give absolute satisfaction.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER SALE PRICES—**Shipped from Minneapolis**

Cat. No.	Fire Chamber		Height In.	Pipe In.	Ship. Wt.	Sale Price
	Length In.	Width In.				
10XX9354	16	12	43	6	170	$24.95
10XX9355	18	13	44	6	190	27.50
10XX9356	20	14	46	6	215	31.00

Portable Steel Ranch Stove

Always popular on account of the many uses to which it can be converted. Suitable for ranchmen, homesteaders, sheepmen, hunting or fishing parties. **Blue steel** construction, **four cover** cooking top and durable cast lining. Flat dumping and shaking grate for wood or coal. Ample capacity quick and even baking oven. Swing oven door and good sized ash pit and pan.

Sale Prices Shipped from Minneapolis

Catalog No.	Size of Oven. Inches			Size of Top, Inches	Ship. Weight	Sale Prices at Mpls.
	Width	Depth	Height			
10XX9172	12	16	9½	18¼x23	90 lbs.	$11.90
10XX9173	14	18	9½	20x25½	100 lbs.	15.45

Laundry Stoves

Nov. Dec. Sale Stove $5.19

$7.98 Complete

Direct from Minneapolis

Complete with Oven $7.98

Dumping Grates

Specially priced for this sale our Northome two and four hole Laundry Stoves equipped with Drum oven makes a fine combination. Ample surface with eight inch covers. Firepot heavy and ashpit correctly proportioned, with door, draft slide, and heavy cast bottom and Dumping Grates.

Catalog No.		Ship. Wt.	Without Oven	With Oven
10XX9178	2 hole	85 lbs.	$5.19	$7.98
10XX9175	4 hole	90 lbs.	5.89	8.68

Above prices do not include other items shown.

Ivy Wood Heater

$9.50 Complete

Satisfaction Guaranteed

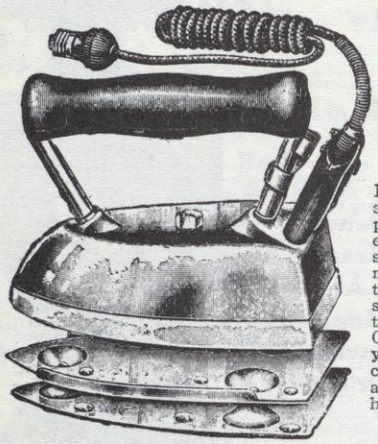
Burns Everything But Coal

Here it is. In our opinion the best and cheapest wood Heater on the market today. Eight inch **Corrugated Cast lining, Cast top with Swing off feed**, containing cooking lid, which permits feeding of large chunks of wood. **Cast front, triple plated nickel trimmings, screw draft register and removable foot rails. Don't worry about the coal shortage.** You can keep warm with an Ivy Wood Heater and look at these prices. Prompt shipment direct from Minneapolis.

Catalog No.	Lgth. of Wood	Width	Ht.	Ship. Weight	Sale Price at Minn.
10XX9327	18 in.	11 in.	33 in.	80 lbs.	$ 9.50
10XX9328	22 in.	12 in.	33 in.	90 lbs.	10.95
10XX9329	25 in.	13 in.	36 in.	110 lbs.	12.50
10XX9330	28 in.	13 in.	36 in.	125 lbs.	13.9

6-lb. Electric Iron

Just What Mother Wants



NO MONEY DOWN

A six pound electric Iron—a worth while saving on easy monthly payments. Heats evenly over the entire surface and always maintains just the right temperature for quick, safe and efficient work thruout its needed time. Guaranteed for one year. Consumes little current. Nickel-plated and polished. Ebony handle; 6 feet parallel cord with two-way plug. Complete with stand as shown. Shipping weight about 7½ pounds. For 110 volts only.

No. B6048FC. Red Tag Price, complete, only..... **$4.45**

50c Monthly

BUY NOW!!

Prices a e going up and up. As usual; we want our customers to get in before the advances. So if you need anything for your home NOW, or will need it at any time in the next year or two, buy it NOW—at these SALE prices and on these special NO MONEY DOWN terms.

RED TAG BARGAIN

$1.25 Monthly

Make It Easier For Mother

9-Piece Wash Day Outfit

Every home needs conveniences that make wash day no harder than any other day. Here is something that Mother will surely appreciate. This nine-piece complete wash-day outfit, including absolutely everything necessary for the laundry. Even if you only need a few pieces of this outfit, it will be worth while to buy the entire set.

NO MONEY DOWN

The Outfit Consists of:

Two galvanized tubs (with wringer attachment on each side, a medium and large size), fitted with stationary handles and decorated with two red stripes all around; an extra large heavy copper bottom wash boiler and one-piece handled cover; a strong, closely woven rattan clothes basket; strong zinc wash board; 12-quart tailed galvanized pail; two-quart, handled suds dipper; 50-foot clothes line and a carton containing 60 clothes pins. Entire shipping weight about 45 pounds.

No. K4602FC. Red Tag Price for entire 9-piece outfit..... **$11.40**

Peerless Enclosed Gear Wringer

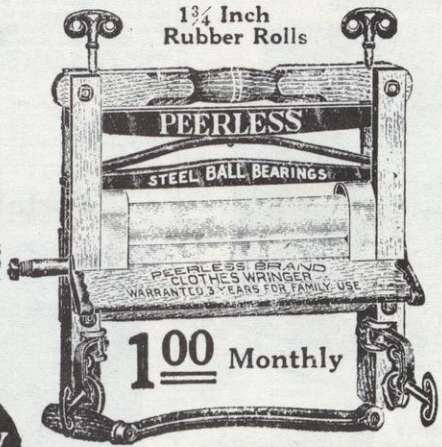
Cannot Tear Your Clothes

Guaranteed 3 Years Should any part of this wringer prove defective within a period of 3 years, all parts or even the entire wringer will be replaced. This applies also to the rubber rolls, which ordinarily are never guaranteed. Please remember that destructive acid, kerosene, etc., will destroy any roll.

Enclosed Gears: The gears are inside the frame and run on steel ball bearings. They are fully enclosed in metal cases. In this way the wringer is not only easy to turn, but your clothes cannot possibly catch.

Easy To Operate The adjusting screws at the top enable you to adjust the pressure of the rollers, depending upon the thickness of the piece going thru. Weight about 20 lbs.

No. K5592TC. Price, with 10 in. rolls..... **$7.85**
No. K5593TC. Price, with 11 in. rolls..... **8.30**



1.00 Monthly

Asbestos Covered Ironing Board

NO MONEY DOWN

The Highest Grade Ironing Board Made

Mother will surely appreciate this Asbestods Covered Ironing Board. It is made of well seasoned wood, covered with a layer of asbestos that hold the heat. It doesn't have to be covered with sheets or towels, that burn. The beams are of steel, adjusted to stand rigidly, yet light in weight and easily folded and handled. Folds up flat and can be placed behind any door. It is the greatest Ironing convenience on the market, and only a trifle each month will pay for it. Shipping weight abour 18 lbs.

No. B6186NC. Price, complete..... **$4.95**

50c Monthly

Up To $60.00 Worth No Money Down. See Page 3 For Credit Terms.

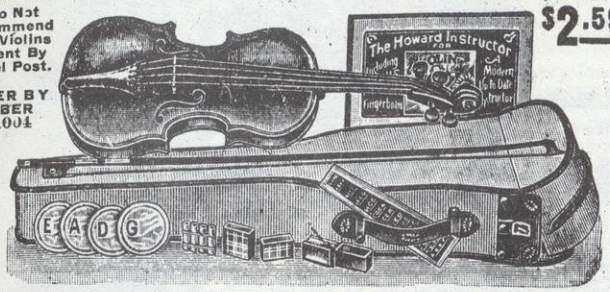
CHOOSE A HOLIDAY GIFT FROM THIS PAGE

From among the musical instruments and cameras listed on this page you should be able to select a splendid Christmas, New Year, or birthday gift that will be to anyone. The amount of enjoyable entertainment that any article on this page will give is almost unlimited. You will find the goods of exceptional merit and exceedingly low

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAIN IN FULL SIZE VIOLIN OUTFIT, ONLY $2.59

We Do Not Recommend That Violins Be Sent By Parcel Post.

ORDER BY NUMBER 28V1004



In this very special violin outfit we have far eclipsed any like offering ever made by any house, and are sure the public will be quick to appreciate the many points of merit that are acquired by endless study, immense power of purchase, and tireless effort to bring to our people the very highest standard of value possible for the amount of money involved.

The violin itself is an exact copy of a genuine Stradivarius, which is held in almost reverent regard by its owners, and is eagerly sought by the connoisseurs of the whole world, both for musical as well as financial value.

The workmanship in this violin is excellent and it has a tone of rare sweetness. The back is made in two pieces of old flamed maple, while the top is made of thoroughly seasoned spruce. The violin is handsomely trimmed in ebonoid and fitted with fine maple bridge and gut strings. The outfit complete consists of the following articles: A fine solid leather bound canvas case, lined throughout with flannel bow, extra set of strings, a complete instruction book and chart. Shipping weight, 6 pounds.

$1.80 FOR COMPLETE OUTFIT

BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY FINISHED GUITAR, AT..... $1

In offering this splendid mahogany finished g outfit at the low price we do, we claim, without contradiction from any source whatsoever, that it re better value than has ever been offered before, and w further that you would pay your local dealer or a music dealer at least $5.00 for this very fine ou we are offering for $1.80.

As a holiday or birthday gift nothing could b appropriate, and certainly there is nothing that wou the recipient more genuine pleasure than this be instrument.

General description—The Guitar, besides being made o mahogany finished wood, is thoroughly well seasoned, an varnished with the very finest American varnish, after which a coat of the very best oil is applied and hand rubbed which gives it a gloss equal to the finest mirror. The top is made from selected spruce. The fingerboard, which is made from solid ebony, is beautifully ornamented with pearl position dots, and correctly fretted with German silver frets, whic we guarantee to be perfect in scale.

The outfit complete, consists of the following articles. The elegant mahogany finished Guitar, as described above; the improved up-to-date method of instruction, which contains much valuable information both for the new beginner, as well as for the more advanced pupil. Complete set of best Bell Brand strings, also tortoise shell pick; chart for the fingerboard, which will enable the new beginner to locate the notes upon the fingerboard without the aid of a teacher. **We highly recommend and guarantee this outfit to please.**

28V1100 Our special Price..... $1.80

Shipping weight, 11 pounds.

21V950

OUR ROCHESTER BOX CAMERA $1.70 WITH DOUBLE PLATE HOLDER FREE

THE ROCHESTER BOX CAMERA TAKES PICTURES SIZE 4X5 and is the most popular size and for Camera made for the amateur's use. the amateur wants pictures of a fair size, and yet does not care to make a large investment, so the Rochester Box Camera is ideal camera, as it opens up the way to all the delights of amateur photography, and they are many. Wherever one go encounters scenes that will make beautiful pictures—pictures that will prove a delight long afterward, if preserved by means of the camera. While the Rochester Box Camera takes pictures 4x5 inches, it measures 5½ inches wide, 7½ high, 8½ inches long with the compartment in rear of camera for holding three double plate holders, giving the c[illegible] capacity for six exposures. The Rochester 4x5 Box Camera is the most handsome appearing box camera on the marke[illegible] covered with a rich seal leatherette with beautiful lacquered trimmings.

IT IS EASY TO OPERATE THE ROCHESTER 4X5 BOX CAMERA

as the instruction book which we include is so comprehensive that after reading it over a few times the beginner who has never had any experience in operating a camera will be able to make as good a picture as one who has been at photography for several years.

YOU WOULD BE SURPRISED TO KNOW HOW EASY

it is for one to take pictures with the Rochester Box Camera, and what great pleasure there is to it, and how interesting photography is when good clear pictures can be had. You can photograph the children among the flower beds, the house inside and out, relatives and friends, landscapes, animals, buildings and places of interest. In after years you would be surprised at what treasures have been secured with photos of your friends and places of interest where you have been, as photography restores the past and brings the absent scenes to mind.

TWO VIEW FINDERS are attached for making horizontal or vertical views which enables the operator to accommodate the shape and style of pictures to the subject. These View Finders are accurate and produce a clear image for focusing.

THE LENS is of a high grade, rapid achromatic, made from the best quality of Crown and Flint Glass, with great depth of Focus, and its covering qualities are perfect, cutting clear to the edge of the plate with Largest Stop.

THE SHUTTER is automatic, and can be operated for time or instantaneous exposures by simply pressing the lever at the side of camera, as it is always set and ready for immediate action. Its construction is simple, as there are no complicated parts to get out of order, and is the only reliable shutter fitted to a box camera.

$3.17 FOR COMPLETE OUTFIT

The Rochester Box Camera and Outfit consists of the following: The Rochester 4x5 Box Camera, 1 Rochester Double Plate Holder, 6 Photographic Dry Plates, 1 Developing Tray, 12 oz. Developer, 1 package Hypo, 1 Candle Dark-Room Lamp, 1 Copy Complete Treatise on Photography, 12 sheets Printing Out Paper, 12 Embossed Card Mounts, 1 Package Toner, 1 Toning Tray, 1 Washing Tray, 1 Print Roller, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Jar Paste, 1 Paste Brush.

COMPLETE TREATISE ON PHOTOGRAPHY FREE!

95021V We sell Rochester Box Camera alone with Double Light Trap Plate Holder as described above with Complete Instruction Book $1.70

WHILE AT $3.17 WE SELL THE ROCHESTER 4X5 BOX CAMERA with a complete developing and finishing outfit, which is the best combination and consists of everything to take, make and finish a picture from the time the plate is put into the camera until it is a finished picture to show your friends.

21V952 The Complete Developing and Finishing Outfit..... $3.17

LITTLE JOE, 95c

THE MUSICAL WONDER

The greatest as well as the lowest priced string instrument in the world

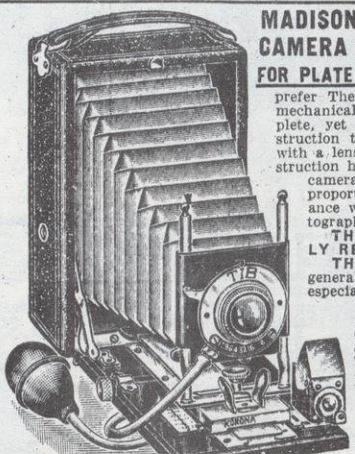
Order by No. 28V1580.

With Little Joe in the home, appropriate music for every occasion is always available, for to play on little Joe requires no skill or musical knowledge. No tiresome practice is necessary. A few instructions so simple that any child can easily understand them is sent free with every instrument. In fact, we guarantee that any one who has two hands and is able to read plain figures, can play the most difficult selections in a remarkably short time, and play them well. **IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS** have recently been made in the Little Joe. The remodeling of the sound hole gives better vibration, producing a rich tone of excellent volume. **The durability of Little Joe has been greatly strengthened by ribbing it in the same manner as the high price guitars.** We also use an improved fingerboard, which is of immense value to those wishing to play more difficult music. The instrument is finished in imitation mahogany and highly polished. The top is handsomely ornamented with butterfly design. **HOW TO TONE LITTLE JOE.** Simply tune the strings Do, Mi, Sol, Do, to the lower tones on the mouth harp, and they stay for months at a time. **AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT for entertainments, dances and picnics, one person can furnish the music. A GOOD HARMONICA FREE WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.** Harp holder is adjustable to fit mouth harp. Instrument is fitted with nickel-plated tailpiece and harp holder, has best steel strings, is accompanied by key and pick, and packed in neat pasteboard case. Length, 20 inches, width, 11 inches. Instructions for learning in a few minutes go with each instrument. If by mail, extra. Shpg. wt., 3 lbs. 11 oz. Price..... 95c

Leather Bound Canvas Case to fit Little Joe..... 68c

MADISON POST CARD CAMERA 3¼X5½ $4.95

FOR PLATE OR FILM PACKS



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS who prefer The Post-Card size (3xx5½) will find the mechanical equipment of our "Madison" very complete, yet simple to understand. Accuracy in construction throughout the entire instrument together with a lens and shutter of perfect mathematical construction has enabled the manufacturer to produce a camera of extraordinary photographic value. The proportions are correct and strictly in accordance with ideas laid down by the greatest photographers in the world.

THIS IS A CAMERA THAT WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND.

THE 3¼x5½ (POST CARD) is the most generally preferred of all amateur pictures. It is especially suitable for post-card work, for bust and full length portraiture, as well as for artistic landscape composition. This Camera, closed, measures 6⅞x4½x2¾ in.

21V1304 Size, 3¼x5½. Price..$4 95

Shipping weight, 3½ lbs.

Price of case for same..... 68

Camera Box—Cherry finish, corners dove-tailed, covered with walrus grain leather.

Front—Solid metal, improved pattern standard front.

Camera Bed—Attached to Camera with improved nickel plated piano hinge.

Tripod Sockets—Two.

Metal Parts—Brass, finely [illegible] plated.

Bellows—Russia leather, gossamer lined.

Front—Solid metal, improved pattern [illegible] front.

Back—Spr[illegible] removable.

Shutter—T. I. B. Automatic with bulb and tube attachment.

Lens—Double Rapid Rectilinear Speed F. 8.

Improved Double Plate

30x3 Non-Skid Fabric Tire

$5.98

30x3½ Non-Skid Fabric Tire

$6.98

30x3½ Non-Skid Cord Tire

$9.75

Guaranteed 10,000 Miles

The Savage "Tuff Tread" Cord Tire is built to provide a big margin of safety over and above its 10,000 mile guarantee—every "Tuff Tread" Cord can be depended on to deliver over mileage—no matter what the road conditions.

We guarantee our Savage "Tuff Tread" Cord Tires against defects in workmanship, or material on the basis of 10,000 miles service. We will repair or replace a defective Tire on the above basis, charging only for the mileage received from the Tire.

Nov. and Dec. Prices, Savage "Tuff Tread" Cord Tire Anti-Skid Tread

Catalog No.	Size Tire Inches	Shipping Weight	Price Each Non-Skid	Catalog No.	Size Tire Inches	Shipping Weight	Price Each Non-Skid
2X800	30x3½	18	$9.75	2X806	33x4½	27½	$23.10
2X801	32x3½	20½	16.90	2X807	34x4½	29	23.75
2X813	31x4	21	17.70	2X808	35x4½	32	24.55
2X802	32x4	22½	17.95	2X809	36x4½	34	25.30
2X803	33x4	23½	18.55	2X810	33x5	31	28.85
2X804	34x4	25	18.95	2X811	35x5	39	29.70
2X805	32x4½	27	22.60	2X812	37x5	42	31.20

Guaranteed 6,000 Miles

Tires that will save you money. Buy one and you will put them on all around. Send us your trial order for tires and let us prove what "Tuff Tread" Tires will do.

Our direct to the user prices are lower on 6000 mile guaranteed tires than many dealers charge for the ordinary 4000 mile tires. This is not a specially built tire purchased for this sale, but our regular "Tuff Tread" Tire priced at exceptionally low prices.

November and December Special Prices Non-Skid "Tuff Tread" Casings

Size	Regular and Q.D. Clincher Style	Straight Side or Dunlop Style	Ship. Wt. Casings	Size	Price Non-Skid
30x3	2X601	.....	10¼	30x3	$ 5.98
30x3½	2X603	.....	14	30x3½	6.98
32x3½	.....	2X653	18	32x3½	9.25
31x4	2X609	.....	19	31x4	10.20
32x4	.....	2X655	17	32x4	11.85
33x4	.....	2X656	21	33x4	12.15
34x4	.....	2X657	24	34x4	12.95

Red and Gray Inner Tubes at Low Prices

M. W. S. Tubes last longer because of the excellent quality of pure latex rubber used in their construction and the special method of compounding and curing.

M. W. S. Tubes are laminated construction, the rubber is laid ply upon ply, the grain of each ply is laid opposite.

Guaranteed Red or Gray Tubes at Very Low Prices

Cat. No.	Size	Price Red	Cat. No.	Price Gray
2X700	28x3	$1.08	2X730	$1.05
2X701	30x3	1.18	2X731	1.10
2X703	30x3½	1.44	2X733	1.29
2X705	32x3½	1.55	2X735	1.45
2X709	31x4	1.80	2X739	1.63
2X710	32x4	1.85	2X740	1.70
2X711	33x4	1.90	2X741	1.75
2X712	34x4	1.95	2X742	1.80
2X713	32x4½	2.35	2X743	2.30
2X714	33x4½	2.40	2X744	2.35
2X715	34x4½	2.45	2X745	2.40
2X716	35x4½	2.50	2X746	2.45
2X717	36x4½	2.60	2X747	2.55

Reduced Prices on Superior Batteries for Starting, Lighting and Ignition Systems

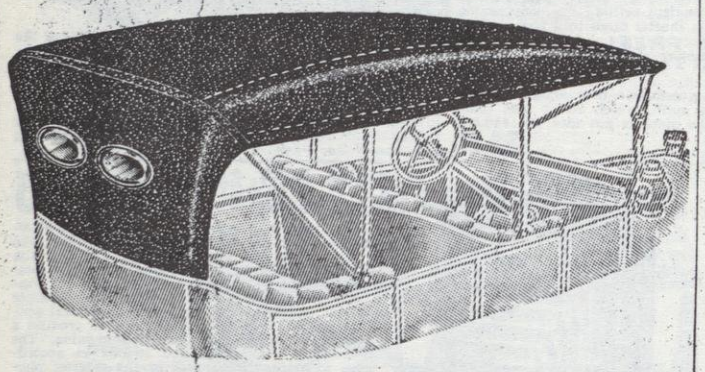
We Give a Written Guarantee for Twelve Months on Every Battery We Sell. Shipped Immediately Fully Charged From Minneapolis. Write Us For Batteries Not Shown Below.

Our Special reduced Prices save you from $10.00 to $15.00. Superior Batteries are manufactured absolutely to our order by one of the foremost storage Battery manufacturers in the United States. After careful tests we believe that size for size they are equal to any storage Batteries on the market. We could not guarantee our Batteries for so long a time if we did not have as good a battery as it is possible to produce. We can furnish Storage Batteries for all makes of cars. If the battery you want is not shown in the list below write us for price giving us make, year and model of your car and name of electric system. These batteries can be used for either starting or lighting or both. Shipped direct from Minneapolis which gives you a fresh, fully charged battery full of pep. In ordering, be sure to give Make, Model, Year and Name of Electric System.

Cat. No.	Car	Year and Model	Wt.	Price
2X1909	Buick	1914-15, B24, 25, 36, 37, 54, 55, C24, C25	68	$16.50
2X1912	Buick	1916-17-18, D44, 45, 46, 47	58	13.70
2X1913	Buick	1919-20-21, All Models	67	16.45
2X1924	Chevrolet	1916-17-18, 490	55	12.45
2X1924½	Chevrolet	1919-20-21, 490 Post Terminal	55	12.45
2X1935	Dodge*	1915-21, All Models	77	18.95
2X1936	Dort	1916-21, All Models	58	13.75
2X2999	Ford	1919-22, Liberty & Regular Starter	55	12.45
2X1961	Maxwell*	1915-16-17, Model 25, 4 Cables	77	19.40
2X1962	Maxwell*	1918-19-20, Model 25, 2 Cables	77	19.40
2X1972	Oakland	1917, 32B, 34-1918, 34B-1919, 34C	58	13.70
2X1977	Overland	1916-17-18-19, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 85-6, 86, 86B, 89, 83B, O, E., 85-4, 88-6, 89-6	68	16.50
2X1979	Overland	1916-21, 75, 75-B, 90, 90-B, 4	58	13.70
2X1985	Reo	1916-21, R.S, M, N, F, T, U, K	67	16.50
2X1991	Studebaker	1914, EB, SC, 4, 6-1915, EC, SD	75	20.45
2X1992	Studebaker	1916-21, ED, SF, 7, EG, EH SH	67	16.50

*12-Volt—All others 6-Volt.

Only $4.85 for Ford Top Re-Covering With Two Celluloid Lights in Back Curtain



A new top will increase the looks of your car 100 per cent. By removing old, shabby cloth or top and replacing with a new slip-on roof outfit complete with back curtain, it will add 100% more to the appearance of your Ford. Made of standard 32-oz. rubber with first quality workmanship. Outfit consists of roof, back stays and back curtain with either 3 celluloid lights or with two beveled edge plate glass lights as illustrated. All fastenings and trimmings are furnished. Is easily and quickly attached.

2X2494½ Complete top and back curtain with 2 each 5x8 inch beveled edge plate glass lights for Ford Touring Cars. Models 1913 to 1922. Shipping weight, about 14 lbs. **Our Special Sale Price** **$5.85**

2X2493½ Same as 2494½ only for Roadster Models. Shipping weight, 12 lbs. **Our Special Sale Price** **$4.85**

2X2494 Complete **top and back curtain with 3 celluloid lights for** Ford Touring Car models 1913 to 1922. Shipping weight, 12 lbs. **Special Sale Price** **$4.85**

2X2493 Same as 2X2494 only for Roadster Models. Shipping weight, 10 lbs. **Special Sale Price** **3.85**

Honeycomb Radiator

For models 1917-1923 inclusive.

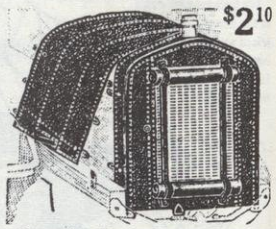
If this is not the best Radiator you have ever seen at anywhere near this price, return it at our expense. 400% more efficient than the regular Tubular Type Ford Radiator. Upper and lower tanks are drawn from one piece of brass. No seams, consequently no leaks. All brass Honeycomb Core, making radiator Rustproof. Capacity of Core, 174 cubic inches compared to 44 cubic inches in regular Ford Tubular Radiator, giving 5,600 inches of cooling surface to only 1,211 inches in Tubular Core. Heavy steel reinforcements. Detachable steel shell. Black Japan baked on. Malleable iron water connections. Brass overflow pipe. Ship. wt., about 44 lbs.

2X2696 Ford Honeycomb Radiator for cars from 1912 to 1916 inclusive **$12.95**

2X2697 Ford Honeycomb Radiator for 1917 to 1923 .....

Special Sale Price **$12.95**

Radiator and Hood Cover for Fords



$2.10

Curtains for radiator cover are made in two pieces. Made of imitation leather, Kersey lined. Hood cover has reinforced openings for handles and are attached with clips.

2X2264 Price. Radiator and Hood Cover for 1910-16 Ford **$2.10**

2X2265 Price. Radiator and Hood Cover for 1917-1923 Fords **$2.10**

Dolls, Toys, Games & Children's Vehicles

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING FROM THESE PAGES. You will find here a better and larger variety of toys, games, dolls and playthings of all kinds, at much lower prices than you can purchase them from your local merchant or from other mail order houses. We select our goods from the largest and best manufacturers of toys and games in this country and abroad. We have many of our toys and Christmas goods made up especially for us and take the entire output of the manufacturers. This enables us to guarantee you good quality at the very lowest price.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY TIME AND TROUBLE AND GUARANTEE PROMPT AND SAFE DELIVERY of all your orders. Do not wait until a few days before Christmas before selecting your gifts, but send in your orders early. Our facilities enable us to give all your orders immediate attention, and we usually can forward goods to you on the same day your order arrives. We pack everything carefully so that you are insured against toys and Christmas goods arriving in bad condition.

OUR STAR KITCHEN RANGE

45c **37V3000** Malleable kitchen range, nickel plated and highly polished hinge door, 4 lids, front shelf and water tank. Furnished with a complete set of cooking utensils; range, 8½ in. high, 7½ in. long, 4½ in. wide. Each . . . **45c** Weight, packed for shipment, 5 lbs.

THE ROYAL KITCHEN RANGE 95c

37V3002 A very artistically designed kitchen range, very popular among the children. Furnished complete with four large cooking utensils and stove pipe; made of malleable iron nickel plated and highly polished. Hinged door, front side and rear; detachable heating shelves; four lids; water tank; range, 12 inches long, 10½ in. high, 6 inches wide. Wgt. packed for shipment, 8 lbs. Each **95c**

THE QUEEN KITCHEN RANGE

$1.45 **37V3004** A perfect working stove, bound to please any child, and a practical toy that will last for years. Made of malleable iron. Four moveable lids, water tank, turning grate, front, side and rear, detachable heating shelves. Four extra large and practical kitchen utensils and stove pipe. Size of stove, 12½ in. high, 14 in. long, 6 in. wide. Wt. packed for ship. 12 lbs. Price, each **$1 45**

THE ACME KITCHEN RANGE

$1.95 **37V3006** A reproduction of the modern range; removable lids and water tank rear, front and side detachable or removable shelves, has a real turning grate. This range is made of malleable iron, nickel plated and highly polished. Furnished with a complete set of cooking utensils and stove pipe. Size of range, 16 in. long, 13¾ in. high, 6½ in. wide. Wt., packed for shipment, 15 lbs. Price, each **$1 95**

THE RIVAL KITCHEN RANGE

$2.75 **37V3008** Is a perfect working stove and is a reproduction of the high priced model range. Made of malleable iron, highly nickel plated and polished throughout. Size, 18 in. long 14¾ in. high, 8¾ in. wide. Fitted with turning grate and damper, six removable lids and water tank. Complete nickel plated cooking utensils, which are as follows: Water kettle, coal pail, cooking pan, boiling pot, shovel, stove lifter and stove pipe, 7 in. long. Weight, for shipment, 23 pounds. Price each **$2.75**

BOYS' FAULTLESS TOOL CHESTS

In any of these Tool Chests is a practical and handy article. Notice our list of tools and you will readily see that we offer better values at lower prices than can be had elsewhere. The chests are made of seasoned hardwood, guaranteed not to crack or warp. Trimmed with fancy covered moulding, dovetailed corners, fitted with metal clasps and handles, metal hinge cover, picture inside of cover, lithographed in bright and attractive colorings, mahogany piano finish, varnished and highly polished.

23C TOOL CHEST

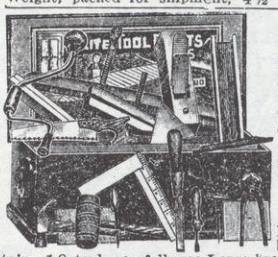
37V3010 Tool Chest, 9¾ in. long, 5 in. wide, 2½ in. high. weight packed for shipment, 2 pounds. Ten tools, each **23c**

45C TOOL CHEST

37V3012 Tool Chest, 11½ in. long, 5¾ in. wide, 4 in. high; removable and sliding tray, 2 in. wide. Contains 12 tools, as follows: Plane, mallet, hammer, saw, T-square, triangle, plumb, ruler, mitre box, sandpaper, and chalk. Weight, packed for shipment, 4½ lbs. Price **45c**

75C TOOL CHEST

37V3014 Tool Chest, 13½ in. long, 6¾ in. wide, 5 in. high; removable and sliding tray, 2¾ in. wide. Contains 14 tools, as follows: Saw, hammer, plumb, plane, small and large mitre boxes, square, triangle, ruler, screw driver, sandpaper, chalk and nails. Weight, packed for shipment, 4½ lbs. Price **75c**



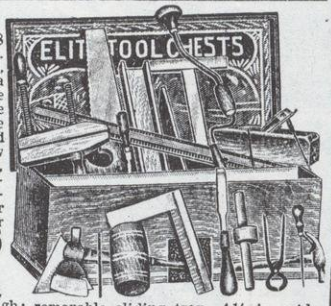
95C TOOL CHEST

37V3016 Tool Chest, 14½ in. long, 7 in. wide, 5¾ in. high. Removable and sliding tray, 3 in. wide. Contains 15 tools, as follows: Brace and bit, plane, saw, hammer, mallet, ruler, T-square, triangle, nail setter, tack puller, large and small mitre boxes, chalk, nails and sandpaper. Weight, packed for shipment, 6½ lbs. Price **95c**

$1.25 TOOL CHEST

37V3018 Tool Chest, 15½ in. long, 8 in. wide, 5¾ in high; removable and sliding tray, 3½ in. wide. Contains 18 tools, as follows: Large brace and bit, saw, plane, hammer, mallet, vise, mitre box, chisel, screw driver, square, ruler, triangle, nail setter, pencil, chalk, sandpaper and nails. Weight, packed for shipment, 8 lbs. Price **$1.25**

$1.95 TOOL CHEST



37V3020 Tool Chest, 18 in. long, 9¾ in. wide, 6½ in. high; removable and sliding tray, 3¾ in. wide. Contains 23 extra large tools, as follows: Large brace and bit, large adjustable plane, hammer, mallet, saw, large and small bench vises, large and small mitre boxes, chisel, screw driver, pair of pinchers, square, brass bound ruler, plumb, triangle, nail setter, small screw driver, hand bit, chalk, sand paper and nails. Weight packed for shipment, 15 lbs. Price **$1.95**

$2.48 TOOL CHEST

37V3022 Tool Chest, 13¾ in. long, 10 in. wide, 7 in. high; removable sliding tray, 4¼ in. wide. Contains 26 extra large practical and handy tools, as follows: Large brace and bit, hatchet, mallet, hammer, adjustable plane, saw, vise, T-square, large and small mitre boxes, square and marking gauge, brass-bound ruler, chisel, pincers, auger, large and small screw drivers, nail setter, hand bit, pencil, triangle, chalk, sand paper and nails. Weight, packed for shipment, 12 lbs. Price **$2.48**

$3.48 TOOL CHEST

37V3024 Tool Chest, 20½ in. long, 11 in. wide, 7½ in. high; removable and sliding tray, 4¼ in. wide. Contains 30 tools, as follows: Brace and bit, extra bit, hatchet, hammer, mallet, pincers, adjustable plane, chisel, large and small bench vises, saw, mitre box, marking gauge, file, scoop chisel, level, oil stone, auger, square, nail setter, ruler, T-square, straight edge, triangle, oil can, hand bit, screw driver, pencil, chalk, nails and sandpaper. Weight, packed for shipment, 15 lbs. Price **$3.48**

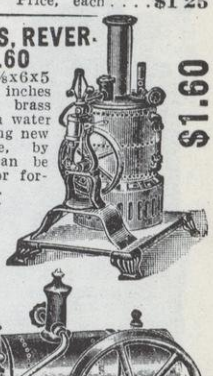
WEEDEN UPRIGHT ENGINE

48c **37V3026** Simple, strong and durable, whistle valve, throttle valve and safety valve seats are all cast in one piece and locked steam tight to top of boiler. Large balance wheel. Blued steel boiler. Iron fire box, metal base, 11 in. high, base, 4½ inches wide. Price, each . . . . . **48c** Shipping weight, 1 lb. 9 oz.

UPRIGHT ENGINES $1.25

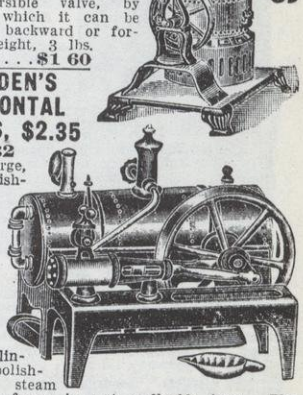
37V3028 A large engine. Has large balance wheel, water gauge and polished blued steel boiler, whistle and safety valve. Height, 12½ inches; balance wheel, 3½ inches wide. Fitted with cylinder, whistle and throttle valve. Burns kerosene and can be used in many places where alcohol cannot be obtained. Weight, 2¼ pounds. Price, each **$1 25**

WEEDEN ENGINES, REVERSIBLE, $1.60



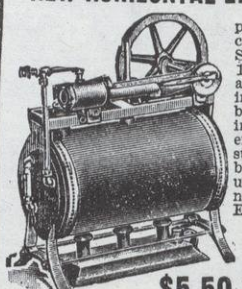
$1.60 **37V3030** Size, 4⅛x6x5 inches; fly-wheel, 2½ inches in diameter, polished brass boiler. Provided with a water glass and also something new—a reversible valve, by means of which it can be run either backward or forward. Weight, 3 lbs. Price **$1 60**

WEEDEN'S HORIZONTAL ENGINES, $2.35



37V3032 Has a large, highly polished brass boiler, trimmed with steam dome, whistle and safety valve, and is connected to steam chest on cylinder by a polished brass steam pipe. The frame is cast malleable iron. The cylinder, steam chest and slide rest are cast in one piece and can not get out of order. The slide valve, eccentric and connecting rod are all cut from heavy sheet brass. Size, 6x6x6 inches; boiler, 6x2½ inches; fly wheel, 3¼ inches. Weight, 4½ pounds. Price, each **$2 35**

NEW HORIZONTAL ENGINE, $5.50

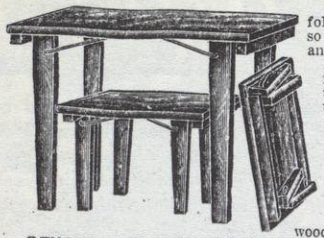


$5.50 **37V3034** Improved model. Made compact and strong. Size, 8 inches long, 10 inches high. Diameter of boiler, 3 inches; diameter of balance wheel, 4¼ inches. Brass Boiler enclosed in blued steel jacket. Pipes, brass, and elbows, unions and pipes are nickel plated. Iron Engine frame and balance wheel nickel plated, cylinder is iron, brass trimmed. Has safety valve, whistle and water glass. Will last for years. Weight, 5 pounds. Price, each **$5 50**

TOY MAGAZINE PISTOL, 18c

37V3035 This self repeating Toy Magazine Pistol may be loaded with about 20 peas. By pulling on trigger, gun shoots the peas one at a time without reloading. It is absolutely harmless. Made of cast iron, nickel plated, 7½ inches long. Furnished with a box of ammunition. Weight packed for shipment, 17 oz. Price **18c**

FOLDING TABLES FOR CHILDREN



These elegant folding tables are so easy to handle and occupy such a small space, when not in use, that they are as popular with the old folks as well as the children. Fitted with strong enameled springs, material, finest finished birchwood. Three sizes.

37V6670 Size: top, 28x20 inches; height, 21 in. Shipping weight, 13 lbs. Each **95c**

37V6672 Size: top, 24x16 inches; height, 17 in. Shipping weight, 7 lbs. Each **65c**

37V6674 Size: top, 18x13 inches; height, 12 in. Shipping weight, 6 lbs. 8 oz. Each **39c**

TOY CHINA CLOSETS

37V6620 Made of natural color wood, highly finished and varnished, consists of two glass doors, two wood shelves and two large drawers with metal pull knobs. Any child that owns a set of dishes will want one of these cabinets. Size, 17½ inches high, 6¼ inches wide and 5¾ inches deep. Our price . . . . . **98c** Shipping weight, 6 lbs. 12 oz.

37V6622 Exactly like the above, only smaller; finish and everything the same; size, 13½ inches high, 7¾ inches wide, 3 inches deep. Our price . . . . . **48c** Shipping weight, 3 lbs. 8 oz.

37V6624 A trifle smaller. A bargain at this price; size, 10½ inches high, 6½ inches wide and 3¾ inches deep. Our price . . . . . **25c** Shipping weight, 2 lbs. 8 oz.

DOLL'S TOY DRESSER

37V6658 Up-to-date Doll's Dresser, finished in golden oak, fitted with three pull-out drawers, which are trimmed with fancy wood pulls; well shaped top and base fitted with a fancy frame and a large disc mirror, 15 inches high, 11 inches wide. Shipping weight, 4 pounds. Our price, each **45c**

37V6660 Same as above, smaller, 8 in. wide, 11½ inches high. Ship. wt., 3 lbs. Our price, each . **23c**

CHIFFONIER, 98c

37V6626 White Pine Chiffonier, finished in golden oak, varnished and polished, 5 drawers with turned knobs, fancy frame, fitted with a mirror; size of dresser, 18½ inches high, 10½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep. Weight, packed for shipment, 5 lbs. Price **98c**

CHIFFONIER, 48c

37V6628 White Pine Chiffonier, finished in golden oak, varnished and polished, 5 drawers, brass knobs, 15 inches high, 8 inches wide, 5 inches deep. Weight, packed for shipment, 3 lbs. Price **48c**

37V6630 Same as above, only trifle smaller, 11½x6x4 inches. Our price . . . . . **23c** Shipping weight, 1 lb. 12 oz.

DANDY POP GUN, 15c

37V6607 Gun shape pop gun, wood frame, varnished and polished, ornamented with nickel-plated metal bands; shoots cork and makes a loud report; 12 inches long. Price . . . . . (Shipping weight, 5 oz.) **15c**

THE MIDGET SEWING MACHINE, $1.98

37V6650 The "Midget" is a perfect machine, can be attached to table, arm of chair or any convenient place for sewing; can be carried in a suitcase or trunk; is compact, strong and durable. This is a small but practical sewing machine, having a stitch exactly like a $75.00 sewing machine. Beautiful in design and beautifully enameled, finished in flower designs in five different colors, substantially made, iron frame, all wearing parts of steel, highly nickeled; height, 8 inches; width, 5½ inches. Packed in strong wood case. Our price, each . . **$1 98**

Shipping weight, 2 lbs. 8 oz.

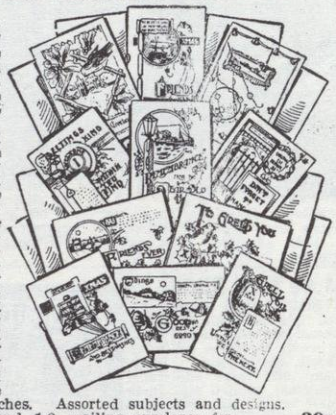
TEN CELLULOID XMAS AND NEW YEAR BOOKLETS, 48c

37V3224 Don't overlook these beautiful celluloid booklets with hand-painted covers of artistic and appropriate designs. The Celluloid Booklets are by far the most popular of all gift booklets. Consist of embossed celluloid cover. Holiday designs, hand painted in soft colorings, illuminated with generous supply of gold fancy edges on cover. Four pages inside folder containing suitable Christmas and New Year texts and greetings. Tied with various colored silk cord. Average size, 2¾x3¾. Special mailing envelope with each card. Per package of 10 booklets and 10 envelopes . . (Shipping weight, 6 oz.) **48c**

TWENTY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR BOOKLETS, 23c

37V3202 Consists of twenty beautifully embossed and colored booklets, beautiful holiday design cover in dainty colors and gold. Interior of booklet illuminated with an appropriate Yuletide text of assorted subjects. All proper Christmas and New Year's greetings. By ordering one or two of these packages you can remember your best friends with something that they appreciate immensely, and at a price that you will admit is startling. Just think of it. 20 beautiful Christmas booklets for only . . . . . **23c** Separate envelope with each booklet. Shipping weight, 6 ounces.

TEN EXTRA FINE XMAS AND NEW YEAR BOOKLETS FOR 39c



37V3220 This wonderful offering of extra fine Christmas and New Year's Booklets. The covers are the finest designs. Embossed and decorated with artistic display of gold and soft exquisite colorings. 4-page inside folder, containing appropriate Christmas and New Year sentiments, printed in gold. Every booklet tied with ribbon or with a heavy silk cord and tassel. Average size 3½x5 inches. Assorted subjects and designs. Ten booklets and 10 mailing envelopes for . . . . . **39c** Two packages for . . (Shipping weight, 4 oz.) **75c**

FIFTY XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS FOR 39c

37V3222 A beautiful assortment containing 50 Christmas and New Year postal cards lithographed in artistic colors. Christmas and New Year text in gold, raised letters. Per package, 50 Christmas and New Year cards . . **39c** Shpg. wt., 5 oz.

LARGEST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF XMAS CARDS, TAGS AND SEALS 118 PIECES 19c

37V3200 Our Christmas Tags and Cards add attractiveness to your gifts. Enough in this assortment for all your gifts. Contains 10 large sticker tags, 8 large and 8 small Christmas tags, 18 large, 8 small presentation cards, 66 assorted Christmas seals, embossed and lithographed in bright Christmas colorings and gold. Our price, per assortment . . . . . **19c** Two packages for . . . . . **35c** Shipping weight, 3 ounces.

CHILD'S DINING SET, $1.98 SEASON

TABLE AND TWO CHAIRS

37V6600 This set is durably constructed of extra heavy, well seasoned hardwood, dark mission finish, varnished and polished. Round drop leaf, folding table, top 22x22 inches, 16 inches high, square shape frame and legs, firmly fastened to top, supported by strong lower and upper cross bars. The two chairs furnished with this set are made of the same quality of lumber, mission finish to match table, 22 inches high, 9¾ inches wide. Seats, 10x8¼ inches. Complete set, crated, weight, packed for shipment, 17 pounds. Per set, consisting of table and two chairs, as per illustration **$1 98**

OUR POPULAR DOLLY'S DRESSERS

37V6662 Exactly like cut, highly finished golden oak, fitted with detachable fancy scroll frame swinging mirror, 3 pull out drawers, with fancy brass knobs. Mirror, 9¾x7½ inches. Drawers, 13½x5x3 in.; body of dresser, 26x15½x6½ inches. Our price . . . . . **$1 35** Shipping weight, 6 lbs. 4 oz.

37V6664 Dolly's Dresser, same as above, only trifle smaller, scroll frame, mirror, 6¼x7¼; dresser, 20x12½x6¼ inches; 3 pull out drawers, brass knobs. Our price . . . . . **85c** Shipping weight, 4 lbs. 8 oz.

KITCHEN CABINET, $1.25

37V6644 Made of white pine, golden oak finish, varnished and polished, 21½ inches high, 12½ inches wide, 6 inches deep. Upper cabinet divided into 4 compartments, also fitted with a special glass compartment for flour, upper and lower swinging doors, brass knobs, extra large drawer and lower compartment. Weight, packed for shipment, 7 pounds. Price **$1 25**

KITCHEN CABINET, 85c

37V6646 Same as above, only smaller. Size, 17½ inches high, 10¾ inches wide, 5 in. deep. Weight, packed for shipment, 5 pounds. Price **85c**

37V6648 A trifle smaller than 37V6646; 14 in. high, 8 in. wide, 4¼ in. deep. Weight, packed for shipment, 2 lbs. 2 oz. Our price **45c**

PRACTICAL REFRIGERATOR, $1.29

37V6610 Made of white pine, golden oak finish, varnished and polished, 16¼ inches high, 11¾ inches wide, 7 inches deep. Watertight ice compartments, metal removable ice tray, metal covered shelves, water bucket, paneled, metal hinged door, metal catch hinged cover. Weight, packed for shipment, 7 pounds. Price **$1 29**

LITTLE GIANT REFRIGERATOR, 85c

37V6612 Same as above, smaller size, 14 inches high, 10 inches wide, 6½ inches deep. Weight, packed for shipment, 5 pounds. Price **85c**

37V6614 Same as above, only a trifle smaller; 9¾x6x3½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. 8 oz. Price **48c**

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WRITING DESK AND CHAIR $2.69

37V6652 Boys' and Girls' Fancy Shape Writing Desk and Chair. Made of selected kiln dried hardwood lumber, dark mission finish, varnished and polished. Desk, 30 inches high, 20½ inches wide, 9 inches deep. Hinged drop front writing table, 19x17½ inches. Large pigeon-holes, fancy cut-out back and sides, bottom braced with foot rest, 4½ inches wide. Chair, 22 inches high, 9¾ inches wide, seat 10x8¼ inches. Weight, packed for shipment, 22 lbs. Price, per set, writing desk and chair **$2 69**

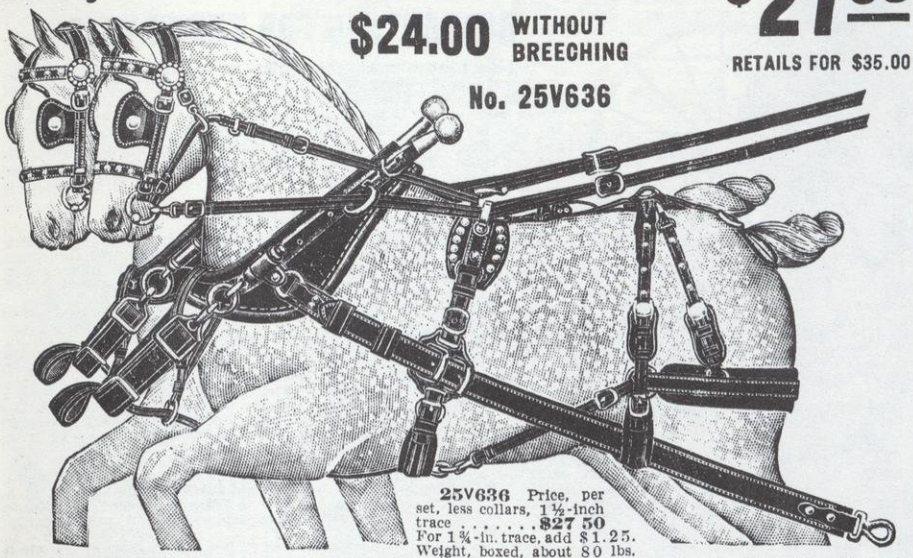
BUILD YOUR ORDER UP TO 100 LBS. AND SAVE MONEY ON FREIGHT CHARGES

MR. FARMER: Don't Fail to Take Advantage of the Special Harness and Blanket Bargains on this Page. They're the Biggest Values Ever Offered at these Money-Saving Prices.

Utility Brass Trimmed Team Harness

$24.00 WITHOUT BREECHING — **$27.50** — RETAILS FOR $35.00

No. 25V636



25V636 Price, per set, less collars, 1½-inch trace **$27 50**
For 1¾-in. trace, add $1.25.
Weight, boxed, about 80 lbs.

Made strong and durable, cut from the best tanned leather. Has patent Cooper clip attachment eliminating possibility of traces ripping or breaking at hames. Clip allows an even pressure on collars, regardless of position of traces when horses are pulling. Traces have free movement in all directions. Others ask $35 to $40 for this same quality of harness. Brass spots on bridle fronts, pads and hip straps.

EVERY PART GUARANTEED—We guarantee this harness to be A No. 1 stock, cut from selected hides of high grade tannage and every strap of equal weight. This harness retails for $35.00. Order this harness. If you do not feel that you have saved at least $10, return at our expense.

BRIDLES—¾-inch short check, with spotted fronts and nose bands, brass rosettes and long round side checks.

LINES—1-inch, 18 feet, with snaps. Cut from selected stock.

HAMES—Red, iron bound, with brass balls, bolt style and Cooper's jointed clips.

TRACES—1½-inch, 6 feet long, 3-ply heavy trace leather, hair adjusted with Champion trace buckle.

PADS—Heavy harness leather, hair stuffed pads, with brass hooks and terrets and a row of brass spots on each edge. 1¼-inch adjustable market straps.

BACK STRAPS—1-inch, with trace carriers and cruppers to buckle.

BREECHING—Folded with heavy layer, ⅞ side straps, with snaps.

HIP STRAPS—Heavy, 1-inch, with safe and a row of brass spots on each hip strap.

BREAST STRAPS—1½-inch, with buckle snaps and slide.

MARTINGALES—1½-inch, with ⅞-inch collar straps.

BELLY BANDS—Folded, with 1¼-inch layer.

"Strong-Smyth" Work Harness Special Sale Price

$32.50

No. 25V637

25V637 1¼-inch trace, less collars, price only **$32 50**
For 1¾-inch trace, add $1.40. Weight, boxed for shipment, about 80 pounds.

Made from very best selected leather, nicely ornamented with brass spots and trimming. A very showy and well made harness. Has patent Cooper clip attachments which allow an even pressure on collars regardless of position of traces when horses are pulling. This is the best value ever offered in a fancy trimmed harness at this money-saving price.

Has all the improved features that go to make a strictly first-class and attractive team harness.

BRIDLES—¾-inch short check, spotted front and nose band, brass rosettes and long round side check.

LINES—1-inch, 18 feet long, with snaps, cut from choice Oak line stock.

HAMES—Red steel bound, with large brass balls, bolt style Cooper's jointed clips.

TRACES—1½-inch, 6 feet long, double and stitched with Cooper's jointed clips on front end, 6-link heel chains clipped on back end.

PADS—Heavy harness leather, hair stuffed pads with brass hooks and terrets, row of brass spots on each edge, 1¼-inch adjustable market straps fastened to ring on trace.

BACK STRAPS—One-inch with safe on hip and trace carriers.

BREECHING—Heavy folded with layer ⅞ side straps, with snaps.

HIP STRAPS—Three-ring style, wide safe and row of spots. Hip straps, ⅞-inch with spots. Brass buckle shields on buckles.

BREAST STRAPS—1½-inch with buckle snaps and slide.

MARTINGALES—1½-inch with ⅞-inch collar straps.

BELLY BANDS—Folded with 1¼-inch layer, lazy straps, folded with row of spots.

OUR LEADER BLANKETS

This blanket is made with a nice dark gray body, with narrow attractive body stripe running throughout the blanket. The body stripes blend harmoniously in red, brown, blue and yellow. It is finished with a wide striped border of same colors, and finished around the edges with a binding of red yarn. It has a heavy russet strap and nickel buckle in front. We consider this blanket the best value ever offered at this low price.
25V205 Size, 76x80; wt., about 6 lbs. Each **$1 10**

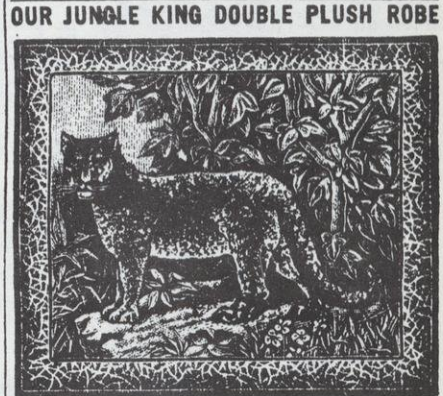
EXTRA QUALITY GRAY STABLE BLANKET $1.85

The body is of a rich gray triple warp with a heavy fleece nap. The white, yellow and brown stripes blend with the rich gray body. It is securely bound around the edges, and finished in front with a heavy russet strap and nickel buckle. Made in one size only.
25V230 Size, 84x90; wt., about 8 lbs. Each **$1 85**

MASTER BRAND PLAID BLANKET $2.00

This blanket has got a body manufactured with a triple high-grade twisted warp, covered with the finest grade of blanket carded wool. The body ground is of a rich blue with narrow stripe of black and yellow, forming a number of attractive blocks. It has a rich 18-inch border of artistic colors, burnt, white and sea green, while the small blocks are of white, plain yellow and brown. It is securely bound around the edges, and finished in front with a russet strap and nickel buckle. Blanket comes in two sizes.
25V240 Size, 80x84; wt., about 6½ lbs. Ea. **$2 00**
25V251 Size, 84x90; wt., about 9 lbs. Ea. **2 35**

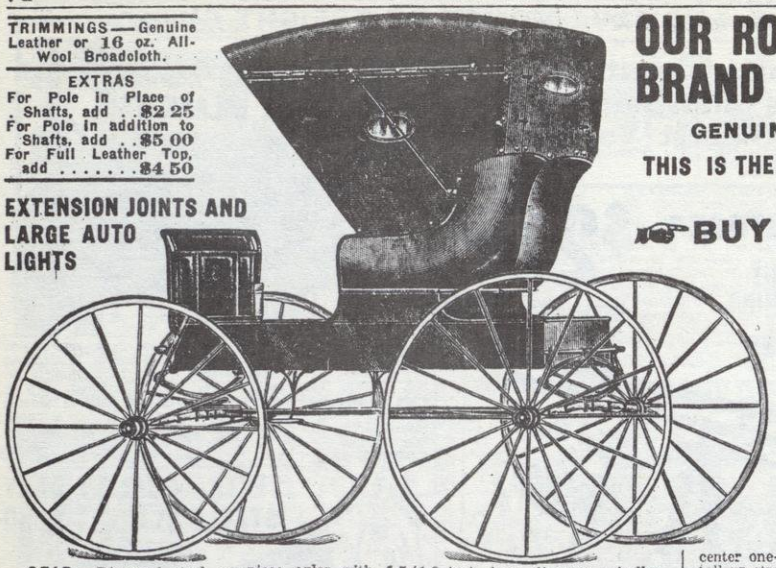
OUR JUNGLE KING DOUBLE PLUSH ROBE



This Medallion Double plush pattern robe is made up in a very fetching design. The leopard, the most beautiful of jungle animals, in its natural color of fawn with black spots is seen standing on a hillside in a bower of tropical verdure. The leaves and branches are in their natural colors of green and gray, with a beautiful patch of blue sky in the distance. The material used in the manufacture of this robe is the highest grade of mohair plush, with a fine, even, glossy nap. The robe is finished with a wide mottled border of red and black. The back is a plain black, securely sewed to the front around all edges. Average retail selling price of this quality robe about $4.95. Size, 50x60. Weight, about 6 lbs.
25V2028 Our special price, each **$3.98**

TRIMMINGS—Genuine Leather or 16 oz. All-Wool Broadcloth.

EXTRAS
For Pole in Place of Shafts, add . . $2 25
For Pole in addition to Shafts, add . . $5 00
For Full Leather Top, add $4 50



EXTENSION JOINTS AND LARGE AUTO LIGHTS

OUR ROYAL MASTER-BRAND AUTO BUGGY $50.00

GENUINE AUTOMOBILE LEATHER UPHOLSTERING

THIS IS THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN A TWIN PANEL AUTOMOBILE SEAT BUGGY

BUY NOW—A BIG SAVING IN PRICE

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS

To prove the quality and large saving, we will on receipt of your order and price, ship this buggy on 30 days' trial. Compare it with buggies sold by other dealers at a much higher price. If you are not thoroughly convinced what we say is true, you may return the buggy at our expense at any time within 30 days and we will return the purchase price and any transportation charges you paid. Your judgment will settle the matter. No one can make a fairer proposition. We have satisfied thousands of customers with this buggy last year and we have no doubt of our ability to satisfy you as well.

DESCRIPTION:

BODY AND SEAT—Panels are thoroughly seasoned poplar, securely attached to a strong ash and hickory frame, hardwood floor throughout, heavy step strip, ironed full length on bottom. Length, 56 inches; regular width, 23 inches. Can furnish 20-inch body with narrow seat if wanted. Latest style twin automobile seat.

GEAR—Diamond steel one-piece axles with 15/16-inch long distance spindles, mud and dustproof, will run a month or more with a single oiling. Full length, nicely shaped hickory axle caps. Bent to form the true sweep arch style, or drop axles if required. Full circle double plate 12-inch wrought iron fifth wheel, braced King bolt. Second growth hickory reaches, ironed full length, braced in center and to rear axle. All bolts, braces and clips made of best wrought iron or steel.

SPRINGS—Extra long French point full sweep end springs, made of highest quality carbon steel, tempered in oil. Our buggies ride easy with either a light or heavy load. Hickory spring bars, or forged steel Bailey body loops, strongly clipped to spring.

SHAFTS—Made of selected straight grained second-growth hickory, bent high at heel, ends nicely curved. Neatly trimmed with 36-inch dash leather points, four 6-inch spot leathers, round trace and singletree straps. Bradley or Standard quick shifting, noiseless couplings.

WHEELS—Made of strictly second-growth white hickory with rock elm Sarven patent hubs, 16 spokes in each wheel. Regular size is: Front wheels, 39 inches high; rear, 43 inches, with ⅞-inch round edge steel tires, ¼-inch thick. Can furnish 37-inch front, 41-inch rear, or 41-inch front and 45-inch rear. Can also supply ¾ or 1-inch tires.

TOP—Leather quarter top, the extra long deep quarters and wide back stays made of soft pliable No. 1 genuine leather that will not peel or crack. Roof and curtains very heavy genuine rubber, all curtains have reinforced edges. Lined throughout (excepting side curtains) with good wool cloth that will not fade, dust pockets between bows, raised center one-piece front valance. Large auto light in back curtain and side curtains, four roll-up straps. Black enameled steel bows, straight or curved brace joints.

CUSHIONS—Elegantly and luxuriously upholstered with 16-oz. all-wool broadcloth, indigo dyed in the yarn, guaranteed not to fade, or genuine leather. Open bottom box cushion with 15 tempered steel oiled springs, 10 springs in back. Cushion biscuit pattern, back and seat ends nicely tufted. Seat measuring 32 inches on top of cushions.

PAINTING—Old time pure lead and linseed oil process, applied by hand with a brush, put on to stick fast and permanently protect the wood. Finished with best English coach varnish, body hand rubbed to a mirror surface. Body and seat plain black, gear Brewster green, carmine, bright red, New York red, canary yellow or black; appropriately striped.

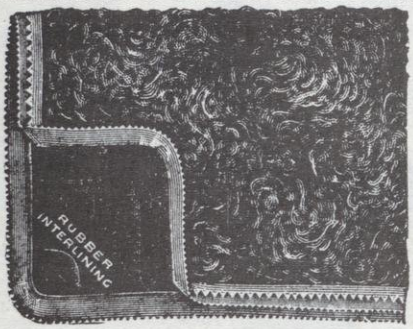
EQUIPMENT—Furnished with every modern feature found on high class work. Padded patent leather wing dash, 13 inches high, curved or straight. Dash well braced, extension toe rail. Reinforced wood box, padded and covered with rubber, held in place by coiled springs. Three-prong steps, rub iron to prevent cramping. Full length velvet carpet rug or rubber mat. Washers, wrench, whipsocket and genuine checker back melodeon cloth apron.

TRACK—Narrow, 4 feet and 8 inches, or wide, 5 feet and 2 inches. Be sure to state which width you want. Can also furnish 4-feet, 4-inch track. Other special widths to order for $1.00 extra. Buggy is shipped direct to you from southern Ohio or southern Indiana factory. Approximate net weight, about 325 pounds. Weight, carefully crated for shipping, about 525 pounds.

18V67 Price **$50.00**

SMYTH'S CELEBRATED SEAMLESS KNIT IMITATION BUFFALO ROBES, BROWN OR BLACK, $6.55 AND $7.70

State Color Wanted



These robes retail everywhere from $10 to $12. Made of best imported wool. Body of robe is closely knit with long wool fibre knit in, thus making the strongest cloth known. No seam, as cloth is knit in one piece. Lining is fine black astrakhan with an inner lining of rubber, which makes the robe wind and waterproof. Face of robe looks exactly like the old-fashioned buffalo robe. Handsome felt border, strictly moth-proof. We carry following sizes and weights:

25V3056 Size, 54x62; weight, about 10 lbs. Each . . $6 55
25V3060 Size, 54x72; weight, about 11½ lbs. Each . . 7 70

PILOT BLANKET $1.75

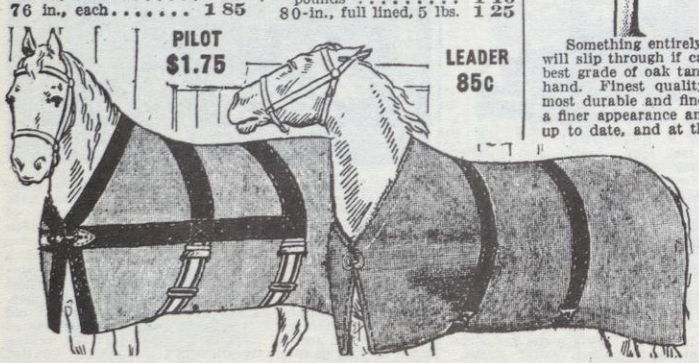
Made from best fine woven mangled 10-oz. burlap, full kersey lined, bound around neck with 2-inch tape and 3½-inch surcingles, with 2-inch web stay to first surcingle. Strongest blanket ever made. Weight, about 9 pounds.

25V2015 72 inches.
Price, each $1 75
76 in., each 1 85

LEADER BLANKET 85c

Made of high grade burlap, securely bound; fastened in front with heavy rawhide strap with snap and ring securely sewed; ½ lined with heavy wool blanket lining; two fine heavy 1-inch surcingles.

25V2011 72- in. ½ lined $0 85
76-in., ¾ lined, 4 lbs. . 1 00
76-in., full lined, 4½ pounds 1 10
80-in., full lined, 5 lbs. 1 25



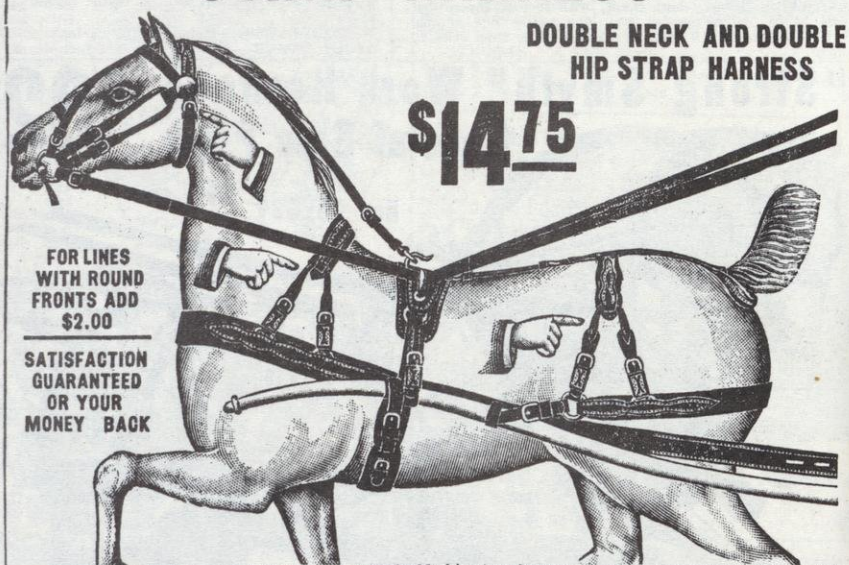
SMYTH'S PRESIDENT SINGLE STRAP HARNESS

DOUBLE NECK AND DOUBLE HIP STRAP HARNESS

$14.75

FOR LINES WITH ROUND FRONTS ADD $2.00

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK



Something entirely new in a double neck and double hip strap harness. Neck and hip strap, being round, will slip through if caught, instead of breaking like old style. We guarantee that this harness is made of very best grade of oak tanned leather. Workmanship is the very best, all parts are smooth round edge finished by hand. Finest quality triple-plated rust-proof nickel or Davis hard rubber trimmings used. The strongest most durable and finest appearing popular priced harness ever made. Will give better service, always present a finer appearance and outlast any harness made or sold by dealers at less than $20.00. If you want to be up to date, and at the same time, get the most serviceable ever offered, order this number.

DESCRIPTION

BRIDLE—⅝-inch round cheeks, will slip through loop on crown piece, layer on crown, over check with nose band, fancy front and rosettes. Will furnish a box loop blind bridle if preferred. **BREAST COLLAR**—Extra wide-shaped, single-ply, with folded neck piece and round double forks running through loop. **TRACES**—1¼-inch single-ply, sewed to breast collar with long waved layer. **BREECHING**—1⅝-inch single-ply side straps, ⅞-inch hip strap double and raised running through back strap with loop and round double forks running through loop, turned back ⅞-inch, scalloped with crupper sewed on. **SADDLE**—3-inch swell leather bottom, patent leather jockey, beaded housing, harness leather skirts, a 3-minute metal dee with swinging shaft bearers. **BELLY BAND**—Single-ply Griffith style, with straps to wrap around shafts. **LINES**—⅞-inch front, and 1½-inch hand parts with spring billets to buckle into bit; made to fit horses from 900 to 1,200 pounds. Weight, boxed for shipment, about 29 pounds. Trimming, nickel or Davis hard rubber.

25V372 Price . . (Will furnish Blind Bridle at same price if wanted) . . $14 75

ALREADY CUT AND FITTED PRICE **$2,123.00 AND UP**

A Modern Octagon Barn of Popular Design, "Already Cut" and Fitted.

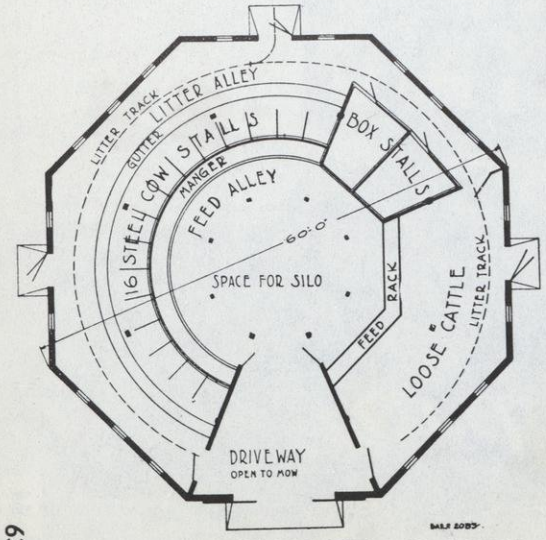
THIS Octagon Barn, like all other barns shown in this book, is of first class construction. It is becoming very popular throughout the country, because of the simplicity with which it may be erected and the great possibilities it offers for a practical floor arrangement. The floor plan on this page is only a suggestion of the convenience of this type of barn. It can be easily modified. Ground floor height, 8 feet 6 inches; height from sill to eaves, 18 feet.

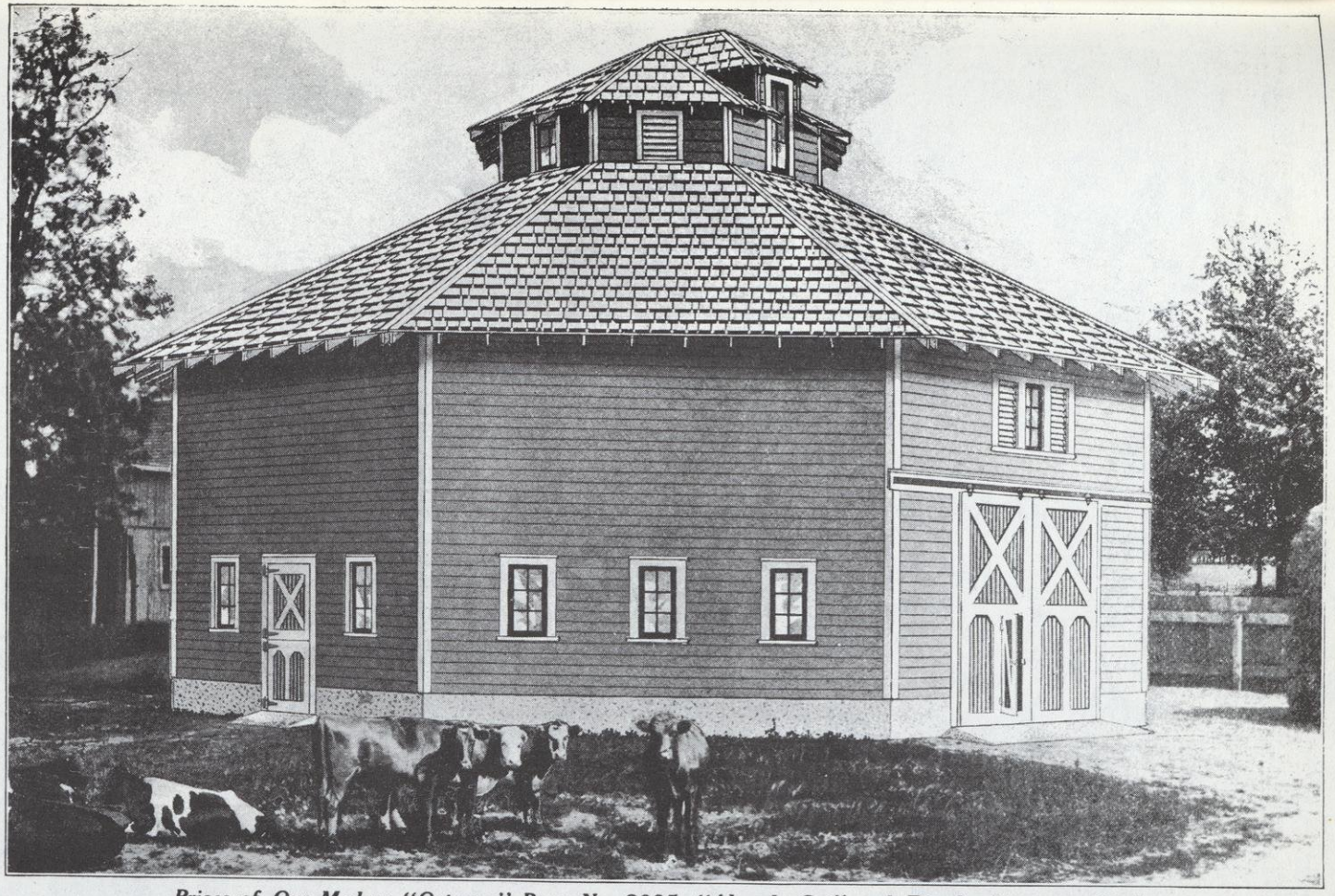
All framing lumber is of No. 1 Yellow Pine.

The outside walls are covered with drop siding of cypress, "The Wood Eternal." This combination secures a very strong frame and outside walls that will withstand the weather for a lifetime.

To make the roof good and strong, we furnish **tight fitting, tongued and grooved sheathing boards,** to be laid on the rafters and covered with **Fire-Chief Shingle Roll Roofing. Fire-Chief Roofing** is guaranteed by us for **fifteen years.** It resembles painted shingles.

Doors are made of Clear Cypress, "The Wood Eternal." One large driveway door is provided for the entrance of team and load. This door slides on Roll Rite Hangers, the highest priced hangers we handle. One wing of the driveway doors is furnished with a small hinged door built in for personal entrance to the barn (see page 43). Three Dutch doors, conveniently located, are for the entrance of cattle. All doors are **"ready made"**—ready to hang in place and are superior to doors produced by hand carpentry.





Prices of Our Modern "Octagon" Barn No. 2085, "Already Cut" and Fitted. Diameter, 60 Feet. Total Height of Barn From Grade Line, 44 Feet. Haymow Capacity, About 50 Tons.

Price, "Already Cut," With No. 1 Common Cypress Siding, "The Wood Eternal"..... $2,123.00
Price, "Already Cut," With Select Cypress Siding, "The Wood Eternal"..... 2,215.00

Large six-light windows, 1⅜ inches thick, opening size, 1 foot 10½ inches by 3 feet 6 inches, with ventilation shields, are furnished for the ground floor. A quick change of air may be made by lifting the windows back into the shields. The practical construction of the shields protects your stock from direct drafts.

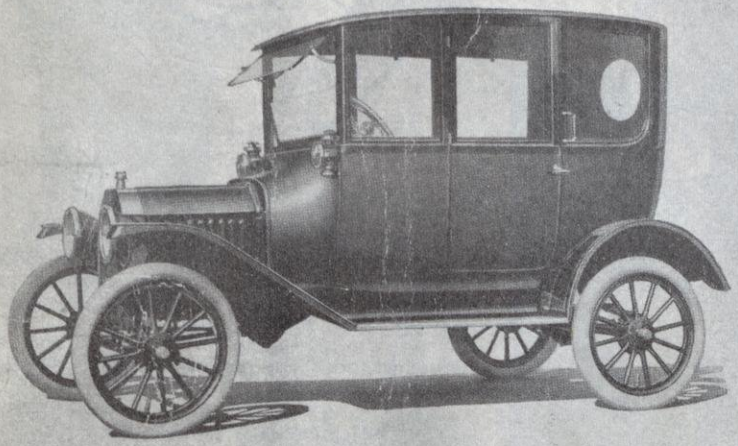
Light for the mow is provided by a four-light sash in every alternate panel of the cupola and one six-light sash, which can be opened when filling the silo. Between the lights in the cupola slatted shutters for mow ventilation are furnished.

Hardware, such as latches, bolts, screws, nails, etc., is included in the price, also sufficient **paint for two coats,** oxide red for the body and white for the trim. You may select other combinations from our paint page (see page 47). Ventilating systems, barn equipment, silos, concrete, etc., are not included in the price.

Our "already cut" feature, together with **"ready made"** doors, sash, etc., furnished at the prices quoted, make it possible for you to get this Modern Octagon Barn at a remarkable bargain, as well as a saving of time and labor. Free building plans, which are easy to understand, are furnished with every order. **Be sure to give size when ordering your barn.**

QUALITY GUARANTEED

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



Ford Sedan $975

Fully Equipped, f. o. b. Detroit

The Ford Sedan carries all the up-to-the-minute style and beauty in design with sumptuous luxury in appointments—decidedly a car of "class." A quality car for the family service every day of the year, giving modern luxury with Ford economy, both in the purchase price and maintenance.

The Ford Sedan meets all requirements for the demands of social life, for the theatre and concerts, for shopping and pleasure riding—equally delightful for sunny summer days and inclement weather—a car of luxurious comfort and style.

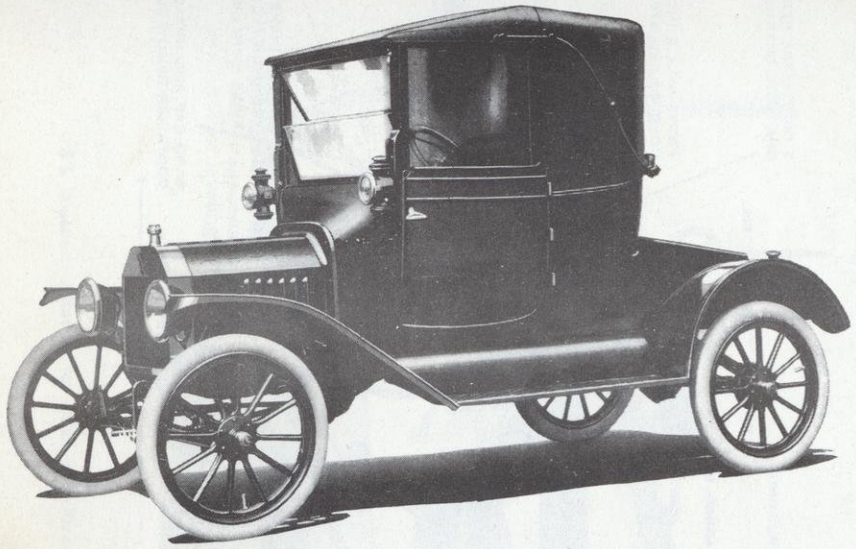
The regular Ford chassis of Vanadium steel construction. The simplicity and safety of control make this car very desirable to women who drive their own cars.

With all these features is combined economy in operation and the assurance of "Ford After Service to Ford Owners."

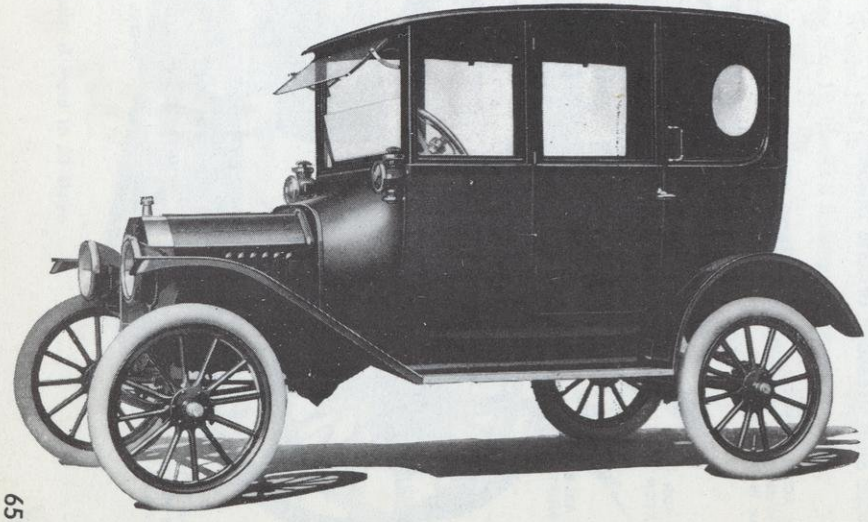
Buyers of the Ford Sedan will share in profits if we sell at retail 300,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915.

Ford Times

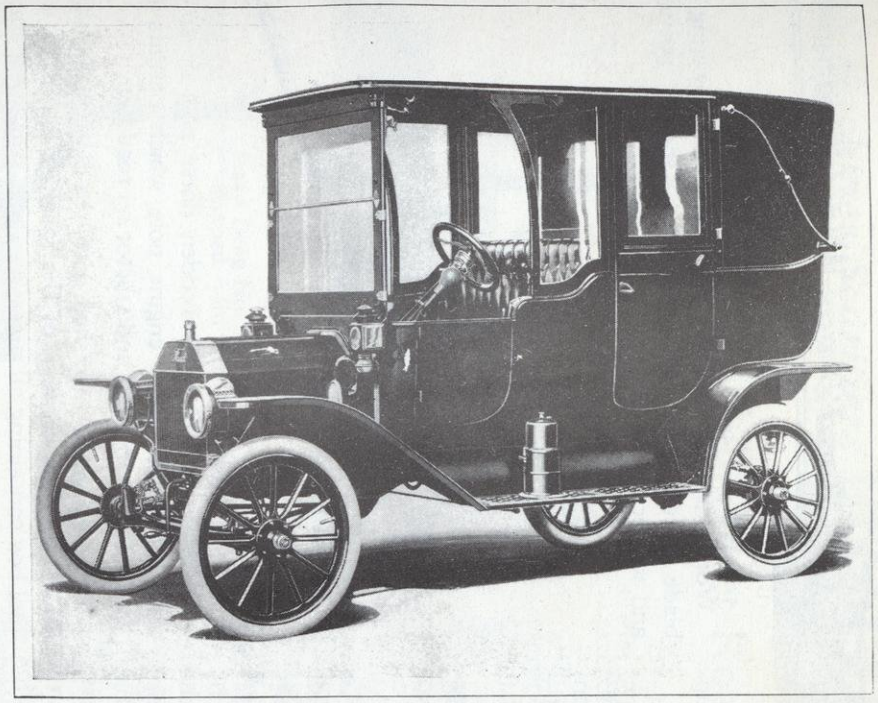
JANUARY 1915



$750 New Ford Coupelet, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit



$975 New Ford Sedan fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit



$690 Ford Town Car, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit

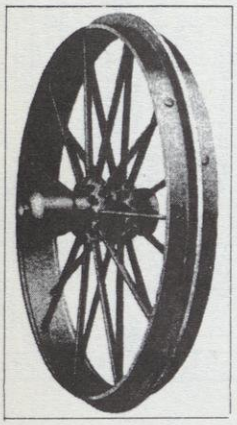
AMERICAN PRICES AND BODIES: 2-passenger runabout, $440; 5-passenger touring, $490; 2-passenger coupelet, $750; 5-passenger sedan, $975; 6-passenger town car, $690 f. o. b. Detroit. With possible profit-sharing at end of year.
CYLINDERS: Four, cast en bloc, 3¾ x 4 inches, L-head.
COOLING: Water, with thermo-syphon circulation and vertical tube radiator.
CARBURETOR: Special float feed.
IGNITION: Single system, Ford magneto built into motor.
TIRES: Front, 30 x 3 inches; rear, 30 x 3½ inches.
WHEEL BASE: 100 inches.
TYPE OF SPRINGS: Semi-elliptical, transverse.
BRAKES: On transmission and rear wheels.
CLUTCH: Steel disc.
CHANGE GEAR: Planetary type.
SPEEDS: Two forward and one reverse with direct drive on high speed.
FINAL DRIVE: Shaft.
CONTROL ARRANGEMENT: Operator sits on left with brake and gear levers on left.

No options given on Colors, Tires or Equipment

Circle—Semi-steel reinforced by "T" shaped structural steel member. Blade may be fully reversed.

Drawbars—Heavy "T" shaped steel members arched high to give clearance to front wheels. Drawbars connected to kingbolt at same point as pole is connected—absolute direct draft.

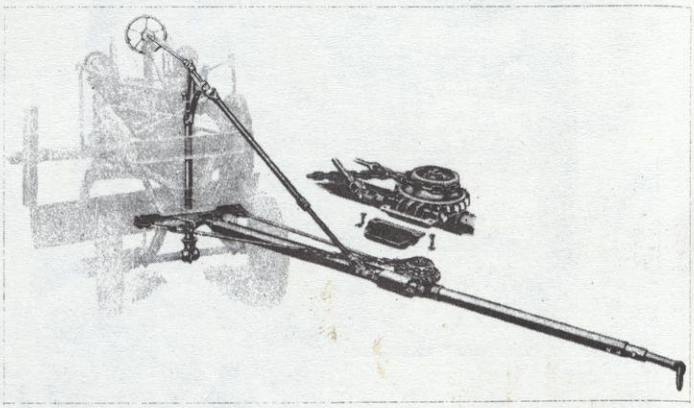
Frame—Heavy 5-inch channel, well braced and cross-braced.



Wheels—Either flanged or flat tires furnished. Spokes are cast into hub. The flanged tires are made of "T" shaped steel which forms a positive ground grip. The hub cap screws onto hub forcing the grease through the bearing. Wheels equipped with removable boxes. Diameter of rear wheels, 40 inches; front, 34 inches. Tires 4 inches wide.

Axle—Rear, 2 inches square (one piece); front, 2-inch, cold rolled shafting. Tread, rear 74 inches; front, 44 inches. Wheel base 11 ft., 7 in. Rear axle can be extended 15 inches to either side or set at an angle of 15 degrees to permit the running of wheels to counteract under side pressure on the blade.

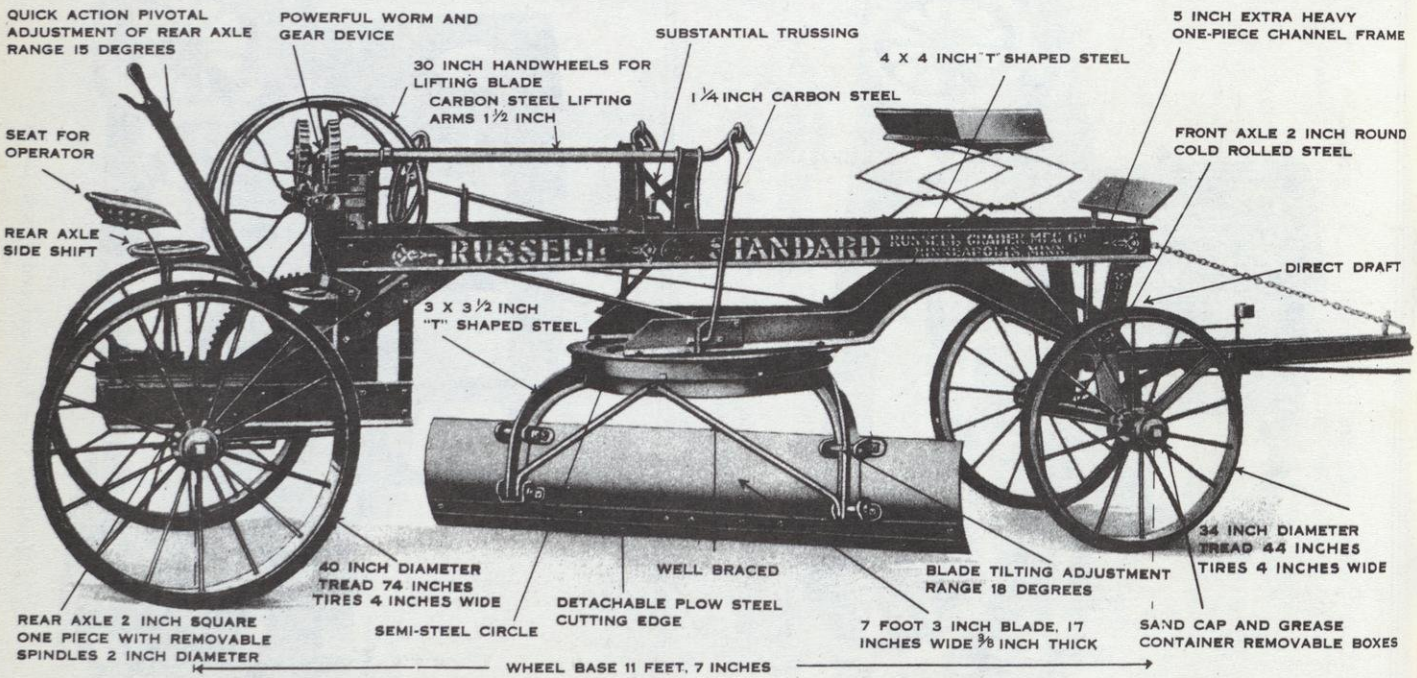
Worm and Gear—Used for raising and lowering of blade is considered best as it is safe, speedy, positive and self-locking.



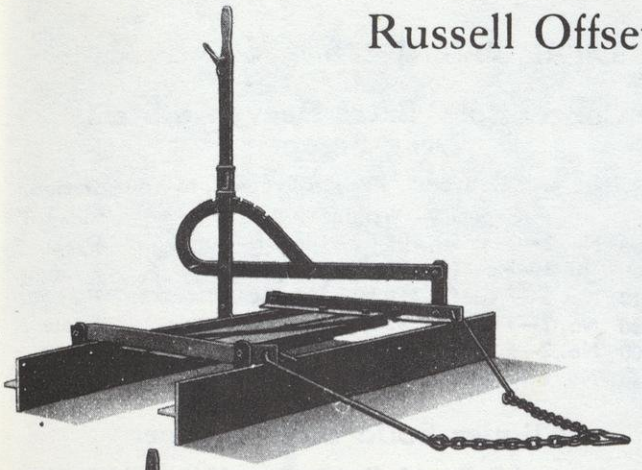
Pole—Furnished with wooden horse pole or an all steel adjustable offset engine pole which permits the grader to run in ditch and tractor on road bed.

The equipment furnished with the Russell Standard Road Machine consists of the machine complete with tool box containing all necessary tools, seat for operator, horse pole, lead rod, and seat for driver or adjustable offset engine pole as may be desired. Inasmuch as the hitch called for in various localities differs, the double-trees, four-horse eveners, neckyokes, etc., are furnished as separate items for two or four horses abreast as ordered.

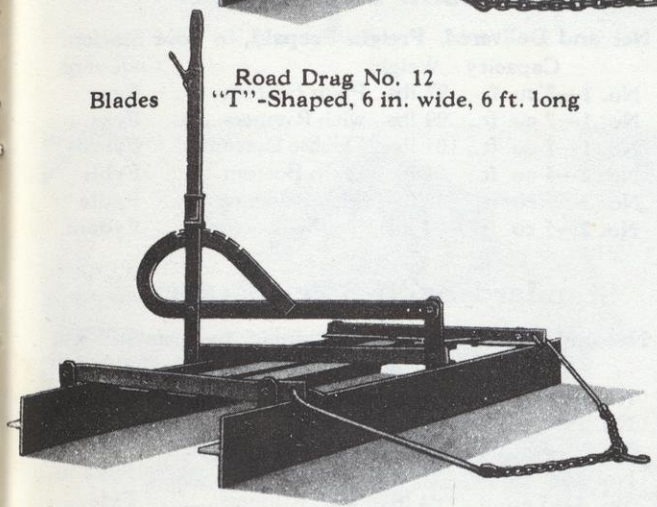
Specify whether flanged or flat tires are desired.



Russell Offset Road Drags



Blades — Road Drag No. 12
"T"-Shaped, 6 in. wide, 6 ft. long



Road Drag No. 10 (8-foot). No. 11 (7-foot)
Alike except for length of blades

By the offset feature both blades travel at an angle and yet in the same path without the end of one blade extending beyond the other.

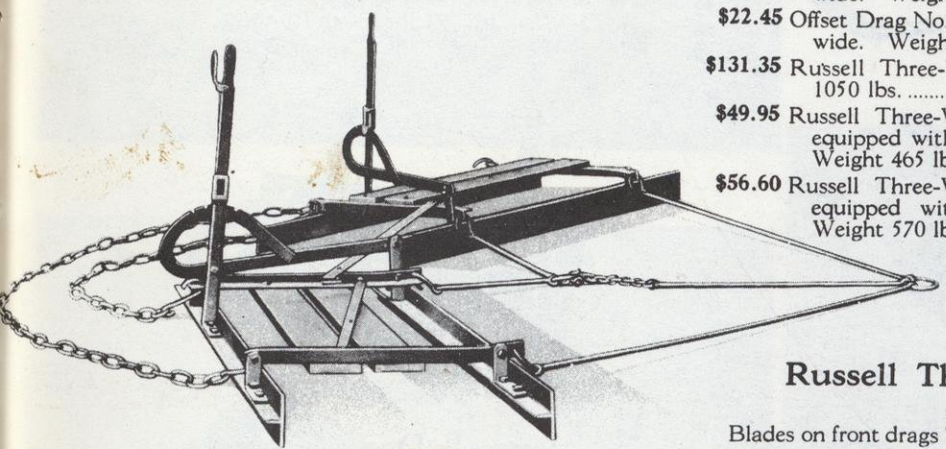
All drags illustrated on this page (with exception of the Three-Way Wheel Drag) also Drags No. 14 and No. 15 on page 41 are built offset. They are equipped with "T" shaped blades which are reversible.

The Three-Way Horse Drag No. 20 will maintain your roads in a big way. It requires four horses to operate to capacity. A third drag, 4 feet long, or a set of chains (like cut below) may be used in the rear center for leveling. The forward drags may be set at any angle desired to gather dirt to the center.

The Three-Way Wheel Drag maintains roads at a very low cost. Used behind six horses, a truck or small tractor. Made in three sections. The two front drags smooth both sides of road and move loose material to center. The rear crowning blade is adjustable, controlling the leveling of the loose material.

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

		Codeword
$17.95	Offset Drag No. 12, blades 6 ft. long, 6 inches wide. Weight 200 lbs.	**Filth**
$20.65	Offset Drag No. 11, blades 7 ft. long, 6 inches wide. Weight 250 lbs.	**Fige**
$22.45	Offset Drag No. 10, blades 8 ft. long, 6 inches wide. Weight 275 lbs.	**Fiend**
$131.35	Russell Three-Way Wheel Drag. Weight 1050 lbs.	**Fife**
$49.95	Russell Three-Way Horse Drag No. 20-B equipped with chains in rear for leveling. Weight 465 lbs.	**Fodder**
$56.60	Russell Three-Way Horse Drag No. 20-A equipped with rear drag for leveling. Weight 570 lbs.	**Fodorate**



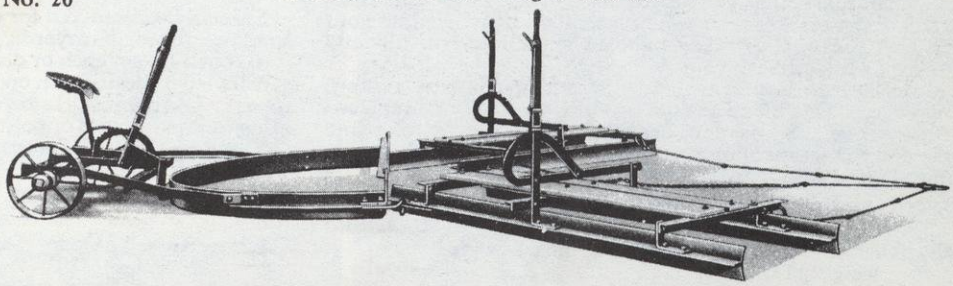
Three-Way Horse Drag No. 20
(Illustrated above)

Forward drag blades 6 feet long. Furnished with a rear drag (4 feet long) or a set of chains for leveling.

Russell Three-Way Wheel Drag

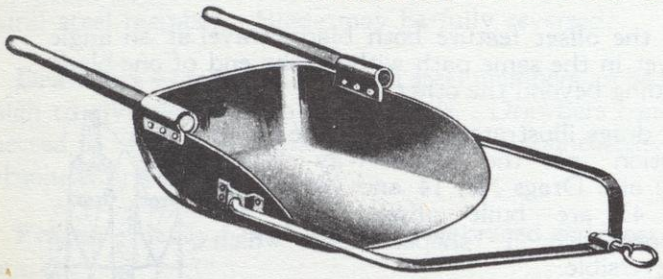
(Illustrated below)

Blades on front drags "T" shaped, 6 in. wide, 8 feet long. Maximum spread 20 ft. Weight 1050 lbs.



3% Discount Allowed for Cash with Order; 2% Discount Allowed if Paid in 30 Days

Russell Pressed Bowl Drag Scrapers

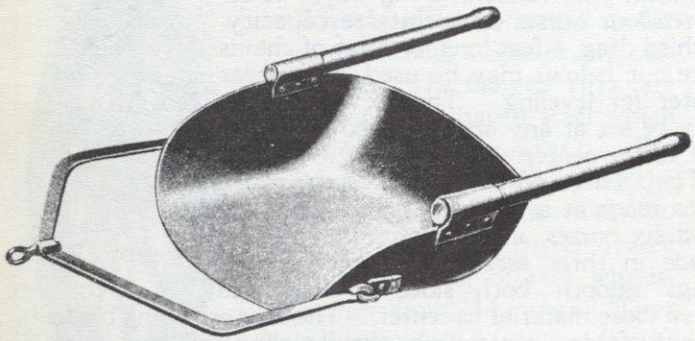


Russell Contractors' Extra Heavy

Contractors' Extra Heavy All Steel Drag Scraper

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

	Capacity	Weight	Codeword
$11.00	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	105 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fyset
$11.55	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	112 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyong
$12.10	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	118 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fyory
$10.40	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	92 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fyole
$11.00	No. 2—5 cu. ft ,	99 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyate
$11.55	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	105 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fyala

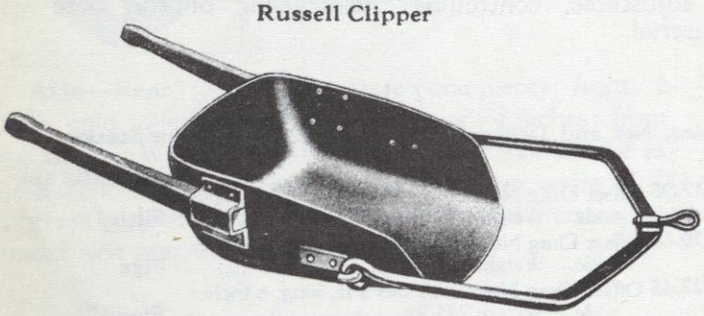


Russell Clipper

Clipper Solid Steel Scraper

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

	Capacity	Weight	Codeword
$9.80	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	92 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fyve
$10.35	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	99 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyse
$10.85	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	105 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fybre
$9.30	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	81 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fyble
$9.80	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	88 lbs., with Runners.....	Fydle
$10.35	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	94 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fydem

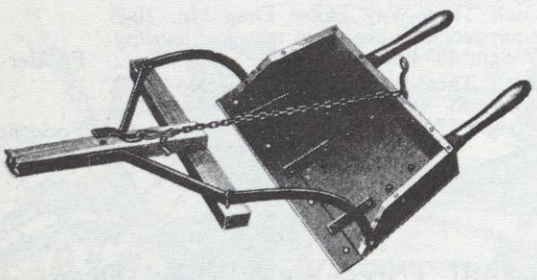


Russell Standard

Standard Solid Steel Scraper

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

	Capacity	Weight	Codeword
$9.40	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	87 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fybe
$9.95	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	94 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyde
$10.50	No. 1—7 cu. ft.,	100 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fyge
$8.85	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	77 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fyke
$9.40	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	84 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyle
$9.95	No. 2—5 cu. ft.,	90 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fyme
$8.30	No. 3—3 cu. ft.,	64 lbs., Plain Bottom.....	Fype
$8.85	No. 3—3 cu. ft.,	71 lbs., with Runners.....	Fyre
$9.35	No. 3—3 cu. ft.,	77 lbs., Double Bottom.....	Fyte



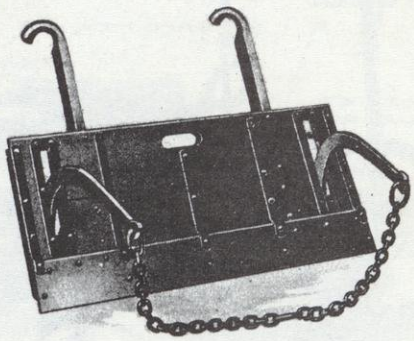
Russell Tongue Scraper

This implement is designed for leveling road beds, or on the dump. It is particularly adapted to moving large quantities of earth a short distance, as in filling a ditch, or for cleaning out old large ditches. It is easily handled and the driver fills and dumps his own load with ease.

The steel blade is of extra quality and ground to a sharp cutting edge. This blade or cutting edge can easily be replaced when worn out. Shoes and draw-bars are very strong and durable and the scraper box and handles are made of well-seasoned lumber and thoroughly bolted.

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

		Codeword
$14.45	Russell Tongue Scraper, 48 inches wide, weight, 135 lbs.....	Fuel



Russell Doan Scraper

Specially constructed for cleaning out and back-filling ditches, leveling roads, barnyards, and in fact, any uneven surfaces.

To back-fill a trench or ditch, a rope or chain about 20 feet long is fastened to draft chain on scraper and team is hitched to end of rope. The team works on one side of trench and the man operating scraper on the opposite side, pulling across ditch or trench.

The Russell Doan Scraper, properly handled, can do as much work as fifty shovels.

Price, Net and Delivered, Freight Prepaid, to Your Station.

		Codeword
$11.75	Russell Doan Scraper, 48 inches wide, weight 75 lbs.....	Fuddy

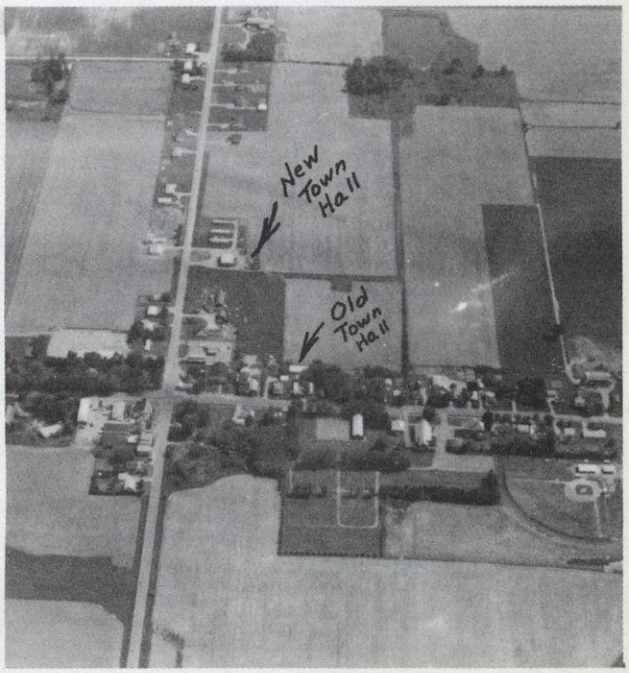
The Town of Day Hall

In 1971 the town of Day constructed a new Town Hall on land purchased from Jerome Hartle. It is located a short distance south of the Hartle farm on County M. The new Hall is a metal building which houses the township's tanker truck, grader and dump truck. It also has a large meeting room for the various activities of the surrounding area.

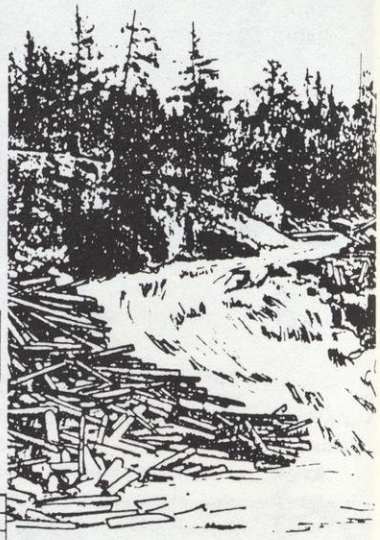
As a result of the decision to build a new Hall, the old one had to be sold. It was purchased by Jack Fahey. On the land that the old hall stood on, Jack put a mobile home, and he had the old hall building moved to the back to be used as a garage and work shop.

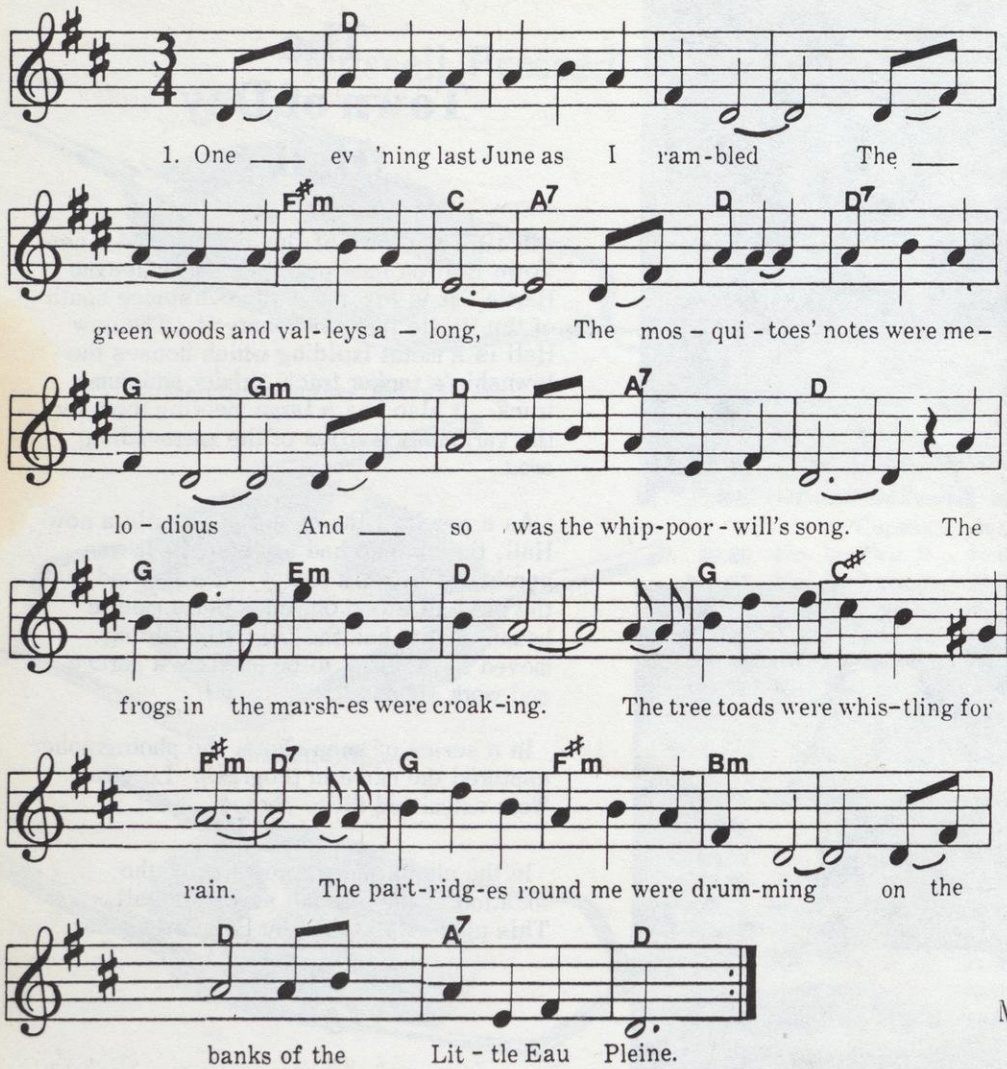
In a series of snap shots, the photographer captured the move in progress. Loretta Weis submitted these photos.

In the photo below arrows show the location of the old and new town hall. This photo was taken by Bob Zimmerman.



On the Banks of the Little Eau Pleine





Music from "Badger History".

2. The sun in the west was declining
And tinging the tree-tops with red.
My wandering feet bore me onward,
Not caring whither they led.
I happened to see a young school-ma'am.
She mourned in a sorrowful strain,
She mourned for a jolly young raftsman
On the banks of the Little Eau Pleine.

3. Saying, "Alas, my dear Johnny has left me.
I'm afraid I shall see him no more.
He's down on the lower Wisconsin,
He's pulling a fifty-foot oar.
He went off on a fleet with Ross Gamble
And has left me in sorrow and pain;
And 'tis over two months since he started
From the banks of the Little Eau Pleine."

4. I stepped up beside this young school-ma'am,
And thus unto her I did say,
"Why is it you're mourning so sadly
While all nature is smiling and gay?"
She said, "It is for a young raftsman
For whom I so sadly complain.
He has left me alone here to wander
On the banks of the Little Eau Pleine."

5. "Will you please tell me what kind of clothing
Your jolly young raftsman did wear?
For I also belong to the river,
And perhaps I have seen him somewhere.
If to me you will plainly describe him,
And tell me your young raftsman's name,
Perhaps I can tell you the reason
He's not back to the Little Eau Pleine."

6. "His pants were made out of two meal-sacks,
With a patch a foot square on each knee.
His shirt and his jacket were dyed with
The bark of a butternut tree.
He wore a large open-faced ticker
With almost a yard of steel chain,
When he went away with Ross Gamble
From the banks of the Little Eau Pleine."

7. "He wore a red sash round his middle,
With an end hanging down at each side.
His shoes number ten were, of cowhide,
With heels about four inches wide.
His name it was Honest John Murphy,
And on it there ne'er was a stain,
And he was as jolly a raftsman
As was e'er on the Little Eau Pleine."

8. "He was stout and broad-shouldered and manly.
His height was about six feet one.
His hair was inclined to be sandy,
And his whiskers as red as the sun.
His age was somewhere about thirty,
He neither was foolish nor vain.
He loved the bold Wisconsin River
Was the reason he left the Eau Pleine."

9. "If John Murphy's the name of your raftsman,
I used to know him very well.
But sad is the tale I must tell you:
Your Johnny was drowned in the Dells.
They buried him 'neath a scrub Norway,
You will never behold him again.
No stone marks the spot where your raftsman
Sleeps far from the Little Eau Pleine."

10. When the school-ma'am heard this information,
She fainted and fell as if dead.
I scooped up a hat-full of water
And poured it on top of her head.
She opened her eyes and looked wildly,
As if she was nearly insane,
And I was afraid she would perish
On the banks of the Little Eau Pleine.

11. "My curses attend you, Wisconsin!
May your rapids and falls cease to roar.
May every tow-head and sand-bar
Be as dry as a log schoolhouse floor.
May the willows upon all your islands
Lie down like a field of ripe grain,
For taking my jolly young raftsman
Away from the Little Eau Pleine."

12. "My curses light on you, Ross Gamble,
For taking my Johnny away.
I hope that the ague will seize you,
And shake you down into the clay.
May your lumber go down to the bottom
And never rise to the surface again.
You had no business taking John Murph
Away from the Little Eau Pleine."

13. "Now I will desert my vocation,
I won't teach district school any more.
I will go to some place where I'll never
Hear the squeak of a fifty-foot oar.
I will go to some far foreign country,
To England, to France, or to Spain;
But I'll never forget Johnny Murphy
Nor the banks of the Little Eau Pleine."

Each era has its own special significance. The era of the lumberjack is no exception. Many ballads were written and sung by the people who were as much a part of the times as the very logs they felled.

An author from nearby Wausau composed many of the ballads that became popular throughout the midwest. One of the ballads that he is said to have put to the music of an old ballad is entitled "The Banks of the Little Eau Pleine". The Little Eau Pleine is a small tributary of the Wisconsin River which flows through the Town of Day within Marathon County, Wisconsin.

This tune gained popularity in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. According to Franz Rickaby, author of "Ballads and Songs of the Shanty Boy", it was written during the 1870's by W.N. "Billy" Allen. However, John G. Pinion stated in his book "Little Eau Pleine Stories" that Robert Krohn of Marshfield claimed authorship. Krohn, who was 76 years old in 1949 at the time of Pinion's publication claimed the song was written by him in 1893.

The composer, whoever it was, used terminology pertinent to the era, such as "a fifty foot oar" which is a reference to the long oars or sweeps that were operated by several men. They were used to propell and guide rafts of logs and lumber along the large rivers.

The song, often remembered as "Johnny Murphy", was said to have been written from imagination, except for the person referred to as Ross Gamble, who was a well known pilot on the Wisconsin River at the time the verses were composed.

Ross Gamble, more often appears as "Ross Campbell" in written texts of the various renditions of the ballad...an interesting aside, knowing that "Campbelltown" once existed just northwest of where Rozellville is now and that the settlement was named after early pioneers by the name of "Campbell".

Perhaps the tune was written purely from imagination. ...perhaps a school-ma'am, Susan McLaughlin, truly was the sweetheart of one Johnny Murphy as John Pinion suggested in his story of the song--sometime in the early days of logging. Whatever is lore, whatever is fact, is hidden between many pages of the past.

Words from "Ballads and Songs of the Shanty-Boy", collected and edited by Franz Rickaby. Published in 1926 in Cambridge, Massachusetts by Harvard University Press, page 198.

PUBLIC SCHOOL
District No. 5
Rozellville, Marathon Co., Wis.

Presented By
BERTHA KOCH,
Teacher

1910—1911

School Officers

John Treutel	Clerk
John Seitz	Director
John Kiefer	Treasurer

PUPILS

1 Lily Oertle 2 Nellie Striegle
1 Louis Stoiber
3 Frances Petrie 4 Elizabeth Petrie
5 Mayme Happli
6 Mary Gebelein 7 Agnes Krees
2 Andrew Ponczoh
3 Albert Ponczoh 4 Andrew Streveler
5 Alvis Ott
6 Walter Fricke 7 George Fricke
8 James Striegle
9 Floyd Ress 10 Eddie Happli
11 John Treutel
12 Lucas Schlotthauer 8 Eva Punswick
13 John Osgood
9 Minnie Seitz 10 Hilda Schmidt
14 George Striegle
15 Conrad Ponczoh 16 Florian Kiefer
1 Ella Schroeder
12 Maggie Oertle 13 Mattie Gebelein
14 Josephine Streveler

PUPILS

1 Walter Offer 2 Harry Koch
3 Elmer Huebner
4 Louis Petri 5 Arthur Kiefer
6 Henry Treutel
7 Louis Gebelein 8 Douglas Slatter
1 Erna Schmidt
2 Mary Happli 3 Mary Fox
4 Mabel Schroeder
5 Ida Offer 9 John Koch
10 Willie Treutel
11 Walter Ress 6 Minnie Otelein
7 Mary Osgood
8 Nora Offer 12 Joe Gebelein
13 Andrew Treutel
9 Rosa Krees 14 Henry Gebelein
10 Rose Ott
15 Albert Schroeder 14 Eugene Schlotthauer
11 Elsie Schlotthauer
12 Olga Schlotthauer 13 Amanda Schmidt
14 Margaret Ress

School Days

School District No. 6 Teacher: Joseph Klinkhammer

Town of Day - Teacher's Daily Register for the term November 15, 1887 through May 14, 1888

(for year Oct. 22, '88-June '89)

Student	Age	Days Attended	Days Absent
Michael Borens	11	97	63
Nic Streit	12	35	125
Wm Brinkmann	10		
John Brinkmann	9	120	40
Victor Brausch	7	179	41
John Streit	8	109	51
Anton Streit	10	176½	43½
Anna Offer	12		
Luise Jung	11	11½	149½
Anna Daul	11		
Paulina Daul	5		
Regina Brausch	11	37½	122½
Mary Ripplinger	10	101	59
Helena Ripplinger	7	111	49
Anna Bornes	5		
Mary Ziegler	8		
Wm Ziegler	6		
Peter Ziegler	11	30	130
Paul Folz	11	105½	56½
Joseph Folz	9	118½	43½
Elisabeth Rehlinger	11	24	136
Rosa Huber	10	64½	95½
John Daul	7		
Kath Rehlinger	7		
John Ripplinger	13	77½	82½
Peter Rehlinger	9	48	
Clara Beyel	13		
Anna Streit	15	28	132
Mary Borens	13		
Peter Streit	6	90½	69½
Em (Emilia) Ziegler	8	87½	74½
Elisabeth Folz	12	25½	134½
Willie Ziegler	6		
Albert Daul	12		

Additional Students listed in the Winter, Oct. 22, 1888 to Feb. 20, 1889 Daily Register. Teacher: John Schwegler

Barbara Brausch	11	96	64
Mary Brinkmann	4	102½	57½
Kat. Rehlinger	8	76	
			84
Margaretha Rehlinger	(Maggie) 6	38	122
Helana Oppmann	7	75	85
Mary Borens	14		
Katy Huber	14		
Andrew Daul	15		
John Daul	8		
Pauline Daul	6		

Feb. 11, 1889 - Dec. 25, 1889 Term, additional Students listed

Anne Streit	16		
Peter Brausch	14	22½	137½
Adam Folz	8		
Barbara Oppmann	--		
Anna Borens	6	110	50
Emily Oppmann	5		
Clara Brausch	7		
Bagdalen Oppmann	9		
Theresa Daul	12		
Charles Brinkmann	--		

For the term Oct. 1, 1889 (given as final date) Francis Stoffel was teacher

Register of Visitors at School District No. 6

Feb. 29, 1888	J.P. Briggs - Wausau
Feb. 29, 1888	John Brinkmann - Rozellville
March 11, 1888	Nick Streit
April 8, 1889	John Brinkmann - Rozellville
"	Andrew Daul
"	Wm. E. Raschke "
May 8, 1889	Wm. O. Butler - Wausau
June 24, 1889	Fred Griesbach - Rozellville
Jan. 20, 1891	Fred Griesbach "
"	John Brinkmann "
Nov. 30, 1891	Lenard Scribner "
Feb. 4, 1892	Albert Brinkmann - Cassville
"	Annie Schuh - Marshfield
"	Katie Brausch - Rozellville
Feb. 25, 1892	F.A. Strupp - Athens, Wis.

This was the Taft school register. The school at this time was located just south of the intersection of County C and M on the west side of the road where the town of Day Hall is now located. The school was moved two miles to the south. All that remains is the foundation and steps.

School District 5
The McKinley School

School year beginning Oct. 18, 1897

Pupil	Age	Pupil	Age
Lena Bubbers	13	Fred Bubbers	12
Hermine Veers	15	Frank Kelnhofer	12
Anna Thon	12	Notsy Kelhnofer	8
Mary Oertel	13	Ernst Bubbers	9
Martha Ponczoh	12	Johnnie Bubbers	10
Katie Thon	10	Walter Franzen	9
Barbara Thon	8	Court Brandt	10
Maggie Sargent	8	Theodore Brandt	7
Annie Fox	9	Willie Bubbers	6
Annie Ponczoh	8	Johnnie Ponczoh	9
Joe Fox	15	Charley Kelnhofer	10
Herman Franzen	13	Albert Oertel	8
Otto Veers	14	Willie Oertel	10

McKinley School continued

Pupil	Age	Pupil	Age
Henry Fox	11	Willie Brandt	13
Mary Bubbers	13	Ferdinand Wunsch	11
Emma Bubbers	11	Clara Veers	10
Bertha Koch	7	Lena Gabeline	12
George Stoiber	11	Maggie Gabeline	10
Frank Stoiber	8	Barbara Striegel	12
Mamie Stoiber	10	Johnny Kelnhofer	6
Clara Wunsch	10	Louie Thon	6
Emma Wunsch	8	Eddie Brandt	4
Fred Stoiber	6		
Caroline Wunsch	9	Teacher: Alma Vanderhoff	

1898 Teacher of class: Althea G. Young

Teacher: O.A. Wiederhoeft
Oct. 8, 1900

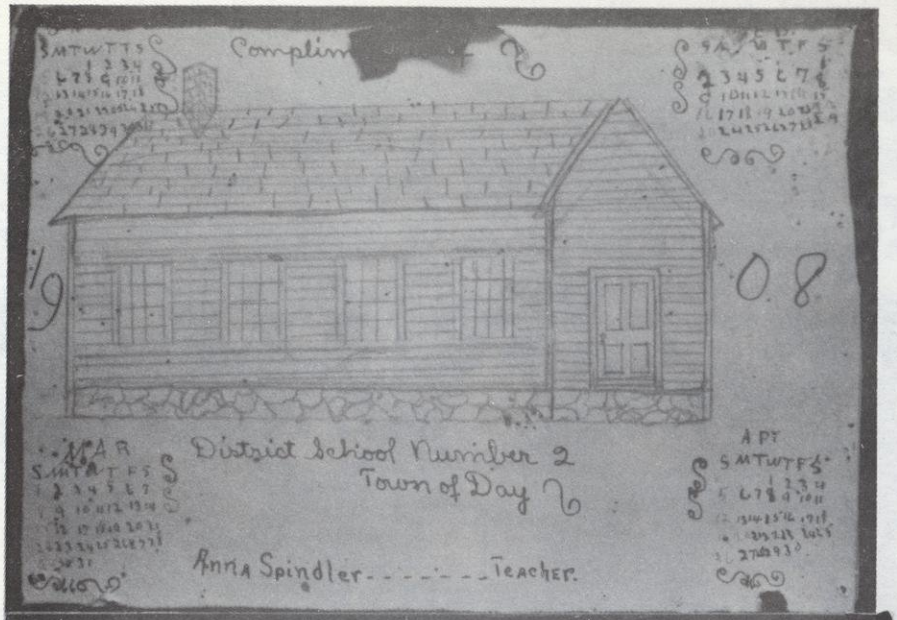
Pupil	age	Johnnie Sargent	6
		Emma Seitz	8
Raymond Stoiber	7	Elsie Seitz	6
Kate Thon	12	Minnie Ponczoch	7
Mamie Treutel	6	Max Ponczoch	10
Emma Ably	12	Fred Ponczoch	9
Annie Spindler	11	Henry Wunsch	6
Rosa Thon	6	Anna Hoffman	11
Barbara Stoiber	5	John Hoffman	9

Teacher: T.W. Ceranski

Oct. 1st 1901		Louis Kelnhofer	7
		Henry Treutel	5
Joe Ponczoch	7	William Hill	10
Laura Schmitt	6	Paul Hill	8
Herman Otteline	7	John Petri	10
Anna Otteline	5	Willie Petri	7
Nicky Hill	8	Maggie Petri	8
Petie Stoiber	9	Andrew Gabeline	9
Johnnie Damros	10	Willie Gabeline	9

Dates & Names of visitors

Oct. 18, 1897	Mrs. Fox
Oct. 18, 1897	Raymond Kiefer
Dec. 3, 1897	Merton Vanderhoof
Feb. 4, 1898	Frank Ponczoh
Feb. 17, 1898	Katie Kelnhofer
April 26, 1898	Lena Spindler
May 3, 1898	Annie Offer
June 9, 1898	Miss Tonnie
June 9, 1898	Agnes Veers
Feb. 23, 1899	Maggie Franzen
Feb. 23, 1899	Alvina Thon
"	Mrs. Chas Koch
"	Mrs. John Kiefer
"	Mrs. John Treutel
"	Miss Barbara Kiefer
"	Aurthur Kiefer
"	Raymond Kiefer
Jan. 12, 1900	Christ Franzen
Mar. 8, 1900	John Kiefer
Mar. 13, 1900	Henry Fox
April 5, 1900	Otto F. Veers
May 25, 1900	Charles Veers
"	Martha Ponczoch
"	Tillie Brandt
"	Inna Koch
"	Susanna Thon
"	Barbara Kiefer
"	Mrs. Ably
"	Mrs. Fox
"	Mrs. Treutel
"	Mrs. Kiefer
Oct. 24, 1900	Casper Ably



I Our schoolhouse on a hill,
In district number two,
In town of Day, near the line
Of Marathon that is true.

II Though we are few, a score and four,
The manners we have are fine.
Should you visit us you would find,
That we are right in line.

III We work from nine till twelve,
And then when lunch is hardly crammed,
Out we scramble to play our games,
Across the stones and sand.

IV At one o'clock our teacher brings the bell,
And swings it to and fro,
Then in we scamper at our work,
It's such fun you know.

V Now comes our afternoon ha, ha,
What pleasure we do see,
When into our books we gaze,
To find lessons for you and me.

VI Now the clock's hands point to four,
Home thru the snow we go,
With loving friends, sisters and brothers,
To rest from our work you know.

VII We sing a song "Sleigh Ride,"
With voices high and low,
And after we have finished this,
We sing the scales do, mi, sol, and do.

Edward Fischer.
Elizabeth Faeckel.
Elmer Ziegler.
Erma Fischer.
Esther Ziegler.
Floyd Fischer.
Gertrude Renne.
Herbert Molter.
Herman Ruge.
Herman Spindler.
Katie Sell.
Lydia Greiner.

Albert Spindler
Aneta Ruge
Anna Hanth
Archibald Mohan
Arthur Sell

Rosa Fischer
Rudolph Molter.
Sarah Hoffmann
William Spindler.
Willie Sell.

Back (4th) Row: St. Andrew's 1901 Girls

1. Fox
2. ?Barbara Thon
3. Lizzie Nikolai (living in
4. Borens Wausau)
5. Mamie Rogstad
6. Thon
7. Annie Brinkmann
8. Wuensch
9. Annie Folz
10. Fischer
11. Julia Raschke
12. Lena Daul
13.
14.

3rd row:

1. Stoiber
2. Annie Rehlinger
3. Mary Nikolai
4. Schultz?
5.
6.
7. Helen Martin (nun)
8. Rosie Brinkmann
9. Susie Oppmann
10. Annie (Weber) Wehe
11.
12. Stieber
13. Daul

2nd row:

1. Melchoir
2.
3.
4. Stark
5. Kuehlmann
6. Regina Folz
7. Martin
8. Daul
9.
10. Schieber

1st row:

1.
2. Rehlinger
3. Daul
4.
5.
6. Griesbach
7. Mabel Rogstad
8. Griesbach
9. Ella (Weber) Rennell
10.
11.
12. Stark
13. Frieders
14. Daul
15. Annie Beining

Girl holding sign is a Kuehlmann girl.
1st nun unknown
2nd nun: Sr. Leonillo

Priest: Annie Wehe had his name as Fr. Glasser. Fr. Raschke listed him as Fr. Eisen. Our thanks to both Fr. Raschke and Annie Wehe for providing the photographs and the names they could remember.

Back (4th) Row: St. Andrew's 1901 Boys

1. John Oppmann
2. Joe Martin
3. Kelnhofer
4. Alex Sturm
5. Oppmann?
6. Sherman
7. Fr. Eisen
8. Griesbach?
9. Ponczoch
10. Theodore Dietz?
11.
12. George Fischer
13. Nick Raschke

3rd row:

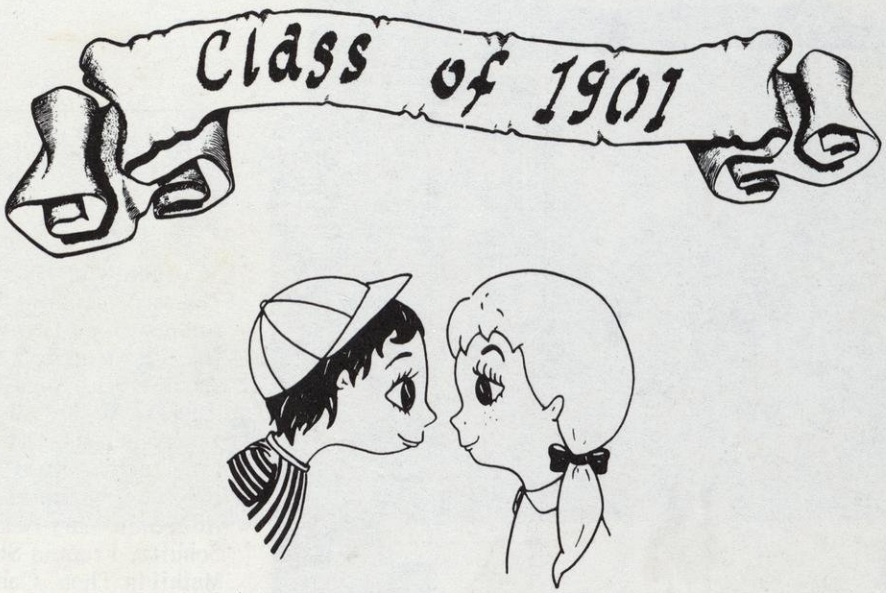
1. Joe Borens
2. Hubey Leick
3. John Nikolai
4. Nikolai
5. Frank Schultz
6.
7. Frank Kuehlmann
8.
9. Matt Schultz
10. Alois Griesbach
11. August Martin
12.

2nd row:

1. Rudolph Raschke
2. Louis Thon
3. Theodore Hauke
4. Henry Rehlinger
5. Jake Griesbach
6. Matt Stark
7. Lenny Oppmann
8. Joe Wunsch
9. Nikolai

1st row:

1. Huven
2. John Raschke
3. Eddy Etringer
4. Melchoir
5. Alois Kuehlmann
6. Melchoir
7. Frieders
8.
9. Oppmann



Rosie Holtz

District 5 School, built between 1885 and 1887. Carrie Tonni from Green Bay was the first teacher. School was located 2 miles east of Rozellville crossroads and ½ mile south on Charlie Koch land, now Ray Nikolai owns the land. Hermina and Clara Veers are on this picture, also Mrs. Nick Replinger (nee Thon). The first log building was built about 1882 or 1883 but was abandoned as a school and children went to the building above described. The teacher on this photo is Katie O'Conner.

St. Andrew's – A Communion Class.

St. Andrew's, 1902 First Communion class. Alphabetical order: Anna Andres, John Brausch, Gertrude Daul, George Fischer, Regina Fischer, Mary Huven, Anna Lahr, John Lahr, Theresa Malich, Mary Nikolai, George Oppmann, John Ponczoch, Martha Ponczoch, Walter Powell, Ottilia Raschke, Nicholas Rehlinger, Mary Rogstadt, Mary Schieber, Francis Schultz, Francis Stoiber, Clara Stark, Mathilda Thon, Caroline Winsch, Fr. Peter Trierweiler.

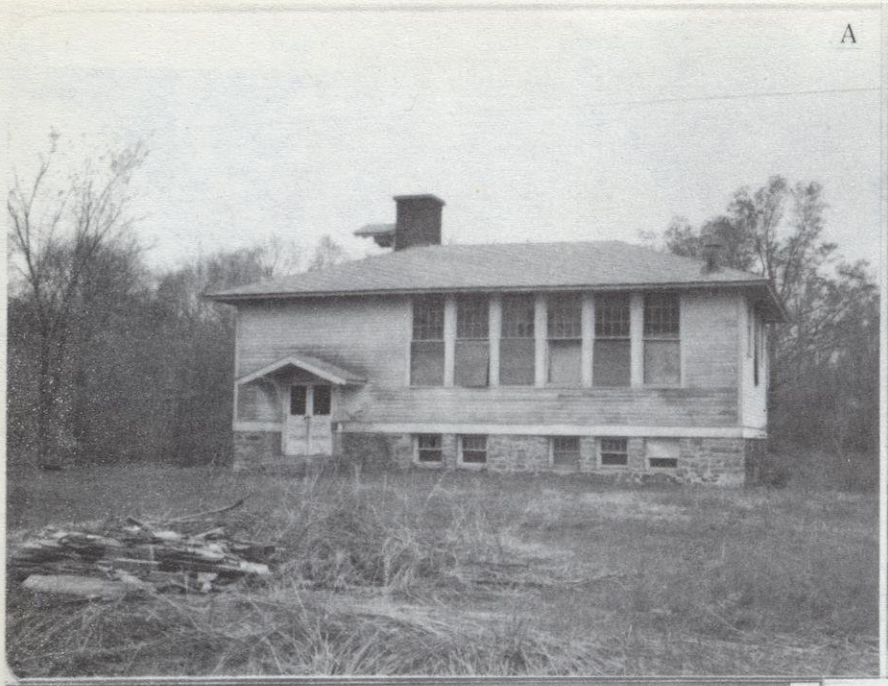
A

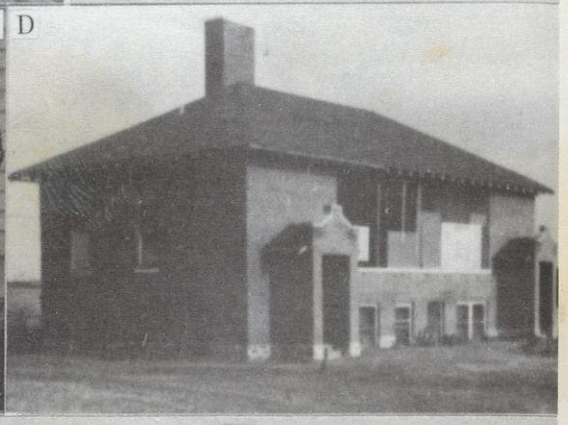
B

C

D

A. & B. Arthur School
C. All that is left at the old Arthur School site is a rusty old pump.
D. Postcard photo of school children, submitted by Elizabeth Jaeckel Scheffler.





A. This is a 1982 photo of the Willies' School. The school was named for Willie Gebelein and Willie Petrie who were both killed in World Wars. Christian Punswick was on the school board, and he named the school to honor of the two men. The school is also called the 'Willis' School and the 'Austin' School. The building, near Rangeline, is now owned by Bob Johnson.

B. Taft School, front: Marie & Tillie Weinert, Killman, middle: Nelda Killman, Elmer Wellhoefer, Killman, Leonard Huebner, Bertha Wellhoefer, back: Oppmann, Clifford Flagel, Oppmann. Teacher: Miss Clara Bon–lender (Mrs. Art Griesbach).

C. The 1912 Confirmation class of the German Lutheran Church. Freda Stuart, Bertha Haves, Minnie Ottelein, Mabel Schroeder, Elsie Schlotthauer, Lena Haves, Harry Koch, William Sell & minister, Mr. Thom.

D. McKinley School, District 5, January 3, 1980.

E. Garfield School, 1910. Miss Mina Cross, Kenneth Hough, Tena Schuster, Isabel Schuster, Simon Leick, Garhart Leick, Vivian Hough, Bessie Steinecke, Freda Stuhr, Doris Hough, Ruth Hough.

F. St. Andrew's School.

McKinley School, District 5, back, left side: John Truetel, Henry Punswick, James Sbertoli, Amanda Schmidt, Douglas Slatter, center: Eddy Happli, Agnes Kress (Mrs. Peter Wunsch), Mena Seitz, Hilda Schmidt, front: Alvin & Lena Truetel, twins, Alma Schmidt (Mrs. Marohl). Teacher in center: Richard Munkwitz. Right group, back: Andrew Truetel, John Raymond, Mary Gebelein, Mamie Happli, Eugene & Lucas Schlotthauer, center: Matt Gebelein, Willie Offer, Dagmar Slatter, front: Sarah Striegel, Ella Schroeder, Gustave Schlotthauer, George Truetel, Eva Punswick.

St. Andrew's School, May 13, 1951

Taft School, 1894, John Lemke, teacher, Maggie Stark, Barbara Stark, Anne Brausch, Christina Brausch, Lena Griesbach, James Griesbach, John Griesbach, Maggie Rehlinger, Jacob Rehlinger, Nick Rehlinger, Clara Wunsch, Edward Ripplinger, Peter Ripplinger, John Oppmann, Theodore Oppmann, Freddie Kuehlman, Frankie Kuehlman, Mollie Oppmann, Lizzie Oppmann, Katie Borens, Anna Borens, Peter Borens, Maggie Borens, Mamie Brinkmann, Anna Brinkmann, Rose Brinkmann, Mary Nickolai, Tony Nickolai, Frank Nickolai, Johnny Nickolai, Lizzie Nickolai, Peter Nickolai, Matt Folz, Anna Weber, Susie Weber.

McKinley School Photo: Start at right side of picture. Children are listed left to right starting in the front row to back.

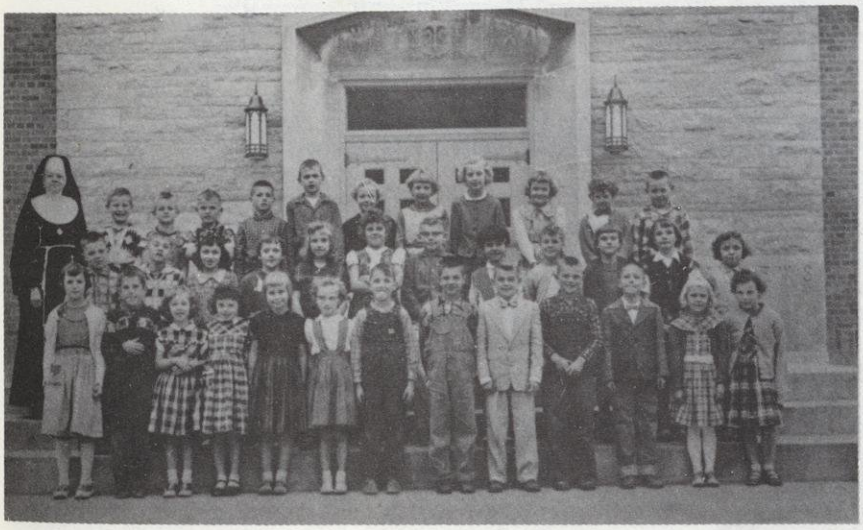
McKinley School about 1932. Teacher Miss Lorraine Schwantes, (Mrs. Ervin Schmidt). 1st row L to R: Ernie Kress, Elroy Huebner, Alverna & Violet Hoefs, Joan & Lucille Ponczoch, Norman Humas, Marvin Seitz, Louis Kelnhofer, Ernie Bangart, Lula Mueller. Next row to left: Tony Robl, Barbara Bangart, Rose Hamus, Ida Rink, Florence Robl, Gladys Seitz, Lillian Schueler, Verna Brandt, Leo & John Brandt, 3rd row: Leo Schueller, John Matti, Adolph Mueller, Irene Hamus, Christian Bangart, Tony Kelnhofer, LaVerne Huebner, Isabell Kelnhofer, Bessie Harbath, Loretta Kelnhofer, Loretta Robl, Margarette & Lucille Patrie, 4th row: Roman Schueller, Roy Gebelein, Verna Seitz, Bertha Matti, Clyde Harbath, Arnold Rink, Mathilda Mueller, Cathryn Veers, Kenneth Seitz, John Marty.

Back: Sarah Hoffman, Anna Pierson, teacher, Bill & Art Sell, Elmer Ziegler, Herman J. Spindler, Teckla Hennes. 2nd from rear: Louis Zimmerman, Elizabeth Joeckel, boy ?, Gertrude Dennee, Esther Ziegler, Girl?, Erna Spindler, Barbara Weber, May Dennee, 2nd from front: – Hennes, Lily Zimmerman, Florence Weber, Ella Sell, Amanda Zimmerman, Ida Dennee, Viola Ziegler, Mary Bell Denne, front: Eleanor Jaeckel, Ben Derfus, Esther Zimmerman, Elroy Spindler, Boy?

St. Andrew's Graduation Class of May 20, 1927. Back: Dorothy Granvogel, Mabel Hopfensperger, Theresa Wilhelm, F.S. Sister Theresa, Melvin Spindler, Albert Benz, John Kloos, center: Jerome Reif, Joe Wolf, Flower boys & girls Harold Granvogel, Catherine Oppmann, Virginia Dishinger, Richard Spindler.

St. Andrew's 1904 First Communion Class. Alphabetical order: William Andres, John Andres, Joseph Borens, Simon Fischer, Henry Griesbach, William Hill, Ignatius Kelnhofer, John Linster, Anthony Nikolay, Joseph Nikolay, Jacob Nikolay, Nicholas Raschke, Henry Rehlinger, Walter Schneider, Anna Beining, Elizabeth Frieders, Matildis Guldan, Mary Illig, Elizabeth Kuhlmann, Margaret Lecher, Helen Martin, Susan Oppmann, Christina Petry, Caroline Schieber, Barbara Schultz, Mary Scherman, Catherine Stoiber, Catherine Stark, Bertha Weber, Emma Winsch. & Fr. Peter Trierweiler.

1957 St. Andrew's Grades 1 & 2, 1st row: Donald Karl, Jerome Andres, Bernard Schermetzler, Judith Andres, Carol Derfus, Jane Bangart, Richard Reif, Andrew Kloos, Dennis Weis, Duane Spindler, Alex Kress, John Treutel, Jerry Dennee, Dennis Reif, Richard Dennee, 2nd row: Joan Spindler, Carol Martin, Mary Fisher, Marlene Spindler, Gerald Wurl, Robert Schermetzler, Merlin Folz, Janet Theurer, Jane Raschke, Kathleen Hartle, Brenda Lynch, Ruth Kloos, Janet Steder, Kathleen Weber, 3rd row: Sister M. De Ricci, Sadirae Martin, Catherine DeGroote, Roy Karl, Rohald Gebelein, Donald Gebelein, Gary Hauke, James Kress, Matt Bornbach, James Schermetzler, David Aschebrook, James Offer, Randolph Kieffer, Dale Van de Loo, Thomas Folz, Elaine Kohlbeck, Jonniene Benz, Lois Gebelein.



1957 St. Andrew's Grades 3 & 4, 1st row: Lynette Gebelein, Ronald Brinkmann, Linda Kakuk, Shirley Wilhelm, Alice Derfus, Carol Fisher, Richard Kloos, David Guldan, Ervin Reif, Charles Bangart, Gerald Karl, Ruth Ann Karl, Donna Rae Karl, 2nd row: Kalvin Gebelein, Edmund Beining, Jean Bornbach, Marie Beining, Phyllis Aschebrook, Linda Lynch, David Kraus, Mary Lou Nikolai, Suellen Martin, Dianne Treutel, Mary Jean Kloos, Ruth Carolfi, 3rd row: Sister M. Cosma, Joseph Reif, John Martin, Kenneth Kloos, Allan Spindler, Robert Wurl, Ruth Spindler, Lois Theurer, Betty Nikolay, Mary Karen Kohlbeck, Helen Ott, Ronald Hartle.

Top Photo: 1957 St. Andrew's Grades 5 & 6, 1st row: Florence Weber, Fay Schermetzler, John Spindler, Donald Bangart, James Dennee, Gerhard Rambalski, Germaine Nikolai, Kathleen Kloos, Diann Kloos, Jerome Derfus. 2nd row: Roger Spindler, Klem Gebelein, Mary Ann Derfus, Jean Dennee, Ruth Ann Kieffer, Helen Kloos, Dennis Leick, Allen Kakuk, Martin Kloos, John Weis, Daniel Schermetzler. 3rd row: Sister M. Viatora, Margaret Ott, Carol Nikolay, Agnes Ceplina, Janice Fischer, Rita Weber, James Kohlbeck, Conrad Schalk, Lyle Steder, William Wurl, Kenneth Folz, John Fahey.

Bottom Photo: 1957 St. Andrew's Grades 7 & 8, 1st row: Janet Reif, Joann Zellner, Marie Brinkmann, Jean Schermetzler, Kenneth Bornbach, James Reif, Leonard Nikolai, Donald Schermetzler, Roland Kieffer, James Weis, 2nd row: Sharon Fahey, Kathleen Folz, Marion Carolfi, Lois Raschke, Sharon Austin, Karen Dennee, Janet Derfus, Victoria Caplina, Donald Hartle, Jerome Theurer, Dale Hauke, Phikip Offer, 3rd row: Sister M. Eleanore, Donna Offer, Virginia Beining, Mary DeGroote, Darlene Bangart, Janet Spindler, Edna Stockheimer, Joan Schermetzler, Victor Nikolai, Kermit Gebelein, Richard Beining, Gerald Kohlbeck, Eugene Spindler, Wm. Ott, Sister Hermina was one of the teachers, but is not pictured.

St. Andrew's Class of 1944

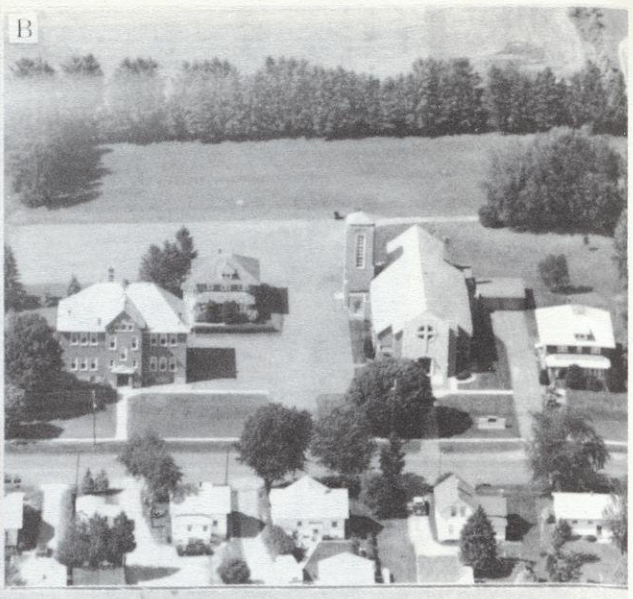
The 1944 graduating class of St. Andrew's School in Rozellville held a 38-year class reunion on August 10, 1982. All but two of the classmates attended the celebration that was held at the Buck-A-Neer Supper Club. All of the classmates live in various towns and cities throughout Wisconsin. The picture of the graduating class of 1944 shows the children as they were then, and the accompanying picture was taken at the reunion.

They are as follows, left to right: Back row: Jerome Folz and Edward Griesbach. Middle Row: Norbert Stockheimer, Charles Rehlinger, Donald Weis, Marian Schieber, Alvin Merkes and Charles Ponczoch. Front Row: Florence Frieders, Betty Fischer, Fr. John Neises, Annette Fischer and Jeanette Gebelein.

Pictured in the recent picture left to right are: Back Row: Jerome Folz of Wausau, Edward Griesbach of Stratford. Middle Row: (Not present is Norbert Stockheimer, deceased in 1961), Charles Rehlinger of Marshfield, Donald Weis of Port Edwards, Marian Schieber (Mrs. Leo H. Sigl) of Milwaukee, Alvin Merkes of Kenosha, Charles Ponczoch of Stratford. Front Row: Absent: Florence Frieders (Mrs. Bill Reed) of Berlin, Betty Fischer (Mrs. Franklin French) of Middleton, Annette Fischer (Mrs. Pat Pink) of New Berlin, and Jeanette Gebelein (Mrs. Ken Kennedy) of Mosinee.

A

B



C

D

E

St. Andrew's & St. Paul's

A. St. Andrew's Church & Hall
B. St. Andrew's, 1982
C. St. Paul's, 1982
D. St. Andrew's School, Church & Hall
E. St. Paul's Church

Then & Now

TOWN OF DAY

1881 **101** 1982

YEAR CELEBRATION

JUNE 11, 12 & 13

Downtown Rozellville

Support your favorite Queen Candidate!
$1.00 Button admits you to ALL events!
FOOD & REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE ON GROUNDS

Friday Night - Dance - Queen Coronation

8:30 – 12:30 ROZELLVILLE BALLROOM $2.00 at Door
MUSIC BY: "WILDWOOD COUNTRY"

Friday Night - Saturday - Sunday

MENS SOFTBALL TOURNAMENTS
CARNIVAL – BEER TENT – GAMES

Saturday and Sunday

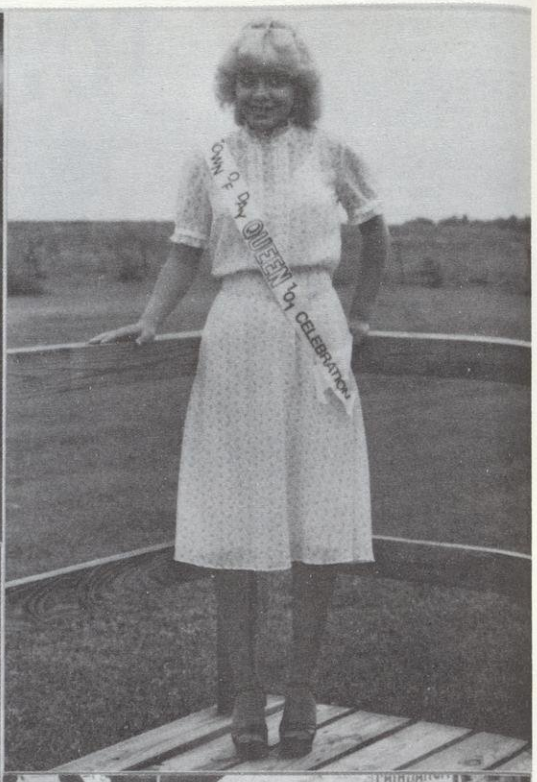
LEON SCHNEIDER'S
–LIVE– STEAM SHOW & SAW MILL

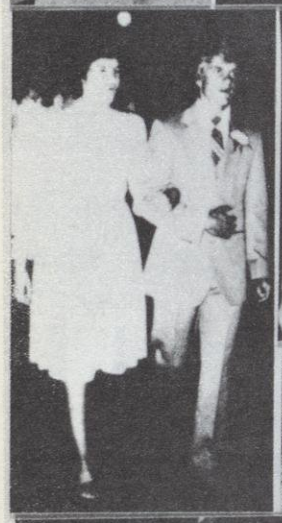
PARADE **Sunday** Starting at 1:00

* CASH PRIZES * FOR MOST ORIGINAL FLOAT

Sponsored by: Town of Day, Rozellville Wilderness Riders,
Rozellville Lions & St. Ann's Society

TOWN OF DAY QUEEN '84 CELEBRATION


TOWN OF DAY QUEEN '84 CELEBRATION

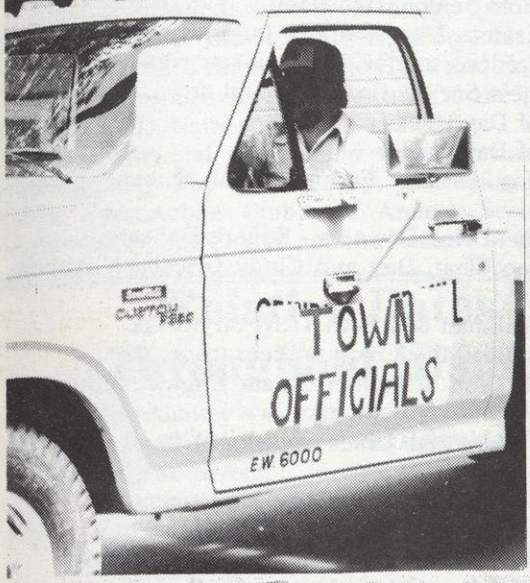


TOWN OF DAY QUEEN '84 CELEBRATION

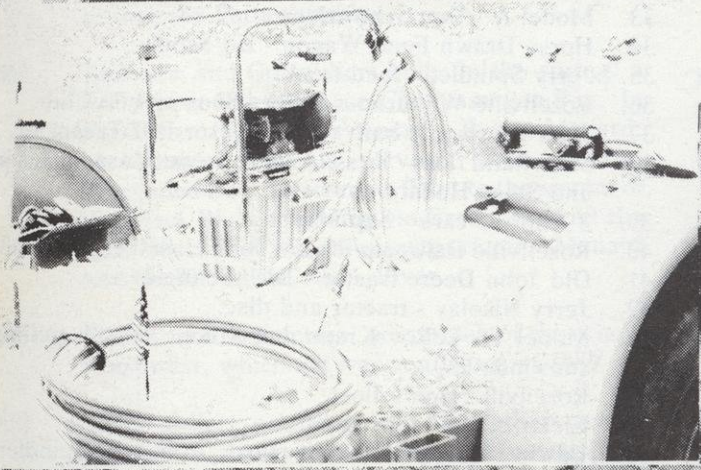
TOWN OF DAY
QUEEN
LISA WURL

TOWN OF DAY
QUEEN
LISA WURL

TOWN OF DAY


TOWN
OFFICIALS
EW 6000

Skunk Hill
Stinkers



101 Year
1881—Celebration—1982

On June 11, 12 and 13, 1982, the town of Day celebrated the township's 101st birthday. In a meeting held on Tuesday, April 5, 1881, it was decided that a separate township be made of the territory comprising what is now the town of Day plus portions which later became parts of McMillan and Green Valley townships. On June 10, 1882, the first annual meeting of the newly formed town of Day was held.

The 101 year celebration began with a dance at the Rozellville Ballroom. It was there that Jack Fahey crowned Centennial Queen, Lisa Wurl, who earned the title with her sale of 540 souvenir buttons. Lisa received a cash prize plus a bouquet of six long stemmed red roses and a jeweled tiara for her crown.

The first runner-up was Linda Spindler, second runner up, Marilyn Wagner, then Mary Niehaus and Vickie Stockheimer respectively. These four young ladies served on the Queen's court in reward for their efforts in the button selling contest. Each was also awarded a cash prize.

Music for the dance was provided by "Wildwood Country".

Saturday, June 12th, activities included a live steam engine show with a saw mill provided by Leon Schneider, men's softball tournaments, games, rides for the children and concessions.

The highlight of the celebration took place on Sunday. Between twelve and one o'clock nearly 70 units lined up on County M south of the intersection in Rozellville to create the biggest and best parade Rozellville and the surrounding area has ever seen.

Ray Ott, Marathon County Clerk, was the announcer for the event and judges for choosing the most original parade entrees were chairmen of the surrounding townships: David Luepke, Cleveland; Kenneth Brandt, Green Valley,; and William Stroetz, McMillan.

First place was awarded to Leon Schneider's steam engine, second went to Marshfield Senior High Band and third to St. Anne's Society of St. Andrew's congregation.

The parade line-up was as follows.

1. The town of Day Tanker purchased in 1977.
2. The Auburndale Senior High Band sponsored by the Rozellville Branch of the Auburndale State Bank.
3. Queen, Lisa Wurl, riding in a convertible owned by Wayne Mielke.
4. Linda Spindler and Marilyn Wagner riding in a convertible owned by Jack Schalk.
5. Mary Neihaus and Vickie Stockheimer riding in a Buick convertible owned by Jack Schalk.
6. Arpin American Legion.
7. The Rozellville Cub Scouts and Brownies: Greg Spindler, John Empey, Mike McCormick, Chris Ann Spindler and Christie Seubert.
8. Arpin Lion's float.
9. Model A Ford owned by Charlie Schnitzler.
10. The "Nikolodians" band float.
11. Garden tractor driven by Paul Wurl.
12. "Plus 100 years" farm entry driven by Wesley Griesbach.
13. John Raschke, past town Clerk riding in a 1981 Dodge Mirada furnished by Schroeder Chrysler of Marshfield.
14. Dan Guldan, past town Chairman.
15. Theresa Spindler, past town Treasurer.
16. Ed Beining, past town Chairman. The last three people were riding in 1957 Chevrolet convertibles owned by members of the Black River Country Classics Club. Twelve additional cars in the parade are also owned by club members. These 15 classic cars were sponsored by Little Vegas Bar, Peg and Dennis Gabrovic, proprietors.
17. Marshfield Senior High Band.
18. Dave Kraus - 2 horse drawn buggies.
19. Alvin Steder - tractor pulling a saw rig.
20. St. Anne's Society float - old and new.
21. Town of Day truck.
22. Town of Day grader.
23. Marathon County Farm Bureau Queen, Wendy Weden.
24. Marshfield Hoe Downers - Square Dancers.
25. Rondivoo Float, Don and Cindy Griesbach proprietors.
26. Linda Bohman and Beth Tichy on horses.
27. Clover Hill Dairy Co-op tandem truck.
28. Bill and Leon Schneider Steam Engine, father and son.
29. Edwin Memorial Lanes sponsored band float, Ed Hirsch Trio.
30. Jaws of Life - Stratford Fire Department.
31. Stratford VFW Memorial Post 6352.
32. VFW Auxilary from Stratford.
33. Model A - Don Schnitzler.
34. Horse Drawn Feed Wagon - Ed Schill.
35. Jerry Spindler - feed truck.
36. Rozellville Wilderness Riders Snowmobile Club.
37. John Knutson's bath tub - sponsor Biff Treankler.
38. Smurfland float - Russ, Amy & Steve Masanz, Jason and Stacy Hollatz.
39. 2 Antique cars - Sep Martin.
40. Rozellville Ballroom Float - Tony Haselberger Band.
41. Old John Deere tractor - Dick Schneider.
42. Jerry Nikolay - tractor and disc.
43. Model T - LeRoy Kraus and Ronnie Hirsch pulling snowmobile.
44. Rozellville Lion's float.
45. Electric Van - Dan Kohl.
46. Edwin Memorial Lanes float - Butch Spindler, Proprietor.
47. Keglers Kove float - Dale and Anita Pokallus.
48. Harold Seitz - riding horses.
49. Jerry Nikolay - truck fleet.
50. Spindler Bar & Store float, Dale and Elaine Spindler.
51. Don Hasenhorl - Model T - State Representative, 70th District.
52. Jack Spindler and John Truetel - Blue Goose.
53. Dairy Fest Queen, Debbie Lang of Marshfield.
54. Rolling Along Awards - Ken Neumann, Spencer.
55. R.R. Blanchard, 1920 Model T Ford. This Model T Ford was hand built by R.R. Blanchard from parts he salvaged from various cars. Sponsor: Tauscher Welding. Blanchard pulled an unusual ferris wheel owned by Ken's Economy Sales of Richfield.
56. Edwin Memorial Lanes - band.
57. Edwin Memorial Lanes - team horses.
58. Buckaneer tractor with hay wagon and ball players.
59. Dick Beining - float.
60. Terry Frank - 1948 Plymouth. Sponsor: American

Legion Post 54, Marshfield.

61. Steady Eddy Wolf from Loyal - World Champion stilt walker.
62. Wayne Hollatz tractor and ginseng sprayer driven by Tom Hollatz.
63. Marathon County D.H.I.A. Stratford.
64. John Weis - pulling cat.
65. Roger Teska driving milk truck for Grand Meadow Cheese Factory.
66. Spencer High School Band directed by Jim Weber.

Clowns included: Becky Beining, Jim Griesbach, Kathy Klemme, Laurie Seubert, Edna Holtz, Bobby Weinfurter, Mark Habeck, Rosie Holtz and Patti Laessig.

There were also seven late entries to the parade that are not listed. Names were not available.

The Centennial Celebration was sponsored by four organizations: The town of Day, Rozellville Wilderness Riders Snowmobile Club, St. Anne's Society of St. Andrew's Catholic Church and the Rozellville Lion's Club.

Relative Dates Throughout History

1634 The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan, for a considerable distance up the Fox River.

1658 Radisson and Groseillier, two French fur-traders visited the Green Bay region and wintered among the Pottawatomies

1662 Radisson and Groseilliers built, in the spring, a new fort at Oak Point, on Chequamegon Bay. In June, a Jesuit missionary, Rene Menard, accompanied by his servant, Jean Guerin, proceeded from Keweenaw Point to the source of the Black River, probably via Green Bay and the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. Menard lost his life on the Black River.

1671 The French took formal possession of the whole Northwest, which act was confirmed in 1689

1673 Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the Upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien.

1760 The fall of New France, leaving Wisconsin in possession of England

1763 The English, under Lieutenant Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac. Treaty of Paris, by which New France, including Wisconsin, was formally surrendered to the English.

1766 By this year, the Langlades and other white traders had permanently settled at Green Bay--the first white people to call Wisconsin their home. Jonathon Carver, a famous traveler visited Wisconsin

1777-78 Indians from Wisconsin, under Langlade and Gautier, join the British against the Americans

1800 Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin

1818 Illinois was admitted into the Union. Wisconsin was attached to Michigan territory. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin. Solomon Juneau arrived at Milwaukee.

1836 Meeting in Milwaukee to ask legislature to grant a charter for a railway from Lake Michigan to Mississippi River. Territory of Wisconsin organized July 4th.

1838 Congress appropriated $2,000 for surveying a railroad route from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River.

1846 Dec. 16 a constitution was adopted in convention which was rejected by a vote of the people. The people voted in favor of a State Government.

1847 First railroad charter in Wisconsin granted to the Milwaukee & Waukesha Company

1848 Wisconsin admitted as a state on May 29.

1849 First earth moved for a railroad in Wisconsin at Milwaukee

1849 What is now known as the town of Day was included in Portage County.

1850 Marathon County organized, then had 160 government townships.

1851 First railroad train run between Milwaukee and Waukesha in February.

1856 November 12, the town of Day was included in the town of Mosinee.

1857 First railway reached Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien on April 15

1857 April 22, the first newspaper in Marathon County was issued under the name "Central Wisconsin" by J.W. Chubbuck and John Foster.

1861 Report received of bombardment of Fort Sumter April 10. Lincoln's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers on April 15.

1862 July 15, the town of Day became part of the newly formed town of Knowlton and remained so for eight years.

1862 Homestead Law Enacted

1865 Wisconsin troops were with Sherman when Johnston's army surrendered. Wisconsin cavalry assisted in capturing Jefferson Davis. The state furnished 91,327 men to the war.

1866 Marathon County voters totaled 200 names.

1870 January 10, the town of Bergen was formed.

1872 Wisconsin Central railroad was in the process of being built

1874 The Wisconsin Valley Railroad reached Wausau on October 31. The first railroad to reach Wausau. It began running on November 9.

1876 Supreme Court rejected the application of Miss Lavinia Goodell for admission to the bar of Wisconsin in January

1876 Telephone invented

1877 Legislature enacted a law giving women the right to practice law.

1880 The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad was completed to Wausau on November 8.

1881 June 10, the town of Day was formed.

1882 June 26, the first board of review of the town of Day was held.

1883 St. Andrew's parish was established

1883 Ebenezer Church of Christ established

1887 February 5 - Anna Brinkmann Kloos was born

1888 December 21, town of McMillan was formed.

1890 Eleventh Federal census gives Wisconsin a population of 1,686,880.

1891 William Duncan Connor started a new town named after his birthplace of Stratford, Ontario, Canada along the Chicago, North Western Railroad.

1892 December 15, town of Day relinquished its ten western sections to the town of McMillan.

1894 by this time there was a Connor Co. mill at Stratford and Auburndale.

1895 W.D. Connor put telephone lines in between Auburndale and Marshfield, then from Marshfield to Stratford.

1896 St. Paul's Lutheran Church was constructed.

1896 Milwaukee celebrated its centennial - 100 years since its settlement.

1896 Heavy immigration of foreigners into northern Wisconsin.

1896 Christian Franzen was chairman of the town of Day.

1909 November, the six-section strip on the eastern edge of the town of Day was returned to the town of Bergen.

1914 the town of Green Valley was formed out of the westernmost part of the town of Bergen. It included the six sections that had been a part of the town of Day.

1925 Stratford Operations of the Connor Company ceased.

1926 Corn flakes and jello were new products becoming available in the area.

1936 Electricity became available to the outlying area of Rozellville.

REQUEST for special Town Meeting to Joseph Fullmer, Town Clerk of Day.

Sir: You are hereby requested by the undersigned, twelve qualified voters of said town, to call a special Town Meeting for the purpose of considering, deciding and declaring for or against, plans for building proper and suitable approaches to the new bridge, across the Little Eau Pleine river, in the town of Day, and also for declaring and deciding upon for or against, raising the necessary funds for building the same.

Dated at Town of Day, this 27th day of April 1889

Signatures: Chris Franzen
Louis Spindler
Chas Daul
Leonard Sargent
Henry Bernitt
John Stark
John Brinkmann
Raymond Kiefer
Fred Klumb
Geo. Thon
Jacob Jung
Ph. Schlegel

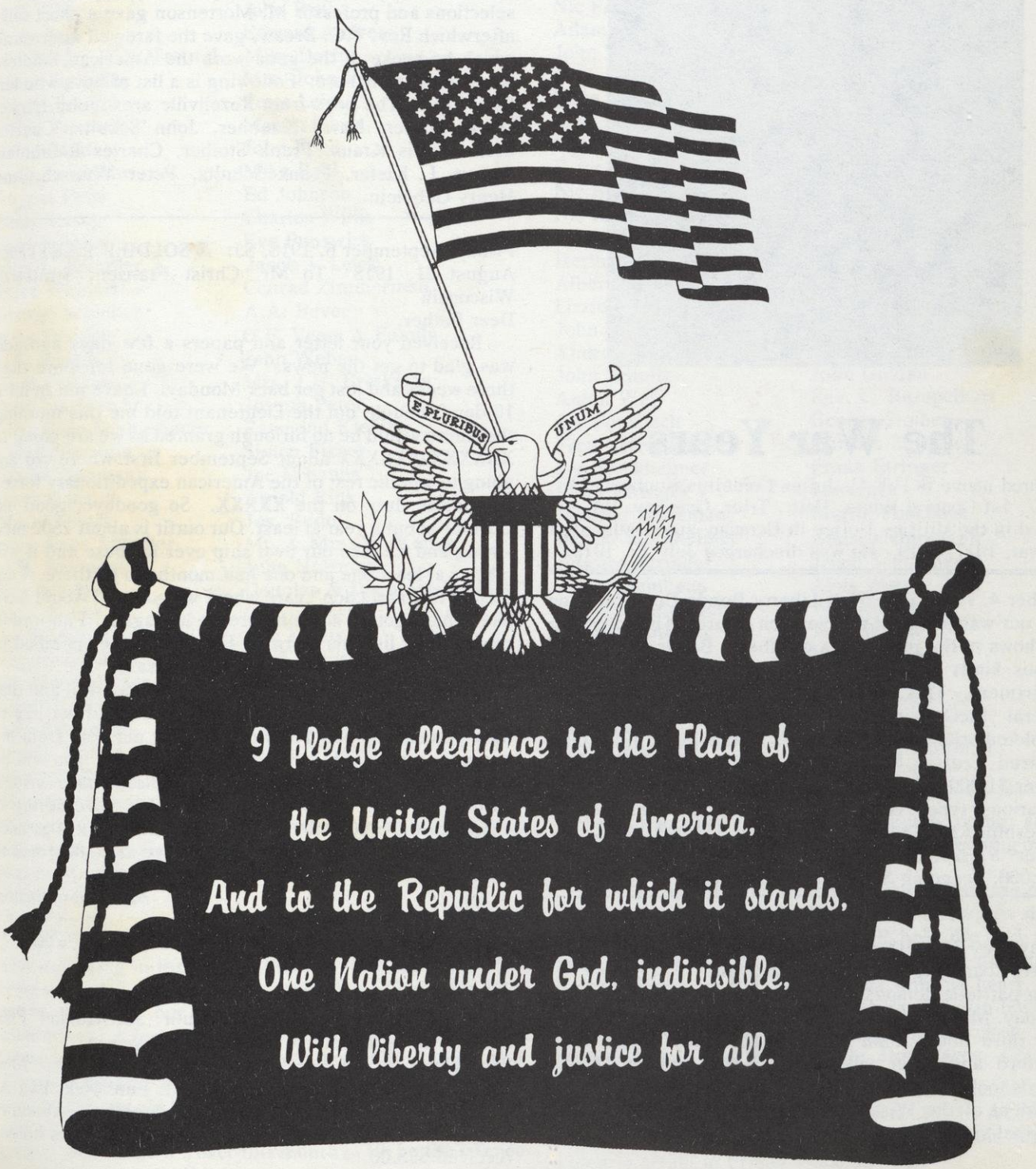
Special Town Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Town of Day, in the County of Marathon, that a Special Town Meeting will be held in said town of Day, at "Rozellville Corners" on the 18th day of May 1889 A.D. for the purpose of considering, deciding and declaring for in favor of or against building proper and suitable approaches to the new bridge across the Little Eau Pleine river, in the Town of Day, and County of Marathon, and also for deciding upon raising the necessary funds for building the same.

A request for such meeting having been duly made to me in writing, by twelve qualified voters of said town, specifying as aforesaid, the objects for which such meeting is to be held

Dated April 30th 1889
Joseph Fullmer, Town Clerk

The War Years



The War Years

Pictured above is P.F.C. Julius Cornelius Knutson, WWI, Co. C, 1st General Hdqts. Batl., Trier, Germany. He served in the Military Police in Germany six months after the war, 1917–1919. He was discharged July 17, 1919.

October 4, 1918, SJ: What Liberty Bonds Do, How they keep our watchdogs of the Navy on Guard. The following list shows to the purchasers of Liberty Bonds the cost of various kinds of supplies and equipment in the Navy Department. This list has been supplied by Paymaster General McGarwin. Approximate cost of vessels completed prior to June 30, 1917: Battleship $13,000,000; Armored Cruiser $5,500,000; Fuelship $1,000,000; Destroyer $1,000,000; Submarine $600,000. Estimated cost of various types of vessels now under construction. Battleships $23,075,000; Battlecruiser $24,900,000; Scout-cruiser $7,220,000; Destroyer $1,590,000; Submarine $850,000; Seagoing Submarine $1,430,000.

Friday May 24, 1918
Liberty Loan Flag Raising at Rozellville
A big patriotic demonstration was held at Rozellville last Monday, May 20th, at which time the town of Day raised their third liberty loan honor flag. Many people from Stratford and other villages, and the Stratford Home Guards took part in the parade. J.W. Tittemore of Omro president of the Wisconsin A.S. of E. were one of the principal speakers.

Friday, July 26, 1918 SJ: SEND OFF GIVEN SELECTIVE MEN
Twelve from Rozellville and 27 from Stratford. Monday morning before the train departed from this village 39 selective men from Rozellville and Stratford to Wausau where they joined the contengent of 467 of the Marathon County selects that left there the next day for Camp Grant was the patriotic event witnessed in this village since the beginning of the war. The streets were lined up with fully 2,000 people from far and near to wish the boys good luck and soon return. The parade which started from the school house and took its usual route was made up of the Rozellville and Stratford bands, home guards and the community in general. At the depot the band played a few selections and professor M. Mortenson gave a short talk, afterwhich Rev. T.G. Breaw, gave the farewell address in which he spoke of the good work the American Soldiers were doing over there. Following is a list of boys who left from here. The boys from Rozellville are: John Hinke, David Matter, Harry Huebner, John Schultz, Charles Stuhr, Louis Kraus, Frank Stoiber, Charles Relnhofer, Arthur J. Kiefer, Frank Schultz, Peter Wunsch, and Henry Gebelein.

Friday, September 6, 1918, SJ: A SOLDIER'S LETTER
August 21, 1918 To Mr. Christ Franzen, Stratford, Wisconsin
Dear Father,

Received your letter and papers a few days ago and was glad to get the news. We were gone for more than three weeks and just got back Monday. I have put in for a 10-day furlough, but the Lieutenant told me this morning that there would be no furlough granted as we are going to XXXXXX XXXXXX about September first where we are going to join the rest of the American expeditionary forces for marine duty on the XXXXX. So goodbye, good old USA for about a year at least. Our outfit is about 2500 men strong and we take our own ship over for base and it will take us at least one and one half months to go there. I am feeling fine and I don't care where we go, but I would have like to have gotten home before we left again. I noticed in the casualty list this morning Edward Kregel as killed in action. War is sure H--l, as Sherman said.

I sure hope that you and mother will stay well and that you will get someone to stay with you as I do not like to have you stay alone. You will probably not hear from me again for some time, but if anything happens, you will be notified by telegraph as soon as possible. I have written all the rest of the family and we are getting everything in shape for the 5,000 mile trip. Be sure and answer at once as we will leave September 1. Goodbye and good luck to you, to father and mother.

Your Son, Walter

P.S. Better put a special delivery stamp on letter so I will be sure to get it before we sail.

April 19, 1918, SJ: John W. Stuhr, Joe Hanke, Fred Budtke, all of Rozellville were called to service.
Subscribers to Liberty Loans May 3, 1918, SJ: John Theurer, Mike Wellhoefer, Bertha M. Punswick, Eva A. Punswick, James Griesbach and Nels Stemme. Amounts ranged from $18.75 smallest for which in ten years holder received $25.00.

June 14, 1918, SJ: The following list of names are those who purchased Liberty Bonds:

Miss Katie Hoffmann
George Butzke & Family
Ed Schelling
Mrs. L. Brausch
John Sell
Wm. Krostag
J.H. Krostag
Miss Imelia Olson
Chris M. Punswick
Louis Spindler Sr.
F.W. Offer
Philip Reichardt
H.C. Offer
Peter Burr
Mr. & Mrs. J.A. Treutel
Albert Spindler
Henry Treutel
Willie Treutel
David Matti
Louis Brinkman
August Petri
Oscar Casey
Fred Schabon
Mrs. L. Spindler
Peter Weinert
George Schieber
Mike Dennee
C.C. Brandt
Herb Dennee
John Theurer Sr.
Miss Elsie Schlotthauer
Carl Cartwright
Ernest Oppmann
Peter Hanson
Mrs. J. Stark
Miss Anna Spindler
H.H. Raymond
Nick Merkes
M.C. Beilke
Joe Hammes
August Gelo
Herman Spindler
Chas Huebner
Alfred Johnson
Martin Britten
George Johnson
John Seitz & Family
John Urbanus
Arthur Kiefer
John Theurer Jr.
Henry Beining
Mrs. D. Schlotthauer
Mrs. Peter Hanson
Henry Rollman
John Spindler
Julius Illig
Miss Elizabeth Spindler
W.H. Slatter
John Brill
Edward Andres
Mike Derfus
Mrs. John Ponczoch
Peter Leick
Martin Kloos
John Reed
Mike Robl
Ed Johnson
Charles Willis
Eva Punswick
Jacob J. Leick
Conrad Zimmerman
A.A. Bever
O.F. Veers & Family
John Weber
Mrs. J.H. Brinkman
Joseph Peter
Raymond Kiefer
Simon Fisher
Joe Urbanus
Arnold Rink
Jos. Budo
Mr. & Mrs. W. Keifer
John Holzman
Douglas & Dagnmer Slatter
George Fisher
Ben Kraus
Fred Schuster
Theresa Mohlich
Adeline Etringer
Theo. Oppmann
Anton Vandeloo
Lenard Oppmann
Miss B. Kelnhofer
A. Gummier
W.E. Kann
John Hoffman
Wm. Brinkman
Mrs. H. Pufahl
L. Thon
Henry Punswick
August Reif & Family
Mrs. Chas Schultz
Wm. Wunch
Mrs. John Schroeder
Nic Rehlinger, Jr.
Adam Illig
John Pankratz
Mrs. Anton Oppmann
Mike Teska
Mrs. John Huebner
Gust Ponczoch
Peter Folz
Nic Bintzler
Nic Rehlinger Sr.
Mrs. W.H. Slatter
Herman Weichelt
Albert Raschke
Lizzie Mohlich
John Nickolay
Andrew Rogstad
John Schultz
Anton Weis
Joe Ponshoch
Fred Griesbach
Leo Stockheimer
Mary Etringer
Mildred Brinkman
Bertha Stockheimer
Edward Etringer
Alvin Kleinhaus
Christina Etringer
Delma Brinkman
George Austin
Conrad Schalk
Mrs. Sarah Ably
John Jaeckel
Oscar Swenson
Jacob Freiders
Math Bornbach
Andrew Ponshock
D.H. Helms
E. Bonlander
Mrs. Frank Pagel
Albert Loerke
Herman Reich
Mrs. Bever & Family
Andrew Wolf
Sarah Maguire
Fred Carolfi
John Brinkman
Jacob Nikolay
Mike Wellhoefer
John A. Folz
Chas. Knutson
J.T. Bie
John J. Ponczoch
Peter Kremer
Laura Huebner
Wm. Schaefer
W.P. Andres
Frank Kohlbeck
Mat Weber
John Stuhr
Louis Kraus
Mrs. John A. Folz
George J. Oppmann
John Guldan
Rev. C. Rumpelhart
George Stoiber
William Zastrow
Frank Etringer
Lawrence
Martin Ponchock
Andrew Oppmann
Jacob Schneider
Alois Weis
Wm. Gebelein
John Weister
Wm. Krostag
Fern Bever
Louis Spindler Jr.
Leo Mook
Mrs. Nick Hoffman
Julius Huebner

November 15, 1918, SJ: The Journal is in receipt of a letter from Jim Hayes from somewhere in France saying that he is still on deck.

October 17, 1918

Dear Friend:

Just a few lines to let you know that I'm still numbered with the living in the best of health. Also the rest of the boys around here. I haven't seen Fred Goetz for four weeks or more but guess he is still tearing around somewhere. A few days ago I was watching a battillion of infantry pacing and who did I see but Billy Raugh, and Tony Schoenfuss, also Frank Schultz of Rozellville. Well, from all reports old Kaiser Bill wants peace pretty bad but guess he will be somewhat older than he is now when he gets it. But I hope it's over this month or I'll be the winner of a hundred franks if it is.

Well, they don't seem to be much doing around Stratford with the expectation of a Slacker wedding once in awhile.

There's lots here I'd like to write you about, the censor wouldn't let it go through. We learned a few new dances such as the whiz-bang, Duck Shell hole dip and a few more. Ed Nelson is saving his money now days to pay passage home for the one that has won his heart. So I think Peter Nelson will have a new daughter-in-law when the war is over. Well, I must bring this to a close. With best wishes to all, from Private Jim Hayes, Co. F107 Supply Train AEFAPO 734.

Friday, September 13, 1918, SJ: KILLED IN ACTION: Corporal William Simon Petri of Rozellville is reported killed in action in Friday's casualty list.

Friday, August 23, 1918, SJ:

MORE SELECTS CALLED:

Sixteen Marathon County Selects will leave Wausau during the five day period commencing Monday, August 26, for military service at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Two have been notified from here who are Harry Cartwright, Rozellville, Albert Spindler, Stratford, Route 1. Twenty-six selects are to report for Army service at Wausau August 28 and entrain the following afternoon for Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Those who are called from here are: Joseph Krostag, Rozellville; John F. Laessig, Stratford, Route 2; Robert Scheuneman, Stratford, Route 2; Eleven will report August 29 and go to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Two from here are called: George Schieber, Rozellville; Carl Stampfle, Stratford.

Friday August 16, 1918, SJ: LEFT WEDNESDAY FOR TRAINING CAMPS:

Wednesday 132 Marathon County selected men were entrained at Wausau for Military Service. They were sent to six different training camps and schools. Following is a list of the selects who left here and where they were sent: Sweeny School, Kansas City. Frank E. Laessig, Stratford; John F. Laessig, Stratford; Frank Grossbaeir, Stratford; Harry Cartwright, Rozellville. University of Wisconsin, Madison: Charles Platteter, Stratford; August Treutel, Rozellville; Walter Offer, Rozellville; John Illig, Rozellville; Anton Frieders, Rozellville; William Andrews, Rozellville. To Indianapolis, Indiana: Albert Guesnsch, Stratford; Paul Spiegelberg, Stratford; Charles Huebner, Rozellville.

May 10, 1918, SJ: Liberty Loans: Frank Pagel, Jos. Roggenbauer, Jr., Albert Spindler, Chas. Willis, John Schroeder, C.A. Zimmerman, Otto Schmidt.

May 17, 1918, SJ: Drafted from Rozellville: Carl Cartwright, Hubert Leicht, Wm. Gebelein, Peter Stringer, Henry Petri. They left May 24, 1918.

November 8, 1918, SJ: "Germany Presents White Flag: Unconditional Surrender" According to reports over the wires about two o'clock Thursday, p.m., the glorious news came that Germany had surrendered. This news came to us as a boldt and yet we were looking forward for this to come soon. To anyone that witnessed the celebration of the village people in spite of the rain and mud it is needless to say that the news touched a dull spot in each and every one of our citizens hearts, men, women, boys, girls and children took part, following the band marched every street in the village once--twice and then some. Leave it to Uncle Sam to do things, and do them well.

November 15, 1918, SJ: PEACE PROCLAMATION: Official announcement is made by President Wilson that an armistice has been signed and fighting between all belligerents is now ended. A permanent treaty of peace will in due time be worked out...

Stratford Journal, Aug. 20, 1953: Pfc. Alvin H. Bornbach, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bornbach of the town of Day, was wounded in action in Korea on July 23, four days before the war ended. His parents received the information in a telegram from the war department. In a letter, Bornbach told his parents that he was wounded about the face by artillery fire. He was taken to a hospital in Japan to recuperate. Bornbach said the Red Cross is doing fine work and wrote of how helpful the organization has been to him. Pvt. Bornbach entered service on October 23, 1952, and was sent to Korea last March. Before entering the army he had helped his father on the farm and was employed for several months by a company in Marshfield. He attended St. Andrew's Catholic school in Rozellville.

June 16, 1916, SJ: A young soldier arrived at Rangeline Sunday morning by the name of Meidle.

June 16, 1916, SJ: Fred Bream left this locality for Camp Douglas where he will be joining the soldiers and also be prepared to go to Mexico if war should break out.

The following notice is a translation of a letter written in German in 1915. It is self explanatory. The original letter appears on the following page.

To the Federations and Unions Attached to the Central Union.

Honorable Sirs:

Since the beginning of the Current European war the wish has been expressed from many sides that the Central Union might as an absolute whole and through its federations and unions raise a protest against the supply of weapons and war material by American firms to the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Many have considered this arms supply as an overt violation of our country's neutrality, and they demand the prohibition of such supply for reasons of declared neutrality.

Yet the United States has always adhered to that principle, which now puts her in the money again, namely that the least possible restraint should be imposed on trade. The Government takes its stand on the position that here we have an open market where everyone can buy what he wants. The fact that only the enemies of Germany can take immediate advantage from this state of affairs has no influence on freedom of trade. It is maintained that if Germany and Austria-Hungary were in a position to buy from American firms and to provide safe transport for the purchased commodities, they would be dealt with in the same way as their opponents in the current conflict.

Even if little could be obtained through protest, we would like to wish that with one stroke the unfortunate fact of the prejudice to Germany and Austria-Hungary could be erased. We would wish this also for the reason that it is an ugly hypocrisy for our industries to help to prolong the European war by supplying war material of all kinds, while Government representatives submit peace proposals to the warring powers and blow rhapsodies to peace in our own country. There really remains one means at our disposal through which we can express our condemnation of the current practice, and can in the long run obtain our goal. And this means is the support of the draft of a bill which would make it impossible to export war material of all kinds after the declaration of a war.

JOSEPH FREY, Präsident
71 South Washington Sq.

Telephone
5514 Spring

Deutsch Römisch-Katholischer Central-Verein
von Nord Amerika

(National Federation of German-American Catholics)

New York, Datum des Poststempels 1915

An die dem Central-Verein angeschlossenen Staats-
verbaende und Vereine.

Werthe Herren!

Von vielen Seiten ist seit Beginn des gegenwaertigen europaeischen Krieges der Wunsch ausgesprochen worden, der Central-Verein moechte als geschlossenes Ganzes und durch seine Staatsverbaende und Vereine Protest erheben gegen die Lieferung von Waffen und anderem Kriegsmaterial durch amerikanische Firmen an die Feinde Deutschlands und Oesterreich-Ungarns. Manche haben diese Lieferungen als offenkundige Verletzungen der Neutralitaet unsres Landes betrachtet, und verlangen auf Grund der erklaerten Neutralitaet ein Verbot solcher Lieferungen.

Thatsaechlich haben aber die Ver.Staaten immer an demselben Grundsatz festgehalten, der nun wieder zur Geltung kommt, dem Prinzip naemlich, dass dem Handel moeglichst wenig Schranken aufgelegt werden sollen. Die Regierung stellt sich auf den Standpunkt, dass wir hier einen offenen Markt haben, in dem jeder kaufen kann, was er will. Das augenblicklich nur die Feinde Deutschlands Vortheil aus dieser Sachlage ziehen koennen, hat auf die Freiheit des Handels keinen Einfluss. Man behauptet, dass, wenn Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn in der Lage waeren, von amerikanischen Firmen zu kaufen und den Transport der gekauften Waren sicher zu stellen, sie in derselben Weise behandelt wuerden wie ihre Gegner in dem gegenwaertigen Kampfe.

Durch einen Protest liesse sich also wenig erreichen, so gern wir auch wuenschen moechten, dass mit einem Schlage die ungluecksliche Thatsache der Schaedigung Deutschlands und Oesterreich-Ungarns aus der Welt geschafft wuerde. Wir moechten dieses auch aus dem Grunde wuenschen, dass es eine haessliche Heuchelei ist, dass unsre Industrien durch Lieferung von Kriegsmaterial aller Art den europaeischen Krieg verlaengern helfen, waehrend die Vertreter der Regierung den kaempfenden Maechten Friedensvorschlaege unterbreiten und Friedensschalmeien im eigenen Lande blasen. Wohl aber steht uns ein Mittel zur Verfuegung, durch das wir unserer Verurtheilung der gegenwaertigen Praxis Ausdruck verleihen, und am letzten Ende unsren Zweck erreichen koennen. Und dieses Mittel ist die Unterstuetzung von Gesetzesvorlagen, die die Ausfuhr von Kriegsmaterial aller Art, nach einer Kriegserklaerung, unmoeglich machen wuerden.

149.

John Bintzman	50	Wm Schaefer	1 25
J H Bintzma	50	John Prazak	1 25
Chas	50	Chas Kratky	1 25
J Berg	50	Geo Schilde	1 25
Hy Bruns	50	Chr Lauke	1 00
Pet Bender	50	Hy Affee	50
M. Denne	50	Anton Att.	50
Pet Ettinger	50	And Bogstad	50
Geo F Ehr	50	Aug Rei	50
Jac Fried	50	Mike Redinga	50
Alphons Hoh	50	Hy	50
Pet Fritz	50	Geo Schiffe	50
A Fritz	50	Con Schalte	50
Hy Gieslach	50	Oscar Hansen	50
Jo Hennes	50	Pet Schaefer	100
R Kufer	50	L Thon Sr	50
W Prostag	50	J Thon	50
J Prostag	100	L Thon Jr	50
Hy Kobel	50	Anton Weis	
Geo Prostag	25	J Theuer	
L Kreutzer	50	Wm Wenrich	50
M Knellmann	50	M Kobel	50
F Kalbeck	50	Wm Schaefer	50
Edw Prostag	50	Hy Rattmann	50
Anton Mehlen	50	John Endres	50
Jac Ho	50	John Raschke	50
Anton	50	Geo Wenmus	50
Aug Martini	75		15 75
Fred Mehle	50		2 25
Jac Schneider	25		3 25
	15 75		

...To Honor A Hero

October 2, 1942 began a two and a half year stretch in the Army for Albert E. (Bootie) Poeschel. These were the war years, and Bootie was a part of that war. He was a sargeant in the Second Division, wounded "in ground combat against the armed enemy during World War II in the European theatre of operations." This took place in 1943. After spending some time in the hospital recovering from his injuries, Bootie was returned to his unit.

Unfortunately, the worst was yet to come. Bootie described the maneuvers that his company was exercising. "Well, they made a big pincher" he said showing with his arms encircled like a crab claw. "They wasn't so dumb. They had a weak spot here, and a strong spot there" he gestured with his hands. "...and when we pushed in, they come right around us. That was the last push they made, the Battle of the Bulge. Ya, that woods was nothin' but toothpicks left. Boy, I tell you, 'really pounded 'em. ...and that tank comes, they was all set. Oh, God! Nothin' but toothpicks! Ya, the Lieutenants, they all got captured, but they went to a different camp. I was a sargeant. I ripped my stripes off, see, and then I went with the privates. And the Lieutenants, they all went up to Corin, a different camp." Bootie and the others went to "Stalag 4-B."

Asked if he wanted to tell about it, he said "No." But he did continue. "I know I didn't have nothin' to eat for five months. I weighed ninety pounds when I came out. When I went in I weighed the same as I am now. A lot of them didn't make it. A lot of them died right there. ...the lice, Oh God! Then the guys they scratched theirself and then they infected, you know. You've seen a picture of leprosy? That's the way the sores would look on the men. Ah, them greybacks...Oh ya! She was rough."

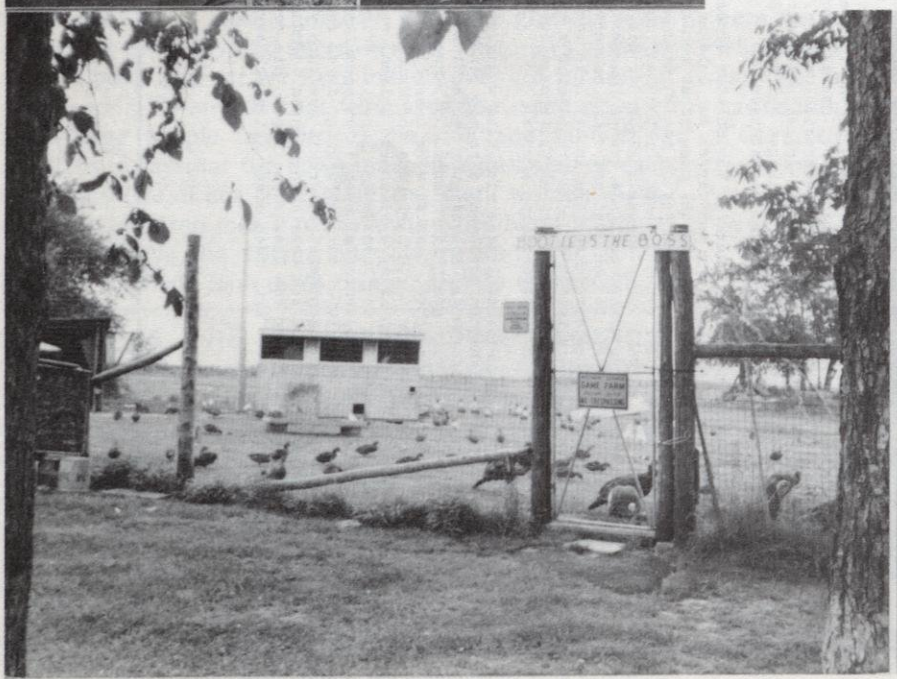
"That dog tag there" he explained pointing to it, "...had to identify myself before they'd let me back to the States. See, I had two of them, the Germans took that. Then I got that prison tag (a square one) and that other one. I had to identify myself, the outfit I was with and everything before they even took me back."

Bootie returned home in 1945. He has spent most of his life in the town of Day where he was born just a short distance from where he now works taking care of the animals at a game farm owned by Ronnie Guldan.

"Right up here is where I was born, in the next house" he pointed. "Then we moved to Rangeline on a farm. That farm where my sister lives now, that was my folks'. I was to Alaska twice, I worked for my brother-in-law and I'm here now ten years. I worked for Junie, (Dan Guldan, Jr.) Ronnie's brother. He died... They own 160 acres here. Now I'm by Ronnie pret'near five years."

It has been thirty nine years since Bootie's home from Service, and it has taken all those years for the Government to acknowledge his service to his country. A certificate he recently received with his long-awaited bronze star is dated August 24, 1962, and the presentation date listed at the bottom of the certificate is signed April 19th, 1982. Bootie has also received a purple heart.

He explained some of the delay in receiving his awards. "I was down to Milwaukee...they didn't have no records. Then I went to Madison, that's where my records were." And finally, after all these years, Albert E. Poeschel has been given the recognition he has long deserved.



In an old record book with pages turning brown with age, the following list appeared under the heading: "THE FOLLOWING ARE ENTITLED TO A PLACE ON THE ROLL OF HONOR FOR THEIR SERVICE IN THE WORLD WAR FOR DEMOCRACY."

Edwin F Schneider teacher 1912 & 13
Richard C Munkwitz " 1913 & 14 served in Russia
Arthur G Gaenicke " 1916 & 17
Martin C Beilke " 1917 & 18

A.E.F. Ferd Braem Capt
A.E.F. Chas Braem Musician 32nd Div
A.E.F. Wm Petri Corp Co A. 127 Regt killed in action Augs. 1918
A.E.F. Jos Pomeroch Pte " " " " gassed died June 1 1918
A.E.F. Walter Ress " " " " " Wounded
A.E.F. Jos J Ress " Co E. 129 " Wounded
A.E.F. Louis Kelnhofer " " A 127 Died of Disease
A.E.F. Edmund Huebner " Co. H. 341- Inf- served overseas. A.E.F.
A.E.F. George Huebner musician Hdq. Co. 341- Inf. served overseas. A.E.F.
A.E.F. John Andres Pvt. Co. A. 340 Inf. " " " A.E.F.
John Kelnhofer
A.E.F. Andrew Gebelein
Frank Baugart
John Kruse
A.E.F. Will Gebelein Died of Wounds
August Schuman
A.E.F. Elmer Sbertoli Pvt. Co. K. 6 Wis. Inf. served overseas. A.E.F.
A.E.F. Henry Gebelein
Henry Brausch
Chas J C Huebner
A.E.F. David Mattis
A.E.F. Arthur Kiefer
Henry Trentel Co. I.
Wm Trentel Co. 6.
Adam Illig
Walter Offer Pvt. Co. C.
A.E.F. Louis Gebelein
Chas Kelnhofer
A.E.F. Ralph Ress
Edward Brandt. 2nd Co. 2nd Prov. Brigade-Engineers. M. P.
Herman Ottelein.
Wm Andrew
Carl Cartright

A Note of Thanks

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bartlett, mother of the pastor of St. Andrew's parish, Fr. Carl A. Wohlmuth lived in Rozellville for a time, during which she wrote a history of the area and the parish in a "75th Jubilee" publication in 1968.

She was born May 30, 1891 in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. Her father was Charles Dombrowski who was born in Koehnig's Berg, Germany on June 20, 1854. Her mother was the former Maria Klonki, who was also born in Koehnig's Berg or perhaps Bishopsberg, Germany on July 8, 1854.

Mrs. Bartlett attended Menomonee Falls High School, graduating in 1909, Wausau Business Institute and Milwaukee Normal School. She taught school for eight years in Washington County, was a bookkeeper for a Coal office at Nekoosa for eleven years, and an assistant accountant and caseworker for Wood County from 1938 to 1946. She became a housekeeper for her son, Fr. Wohlmuth, in 1950 and she moved to Rozellville in 1959.

On May 29, 1917 she married William C. Wohlmuth. He died in 1919. On January 6, 1921 she married Claude A. Bartlett who died in 1923.

She had one son by each marriage. Carl A. Wohlmuth was born April 8, 1918 and Jerome C. Bartlett was born February 2, 1922. Both were born in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mrs. Bartlett died at the age of 86 years at the Marshfield Convalescent Center where she resided from January 30, 1970 until the time of her death.

We, the people of the town of Day, owe Mrs. Bartlett a great deal for her work in preserving some of the history of our township.

"Rozell", The Village Namesake

In her story of the Rozell family, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett explained some of her difficulties in capturing the history of the area. She explains also, a major breakthrough in the following story:

To write the history of a parish over eighty seven years old seemed like an impossible assignment for one who had been here only a couple of years until on June 30, 1962, as if by fate and to our amazement, the pastor, Fr. Carl A. Wohlmuth, happened to be at the roadside in front of the rectory when an automobile bearing a West Virginia license plate stopped and the driver asked for "directions to the Rozellville post office" which no longer exists. Orlando Rozell II and his family were enroute to the World's Fair in Seattle, Washington, and wished to send post cards to relatives back East from the town named for his great-grandfather, Michael W.D. Rozell. Immediately names and addresses of other members of this family were obtained from Orlando and the six-generation Family Tree prepared by his sister, Mrs. Aubrey Skillman, were the basis for research for this parish history. Were it not for this unexpected and most unusual incident that led to subsequent correspondence and visits with other relatives living in Tomahawk, Green Lake, Park Falls, Rhinelander Wisconsin, California, Virginia and Alaska, the "Beginnings of the Parish" may have remained a mystery because no one here seemed to know what had become of this pioneer family that settled here ninety seven years ago.

"...In 1888 Michael Rozell returned from Plainfield to Rozellville to live in the home of his son, Elmer, where he died on April 26, 1896, at the age of 93. He is buried in the Plainfield cemetery. In 1908 Orlando and family left Rozellville and moved to Guinea Mills, Virginia, where he died on July 8, 1909. He and his wife, Henrietta, are buried in a little country church yard there. Pictures were taken of their markers after a memorable 4 day visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Skillman and daughters, Hope and Nancy, at Williamsburg, Virginia. Much of the history written here was obtained from Mrs. Skillman, a graduate nurse, who spoke of her many visits in Rozellville with her grandfather who lived in the home located on the land now owned by Francis Nikolai. She recalled that her grandparents had a comfortable home and they kept for sale to neighbors a few staple groceries and home remedies recommended for "croup, summer complaint and sore throats"."

Dan Guldan related an experience he had a few years back. "We was huntin' up in Sawyer County and it was along the railroad track, a mile and a half in the woods--about, and a man come along and talked to us guys and he wanted to know where we was from. And we says we was from Rozellville and that was--Mr. Rozell."

"And that really was up his (alley) you know, havin' a few beers and that. He didn't leave until about 10:00. We told him we'd take him home. By that (time) his boy come through the woods, by the railroad tracks and he looked for him. He was kind of mad at first. His dad didn't come back, but it all came out fine."

"They live up east of Park Falls. This was the offsprings, you know. They lived right up here in Rozellville, north then, by the old Hoffmann place. (Where the Jim Dennee's are now.) They all enjoyed the visit."

Even in 1982, there are some Rozell's around. There are none living in the town of Day, but there are some in the immediate area. David Rozelle and his family live in Stevens Point. His father is Albert Rozell and his uncle

Raymond, who lives in California. David's father Henry added the "e" onto his name.

Another descendent of the Rozellville Rozell's is Donna Bornbach of Wisconsin Rapids. Her mother is Julia Marie Rozell, daughter of Alfred Rozell and Certilla Neigh. Alfred Rozell is the son of Nelson Rozell.

Other descendents of Alfred Rozell include a son Amos Rozell of Wautoma, Wisconsin and Cora Mae Turner, a daughter living in Nekoosa. Then, there is Ronald McLaughlin, a grandson of Alfred's at Pittsville, and another grandson of Alfred's at Nekoosa by the name of Robert Peterson.

Julia Rozell was born on April 14, 1920 to Alfred and Certilla (Neigh) Rozell. She married Levi C. Applebee, Sr. They had the following children: Donna Marie born February 13, 1935 in the town of Grant, city of Portage. She was married on February 28, 1954 to George Edward Fekete. George died on September 22, 1975. On November 29, 1980 Donna and David Raymond Bornbach were married at Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Nekoosa. David is the son of the John Bornbach's of Rozellville.

Donna had six children by her marriage to George Fekete. They are Jeffrey Gene, Michael Edward, Donna Marie Ann, Mary Beth, Timothy Ray and Steven Anthony.

Jeffrey was born November 30, 1954 at Riverview Hospital in Wisconsin Rapids, as were all his brothers and sisters to follow. He married Nancy Jean Meyer on February 7, 1976 at Marshfield. Nancy was born September 28, 1955 and is the daughter of Donald and Anna (Rudi) Meyer of Wisconsin Rapids.

Michael, Donna's second son, was born on September 20, 1956. He was married on May 20, 1978 to Lynn Marlea Sarnow born May 19, 1956. She is the daughter of Donald and Beverly (Schick) Sarnow of Marshfield.

Donna Marie Ann was born September 15, 1958. She makes her home in Wisconsin Rapids.

Mary Beth was born June 22, 1960. She attends the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire.

Timothy Ray was born July 17, 1962. He died the same day and is buried in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Nekoosa.

Steven Anthony was born May 20, 1966. He, like his brother, died the day of his birth and is buried in the same cemetery.

Julia Marie Rozell was married a second time, to Arnold W. Bartram who was born November 3, 1913. He died April 28, 1982, and is buried in the Hancock cemetery. Arnold and Julia had one child, a son Richard born December 8, 1944. Richard is married to the former Florence Kellogg.

On June 4, 1982 another "Rozell" happened to come through town curious about the settlers the village was named after. Her name was Velma R. (Rozell) Walker daughter of James Milton Rozell of Protem, Missouri.

"I'm going to be up in Minnesota," she said, "my husband is a Methodist pastor in Duluth and he's going to a church in Minneapolis and I'm a fund raiser. I travel around this area. I've been over to Stevens Point for a meeting and we were just driving back through, my friend and I, and I saw 'Rozellville' so I thought I would drive up because when you see the name spelled this way its for sure part of my family. So I was kind of excited about that."

She gave some information then about her ancestors. "Usually in my family a new name will be repeated somewhere", Steven, William, Joseph, James and Pete were names familiar in her ancestry.

"They were all farmers in my family. My grand dad was a farmer. And all my uncles farmed too, until later years. A couple of them ran grocery stores."

Her father, James was born in 1894 in Protem, Missouri. His father was Samuel Newsom Rozell of Mississippi and his mother Susan Hettie Yendell of Kentucky. They were married in Mississippi then went to Missouri. In 1900 they went west to Newkirk, Oklahoma and then west to New Mexico where Velma was born, in Albuquerque.

Brothers & Sisters of James Milton Rozell in birth order are as follows: William Barton Rozell, Steven, Joseph Lafayette, James, Loy, Docia, and Lonnie Dee, (L.D.).

Velma has a sister Ruth Irene McCabe of Albuquerque, NM. She had one brother, who is deceased, by the name of James Robert Rozell.

She explained that she didn't know the connection to the Rozellville Rozell's, but one day she may. "One of my cousins is doing a history on them. I haven't gotten a copy of it yet."

Perhaps when she does, she will have the missing link to her heritage. She is sure though, that that link does exist.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

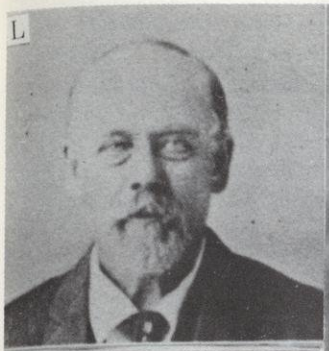
H

I

J

K

L



M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

Photos, preceeding page

A. Michael and Betsy Rozell
B. Elmer Rozell family
C. Orlando, Henrietta and son, Joseph Rozell
D. Joseph James Rozell, son of Orlando
E. Orlando J. Rozell and his father, Joseph James in 1964
F. Alfred Rozell (son of Nelson Rozell) and Sam Campbell (uncle of Abner Rozell)
G. Velma (Rozell) Walker
H. Orlando Rozell Home
I. Myrtle and Alfred Rozell, October 1948
J. The Michael Rozell family
K. June 11, 1950 photo of Julia Rozell and Richard (her son from second marriage) with the Alfred Rozells'
L. Abner Rozell, son of Nelson Rozell
M. George and Donna Fekete family, 1975, rear: Mary, Jeffrey, Donna, Michael, front: George, Kevin, Donna, Scott
N. Donna and David Bornbach, 1978
O. Cora Mae Rozell, left, and Julia M. Rozell
P. Early town of Day Clearing Crew
Q. Fritz Kiehorn–Note: Chicago Opera Company poster on building
R. Making a road
S. Frank Daul family and home
T. Connor Company Crew

Pioneers

In the Marshfield Recorder, date unknown, a picture of the school children of the Arthur school appeared along with the following article:

When we read the names submitted by Mr. Bernitt with the school picture we were reminded of a column we wrote 13 years ago about some of those families. At that time we became acquainted with Conrad Zimmermann, then living at 205 S. Chestnut Ave., and now making his home in Milwaukee, and with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Adam Zimmermann Jr., the former Sarah Ably, who died March 7, 1950, in Wausau. We learned that Conrad was born June 19, 1872 in the town of Rhine, Sheboygan County, where his parents settled in the late 60s, and that he was 2½ years old when the family came by ox team to establish a home on 80 acres of forest land purchased for $100 from Henry Sherry of Menasha, an early-day lumberman in this area.

Two children were born to the senior Adam Zimmermanns after their arrival in what was then the town of Bergen--Adam on June 16, 1875, and Theresa on April 20, 1877. The latter, married in 1894 to William Hilgeman, died January 15, 1942, at their home three miles east of Stratford. She was survived by her husband and 15 children. Adam, whose marriage to Sarah Ably took place May 27, 1920, died March 24, 1944, at his home on route 3, Edgar. Survivors included seven children by a previous marriage. The senior Adam Zimmermann died June 6, 1910, and his wife June 22, 1925.

Another of the pioneer families in that neighborhood was that of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reichert, whose daughter Katy, born April 4, 1877, in the town of Bergen became the bride of Conrad Zimmermann. Their marriage took place October 9, 1900, in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Rozellvillle, with the Rev. L.Th. Thom, Marshfield, first resident pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, officiating. Two children were born to them, Louis and Amanda, who was married to Albert Kaufmann. Both became residents of Milwaukee. Mrs. Zimmermann died June 30, 1927 after a long illness. Her husband continued to make his home on the farm until 1940, when he came to Marshfield.

When the Zimmermanns arrived in Marathon County they lived with one of the Rozell brothers, for whom the community was named, until a clearing was made and their first home, a log house, was finished. Among other early neighbors were Casper Ably, a native of Canton Glarus, Switzerland, and his wife, the former Harriet Davison, who was born in Pennsylvania. They arrived several years before the Zimmermanns, having lived previously in a small settlement near Stevens Point, where their son, Leander, was born September 24, 1871.

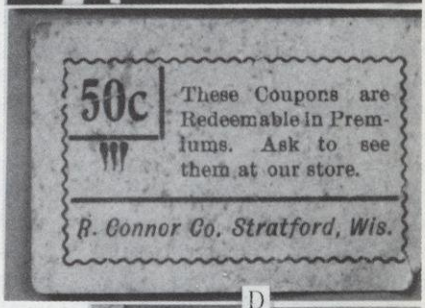
Nearly two years later, on September 15, 1873, their first daughter, Sarah, was born in the town of Bergen, and on March 23, 1887, another daughter, Emma, arrived. Mr. Ably died March 8, 1918, and his wife on January 4, 1924. Leander, who had gone to International Falls, Minnesota to make his home, died there in May, 1931.

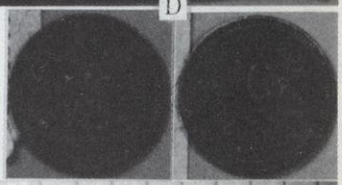
During our visit with Conrad Zimmermann and the former Sarah Ably in 1948 we were told that the school they both attended had not been in use for several years. They recalled that their early teachers included Miss Kate Bently, Miss Anna Buck, and Miss Dora Beach. Adam Zimmermann's widow also said that she still treasured a reward of merit card awarded in 1879.

The Zimmermann's farm was located where Ted Esther Bartz reside.

The following is quoted from the caption accompanying photograph published in the Marshfield Recorder:

AT SCHOOL NEAR ROZELLVILLE, 1894–Ten of the persons pictured above (next page) at the school District No. 1, town of Day, Marathon County, about 67 years ago are the only survivors of the large group, according to the owner of the photograph, Edward Bernitt, now living in the town of Green Valley. He was one of the pupils of Mrs. Dora Beach Compeau, who is at the extreme left in the front row. Others in the same row have been identified as Miss Elizabeth Spindler, now living near Stratford, Nettie Reichert (Mrs. Henry Hilgemann, Rozellville), Philip Frieders of Marshfield, Henry Gessert, Anna Heller (Mrs. William Bauer, Auburndale), Anna Spindler, Lottie Gessert (Mrs. Philip Reichert), Mary Heller, Katy Hoffman, Emma Ably (Mrs. Paul Heller, Wausau), Minnie Hoffman (Mrs. Hubert Strong), Charles Emig, Louis Spindler of Stratford, Edward Bernitt of route 2, Auburndale, Anna Schultz (Mrs. Theodore Oppman, Rozellville), Margaret Schultz (Mrs. Albert Huss, Billings, Mont.) and George Spindler, Back row–Lena Spindler (Mrs. Joe Moon), Sarah Ably (Mrs. Adam Zimmerman Jr.), Dora Heller (Mrs. Nick Elias), Fred Ably, Pearl Bernitt (Mrs. Will Quandt), Katy Reichert (Mrs. Conrad Zimmerman), Lydia Bernitt (Mrs. John Jaeckel, Eau Claire), John Ably, John Spindler, Henry Hoffman, Katy Kinner (Mrs. John Hoffman), Anna Hoffman (Mrs. Herbert Dennee) and John Emig.





A. Arthur School described on previous page
B. Katy Reichert, Conrad Zimmerman wedding
C. Mr. & Mrs. Louis Kress, Sr., grandparents of Ernie Kress
D. Connor Company "money" found in wall of Camp bunkhouse, the converted home of Bob & Rose Theurer
E. Margaret Schuld Schlegelmilch & daughter Kris, author of Weber–Etringer history
F. 1982 Town of Day officials, back: Rupert Kurtzweil, Jr, Rose Theurer, Bob Tichy, front: Charley Veers, Jack Fahey, Len Jaeckel
G. Charley Schultz family

The following essay was written by Otto F. Veers while he was a student at the State Normal School, Stevens Point around the year 1901.

The Pottawatomie Indians

Having spent all of their life in the wilderness of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, it is not un-natural that a band of Indians should be altogether dissatisfied with the prairies of Kansas for their home and hunting ground. During the eighteenth century, when the Pottawatomie Indians first became known to the white people, they made their home in the neighborhood of Detroit. As they did not like the English and French fur traders for neighbors, the whole tribe moved into Wisconsin and settled around Green Bay. At this place, the early French settlers established a mission among them, and to this day many of them are Roman Catholics. The steady westward movement of the white settlers in 1840 caused the tribe to peacefully leave their homes and again turn their faces westward to find a new home in that vast, unknown wilderness. Today we find this once strong and well known tribe, numbering about one thousand. About half of this number is on a small reservation in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, fifty miles northwest of the city of Topeka. Four-hundred of this tribe live in houses and cultivate little farms in different parts of this same state. But this beautiful rolling prairie has no attraction for an Indian of northern Wisconsin. To him it seems little better than a barren desert. Thus a little band of two hundred, not willing to waste away their life in that desolate spot, came back to Wisconsin and settled on a section of state land on the banks of the Big Eau Pleine River, in Marathon County, about thirty-five miles northwest of Stevens Point.

The home of this little band is known as the Indian Farm. It is situated in the midst of a large strip of forest. This country is rolling and is covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber, mostly maple. The farm consists of a clearing, covering nearly three-hundred acres. On entering the clearing from the south side, one can see the river in the distance. On the other side of it, stretches a large marsh, over which the air seems to be full of smoke. This, in connection with the black charred trunks of the tamaracks that surround the marsh, give the place a dreary and forsaken appearance. But this is the only landscape that a Wisconsin Indian really loves to look upon.

Near the center of the clearing on a knoll, stands a little one story frame house: the home of the chief of this little tribe. (There is a small window in each end of the building, while in each of the other two sides is a door and a window.) The immediate surrounding of the house is littered up with wood, boards, and other rubbish. On entering one is met by a strong, smoky odor. The inside walls are smoked to a dark brown, the windows are so dirty that they admit very little light, and the floor is nearly black with dirt. In one end of the room are two homemade beds, while in the center of the apartment is a large square heater, and in the corner opposite the beds is a very rickety old cook stove, over which pots and tin pans are hung on the wall. In another corner is a square box covered with a white cloth. On asking what the box contained, the squaw, who had been standing in the center of the room looking at us, told us in very broken English, that the box contained the tribe's drum and some leather ornaments for the war dance. I asked if we might see these articles. She hesitated a little and then said we might, if we would give her a pound of tobacco, but with this we were not supplied and the squaw was not to be coaxed. From under the beds and behind the stove could be seen a number of wide-eyed, little, dark brown faces, which bobbed out of sight as soon as one looked in their direction. Although the house is somewhat dirty, it is a very comfortable home for this Indian Chief and he feels as proud of it as could an ordinary citizen of a $10,000 home.

This is the only building that is on the clearing. Along the edge of the clearing hidden behind bushes and trees, are a number of huts, in which the other Indians live. These huts are made of a frame work of stakes over which many layers of broad strips of bark are placed to form the walls. Some huts have the bare ground for floor, while others have a board floor. I visited one of the latter kind at about mid-day, just as the four men of the family were eating their dinner. A red blanket had been spread on the floor which served as a table. On the blanket was a full set of heavy white China dishes. In the center of the table was a wooden bowl which seemed to contain a stiff porridge. I imagine this was made of flour and water. On one end of the table was a large platter of meat which sent a very appetizing odor all over the hut. I found out later that the platter held fresh venison. The men were sitting on the edge of the blanket and were eating in a very dignified manner. Three squaws were sitting on blocks of wood, quietly enjoying a smoke. It is said that the squaws of this tribe are greater smokers than the men.

The dress of the men is in most cases like that of an ordinary citizen, the moccasins being the only exception. The squaws wear shapeless gowns made of bright colored calico, over which they most always have a bright red blanket. Trinkets of all kinds are hung all over the gown, on the ears, the neck, the wrists and around the long braids of straight black hair which hang down their back. The dress of the smaller children is beyond description; no two are dressed alike nor like anybody else. The older children are dressed like their parents.

The squaw is busy at all times of the day. It is her duty to prepare the meals, make clothes for the children, weave mats and fancy bead work, make baskets of split wood, provide fuel for the fire, and in summer she is always found taking care of a small patch of potatoes, corn and other vegetables. In spring, it is her duty to gather the maple sap and make it into sugar. Then it is also her work to sell these articles that she has spent many wearysome hours in making. This is most always done in peddler style, going from house to house in the farming district. In return for her goods, she takes either money, old clothes or eatables of some kind including tobacco. (Smoking and chewing seems to be the only enjoyment that an Indian squaw has). Some of the Indians have such domestic animals; as, chickens and hogs, in which case also come under the care of the squaw. The boys of the family have the care of many ponies that play an important part in the Indian family circle.

In many cases, however, the man is the chief bread winner in the family. The young men are very often found working in lumber camps or in saw mills. The older men with families do not work for wages by the day or weeks, but take jobs of clearing land for the neighboring farmers. For this work they are paid a certain sum per acre. They

will then be their own boss and can work whenever they feel like doing so. In most cases they will take out their pay in the form of provisions for their families.

In all their dealings with the white people, the Indians are honest and fair. They are regarded as gentlemen by all of their white neighbors, and there is a strong friendly feeling between the two classes where ever they have come in contact with each other. Winter is the only time when any Indian can be gotten to preform physical labor. The other part of the year is spent in hunting and fishing which are their chief enjoyments. They will drink all the liquor that is given them, but they will never pay for it themselves.

In the spring of every year the annual war-dance is held, for at this time a number of their old friends from Kansas come to pay them a visit. For this dance, a space of ground about thirty feet in diameter has all the grass scraped off. In the center of this circle on some blankets is the large drum which resembles a wash tub with a skin stretched over the top of it. The sides of the drum are decorated with fancy beadwork. About fifteen young Indians will squat around this drum and beat it with straight sticks wrapped up with buckskin. They all beat at the same time and make a loud, dull and rather monotonous thump to which the bucks dance something like a negro cake-walk. In a circle around the drummers are a number of the squaws who keep up a tuneless chant. The dancers have their faces painted and they are decorated with feathers, beads and sleigh bells. Their object seems to be to make themselves look as horrible and to make as much noise as possible. The Indians are always glad to have the white people come and see them go through their performances, but they do not like to have their visitors laugh at their capers.

Thus, half civilized and half wild, these Indians live in a place that they love, that abounds in game and where they have a good opportunity to make an easy and comfortable living. They live a happy, upright life and are at peace with all the world and with themselves.

Only Time Has Changed

We live in an age
of Micro wave ovens
Newly sought after
solar energy
for heating our homes
and our water
Electricity becoming
a costly necessity
to power our
electric food processors
blow hair dryers,
video games and discs

Time has given way
to what we call modern
to what those who came before us
never dreamed of
to progress
to improvement
to our world today.

But were they deprived?
Was their life less modern?
Were they disappointed
in living "without"?
No. They too lived
in a world they called modern
when horses and buckboards
and out-buildings were
the modern way.

A lamp filled with oil
casting its shadows about
a cabin built from the
forest it replaced
A hand pump
A pitcher and basin
A feather bed
and carpet sweeper
were conveniences
unheard of
in generations before

When man who came before us
lived in leather houses
wrapped around young saplings
gathered at their tops
He lived here and there
and wherever natures subsistance
inclined him to roam.

His father crafted tools of stone
and taught the family
new ways of old
to live upon the land
that gave of its fertility
to young and old.
Only time has changed
the pages in the history
book of life
and has taken people on their way
through triumph
and through strife
and made this land
this people
as it is today
looking back through pages
of yesterday.

4 – 20 – 82 (c) Patti Laessig

Boyhood Memories

"I'm eighty-nine years old" said Fr. Rudolph Raschke, a retired Catholic priest who was born and raised in the town of Day. He was born March 22, 1893 to William E. and Paulina (Benz) Raschke. He received his education at St. Andrew's School in Rozellville, then in 1907 he went to the seminary, Josephenum, in Columbus, Ohio where he was ordained into the priesthood on June 14, 1919.

He recalled the days of his youth. "That was in the pioneer days. We grew up as pioneers. There was no sale for anything except logs--it was lumber days."

"When we went to school, as soon as the warm weather came, nobody had shoes on. All went bare footed--the girls and boys--until the cold weather came again. The only time we put shoes and stockings on was on Sundays." It was done "to save shoe leather", because the people in those years were very poor.

"The little money that we made as boys--we picked ginseng. We sold it to Brinkmann. Brinkmann had the store there. Rozellville was the center of activity for this whole country--even Stratford. Rozellville was before there was Stratford. The priest from Rozellville went to Webertown (a settlement 7 or 8 miles northwest of Rozellville on the Big Eau Pleine) to have Mass there. And before they had a church there, the people went through the woods and came to Rozellville to Mass."

"My dad--he came to Rozellville--he helped transport a saw mill from Appleton to Rozellville for Andrew Daul. And he came with horses in February, with horses and wagon. There was no snow that winter."

"The people were poor. They had nothing, and they had no sale for anything except logs in the winter time. And it had to be pine (at) first. Then afterwards they bought hemlock. That was Andrew Daul. And then Andrew Daul--his saw mill was bought out by John Nikolay and he moved it south of Rozellville where the creek is, this side of Peter Beining's."

"See, my dad," Fr. Rudolph explained, "he was in that Pestigo fire. Now how he got out, I don't know. He never would tell us anything about it." William Raschke lived at Pestigo at that time.

"He landed in Milwaukee first," when he came to America. "Seventeen years old--didn't have a relative over here. He wanted to come to America. And from there (Milwaukee) he worked, he got up to Pestigo. He was running a tug boat there. Maybe he got out on that tug boat, see," he suggested, and was saved because of the surrounding waters. He survived the fire but "he wouldn't talk to us about it. I guess it was too gruesome."

"His parents didn't come over (to America) and his mother died quite young. Now whether she was dead when he left, I don't know. They never told us much about it though. But his dad lived quite a long time. He got to be eighty years old and I remember when he got the letter that his dad had died. He used to write his dad always. That I remember. And then his sister--one of his sisters--came over here and she married a Bine, and he had the farm there, back there by Frieders and Schultz's, somewhere in there.

William's sister's name was "Otillia". "That's where my sister is named after, see?" Father Raschke explained. "He went out working a lot and his wife had to take care of the cows and she moved them to the creek--to the spring--and the bull killed her. And they had...four little children. There was Anna and Mary and John and Henry. But, I knew them all yet. Then he sold the farm and married again and lived in Marshfield. And he was working near the hospital there in a sand pit and the sand caved in on him and killed him."

The children were then orphans, left to live with their stepmother. "The second boy, he went to Kenosha to work, real young. He had an aunt living there and the older one stayed home a little longer, but he also left then and went to Racine, I guess, or Milwaukee and worked there. And from there he went out west, out to Nebraska and he worked there. That was Henry."

"And then he (William) had another sister. She came over here to Rozellville too. Emilina her name was. I didn't know her. She came over with her husband Wolf, his name was. All I know was uncle Wolf, that was his second name. I don't know his first name. And then he had homesteaded it there and he couldn't make it go in those early days so he went out to Oregon when that opened up. And there, after a few years, my dad's sister died. I remember dad when he got the letter. I remember he wrote yet, 'when we had it a little nicer, now she died'. And my dad answered him, 'she did a lot of fancy work' and 'send it to my sister Julia'. And dad answered him that we got that all, and that's the last we heard of him. He never would answer any more letters. Dad wrote letters--I don't know how often. They didn't come back, but he never answered them. I thought maybe he went to Alaska--to the gold rush. You know, we don't know what happened to him."

Asked if he knew his father's parents names, Fr. Raschke answered, "his dad was Nick, and his wife must have been Julia because that's where my sister's (name came from) because Nick was named after my grandfather, after his dad, and then Julia's...second name was named after my grandmother Benz. And I was named after my grandfather Benz. His name was Rudolph, and Nick, that was my dad's (father)." And his wife's name was possibly Julia. "I'm just guessing because I never heard him talk about his mother much. Why, I don't know."

"My dad...was born in Poland. But he was only half a Pole. See, his father was from Celezia and he was sent there I suppose, by the government to teach school. And then his first wife died, then he married a Polish girl. That's my dad's mother. If you look at that picture", he said referring to the family portrait, "my dad looks a lot like a Pole."

William Raschke came alone with "the horses and a big wagon" to the town of Day, hauling the equipment for the Daul saw mill. That's how he happened to come to Marathon County.

"And he worked for the Daul's in the mill. He was the engineer there, whatever you call it--the fireman. That's how he came here."

"And my mother...her dad had brothers in Luxemberg, that's right out of Green Bay. The Benz's were there. The whole family. Zoellners and the Dauls and the Wunch's, they came from there. I don't know if you remember Zimmey Wunsch and Volenteen? Peter...they came from Luxemberg too, his dad. Willie's dad, and Joey. The Benz's, when they came from Germany they went to Luxemberg and I guess they bought

a 40 acre lot and couldn't make it go, so they came to the wilderness here and got cheap land. That's what brought those people here was the cheap land."

"...First they built a little log house to live in, then they got a few cows. How they got them in, I don't know. But they had no sale for milk. The people would churn butter and Brinkmann would buy it. Then it got rancid on him and he made soap out of it, I guess."

"A buttermilk factory came in. They came from Hewitt. This side of Hewitt. Frohling, Jim, I think, but I'm not sure. His brother had a cheese factory."

"This was a butter factory, this first one, before they had a cheese factory. Going north, that building is there yet where the butter factory was in afterwards. That was behind Andrew Oppmann's saloon. For awhile there was another building in between. They had a blacksmith shop in there for awhile and then came that butter factory. That building is still there."

"When they got that store, then the farmers started hauling milk. Then they got a little cash, 90c a hundred. They took the skim milk home and fed it to the pigs and when you ran short of skim milk, then you put water in it. That is when the farmers got a little cash--to pay taxes..."

"Those people worked hard to clear that land. And those stumps in there and everything, you know, first with oxen then with horses."

"The people would walk to church on Sunday. Oh, there was a stream of people going past our house--so the horses could rest, because, I tell you, those horses worked pulling those stumps and clearing that land, and in winter in the woods logging."

"My mother didn't come with her folks right away. She had to go to work. She was eleven years old and in Green Bay. There she made her first communion yet--in the cathedral. Then she says 'when I get home dad says (her dad) "have you got 50c so we go and buy flour?" There was no income, see."

"Klumb was the first blacksmith. East of Rozellville Pinion had a hotel. Pinion moved to Marshfield, he was quite old."

"When my dad came from the east with the saw mill that he had on his wagon, he took the Weeks road that came out north of Rozellville. And he came past there and where they was driving along there he heard a fellow playing a coronet. And that was Casper Ably."

"Weeks road started north and then went all the way to Dancy. Weeks, they lost too many logs where he was there, and later then he moved to Stevens Point."

"My dad and August Kroening had the contract...to cut the timber out from Rozellville to Marshfield when that road (97) was laid out. They cut it out--just the timber, they cut it down. Its the same road there yet. Kroening, he had a farm over in here somewheres later on."

"That was before my time" Fr. Rudolph chuckled. "And that's where my dad met my mother. She and Katie Streit, they walked from Marshfield to Rozellville and they got caught in a storm, so they had to go in that tent that my dad and August Kroening had. They had a tent that they took where they slept in there nights."

"My dad says he wanted to make a cup of coffee for them. Oh, no--they wouldn't--those was two bachelors."

"My dad later on used to tease my mother when they cooked the coffee."

"In those early days they had to find enjoyment somewhere too. They were isolated. Now and then they had a dance where that little band that they had--they played for that whole surrounding country there. Even went as far as Marathon City with the horses to play. I remember Dad talking about it. And they really were good musicians, especially Casper Ably. And my dad was a good musician too. Some of them couldn't read notes, but they could play."

Casper Ably was one of the founders of the town of Day, and he had quite a temper Fr. Raschke recalled.

"He had a terrific temper. But he didn't take it out on people. I'll tell you a story. One time they were unloading hay in his mow, in his barn, and they drove in there with the horses and he unloaded it and the guy on top had to take it away, see? A wind came and took his hat off." He put the hat back on his head, pulling it down angrily, grimacing as he pulled.

"The third time the wind took it off, he went down there and tore that hat all to pieces. He had no hat anymore."

"On Corpus Christi we always had those processions. The band always played there. Later on as the older ones fell out, always new ones came in...Oscar Swensen, Matt Folz..."

"We were talking the other day about changes that took place during our life time in the whole United States and around here even. And the way of life--how that changed. We say the good old days, but we wouldn't want to go back to them."

"We enjoyed life just the same because we didn't know any better. We had no electricity and all those things--modern things. You ask the young people, they

CAMPBELL SETTLEMENT BAND

The musicians reading from left to right, were Frank Daul, Andrew Daul, William Raschke, John Benz, Peter Daul, Anton Lax, and Caspar Ably, all of whom resided in the community now known as Rozellville, Town of Day, Marathon County.

can't imagine a time without TV. We had no TV. We had no radio. A weekly paper--that was it!"

"I remember the Spanish-American war--and that would be in the paper and weekly we'd see how many people died that week. That's the only way we knew--through the weekly paper."

"People went visiting a lot." The young people came along and then they had games, "button, button, who's got the button", and things like that. "London Bridges falling down" they'd sing--and make popcorn. That's still good."

"The Beachs' lived a mile west of Rozellville. They didn't come to farm, those people. They were those 'yankees' from the East and they expected to find minerals in the soil here. That's what brought them over here. They never cleared any land or farmed. I don't know how they lived, they probably had a little money that they brought along. I have no idea if they just bought that land or homesteaded it thinking they'd find some minerals on it, see. Then when the Germans came in, they bought 'em out. They moved away."

"George Beach, I think that was the one that twice a week walked to Marshfield and carried the mail on his back in a pouch. I think that was Beach. I can remember my mother talking about it."

"That I remember talking about, that he walked to Marshfield. There was no road yet, see, and then he carried the mail." It was just a trail.

When they built the road "they didn't stay on lines. I know dad said the surveyor went ahead with a bell, and when he rang the bell, then they followed him and notched the trees that they were to cut out. It didn't stay on the line at all--the shortest way."

Fr. Raschke recalled his dad telling about some of the problems they encountered along the way. "The mosquitos! He says they had to wear gloves. They couldn't work without gloves--the mosquitos! And a hat they had to have, and then they put a mosquito net over it to cover their faces."

"Well, it wasn't too many years ago, they were so bad here. But not like it was in those days. When we grew up, we never could sit outside like now evenings without having a smudge pot a-going. And we had to sit in that--in the smoke."

The smudge was a pot with saw dust in to create smoke to drive away the mosquitos.

"That brick house on this side (east) was John Brinkmann's first residence. He had the store there. How I know that, my mother says they used to go there and dance there. They had a big room there, I suppose. The next one there, the old John Brinkmann built that when he retired. That isn't so old."

"That was the Willie Brinkmann farm afterwards, that was his son (who) took over (on the corner where Marie Reif now lives)."

"The old John Brinkmann farm was where the store was on and south of there. He had some hired men working on the farm and he'd go up there in the store in the top window and he had a glass to look and see if they were working. Pete Brausch was working there and he spied him up there."

How times have changed from the old days and old ways to now. "The people mix more with different nationalities. Its the melting pot they say--and it really was. You know now when you meet a person you don't say he's German or English, he's an American."

Rudolph Raschke left Rozellville in 1907. "I was 14 years old and I never had been out of Rozellville--maybe to Marshfield a few times and then go away to Columbus, Ohio. In those days they charged, I think Calvary charged $150. a year, but my dad didn't have the money. And there I could get tuition free, board and tuition free."

"It was a seminary founded by a German priest and he started it to get priests in the United States that could speak German for the German parishes. He collected money for it from German people in the United States. He started a paper. He started an orphanage first, "The Ohio Friend of the Orphans." That paper he kept going. Through that he collected money from the people for his seminary too. It (the orphanage) was still going when I got there, but they discontinued that then."

Though it has been 77 years since Rudolph Raschke left Rozellville as a boy, his memories are as clear as his twinkling eyes as he tells the story of his boyhood days in Rozellville.

A

B

A. William Ernest Raschke family: William, Nick, Ottillia, Julia, Paulina Benz Raschke holding John and Rudolph in front

B. William Raschke family 1919: Albert, Fr. Rudolph, William, John, Nicholas in uniform, front: Julia, Paulina, William E., Ottillia (Tillie)

C. Albert Raschke wedding, Albert Sitting, John Raschke standing in rear to right

D. Fr. Rudolph Raschke ordination, June 14, 1919

E. Ottillia, Julia

F. William E. Raschke family

G. Albert Raschke on his mail delivery route

The Recorder

- Pioneer Musicians
- Youthful Cornetist
- 200-Year-Old Violin

●

CAMPBELL SETTLEMENT BAND is the name inscribed on a photograph loaned to us this week by Mrs. Anna Rhodes, 611 E. Fourth street, whose father, brother, and uncle are included in the group of musicians who posed for the picture more than 70 years ago. In 1905 her brother, Peter Daul, showed the photograph to John H. White, then editor of The Marshfield News, and on May 25 of that year the News carried the picture, which appears on an inside page of today's News-Herald, and the following story: "Through the courtesy of Peter Daul The News is able this week to reproduce a photograph taken 25 years ago of the Campbell Settlement band, which will be recognized at a glance by the pioneers of Marshfield. In the early days this 'little German band' of seven members was the only musical organization in the immediate vicinity and was kept busy filling engagements for dances, picnics, public celebrations, etc. in towns and villages as far away as Marathon City. Whenever there was anything doing in Marshfield it was necessary to send to Campbell Settlement, now Rozellville, for this jolly lunch of musicians, and no event could be called complete without them.

"The photograph was taken on South Depot street, about 100 feet west of Kleinheinz's corner, looking north toward where the Wisconsin Central depot now stands. The newness of the country is shown by the logs and stumps in the background. Webster's heading mill with its smoke stack rising above the fringe of trees may be seen on the right of the picture, and nearer to the left is the warehouse used by the Upham Mfg. Co. There was nothing across the track except an unbroken stretch of woods. The business district at that time was on South Depot street between where the Marshfield Iron Works now stands and the Thomas House.

"One would think that after a quarter of a century of time had elapsed the members of the old Campbell Settlement band would have either passed to the great beyond or removed to distant parts of the country. Such is not the case, however, for seven of the eight persons shown in the picture are still living in this city and vicinity. Starting from right to left they are: Casper Ably, a typical musician of the old school and a native of Switzerland who obtained a thorough musical education in the shade of the Alps. He was the director and moving spirit of the band. For many years he had a farm at Rozellville but since moved to a place near Stratford. The next on the picture is Anton Lax, now deceased, who at that time was employed at Nic Pinion's mill, Rozellville, and later married Miss Kate Pinion. He died about 15 years ago and Mrs. Lax is now a resident of Fond du Lac." ● ● ●

"The boy cornetist would hardly be recognized as Peter Daul, the genial proprietor of the Eagle Hotel," the description continues. "Owing to his youth he has changed in appearance more than any in the group. Mr. Daul's father being a musician, Peter was given an opportunity early in life to take lessons on the cornet. He had developed into quite a musician by the time his parents move here 30 years ago. The fourth from the right is John Benz, one of the well known brothers of that name living near Rozellville. The next is William E. Raschke, the present clerk of the Town of Day, who has held the office for many years. From his height he was in the early days called 'Tall Bill.' The man wrapped in the large horn is Andrew Daul Sr., who still lives on the old homestead at Rozellville where he settled 30 years ago. The bass drummer is his brother, Frank Daul, also a resident near that place. The former is the aged father of Peter Daul.

"Last, but by no means least, of the persons shown in this interesting picture is George Seubert, who stands at the extreme right in shirt sleeves, wearing a white apron. Mr. Seubert does not appear to have changed any the past quarter of a century. He was the band's warmest friend and supporter. Whenever it reached his ears that the organization was to play in Marshfield he drove his ox team to town and did not leave until the last tune was played the following morning."

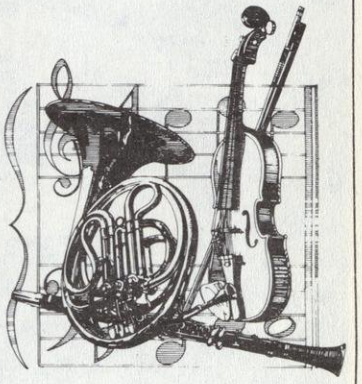
None of the eight on the picture are now living, we were told. Peter Daul, who purchased the Eagle Hotel in 1900, was one of four Marshfield businessmen killed in an automobile-train crash near Unity Oct. 31, 1915, and his widow, the former Theresa Fellenz, gave the photograph to his sister a year ago. At the time of his death he was still owner of the hotel building which was razed 10 years later to made way for the present Hotel Charles. His father, who helped establish St. Andrew's parish at Rozellville and donated land and lumber for the first church, died Nov. 27, 1905, after suffering a heart attack while on a hunting trip. His funeral was held on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30. He had served as the first chairman of the Town of Day, was a member of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors for many years, and laid out the road from Marshfield to Rozellville. The only surviving members of the family are Mrs. Rhodes, who was 9 months old when the family came from the Town of Freedom, Outagamie County, and Mrs. Herman (Pauline) Reichert, 111 W. Blodgett street, who was born at Rozellville April 6, 1883, and has been a resident of Marshfield since 1901.

● ● ●

Among the Marshfield residents who knew the members of the pioneer band is Matt Pinion, 916 W. Blodgett street, brother-in-law of Anton Lax. He recalls that Lax was not only a cornetist, but also an excellent fiddler, and remembers the dances in a bowery north of Rozellvillle, when he was too young to dance. "When I'd get up early in the morning," he told us, "I could still hear the dance music." Those days country dances usually continued until daylight. The violin Lax played was one brought from Germany by his wife's grandfather, Nic Pinion Sr., to Pennsylvania in 1845 and a year later to Wisconsin, the family settling in Washington County. It is now owned by Matt Pinion's son, John G. Pinion, author of "Stories of the Little Eau Pleine" and of the "Fishing With Gus" column in the News-Herald, to whom it was given when he was 13. Soon afterward he began taking lessons, and various teachers as well as others told him that the instrument had a fine tone. But he never learned the real value of it until years afterward when he became a member of a symphony orchestra in Milwaukee and the director offered to buy it.

He discovered then that it was one of the comparatively few violins still in existence that were made in Naples by a pupil of the renowned Antonio Stradivarius of Cremona. The inscription reads: "Januarius Gaglianus alumnus Antonii Stradivarii fecit Neapoli anno 1749." Added distinction is found in the fact that instead of the customary scroll the violin has an exquisitely carved replica of a man's head, indicating that it was made according to specifications.

The widow of Anton Lax later married Peter Weber, who had a farm near Bakerville and was owner of the American House at the corner of Central avenue and E. Fourth street when it fell victim to the flames which wiped out the business section of Marshfield June 27, 1887. From here the couple moved to the southern part of the State, where they spent their last years. Matt Pinion and his sisters, Mrs. Joseph (Christine) Quinn, 405 S. Cherry street, and Mrs. Joseph (Anna) Gormican, Fond du Lac, are the only survivors of the 15 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nic Pinion Jr.



The Campbell Settlement Band continued long after the settlement became Rozellville. In November of 1914 when this photo was taken members of the band were from left to right, rear: Henry Griesbach, Oscar Swensen, Matt Folz, John Brinkmann, Joe Schaefer and William Raschke. In front are John Benz and Bill Schaefer on drums. The photo was taken in the Schaefer & Rollman Saloon, now owned by the Kraus family. Our thanks to Fr. Rudolph Raschke and his brother Albert Raschke for their keen memories in identifying the musicians. The men behind the bar are not identified.

June 16, 1916, SJ: Every farmer was busy working on the roads last week, it being the only week without any rain. Someone was seen riding along the road Saturday afternoon in a car without a license. You better lookout for Thompson.

August 4, 1916, SJ: By the way the automobiles are plowing the roads in this dust, you would almost think that gas was sold for 9½¢ a gallon or run by water. At the present rate of 24¢ more is used this year up to date than last year. You must have it, and you can get it, but ask for it on the right day in the week unless you are a good customer.

Resolution for installing street lights at the left stations of the Rozellville Sanitary District No. 1. Be it resolved that the Town of Day will install Street lights at the three pump stations of the Rozellville Sanitary District No. 1 and to maintain and pay the operating costs of the three lights the above resolution was adoped at a regular meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Day on the 15th day of May, 1970. John Raschke
Town Clerk

September 13, 1918, SJ:

Louis Spindler: Last Friday, September 6, the hand of death visited the Louis Spindler, Sr. home and took the husband and father from their midst. Mr. Spindler had been in poor health for several years but still the end came quite sudden at last. The funeral took place Tuesday, afternoon at 2 p.m. from the residence and services from the Reform Church at which his body was laid for its last resting place. He leaves his wife, 3 daughters, 7 sons and a number of grandchildren and many relatives and a host of friends as he was respected by all who knew him. In his younger days was a mason and many are the foundations he helped build and was therefore known for many miles around him. Many relatives from Kiel, Wisconsin and other communities came to attend his funeral. He was born and raised in the town of Herman, Sheboygan County, was married to Miss Helena Fochs in 1877 and moved here on a piece of land 1½ miles from Rozellville on which he resided until his death. He was 64 years and 11 months old. The sympathy of many friends and neighbors is extended to the berieved family.

John Raschke
A Town Leader

John Raschke was born a half mile from where he now lives. He was born on the Benz property where his father was employed nearby.

"My dad worked in a saw mill and he had a little house on that side of the road, and afterwards they moved it down here," to the south side of County C.

John was employed by the town of Day as Clerk for years. "I started in 1920. My dad died in 1920 and he was Clerk before I was, and I took over." He was town Clerk for 53 years consecutively. "He was in when the town was organized," John went on, "that was in 1881. He was chairman and clerk, supervisor--I don't know what else he was."

John explained what the meetingswere like when he began attending. They talked "about everything, about roads and bridges. It was different than it is now, as far as that's concerned. In them days there was hardly no cars around."

"I know Oscar Swensen had the first car that come to Rozellville. He had a blacksmith shop there in what they call the Buckaneer. That used to be a blacksmith shop."

William Zastrow ran the blacksmith shop during the period of time John referred to. "He was in there for a long, long time", he recalled. Zastrow and Swensen "worked together", he said.

John estimated the population of the town of Day to be 400 to 500 when he started as town clerk back in 1920. "It was town of Bergen from the start. They owned Green Valley and half the town of McMillan."

When the township of Day was first organized, John told how it came to be called Day. "There was Andrew Daul, that's when they organized it and they wanted to call it Daul, that's what my dad used to tell me anyway, and he said 'no, I don't want it Daul', he said, 'you can call it town of Day'. That's what my dad told me...he wouldn't want it Daul, ...he said just call it town of Day."

"In them days you didn't pay much attention to that stuff", he said referring to the matters of town government when his father was on the town board.

John went on to tell about the first cheese factories that came to Rozellville. Nick Kriebsbach was credited with building the one on the north side, and Tony Breu had a little store and cheese factory. John told of the time when that factory operated by Breu burned. "I know I was up there when it burned...anyway we went up there. I don't know who was with me--we was going to go up there and see if we could make the fire out, but Tony Breu wouldn't let us go up." When they got closer, it was already too late to save anything.

He recalled the shop that Ed Schmidt built on the north side of the road, just east of Rozellville.

John's wife, the former Ledwina Bornbach was three years old when her parents Matt and Mary (Koenig) Bornbach came to the town of Day to their farm northwest of Rozellville in March of 1915. They came from Glenhaven, Wisconsin on the Mississippi. Ledwina's father Matt was the son of Nick Bornbach.

John Raschke was born July 17, 1896. Ledwina was born July 25, 1912. Their family farm, located west of Rozellville is now operated by their son Duane who was born September 18, 1932.

William and Paulina Raschke on their wedding day.

Ledwina said that her mother's parents were from Iowa and that her dad worked in the coal mines at one time.

John went on to tell more about his father, William E. Raschke. "My dad come to New York when he was 16 years old, and then he went on the Erie Canal, them days, then he went to Buffalo, New York and from there he went to Milwaukee... He was with the lumber business. He was young at that time, he worked for Dauls." John told of the various saw mills around the area until more recent times. "August Reif had one down here for awhile in 1920," he said. "I got my lumber sawed yet for the barn. That was in 1920. I hauled it down here. It was right south where Jerome Hartle is, south on the east side there. That was quite awhile ago--that was in 1920. He wasn't there too long after that."

Times change. There are no longer any saw mills in Rozellville, only memories of them. John has long since retired from the town board, but he too will be remembered along with his father who served the township selflessly for many, many years.

A Rozellville Blacksmith

Just east of the intersection of county C and M stands a building constructed by Otto Schmidt. He operated a blacksmith shop there. Grey block describes the structure which is now used for a storage area.

Otto Schmidt was born January 23, 1868 in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He was the son of Joseph and Wilhelmina Schmidt. In 1892 Otto married Anna Hilgeman. They established a farm a mile east of Rozellville.

Otto and Anna had seven children: Edwin, Erna Courtney, Amanda Steiner, Hilda Handley, Alma Marohl, Evelyn Thompson and Ervin.

After Otto's death in 1941, his son Ervin owned and operated his family's farm, until 1956 when he sold it to Robert Weigel. The farm now belongs to Jerrold Nikolay who purchased it in 1982.

An Essay

written about 1951
by John H. Brinkmann

It was on the ninth day of May, 1880, when John and Caroline Brinkman came to Rozellville. There were no autos or buggys here at that time, and there was but one team of horses, which were owned by Frank Daul. There were no liverys in the city of Marshfield, no teams of horses to be had, for hire, and only a few farmers between Marshfield and here who owned some oxen, but father was unable to hire them because the farmers did not know where they were because they were feeding in the woods. So they started walking from Marshfield. My mother and dad had to carry the children. My uncle, Charles Daul, led the cow which my parents brought along from Seymour, Wisconsin. There were only two mud holes between Marshfield and here, one on this side and one on the other side of Little Eau Pleine River, and the only dry spot was on the bridge, the rest was all mud. They walked as far as John Kloos's farm, which is now Albert Harter's farm, and father went on to there, and hired the team of horses from Frank Daul to get us from there to here.

At that time the question was what this burg was to be named. Some people suggested the name of Campbells town, because of some early settler by the name of Campbell who lived where William Hoffensberger now lives. Others suggested the name Daul town, because of the two families by the name Daul, and finally when the post office was created it was decided to call it Rozellville in honor of the earlier settlers who homesteaded land around here as early as in 1860 or 1870, by the name of Rozell. I can still remember some of them: one of them was Len Rozell who lived one mile north of Rozellville; one was Elmer, and the other was Nels Rozell which is now the Joseph L. Hennes farm.

The first post master was George Beach in 1880, who then lived on the now Schalk farm, and in 1881, Mr. Brinkman became postmaster until 1907, when the office was turned over to me, until, I believe, 1927. Then Mrs. Joseph Dick was postmistress for about two years and then Mrs. Peter Berner for about six months, and finally the post office was discontinued (1929-1930) and became a rural free delivery service from Stratford. The first star mail carrier at Rozellville was George Kohler. He had the contract for about one or two years, and many times used to walk and carry the mail pouch on his back, from here to Marshfield and back. At that time delivery was once a week. Later on it became 3 times a week, and finally daily. Other star route carriers were Math Brausch, Jacob Jung, and John Hoffman, Frank Schultz and Theo. Oppman. Before the postoffice was discontinued, we had one rural route from this office, and the first carrier was William Krostag.

Now, coming back again to the days of 1880. I was told by my parents when they arrived here, there were only about 2 or 3 acres of clearing. What I mean by clearing, is an open space where there were no trees, all the rest of the surroundings were woods; trees of maple, birch, elm, red and white oak, basswood, hemlock, and some white pine. About 15 or 20 years earlier, there were some woodsmen through this section of the state who cut nothing but the best white pine, which were hauled to the Big and Little Eau Pleine Rivers, and floated down stream in the spring of the year, when the water was high, guided by men called log drivers, to saw mills at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

There was one tavern, which was operated by Fred Bernitt, on the corner now occupied by Louis Kraus, and my parents started a general store in a building which stood on the corner where the Schultz building now is. This building had been occupied by Andrew Striegel, as a blacksmith shop. Wm. E. Raschke, the Benz family, Andrew Daul, Frank Daul, Nick Pinion Sr., Jos. F. Schmidt, Louis Spindler Sr., Adam Zimmerman, Nick Hoffman, and several other families were about a year earlier than we were. Land was cheap but money was scarce, and it was hard to make a living here. Nick Pinion started a sawmill ½ mile east of Rozellville, which was later operated by Andrew Daul Sr.. During the winter months the people here would cut logs and haul to the mill, and have lumber sawed for their farm building. Others would sell them to the mill, or haul them to the rivers, and sell to mill owners at Dancy, and Stevens Point. This was practically the only income. Cows were scarce, cheese factories were not at hand yet, and the butter was churned at home, and sold at stores, the same with eggs, and traded for groceries, shoes, and etc. A few years later however, cheese factories became operated. The first cheese factory in Rozellville was built and operated by Ferdinand Olm, who came here, I believe, from Cato, Wisconsin. This was in the early 1890's. There were two other cheese factories in this vicinity earlier than Olms but were operated only a few years and had to close again for lack of milk, or some other reason. In those years cheese factories were operated only about six months out of a year, from April 1st to October 1st.

There were quite a number of Indians around here in the early 1880's and, as far as I can recall, were settled more or less, on the so called Sanders' farm about 5 miles northeast of Marshfield along the Little Eau Pleine River, and soon after we were here, they settled about 4 miles northeast from here along the Big Eau Pleine River, which is now the Fred Carolfi farm. They were of the Potowatomie and Chippewa tribes, and did a lot of hunting and trapping. In the spring of the year they cooked the sap from tapped maple trees, and made maple sugar, in different shapes and forms, which they sold or traded. They also picked a lot of evergreens, tied them in small bunches, which were later crated by the merchants and shipped to Chicago for decorations. During the summer months, they picked a wild root called ginseng. This root grew very plentiful in the woods, which was cleaned and dried, and then sold or traded for groceries, etc. Most, if not all of these roots were shipped to China.

When we arrived here, there was no church as yet, and Mass was read in private dwellings, by a Catholic priest by the name of Father Reiser from Marathon City.

Don Hale:
A former Stratford resident who lived east of Stratford about three miles walked on Indian trails to the Brinkmann Store in Rozellville. He carried home a hundred pound sack of flour, on his shoulders. That was the only way they could get it.

August 4, 1916 SJ: Everybody is trying to get blueberries down in the marsh. D.M. Helms went out last Sunday for a few hours and returned with a pail of berries.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Ress of Rangeline, a baby girl.

K.K. Rudie

By Reidun Daeffler

In his writings K.K. Rudie demonstrated a keen interest in lyrics, as well as poetic skills. His productions included a number of songs written for special occasions, such as friends' weddings or funerals, national events and memorials. His poems were strongly influenced by nationalism and romanticism, as were much of the Norwegian poetry and other art in the beginning of this century. His poems also had a religious focus, such as the song "Himmel og Hebuede", a description of "Johnson's strange dreams about Heaven and Hell". This song was printed in a pamphlet dated 1912, by his own publishing company in Minneapolis, with the address of 602 19th Avenue South.

Several of K.K. Rudie's songs expressed love and admiration for other writers, from his friend and landsman John Lie to the famous Norwegian writer Henrik Ibsen, whose praise Rudie wrote on the occasion of the unveiling of the Ibsen statue in Como Park in Minneapolis in 1912.

Examples of K.K. Rudie's writings to honor the country of his forefathers are "17 de nai" and "Norge - En Mindekrans". The former is a praise of Norway, spring, and the beauty of nature, on the occasion of the Norwegian National Holiday on May 17th. The latter translating to "Norway--A Wreath of Memories", honors the freedom, strength, faith and beauty of Norway as an independent nation, on the occasion of the 1914 centennial for Norway's freedom from Danish sovereignty in 1814. The last of the nine verses may be translated as follows:

Congratulations Norway -- for ever --
with your day of honor.
The gift of freedom is the
best decoration--
the heart of your people,
the people with a future
can smile with joy
and enthusiasm--
May the future of Norway rest
with freedom in the
Hands of the Lord.

K.K. Rudie was born in 1865. He died in 1937 and is buried in the cemetery of the old Norwegian Church south of Rozellville on County M.

The following is a biographical sketch of one of the founders of the town of Day. It is taken from the book "History of Marathon County Wisconsin and Representative Citizens", Richmond-Arnold Rublishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, Copywright 1913.

Christ Franzen

CHRIST FRANZEN, capitalist and a retired farmer living at Stratford, Wisconsin, is one of the leading and representative men of Marathon County and has served in the office of village assessor since this organization was brought about. He was born in Holstein, Germany, December 11, 1845.

When only eleven years of age Christ Franzen went as cabin boy on a sailing vessel on the seas and while he

K.K. Rudie

remained a sailor probably touched the shores of every seaboard country in the world. After sailing for twenty years he was made mate of a fine vessel. Finally, in the port of New York he left his ship and came to the southern part of Wisconsin in order to pay a visit to some relatives at New Holstein, Calumet county, and when the wide expanse of the Great Lakes spread out before him, the old fascination of the water returned and in 1870 he began to sail the lakes and continued until his marriage in 1876 and for one year longer while living in Calumet county. He then settled as a farmer on forty acres in the town of Bergen where he had to clear the land of timber and here built a log cabin home and later added eighty additional acres. At one time he owned 240 acres. He sold his land including his old homestead in 1903 and then came to Stratford where he has a handsome modern residence and four acres of land.

Mr. Franzen has been a very useful and far sighted citizen of this section and probably served as chairman of the county board for a longer time than any other incumbent in Marathon county. When he came to Stratford he was serving as assessor in the town of Cleveland and resigned the latter office when elected assessor of Stratford. Earlier he served many years as a justice of the peace and in that capacity performed many marriages. In the summer of 1912 he was appointed a jury commissioner, and for twenty-two years before coming here served as town school clerk. He at present represents The Wisconsin Farm Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company, of Juneau, Wisconsin. He is one of the main stockholders in the Stratford Telephone Company and also in the Marathon County Telephone Company.

Mr. Franzen was married December 12, 1876, to Miss Fredrika Wegner, who was born in Prussia-Germany,

February 9, 1852, a daughter of Christian and Frederika (Lehman) Wegner, who died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Franzen have four children: Irma, who is the wife of Charles Brinkmann, of Rozellville, Wisconsin; Margaret; Herman, who attended the dairy school at Madison, Wisconsin, married and is now in business at Ephrata, Pennsylvania; and Walter, who was educated at Wausau, resides in that city. Since its organization Mr. Franzen has been vice president of the Stratford State Bank. With his family he belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

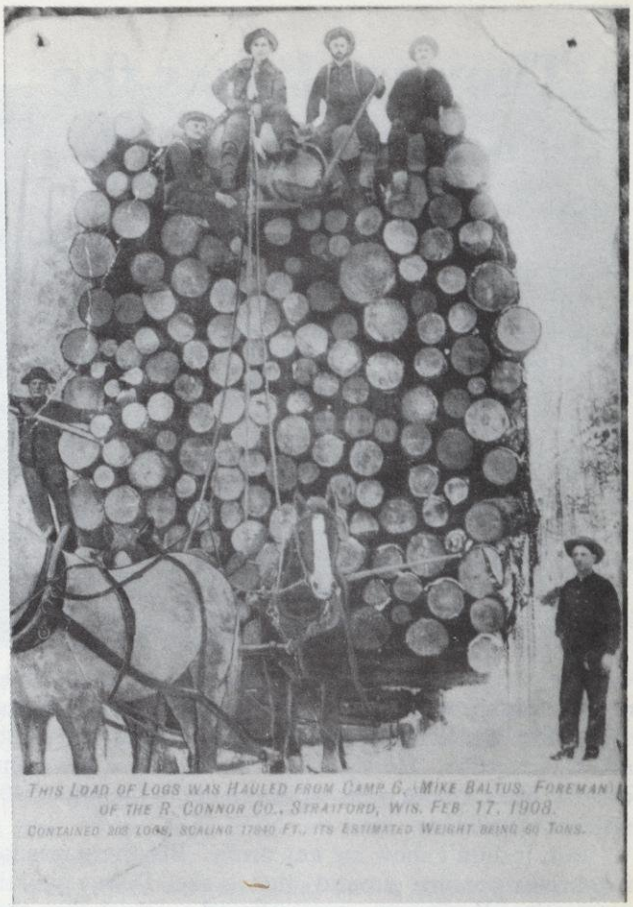
Mike Baltus
Connor Company Foreman

In a letter dated December 11, 1958 to Adella Cline, Mike Baltus, former foreman of the Connor Lumber Camp located north of Rozellville wrote:

"Brother John and I worked for Connor Co., starting in 1888 and John stayed with them for 33 years but not always in the summer time as we done some farming on our own. Our first farm was in the town of Brighton four miles east of Unity, that was from 1906 to 1909. We liked the farm but were too far from good schools and church so we sold out to a Frank Meyers who was just getting married and we moved back to Stratford, lived there for three years, until we bought a farm east of Marshfied in 1912 and farmed there till 1939 when we retired. That was during the depression and the farm income was so low that the children were so discouraged because they could not make more money. They could make money elsewhere so one after another pulled out for the cities and we just could not handle the farm alone and there wasn't enough income to hire any help so we sold out and moved to Marshfield..."

Mike then referred to a picture which had appeared in the Milwaukee Journal of a large load of logs taken from the Rozellville camp: "That load was loaded and hauled in the town of Day northeast of Rozellville at Connor Co. Camp 8 which I ran for four years, summer and winter building railroads and peeling bark in summertime and logging in winter, and the logs belonged to Connor Company and were sawed at their mill into lumber. I also had camps for them, two near Unity, one at Withee, one at Greenwood, one at Auburndale and several of them in the Stratford area. I had one camp...in March Rapids right west of the Marten Schneider farm."...

At the time this letter was written, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Baltus were living in Milwaukee. The picture of the load of logs is taken from the book "A Century With Connor Timber" written in 1972 by Mary Roddis Connor. It is with her permission that this picture has been reproduced for this publication. The date on the tree stump is 1910. It also is written "Connor Co., Camp 8" on the stump. The load of logs shown in the picture has 29,441 log feet.



Camps Vied For the Greatest Log Loads.
This Had 29,441 Log Feet.

Top Photo, caption reads: "This Load of Logs was hauled from Camp 6, (Mike Baltus, Foreman) of the R. Connor Co., Stratford, Wis. Feb. 17, 1908. Contained 203 Logs, scaling 17840 ft., its estimated weight being 60 tons."

Bottom Photo, caption reads: "Camps vied for the Greatest Loads, This had 29,441 Log Feet." Camp 8 was located in the town of Day.

"They say it was the good old days, but..."

By Muriel Berger

It was a busy time in the little village of Dancy in the spring of 1905. Logs were collecting in the boom, a long chain of logs that contained the winter's harvest of timber from floating off down the river. All along the Little Eau Pleine and its tributaries, as far away as the town of Day, they dumped the logs into the river to begin their journey to market.

And, according to George Janz, now a retired store owner, that time had to be just right. The farmers from Dancy to Marshfield put their logs in the river. If they put them in too soon when the river was too swollen by the spring floods, many of them would find rest in the farmers' fields, and in the swamps along the way. If there was too little water, the logs wouldn't float all the way either, and would not make it.

George, who owned the Dancy store from 1946 to 1974 when he retired, was well known to generations of ice cream eaters throughout Wisconsin and Illinois. It started when a Stevens Point radio station convinced him of the need to advertise. He signed a contract for a six-month period at $60 a month, a sizeable amount in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

"But, it didn't show me any profit. But there was lots of tourists coming around that Lake Dubay in the summertime." George remembered. And he then decided to make ice cream his leader.

And George sold the biggest cones you could imagine at old time prices, five cents a scoop. Many a family included a stop at the Dancy store on their Sunday afternoon rides.

He sold so much ice cream that the year before he retired, he got a check from the Morning Glory Dairies for $92.00, he recalled smiling. The accompanying letter explained that since he had sold 920 tubs of ice cream, he was entitled to a discount of 10c a tub. That was a total of 2760 gallons of ice cream. Not a bad volume in a town the size of Dancy.

But, Dancy wasn't always so small. Situated on Wisconsin Highway 34, it sits with its back to the highway. The few remaining businesses are still clustered along the Milwaukee Road Railroad right-of-way, showing us, in our automobile society, the importance of the railroad in our past.

This railroad was built to connect Junction City with Wausau in the 1880's. George still remembers the building of the old bridge that still trembles in our memories, too, a place where traffic backed up waiting for a turn to cross. That bridge, removed only a few years ago, was built in 1905, and had passage for trains on one side, and a one-way plank road on the other side.

"Men would heat the rivets until they were red-hot, then toss them up to the workers above who would catch them in a leather basket." With a kind of pliers, they were plucked out and hammered into place while still hot.

Dancy itself was a bustling community carved out of the Wisconsin wilderness. George's father, of German birth, came to Wisconsin with one of his brothers, and a nephew to work in the wheat harvests.

"When they got done, they didn't go back. They went to Baraboo, Wisconsin. That's where he found my mother, Bertha Schwartz. That's got to be 98 years ago." The year was 1884.

"The same three boys heard about the logging up here. They all bought a piece of land near Dancy. My dad bought this eighty, that I bought from him." This land, George thought, was originally purchased under the Homestead Act.

There were many industries flourishing in the early 1900's in Dancy. Altenburg's saw mill ran for three or four months a year, while the planing mill ran all year long. There was a forty acre field just solid with stacks of lumber, with tracks running in between the rows. Little pushcarts that held about 1000 feet of lumber were pushed by hand by two men. When the lumber came out of the planing mill, it slid out into a railroad car where a man stacked it up for shipping.

"In winter about 9 o'clock, it looked like a funeral around Dancy with wagons coming in with lumber," George recalled.

Lumber was the cash crop most of the settlers depended on until the land was cleared and farming could be started.

In the spring the logs arrived. They were stored at the mouth of the Big Eau Pleine. They had a log boom that made the logs solid in the river for nearly two miles. There were two saw mills in Stevens Point then, and that is where these logs went. They had water marks on them, chopped there by an ax. The Weeks, or Wix Lumber Co., as it was sometimes called, had a WI, while the other company had a I◇I mark.

The planing mill ran year around. It planed only the dried lumber that had stood for at least a year. The crew of this mill boarded at the mill owner's house. The owner's wife was reputed to be a "poor feeder" with salt pork three times a day. When green onions were served, onion tops left by the men, were served at a later meal in the fried potatoes as seasoning, the stories went.

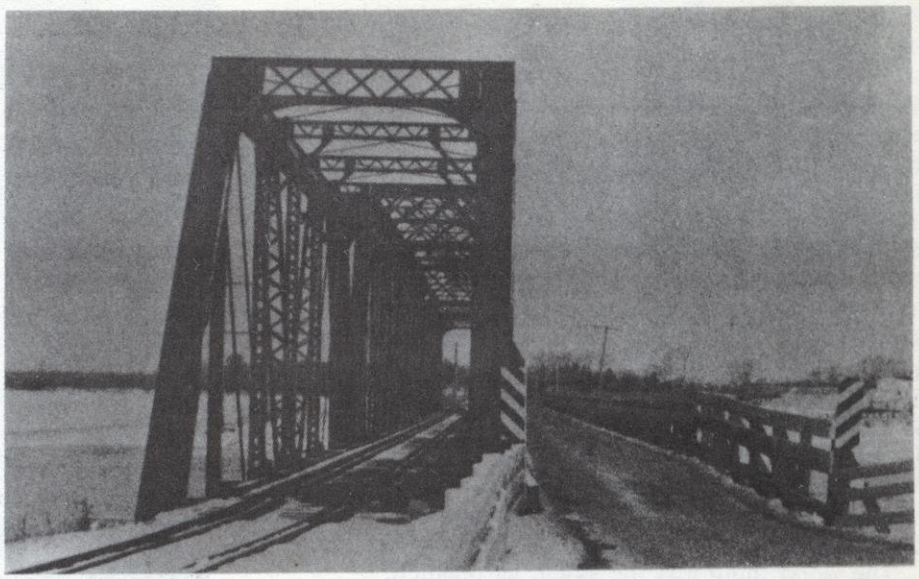
Then there was the hub lumber. These were logs cut about a foot long of birch and oak, large enough to be made into the hubs for the wheels on the wagons. This was sent to Wisconsin Rapids where it was turned on a lathe and made into wheel hubs.

Basswood was also cut. The younger men found jobs peeling logs. There was bark piled waist deep all over. The wood shavings that curled off their knives was called excelsior, and was used for packing material for dishes and other breakables.

Standing along the railroad tracks were also a store and a depot. The town had been called Hutchinson at first, but the name of the store owner, Dancy, appeared in large letters on the store, and the railroad company used that name on their depot. Because it was a railroad terminal, next to the depot was a large water tank used to fill the trains with water for their boilers. There were trains every hour, then. There was also a pump house, and a cinder pit, where the trains threw out the ashes from their boilers.

On windy days a windmill, 60 feet tall was used to pump the water for the tank. And when it wasn't windy enough, a steam powered pump was fired up to do the job. It was this system that made George a railroad "big shot"!

He started work on the section crew of the railroad as a young man of fourteen. They had decided to put in some new switches to accomodate the increased business in



George Janz recalls the construction of the Knowlton Bridge on highway 34.
"Men would heat the rivits until they were red–hot, then toss them up to the workers above who would catch them in a leather basket."

Dancy. The crew started work at seven in the morning, but couldn't begin tearing out the necessary track until the passenger train went through just before eight in the morning. This train carried mail, and could not be delayed.

The roadmaster, a man named Callahan, became annoyed by the "squeak-squawk" sound of the windmill. He asked if it couldn't be greased. But the foreman said that there was no one who could do the job, and that a man would have to be sent out from Wausau. This seemed an unnecessary waste of time, as this man would have to travel that distance by hand car. And, at that point, George volunteered. They strapped a pail of grease to his back, and he climbed the sixty feet to the top, and filled all the grease cups.

When George came down, Callahan was so impressed that he promoted him. The youngest man on the crew, now he was the "first" man on the crew.

This entailed some extra responsibility, however. At six in the evening, all the men had earned their $1.50 for the ten hour day. But, George now had to make sure that the tank was full, and if not, to pump it full by starting the steam pump, a three-hour job. Then he still had to walk three miles home, arriving at around eleven o'clock to eat supper his mother had saved out for him. For this, George received $1.95 a day, an amount to be proud of in times when cash was so scarce.

Travel in the wilderness was not without some danger. One time he recalled taking a short cut from what is now County Trunk C across on a logging road, to the road that went in front of his home. After he left his companions he heard a kind of whistle, and he tried to imitate the sound. It wasn't long before he was aware that he had answered a bobcat, and that it was stalking him from the brush along the road. He started to run, and the cat ran along in the brush next to him, not quite ready to attack yet. When he neared the other road he called for the farm dogs. Luckily, they heard him, and they came. The bobcat changed his mind and left.

Another time some neighbors and George's father decided to go together to take some cattle to the stockyard next to the depot in Mosinee. George, a boy at the time, was asked to drive the wagon on which were tied the cattle. Following behind that the men came with their hunting rifles in their arms. While going up Urban's hill they heard a commotion in the woods, and out of the woods burst a pack of wolves. The men were able to scare them off with their guns before they could attack the cattle.

Road building was a real problem in the early days of this area. Every man of 21, or over, had to pay $1.50 a year in poll taxes.

"Well, there was no dollar and a half in those days. Every dollar looked like a wagon wheel to you in those days," George recalled. So most people worked it off by putting in a days work either maintaining or building new roads.

When they built a new road in that area, they had to ditch out the land first because it was so swampy.

"You could jump on the road and watch the trees wiggle in the ditch," he remembered about the land that formed large parts of this township.

"They cut logs and laid them over the swamps, then covered the logs with mud. It was called a corduroy road."

The roads were impassible in spring, and not too good any other time.

George rescued a team once from one of these sinkholes.

"One horse was in up to its shoulders, the other was up a little higher. We couldn't get the harness, so we cut it off. I put a chain around the horse's neck, and my team and I pulled them out."

The roads were not very good until the 1940's. Then the bottom lands were flooded to make Lake DuBay, and they had to improve the roads to get in the heavy equipment.

People went to town seldom. They had little cash, and they often traded for what they needed. Coffee was 14c a pound, and was ground as needed. Flour could be ground from the wheat most farmers grew, but salt and sugar were necessities that had to be bought from the store. Yeast was made at home by boiling hops blossoms, that grew on most of the early farms. The water was then mixed with corn meal. This was allowed to set until it was dry enough to cut into squares.

George spent many years working in the lumber camps. The lumber camps were found all over the area, and the Wix camp was a little over a mile from the Janz homestead. When the weather was bad the horses from

the camp were boarded at the Janz farm.

George also recalled the big oxen that they used to pull the logs out of the swamps.

"You take a horse and you got to have sharp shoes on 'em in the winter time. A horse gets in the mud, and she gets kinda nervous, and she tries to pound her way out of there so fast they cork themselves with them shoes---cut their feet. So they always used the big oxen. That old ox would just plow through that swamp one step at a time, and that old log would come behing them. Mud didn't bother those old oxen."

Twenty dollars a month was all George made in the lumber camp. His dad had a pretty big team of horses, so he hauled logs to the river from some of the camps. For this he made $52.00 per month for himself, his team, and his sleigh.

The bunk house remains strong in George's memory.

"A bunch of hay on some boards and throw a blanket over it. Then by spring you'd be lousier than a pet coon--," is how George remembered the bunks.

The worst thing was the smell, he recalled.

"The worst smell was when the fellas all came out of the woods, fifteen, twenty men with their feet all wet, you know from the snow going through their boots. They'd put'em on hooks. They'd go out in the brush and cut a limb off."

The limb had to have two hooks on it. And it was on here that they hung their socks high over the "heater stove" that stood in the center of the bunk house.

"When you seen the steam comin' out of those old, wet socks, they had a sky light in the roof, and they'd lift it up. You'd see the steam go out like a smoke stack. But every one come out healthy in the spring."

George spent many years working in the kitchen. Beef stew, pancakes, bread and cookies, and occasionally pies were part of the menu. They had a tow team coming in nearly every day bringing fresh supplies to keep the men fed. It took a quarter of beef every day to keep the 160 men fed.

Breakfast consisted of nearly 2000 pancakes with bulk pork sausage cut into patties, syrup and butter. They had a big, well-seasoned griddle that held 42 pancakes at a time. When it was just the right temperature, they started pouring the pancakes, leaving space for one row at one side. By the time they had poured the batter on it for all 42 cakes, it was time to start flipping the pancakes over. Starting at the empty row, they turned over the cakes as fast as they could. When they reached the end, it was time to start removing them so that they wouldn't burn. They were stacked in dishpans to keep them warm. Some men ate as many as 16 or more cakes at a meal.

"We had a big stove. We had a fire box--oh, that stove was half as big as this room," George recalled, indicating the twelve by twelve kitchen where we sat. "It had a fire box on each end, and the oven was in between the fire boxes. You could put thirty loaves of bread in that oven at

George and Emma Janz and their dog, Fred, at their home June 29, 1982.

Cooks and their helpers started their day at two in the morning. By eight o'clock George would have eight or nine hundred cookies baked, stopping when he had two thousand.

a time."

The dining room had rows of tables, eight men at a table, set with tin pie plates, tin cups, and utensils. Every four men had a portion of the food. Nobody was allowed to talk except to ask to have something passed, if there was some left in front of another group of men. This rule was strictly enforced by the cook because he wanted the men to leave as soon as possible so that work could begin on the next meal.

Cooks and their helpers started their day at two in the morning. By eight o'clock, George would have eight or nine hundred cookies baked, stopping when he had two thousand. The teamsters had to leave early, so they ate earlier so that they would be ready to load between five and six in the morning. They had a rag stuck in some kerosine to give them light. The rest didn't have to go to work until day break, so they ate in the second shift.

George worked long hours, getting to bed around 8:30 in the evening, to get up again at 2:00 in the morning. For this he was paid $32.00 a month, a little more than the loggers.

Accidents were rare, but sometimes fatal. When one occurred they had to take a horse to Knowlton where there was a telephone. The doctor arrived nearly six hours later, and often this was too late to be of any help.

"They say it was the good old days, but it was hard then---," he commented.

George and his wife, Emma Stauloffer Janz, still live on that homestead, self sufficient as they can be. They have their own eggs, milk, and butter. They still cook mostly on a wood stove. Their children are grown, and some are already retired. And George keeps busy, and his mind still sharp, by working the daily crossword puzzle in the Milwaukee Sentinel. His first wife died in 1932, but his seven brothers and sisters, the oldest is 95, are still alive, a testimony to those "good old days".

Their life is still simple. From their back window, the old buildings make a back drop for the deer and birds that feed within feet of their back door. And over the hill there is the lake where the log drivers once traveled down the Little Eau Pleine, from the town of Day.

Boyhood Days on the Big Eau Pleine

by Nelson Albert Week, written about 1932
Courtesy of the State Historical Society
Madison, Wisconsin

In the month of October, 1851, my father, John Week, purchased from H. H. Young, property consisting of a small saw-mill, millsite, a small acreage of standing pine, located on the Big Eau Pleine river in Marathon County, Wisconsin.

During the years immediately preceding this, father and his brother-in-law, John Lee, had a boot and shoe shop, operating in Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Sometime in 1850 father, with an idea to business, took a supply of boots and shoes into the pineries where he found ready customers among the settlers and lumberjacks, in that section where he later located. The following year he purchased a team and with a sleighload of boots and broadax again headed toward the northern wilderness, the main objective being Marathon County. He was again successful in selling his entire supplies and his team as well. He then purchased the afore mentioned property which also included a small stock of pine lumber, and in the following spring rafted it and ran it down the Big Eau Pleine and Wisconsin Rivers to Boscobel, a small town on the Wisconsin River, where it was sold. He returned to Dodgeville, disposed of his interests there and with his family, retraced his steps northward bound for the wilderness where he was to make his home. Sometime in the 40's possibly in 1846 or '47 the government commissioner, John B. Dubay, a half breed started to blaze a trail through Central Wisconsin, selecting what he considered the most desirable route for a highway running north from Portage City to Little Bull Falls, now Mosinee. It was over this road that John Week and family made their way to Stevens Point, a small village in Portage County. Sixteen miles north of Stevens Point John Dubay operated a ferry across the Wisconsin River; here also he had established a trading post.

West of Dubay's Crossing were no roads leading through the Big Eau Pleine country - just brushed out trails used in the winter, over which supplies were hauled by oxen.

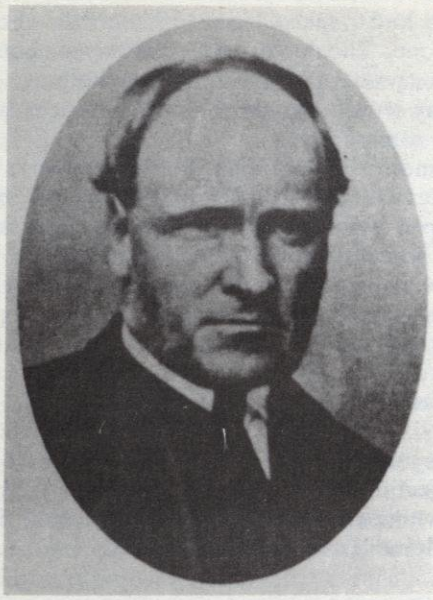
In after years and mainly through the efforts of John Week an excellent turnpike was built for a distance of eight miles to a point now known as Dancy.

At Stevens Point father decided to complete the journey by the water route, using a canoe or dug-out up the Wisconsin and Eau Pleine Rivers. They embarked in a large dug-out, two husky Indians furnished the motive power either by paddling or poling the dug-out. It took two days to cover the distance, one night being spent at Wylie's Tavern 14 miles north of Stevens Point. Our family home for several years was a shanty built of logs, having a slanting shed roof. It had but one room, daylight coming in through three small windows, candles furnishing light by night. Dense forests of pine surrounded the little clearing and the big grey timber wolf often howled in the shadows.

Each year a small tract of land was cleared and planted with vegetables for the use of the family and crew, it being impossible to obtain this food in any other way. At any season of the year bear, deer, fish, also wild fowl furnished meat in abundance. During the summer we were plentifully supplied by the Indians with strawberries, red raspberries and blackberries.

Our very nearest neighbors were the Chippewa Indians, this tribe being very numerous in this part of Wisconsin. They hunted in the forests adjacent to and fished in the waters of the Big Eau Pleine, Little Eau Pleine and Rice Lake, migrating between these two streams which at the point where father located are only one and one half miles apart. Their clothing during the summer season consisted of leggings and breech-clout. Their weapons were guns of the old flint-lock type, a sheath knife and a hatchet.

The Chippewas were noted for their birch bark canoes. These were made of sheets of birch bark sewed together with sinews and sealed with tamarack and pine pitch to keep them from leaking. They navigated up and down the streams in their birch bark canoes, portaging them from one stream to another. To portage, an Indian would place his two paddles parallel with the body of the canoe, lashing them to the cross-bars, leaving them far enough apart so that when he raised the inverted boat over his head the handles rested on his shoulders, being the



John Week, father of Nelson Albert Week, author of this story.

support by which to carry the canoe.

These Indians held medicine dances at the foot of Rice Lake and occasionally across the river directly opposite our home. It took several days to prepare for these dances. A large wigwam about 35 feet in length and 15 ft. or 17 ft. in width was built; the materials used in the construction being slender saplings stuck in the ground then bent and tied together at the top, forming an oval framework. This framework was then covered with birch bark, rush matting woven by the squaws, and deerskins. I well remember some of the dances which took place across the river opposite our home. They certainly were noisy affairs, the dancing was accompanied with the beating of drums, rattling of dried deer bladders having pebbles inside and the droning of the medicine song. They provided themselves with "skeetewaba" which helped make things pretty lively. I recall one medicine dance which lasted four days. At different times two or more of these Indians were sent to Mosinee for whiskey, each time returning with several gallons. At this particular medicine dance two deaths occurred, both squaws, one dying from over-exertion and the other shot to death by an Indian. Our people were much worried, fearing the Indians might come across the river and make trouble for us, but this as well as the numerous other powwows, ended without disturbing the settlers.

In 1858 father erected the residence which is still standing on the banks of the Big Eau Pleine a period of 74 years later.

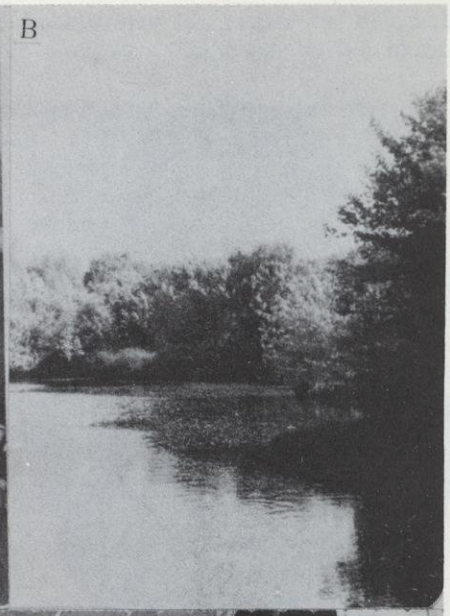
When about five years of age I narrowly escaped what might have proven a serious accident. Two of the men employed at the mill were wheeling out a car of lumber on a high track. In trying to pass the car I fell over the edge of the platform, but in falling grabbed hold of the planks, hanging on until rescued by the men saving me from a drop of 16 feet to the rocks below.

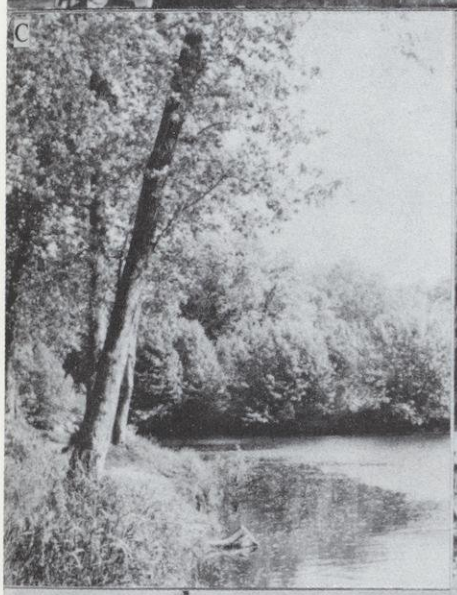
For several years we boys had no playmates except two Indian lads, named Bobawash Saganash and Skinemon Saganash. With these Indian boys we had many contests racing, swimming, wrestling and shooting at targets with our bows and arrows. My brother Andrew and I became quite proficient in the art of making bows and arrows. We whittled our bows from bitter-nut wood which in grain resembles hickory, being tough and when dry very flexible. For bow strings we used buckskin rawhide twisted into cords. The Indian boys used strings made from deer sinews which they shredded, then twisted into cords. The bow strings made in this manner were much stronger than ours which were made of the buckskin rawhide.

In the course of time we had other playmates. A logger named Dill brought his family into the settlement. There were three boys in this family-Charlie, George and Philemon. These boys joined in the contests with us and the Indian boys so we had plenty of sport. Spearing fish was added to our other amusements.

When I reached the age of ten years I started in business for myself. I had three or four steel traps setting at muskrat holes in the river bank. I succeeded in catching a number of muskrats and mink. These little animals were drowned about as soon as caught, the weight of the traps holding them under the water. After skinning them I stretched the pelts on shingles to dry. These skins I sold, the muskrats for 10c or 15c each and the mink for $1.00 or $1.50 reinvesting the cash in more traps. The business became so flourishing that I took in a partner, my brother Andrew then six years of age. Not being satisfied with small game such as mink and muskrat, we turned our attention to otter. Taking one of my new and larger traps we set it at a hole in the river bank near the roots of a pine tree and for several days gave it close attention. One morning after a heavy fall of snow we found not an otter, but a lynx with his head sticking out of the hole where the trap had been placed. We had no guns with us. Leaving brother Andrew and George Dill, a boy about his age, to watch the lynx Charlie Dill and I ran back to the house a mile and half distant to get our shotguns. I loaded one barrel of my shotgun with a lead bullet-the other barrel with duck shot. Returning we climbed the bank, both aiming at the lynx. As it was my lynx, I was to have first shot, if I missed aim Charlie was to finish him. I did not miss and it was a proud ten year old boy who shouldered his game and made for home. I skinned the lynx and later sold the pelt for $2.50 cash besides receiving a bounty of $10.00 from the state.

The small sawmill which father purchased in 1851 had one single blade sash-saw. Power was furnished by a horizontal under shot water wheel having a crank. To operate the saw a pitman or connection rod was attached to the crank. This in turn was fastened to a square frame that supported the saw, a long six-inch blade connected at either end to the frame. The frame or carriage on which the log was placed to be cut into timber had heavy wide blocks at either end. These blocks were movable so as to accomodate any lenth of log. The carriage moving forward and back over stationary wheels, controlled by a rack and pinion, the rack being bolted to the under side of the carriage. In operation the forward motion advanced the carriage and log only as far as the downward stroke of the sawblade could clear or cut away the timber, the carriage remaining stationary during the ascent of the saw. After a log had been cut into boards or planks they were returned to the carriage, stacked in such a position that the edges could be trimmed leaving the lumber with straight square edges.





A. Early Church Service, priest, Fr. Matthais Wernerus, (1912–1918), man on extreme left is Wm E. Raschke.

B. & C. The Little EauPleine today.

D. Town of Day Logging Camp, L to R: 1. name unknown, 2. William Brinkmann, 3. Charles Brinkmann, Sr., 4. Joe Krostag, 5. John Schultz, Sr., 6. Jacob Krostag, 7. Peter Wunsch, 8. Eugene Weis, 9. Jake Rehlinger, 10. Mrs. Lake, cook, 11. George Schieber, 12. The Lake's son, 13. name unknown, 14. Mr. Lake, sitting in front: 15. Alois Weis, 16 & 17. The Lakes daughter & son.

E. Camp buddies at Dancy, Wis.: Gust Martin, Alois Weis, Charlie & Willie Brinkmann, Pete Wunsch, Jake Rehlinger, possibly Joe & Hank Fochs, George Schieber, & 3 unknown.

A

B

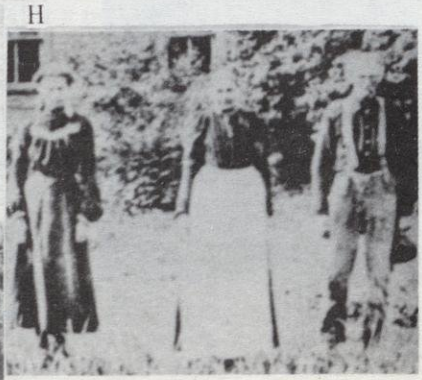
C

D

E

F

G



H

A. Caroline Daul Brinkmann
B. John Brinkmann, Sr.
C. Gertrude Daul, daughter of Charlie Daul
D. John Brinkmann, Sr. family
E. Left: Anna Brinkmann Kloos
Right: Mary Brinkmann Reif
F. Nabefelds', Mrs. Nabefeld was a sister to Caroline Daul Brinkmann
G. Marian Daul, Charlie Daul, Caroline Daul
H. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Daul and daughter, Caroline

Pioneer Families

The Brinkmann and Daul families were some of the earliest pioneer families to settle in what is now the town of Day in Marathon County. John Brinkmann, Sr. was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, according to Anna Kloos. His parents names are unknown. He was born on July 30, 1847. On January 6, 1872 he married Caroline Daul, daughter of Carl and Gertrude Daul of the Seymour, Wisconsin area in Outgamie County. Caroline was born January 22, 1854. Andrew Daul, the man who is remembered for his generous donation of land for St. Andrew's Parish, was a brother to Caroline.

The Brinkmann's had eight children: Charles, Frank, William, John H. Jr., Anna Odelia, Mary, Anna and Rosalia. John Sr. died on October 22, 1919 and his wife Caroline died on March 8, 1939.

Charles Brinkmann, oldest son of John and Caroline, was born December 2, 1873 in the Seymour area. He married Erma Franzen, daughter of the Christ Franzens of the town of Day. Their wedding took place on June 7, 1898 at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville. Erma was born on October 24, 1878. Charles died on January 4, 1947. His wife, Erma died on October 10, 1928. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Frank Brinkmann was born on May 9, 1876 near Seymour. He died August 25, 1876 and is buried at Seymour, Wisconsin.

William Brinkmann was born August 8, 1877 also near Seymour. He married Clara Kloos, daughter of John Kloos, Sr. and his wife Helen Engmann of the town of McMillan, Marathon County. Clara was born April 6, 1879. They were married in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville on September 24, 1900. William died August 17, 1937 and Clara died April 2, 1961. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

John H. Brinkmann was born October 29, 1879 near Seymour. He married Minnie Sepstead, daughter of the Fred Sepstead's of Racine, Wisconsin. Minnie was born July 6, 1882. Their wedding took place in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville on November 3, 1903. John died January 22, 1963 and his wife Minnie died July 24, 1961. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery, Rozellville.

Anna Odelia Brinkmann was born in Rozellville. She was the first daughter born to John and Caroline Brinkmann. She was born on April 27, 1882 and died on August 2, 1883. She is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Mary Brinkmann was born July 17, 1884 in Rozellville. She married August Reif, son of John Reif, Sr. and his wife Colette Hensdorf of Reif's Mills, in Manitowoc County Wisconsin. Mary and August held their wedding in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville on November 3, 1903. Mary died on July 24, 1970 and her husband died September 24, 1955. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery, Rozellville.

Anna Brinkmann was born February 5, 1887 at Rozellville. She married Martin P. Kloos, son of John Kloos, Sr. and his wife Helen Engmann on November 10, 1908. Their wedding took place in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville.

Anna's husband, Martin died on May 5, 1927.

Rosalia Brinkmann was born September 14, 1889, at Rozellville. Her husband, Oscar Swenson is the son of Mr. & Mrs. Omen Swenson of Valders, Wisconsin. He was born July 28, 1880. Rosalia died on January 29, 1976 and Oscar on November 5, 1944. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

The children of Anna Brinkmann Kloos and Martin P. Kloos number eleven. They are Mary, Loretta, Harold, John, Mercedes, Evelyn, Raymond, Rita, Rosalia, Theresa and Cyril.

Mary Kloos was born October 9, 1909 in the town of McMillan. She married Otto Stockheimer on June 9, 1936. He was born November 18, 1902 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stockheimer of the town of Day. Their wedding took place in St. Andrew's church in Rozellville. Mary died on October 7, 1978 and Otto died October 10, 1965. They are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Loretta Kloos was born December 1, 1910 in the town of McMillan. She married Alois Weis on October 29, 1929. He was born on July 28, 1896 to Mr. & Mrs. Anton Weis of the town of Day. They were married in St. Andrew's church in Rozellville. Alois died on June 28, 1978.

Harold Kloos was born August 12, 1912 in the town of McMillan. Harold, a single man, has helped with his family's farm work and was an electrician by trade until his retirement. He makes his home with his mother, Anna, just east of Rozellville.

John Kloos was born May 25, 1914 in the town of Green Valley. He was married on October 14, 1944 to Marie Bangart daughter of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart of the town of Day. Marie was born December 14, 1914. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's in Rozellville.

Mercedes Kloos was born August 19, 1915. She and Anton Bangart were married in St. Andrew's Church on September 23, 1936. Anton was born on July 2, 1913 to John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart.

Evelyn Kloos was born April 23, 1917. She married George Nikolai on September 12, 1942 in St. Andrew's Church. George was born on October 28, 1907 to Anton and Anna (Maresch) Nikolai of the town of Day. Evelyn died August 7, 1982 and was buried in Gate of Heaven cemetery at Marshfield.

Raymond Kloos was born on February 11, 1919 in the town of Day. He married Mary Morris on April 10, 1945 in St. Andrew's Church. She was born on August 27, 1923 to Everett and Estel (McDonald) Morris of the Hanibal area, Taylor County, Wisconsin.

Cyril Kloos was born on October 20, 1920 in the town of Day. He died on September 22, 1923 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Rita Kloos was born November 21, 1922. She died on March 1, 1943 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Rosalia Kloos was born October 21, 1924. She married Leonard Schermetzler on June 17, 1950. Leonard was born November 1, 1920 to Jacob and Mary (Nikolai) Schermetzler of Branch in Manitowoc County Wisconsin. Their wedding took place in St. Andrew's Church, Rozellville.

Theresa Kloos was born October 16, 1926. She married Eugene Adams son of Felix and Ethel (Raleigh) Adams of the town of Eau Pleine, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Eugene was born April 11, 1926. Their wedding took place June 17, 1950 at St. Andrew's church in Rozellville.

John and Marie(Bangart) Kloos make their home in the village of Rozellville. They bought their home which is

A. John Brinkmann Sr. home, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Kloos. Pictured L to R: Caroline Daul Brinkmann, John Brinkmann Sr., Mary (Mrs. August Reif) and son Elmer, Anna, Rosalia (Mrs. Oscar Swensen), Margaret Borens, Wm. Brinkmann Jr. who married Clara Kloos at right who holds daughter Rosalia.

B. Clara Kloos Brinkmann

C. Aunt Martha Schuh, Aunt Mary Fuchs, Caroline Daul Brinkmann

D. Statues from John Brinkmann's store, Anna Kloos' album

E. John Brinkmann Sr. store

F. Close up of man on fence

located across the street from the Buck-A-Neer Supper Club on August 3, 1968 from Mrs. August Reif. The brick house was built in 1903 by John Brinkmann, Sr., as a retirement home. The upstairs once housed a Dr. Daniel's office and living quarters according to the John Kloos', around the year 1910.

John and Marie have five children: Martin J., Diann M., Richard A., Andrew H., and Gloria A. Kloos.

Martin J. Kloos was born on January 21, 1946 in Marshfield. He married Jeanie Kawolski on May 1, 1971. She is the daughter of Ray and Lucille (Hoffmann) Kowalski from the town of Green Valley. Jeanie was born April 3, 1947. Their wedding took place in St. Andrew's Church, Rozellville.

Diann M. Kloos was born on July 30, 1947 in the town of Day. She married Duane Pankratz on April 15, 1967. He is the son of Mike and Halaria (Vogel) Pankratz from the township of Auburndale in Wood County, Wisconsin. Duane was born December 6, 1944. They were married in St. Andrew's Church, Rozellville.

Richard A. Kloos was born April 12, 1949. His wife, Bonnie Ress was born on March 30, 1950. She is the daughter of Louis J. and Helen (Budtke) Ress of the town of Day. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church on November 2, 1968.

Andrew H. Kloos was born on August 3, 1951 at Marshfield. He was married on July 28, 1973 to Margaret Kolb at St. Michaels Church in Hewitt, Wisconsin. Margaret was born on January 27, 1953 to Mike and Patricia (Hein) Kolb of the township of Marshfield, Wood County.

Gloria A. Kloos was born January 21, 1954 at Marshfield. She married Jeffery Spindler on June 30, 1979. Jeff is the son of Robert and Deloris (Laessig) Spindler of the town of Day. He was born on August 13, 1953. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Rozellville.

There are many, many descendants of the original Brinkmann-Daul settlers in the area surrounding Rozellville, the town of Day, thc town of Cleveland and throughout out lying areas.

It is because these early pioneers decided to settle here that we can reflect on them now and on their posterity. Chance may have been a factor in settling here. Had John Brinkmann, Sr. not experienced hardship in Seymour, Wisconsin where he had originally settled, perhaps he would have remained there. But when his hotel there burned to the ground, he did not quit. He moved on to a new opportunity that he saw a future in-for himself and his family. That was his next move, to Marathon County. With the knowledge of a sawmill operated by Nic Pinion in the area, he dared to guess that a trading post would attract the workmen that were drawn by the work that the mill promised. He was not wrong.

For many years he operated a flourishing business on the corner of County C and M in the town of Day. He owned 80 acres, three buildings, and later--in 1903--built the house that John Kloos, his grandson now owns.

In the day of the senior Brinkmanns, their view to the north was the farm home of Matt Oppmann. To their west they could see the saloon operated by Jacob Jung. And all around them were trees as far as the eye could see.

Agnes and Raymond W. Brinkmann gave an account of the store and its operation in the years that followed. John H. Brinkmann Jr., who came to Rozellville with his parents at the age of six months in 1880 together with his brother-in-law took over the operation of his father's store in 1903. August Reif who was married to John Jr.'s sister Mary was his partner. They operated the general merchandising store, did custom lumber sawing and had a threshing operation. They also traded with the Indians who brought in ginseng, blueberries and hides.

They employed many people over the years including Barbara Thon, Anna Kloos, Joe Daleiden, Mary Illig, Jake Griesbach, Ervin Hartle, a Krostag, and Bertha Stockheimer.

In 1920 August Reif turned to farming. Brinkmann continued to operate the business which included the Post Office, and later the telephone switchboard. Mrs. August Reif operated that in her home next door. When the store building burned to the ground in 1936 or 37, John Brinkmann operated a tavern in the small stone building that was just to the east of his store. Later, in 1947 John and Mildred Schultz, Sr. built a new tavern and home at the location of the original store. Mrs. Schultz, the daughter of John Brinkmann, Jr. and her husband operated the tavern until 1966 when they retired and made the entire structure into their home. John Schultz Sr. still occupies that home.

Top: Adelaide and Frank Daul
Bottom: Frank Daul, Sr., Jacob, Nick, Leo and Frank Jr.

Brinkmann's Participate in Rozellville Area Changes

Few persons traveling through Rozellville today realize or are aware of the wealth of pioneer lore it holds within its confines, but a chat with one of its inhabitants, John H. Brinkmann, who has spent practically all of his 74 years within its boundaries, will readily convince one of the importants parts this community has played in the development of Marathon county.

Mr. Brinkmann came in the spring of 1880, with his pioneer parents—the senior Brinkmanns—from Manitowoc when he was six months of age. He was born Oct. 29, 1879.

"I have been told that my mother carried me in her arms from Marshfield to Riverside, where we were met by a team of horses and wagon that took us the rest of the way. My father carried my brother, William, who was older than I and my other brother, Charlie, had to walk," he recalled.

That same year the senior Brinkmanns obtained possession of the southeast corner of the crossroads area where County Trunks M and C now intersect. An old blacksmith shop that stood on the corner was remodeled into a store and tavern. About 8 years later this building was moved back and converted into living quarters. A new trading post and general store was erected on the old site and was in operation until 1937, when fire destroyed it.

"I can remember how we kids helped to carry things when we moved," Mr. Brinkmann said.

Much of the store's early business was conducted with the Indians — Chippewas and Potawatomi—who occupied a vast area of the old Rice Lake district as late as 1901 and 1902. They would barter furs, ginseng, slipper elm bark, and maple syrup and sugar for supplies, the former merchant recalled.

"In the spring the Indians would make little buckets out of birch bark in which to catch the sap," he recalled, adding "there were no tin pails or sap buckets in those days."

Rozellville has always been without railroad services, Mr. Brinkmann stated. "We almost had one once, though. Surveying had been done, with plans in the making for a spur coming in from the southeast and hooking up with Marshfield, but somehow the McMillan folks got ahead of us on that one."

In 1903 Mr. Brinkmann took over the postmastership in the village from his father, first as acting postmaster, receiving his appointment in 1907, a position he held until 1927. Since the postmastership was discontinued a few years later, the community has been served by route 3, Stratford.

Other offices held by Mr. Brinkmann include that of town assessor for the past 14 years. He also served as clerk and treasurer of the district school board.

Sharing in all these rich and early memories of Rozellville are Mr. Brinkmann's two sisters—Mrs. August (Mary) Reif and Mrs. Martin (Anna) Kloos, both of whom have spent their entire lives in the community.

Mrs. Reif, who was born July 17, 1884, and her husband observed their golden wedding on Tuesday with the Brinkmanns in a gala affair. More than 250 relatives and friends from far and near were here for the festivities. Mrs. Brinkmann, the former Wilhelmina Sebstad, came to the area from Racine shortly before her marriage.

Following the couples' marriage in 1903, the brothers-in-law were partners in the mercantile, lumbering, and agricultural enterprises, later dissolving partnership in 1920, with the Brinkmanns carrying on the store business and the Reifs assuming operation of the large farm. They have been "next door neighbors" for half a century. The Brinkmanns have seven children and eight grandchildren, and the Reifs have nine children and 31 grandchildren.

The former Anna Brinkmann and Martin Kloos were married on Nov. 10, 1905, in the Catholic Church at Rozellville—the same church of which the Brinkmanns and Reifs are members. Mrs. Kloos, who was widowed on May 5, 1927, has nine children—three sons and six daughters. She is grandmother to 43.

Double Wedding Double 50th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brinkmann, seated left, and Mr. and Mrs. August Reif celebrated golden wedding anniversaries together. Mr. Brinkmann and Mrs. Reif are brother and sister. Attendants at the original double ceremony also attended the celebration. They are shown standing, left to right, Emil Sebstad, brother of Mrs. Brinkmann, Mrs. Anna Kloos, the former Anna Brinkmann of Rozellville, who were attendants for the Brinkmanns, and Charles Daul of Stratford, cousin of Mrs. Brinkmann, and Mrs. Rose Tomany, the former Rose Reif, sister of Mr. Reif. They attended the Reifs. What made the golden anniversary celebration very unique was that all the original attendants were present.

A

D

B

E

C

A. Close up, front of store, note lamps
B. Close up side of store
C. Interior Brinkmann–Reif Store
D. Oscar Swensen, Rosalia Brinkmann
E. Martin Kloos, Anna Brinkmann

A

C B

D

E

A. Brinkmann–Reif Store
B. L–R: August Reif, John Brinkmann Jr.
C. 5 Generations, L–R: Mrs. Lorraine Diegan, Loyal holding her daughter Shelby, Mrs. Anna Kloos. Rear: Mrs. Monica Wolf, Loyal and Mrs. Anton (Mercedes) Bangart
D. Family of Anna Brinkmann Kloos and Martin P. Kloos: Rear: Harold, John, Ray. Middle: Mary Stockheimer, Loretta Weis, Mercedes Bangart, Rose Schermetzler. Front: Theresa Adams, Anna Kloos, Evelyn Nikolai.
E. Brinkmann and Reif families in front of their store.

Phonetically Speaking...

Aschenbrock, Henry
Austin, John
Brinkmann, John
Bubbers, John
Benz, Bros.
Beining, Peter
Bernitt, Henry
Brand, Fred
Brinkmann, Charley
Binzler, Jacob
Beining, Henry
Brinkmann, Wm.
Bawer, Joseph
Bawer, Frank
Coock, Chas.
Dis, Mrs. Wm.
Dreutel, John
Daul, Peter
Domres, August
Denz, Wm.
Daul, Charley
Ertelein, Charley
Ertelein, Henry
Emig, Jacob
Ederringer, John
Entres, John
Folz, Matt
Lahr, John
Leick, N.J.
Leick, Matt
Mealchirt, Fard
Meyer, T.H.
Mohibech, Ed
Nickley, Joseph
Nickley, John
Offer, John
Ourtel, Paul
Ourtel, Louis, Jr.
Oppmann, Andrew
Ourtel, Louis, Sr.
Panchow, John
Brausch, Matt
Paterice, August
Rigert, Jacob
Rosendahl, Henry
Rehlinger, Nick
Reigert, Herman
Reigert, John
Raarback, Henry
Schmidt, Otto
Schmidt, F.J.
Spintler, Lucy
Stauper, George
Schuh, Wm.
Reif, John
Francen, Ch.
Fisher, George
Folz, Nick
Folz, Peter
Fisher, Phillip
Fisher, Geo.
Folz, Joseph
Folz, John
Getterhenry, Henry
Gecert, Adam
Gabeline, Wm.
Hoffmann, Nick
Hayes, Edd
Hughs, Gerry
Harth, John
Hebner, Julies
Hagen, Mw.
Hiller, Martin
Huven, John
Jung, F.A.
Kuelmann, Charley
Keohler, George
Kuhleman, Christ
Keafer, John
Keafer, Henry
Leick, Jacob
Schauer, Wm.
Streagel, Andrew
Schmidt, George
Schuh, Chas
Sargent, Len
Storm, Wm.
Straub, J.
Streagel, Siman
Seubert, Conrad & Co.
Streitt, John
Schmidt, Wm.
Schaulz, Chas.
Sherman
Thon, George
Thon, Luis
Thon, Joseph
Weber, John
Winch, Gust
Waunch, Henry
Webber, Christ
Waunch, Albert
Waunch, Frank
Zeagler, George
Zeagler, Andrew
Zimerman, Adam
Zeagler, Peter

If you pay close attention to the pronounciation of some of these names that don't look familiar, you'll find that many are those of early settlers here from which you may have descended. What do all of these names have in common you might wonder. Well, all were written neatly in a book kept by one of the early businessmen in Rozellville. The book dates back to 1892, when the earliest entries are recorded. For example, on December 14, 1892 George Thon purchased six old and two new shoes for a total price of $2.00. These particular shoes were for his horses. In January, the 19th to be exact, he purchased two chain links at a cost of 10c.

On December 30, 1892 Nick Hoffmann paid his bill of $6.27 by bartering 178 lbs. of "beaf".

And so it goes. It cost Henry Getterhenry $1.75 to repair his buggy on August 23, 1893. And on May 16th, 1894 John Panchow received a $3.00 credit on his bill for some young pigs.

A typical account as that of John Offer reads like this:

1892, Dec.	5	1 start pin on sley	.25
	17	1 pin futter	30.00
	27	1 staple on whip	.10
	30	4 old shoes	.80
	30	1 yoke staple rep	.25
	30	2 bolts on sleigh toung	.20

and on and on, throughout 272 pages of the ledger. The last page with writing on, is dated 1902. It was at this time that Fred Klumb moved his blacksmith shop from Rozellville to Stratford. He served this area for ten years in many capacities. He was blacksmith, buggy maker, plus a jack of many trades.

Besides his repair business and his wagon and buggy sales business, the local blacksmith had other items for sale. "He had a cabinet where he had liniment." It sold for $1.00 a bottle. "Balsam of Myhhr was the name of it. It cured human ailments--and horses. We used it in the house--it was good," Marie Klumb (Mrs. Henry Zuelke) recalled, reminiscing the days of her youth when her father operated his blacksmith shop. She was only two years old when they moved to Stratford, but her father kept many of his customers from the Rozellville area.

"...in those days in time, you know, it was always horse and buggy yet. They'd come up to have work done at the store and the women would come with them, and come to the house and they'd visit. That, and going to church" was the main form of recreation they had in those days.

It cost 20c for an old shoe to re-shoe a horse. "That would be when they'd re-shoe a horse and he could use the shoe--the old shoe. People always saved their horseshoes and brought them in. But if they lost them out in the field or in the woods someplace and couldn't find them, they needed a new shoe."

The cost of a new shoe was "not a heck of a lot more. Maybe 60c. It wasn't much. But the work of it! An old shoe or a new shoe would have to be heated in the fire--in the fireplace--until it was red hot and then they shaped it on the animal. Fitted it on the horse and if it weren't right, do it again and again 'till it was just the right fit and then nail it on. All that work for 20c. Its amazing! I don't know how they ever made a living."

Even though the cost of things was very little, many people didn't even have the few cents needed to pay their

A. Fred Klumb's Blacksmith Shop. B. Close up: Wagon Maker; Fred Klumb, Ida, Miss Anderson, Emma holding Marie. C. Fred and Emma (Jaeckel) Klumb. D. Marie (Klumb) and Henry Zuelke. E. Close up: School Teacher, Miss Ahderson, rear: Emma holding Marie and front: Louella and Ida. F. Klumb home, across the road and to the northwest of the blacksmith shop. G. Emma, Herman and Fred Klumb.

1

1892 John Brinkmann 37.80

Oct	19	1	Chain Lynk	5c
=	24	1	New Cover & Stable	32 00
=	28			
=	29			
Nov	3			
=	5			
=	12			
=	16			
=	22			
=	23			
Dec	1			
	30			
1893 Jan	17			
=	20			
=	21			
=	21			
=	21			
=	24			
=	30			
Feb	1			
=	7			
=	20			
=	24			
	27			
=	27			
Mar	3			
=	18			
=	20			
Apr	5			

2

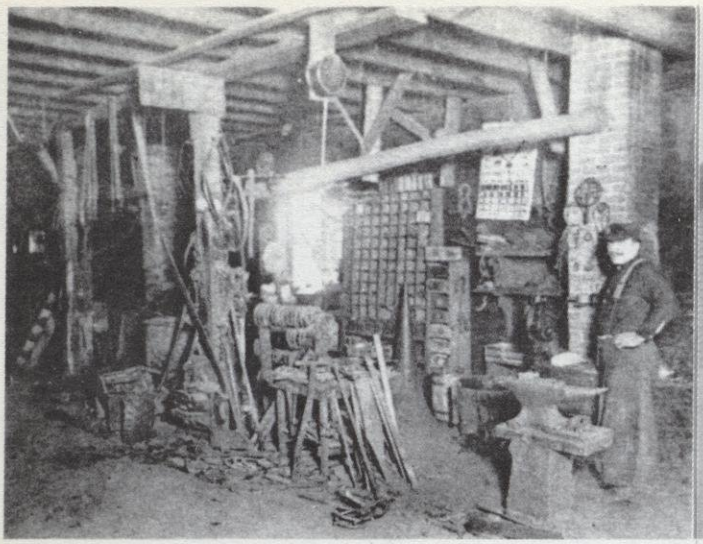
1892 Matt Fuly

Oct	26	1	Shovel Plow Sharp	
=	26	1	Bolt Repairt	
=	28			
=	29			
=	31			
Nov	18			
=	23			
Dec	12			
=	12			
=	12			
=	15			
=	23			
	24			
1893 Jan	14			
=	31			
Feb	15			
Mar	2			
=	15			
Apr	10			
=	22			
May	3			
=	12			
=	29			

10

1892 George Shan

Dec	14	6	Old 2 new Shars	
1893 Jan	19	2	Chain Lynks	
Mar	7	1	Whif Clip	
Apr	17		Repair on Buggy	
May	4		Paid four Dall	
=	24	2	Old Shars	
July	25	2	Old Shars	
Aug	8	1	Ritment Rod Rep	
=	23	1	Old Shar	
Sep	14	1	Old Shar	
=	19	1	Pole cap	
=	19	1	½ Doz Rivets	
=	27	1	Clip on Buggy	
Oct	3	1	Whiff Clip Spliot & Riv	
=	3	1	Seat Hook	
=			Repair on seat	



Interior of Blacksmith Shop as it appeared after it was sold to William Zastrow who stands on right.

The Klumb home in downtown Rozellville in 1905.

Below is an advertisement of the sort common during the years Fred Klumb served Rozellville as a wagon maker, buggy salesman and blacksmith. This was submitted by Marie Zuelke.

bill. Often services were bartered for. In his business Fred Klumb often accepted goods other than money for the work he did.

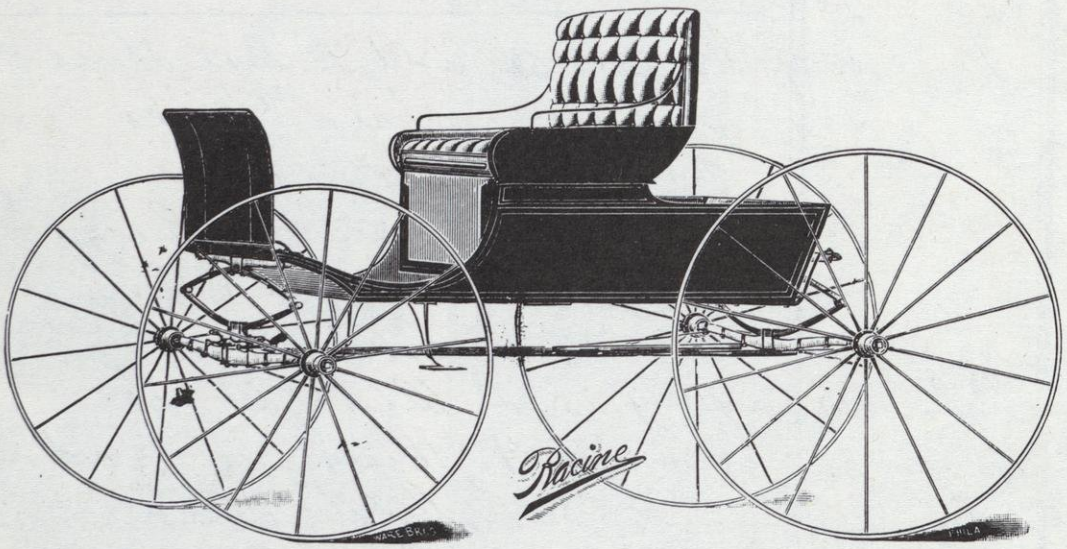
"Oh yes, people couldn't pay him and had something that he could take on credit. He'd turn around and sell it to somebody else if he couldn't use it himself; that I know.

Advance Sheet...

New Styles For 1898.

Racine WAGON & CARRIAGE CO. RACINE, WIS.

New Catalogue showing complete line of.... new styles will soon be ready....



No. 220. "THE LAKESIDE."

END SPRING GEAR.— 15-16 best steel axles, double drop perch ironed full length, oil tempered springs 36" long. Sarven patent or compressed back wheels, 7/8 tread, 40" and 44" inch or 38" and 42" high, (3/4" or 1" tread if so ordered). Bracket front. Corning body latest design.

SEAT.— Extra large seat, solid panel spring back. Trimming: Whip-cord, green cloth, or leather. Painting: Light Brewster green with body in shade to harmonize, fine line striping.

The delicate harmony of colors and general artistic design makes this vehicle very attractive.

No. 220½.—Same as above with stick seat, same as shown on No. 225½.

Rozelleville. Wis. Oct 18 1890

Mr Andrew Olsonson

FRED KLUMB.

Manufacturer of

Wagons. Carriages. Sleighs Etc.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

Blacksmith Bill 164

FRED KLUMB,

MANUFACTURER OF

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

Rozelleville. Wis. Aug 15 1890

Montgomery Ward & Co

Chicago Ill

Sir &

He did that all through his blacksmith years. If they couldn't pay, he wasn't pressing them. And if they could trade off something, that's the way a lot of the business was done. They didn't have the cash to do it but they had something you raised or traded off."

"A dollar a piece" was credited for the little pigs in those times. "And now they sell them for $52.00. I heard just last week that you can buy little feeder pigs for $52.00."

The blacksmith had quite a variety of work. "It wasn't just that he shod horses, or sold buggies, or fixed buggies, wagons--everything. If you had something to repair, why there'd be places where he repaired a stove; he repaired a baby buggy, pump handles. You know, he could--with his blacksmith outfit--he could make so many things and repair them for people. I've got some old things that he made for the house.

"...at home when we turned pancakes we had a pancake turner (2½" x 3" with a 15" handle)...and you could flip a pancake with that. The handle was just right. When I got married Hank was started already with some household things and he had a pancake turner (that was much larger in size). I couldn't turn pancakes. They'd always mix up. When I went home one time, I told my mother that. My dad was sitting in the kitchen. I said I wish I could get a pancake turner like that one (of my mother's) because then I could flip pancakes right. My dad heard it. The next time I came home, here he'd made me one."

"I didn't know that he'd made the one that my mother had that we'd always used. I didn't know that ! We just took it for granted."

"They had a big fork, with big tines they'd use when they'd butcher, to turn the meat in the kettle. I didn't

know that he made it. But, you know, pioneers, they made everything they could make for themselves--or have someone make it. They didn't go to the store to buy everything. That pancake turner was a joke because here I always used it and never gave him credit for it. He heard me tell my mother that--so he made me one. I still have it. I learned how to use a different one, but at the same time--I still have it."

People in those days had to be "self reliant". If you didn't know how to do something, you learned. "It would be a good thing if people had more of it (self reliance) today, instead of throwing so many things away. Its good for a person to make do with what you've got. It builds character." Marie said.

For the past twenty six years Marie and her husband, Henry have made their home north of Stratford on a dead-end road. Their view to the southwest is the bend in the Big Eau Pleine River, the same river that just downstream a ways, borders the town of Day.

Day and The Law

By Muriel Berger

Peaceful and placid, full of hard work and simple pleasures. That's how we build a picture of life in the early days of Day township. But, all was not always so serene.

There was the time that some ladies became involved in an incident of name calling. This resulted in a fine of $2.00, a large sum when 1000 feet of prime lumber brought only $3.00. This "breach of the peace" occurred more than once, and was not always confined to women. The fine varied too, sometimes being only $1.00.

Many of the people who worked in the woods were transients who were, to say the least, careless about paying bills. Often they left behind bills for room and board, "work done by Teresa, a minor," and other debts. When possible, the justices of the peace would track them down if they could, and then garnishee their wages.

When a man was accused of assaulting his wife, "then and there beat, bruise, wound, ill-treat, and wrongs", he was charged against "the peace and dignity of the State of Wisconsin." He received thirty days in the county jail.

Violence did not often occur, but when it did it brought stiffer fines. A man was accused of brandishing a "3 L long shot revolver, and tried to kill everyone from his family against the peace and dignity of the State of Wisconsin." This brought a fine of $5.00, the largest fine recorded in the old record book.

In 1910 a case was brought before Justice of the Peace J.T. Bie. The complaint was that another person had "taken and unjustly detained six cows and two heifers." (This could have consisted of the entire herd, considering the size of herds in those days.) The accused was summoned to court, but disposition of the case was not recorded.

In 1911 a certain gentleman signed himself to be indebted to the State of Wisconsin for $100.00. It was to be collected if the defendent did not comply with the following conditions: "he must keep the peace toward all people of the state," and especially he must do so toward a certain lady for a term of six months. If he did not, they could collect from him the money in the form of "several goods, chattels land, and tenements".

Recorded in the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 27,1982, was a story of a builder who turned up several pickle crocks full of silver coins. When the money was discovered silver was at an all time high in value, and the coins were worth $50,000. But it took three years for the courts to decide how the money was to be divided. When they finally passed down their decision the silver had dropped in value to $9,000.

There is lot to be said for justice in the early days of the town of Day. It was local, swift, and sure. Another reason they could possibly be called the "good old days".

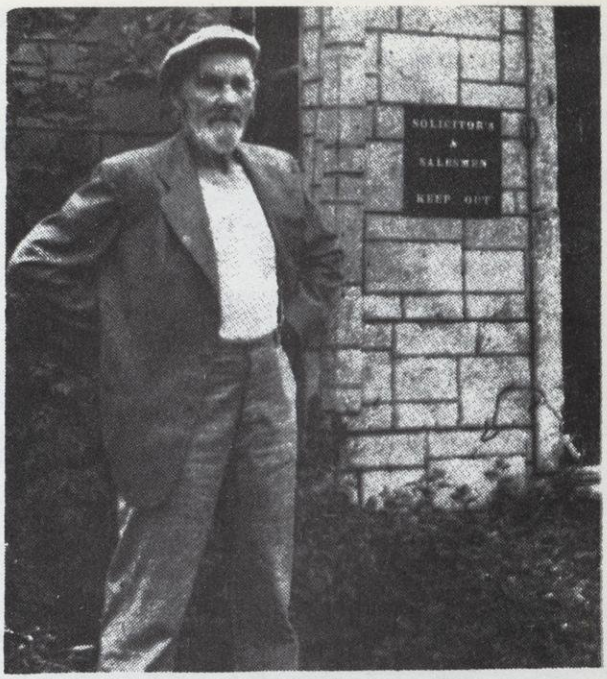
Cracker-Barrel Philosopher Can Survey Without Society

It isn't that Herman Klumb doesn't like society. He can take it or leave it, but more often then not, he decides to leave it, providing of course, that it will let him. His contacts with the outside world are few, but that's the way the self-styled recluse and homespun philosopher wants it.

Herman Klumb got his first look at the light of day in Rozellville, Wis., "sometime in 1892." He was born next door to his father's blacksmith shop, so it was only natural that the young Klumb would follow in his father's footsteps which he did for several years, until his father decided to buy a farm in the nearby town of Stratford.

"I made a promise," said Klumb, "never to forsake my father, so when he pulled up stakes and headed for Stratford to farm, I went with him."

Even in his early days of blacksmithing and farming, though, Klumb was fascinated by trains. So, when his father died a few years later, he took to hanging around railroad yards, helping with odd jobs--anything to be around trains. Finally the Chicago & North Western railroad decided that as long as Klumb was always around, it might as well give him a job. Thus, he became a switchman and, later, a station helper.



"CAN'T YOU READ MY SIGN?"—Herman Klumb, even though he is 78 years old, presents an imposing figure as he seems to stand guard outside his house. Klumb doesn't discourage visitors, but then again, he doesn't exactly encourage too many either.

WAS A LUMBERJACK

He worked at the railroad for a while, then tiring of the job, went from job to job, in the meantime gaining quite a reputation as a jack-of-all-trades. In the mid 1930's, Klumb settled down to work as a lumberjack and lasted at this job for more than two decades.

Following this relatively brief career as a lumberman, Klumb settled down to the demanding life of a semiprofessional hermit, a vocation he follows to this day.

Klumb still has some contact with civilization, although his closest neighbor is hundreds of yards down the road.

"My neighbors are close enough to help me if I need it, but not close enough to bother me when I want to be alone," he said.

It is with one or more of these neighbors that he usually takes his thrice monthly trips into Tomahawk, although it is not unusual for the 78-year-old Klumb to walk the 4½ miles to town, girded with his 20-pound back pack.

While in town, he shops, pays the light bill, cashes his Old Age Assistance checks, his sole source of income, and visits briefly with any friends he happens to run into.

The supermarkets in town wouldn't really miss his business were he to stop patronizing them, as he limits his grocery shopping to sugar, flour, coffee, and a very few other items.

"I haven't bought a pound of meat in a store for over a year and a half; and I only buy vegetables during winter, when my garden isn't producing."

EATS BEAR MEAT

What then, does the grizzled old man live on? Man cannot live by flour and coffee alone.

"The best meat there is," Klumb says, "is fresh bear meat."

When that isn't available, he eats porcupine, snapping turtle, beaver, muskrat, woodchuck and coon. Occasionally he enjoys a treat, such as the time recently when a friend from Milwaukee sent him a small can of chopped diamond rattlesnakes in sauce.

He acquired his unusual taste in food more out of necessity than desire.

"Many times, when you are out of a job and don't have a cent, there's still plenty to eat if you aren't too particular about what it is." Klumb's dairy products are delivered to his house. He always has a supply of milk, buttermilk, eggs, cheese and ice cream on hand.

GARDEN PRODUCE

In his garden, he raises sweet corn, peas, beans, carrots, horseradish ("The real kind, not that stuff you buy in stores"), onions and chives.

And nothing is harvested "until I'm ready to eat it and the pot's boiling on the stove." The trouble with "store-bought" vegetables, according to Klumb, is that they simply aren't fresh. "They might have been garden fresh when they were harvested," he says, "but they sure aren't when you buy them in the store."

Although Klumb does not live with people, he is not alone on his little farm. There is Mike the parakeet, who was named after the person who gave him to Klumb, and who spends most of his time walking upside down on the top of his cage and trying to make mincemeat out of Klumb's fingers when he gets them too close to the cage.

Another resident of Klumb's place is Snout, a dog which, Klumb concedes, is "part everything," adding that Snout looks "kind of like a Collie crossed a dozen ways."

Tourists are discouraged from visiting the old man, because they allegedly "make remarks about the

'junkyard jungle' on highway E." And while the grounds of his "estate" could not exactly be called a junkyard, there is an interesting assortment of odds and ends scattered all over, some of which Klumb admits he doesn't quite know the uses for. An old hand-operated washing machine behind the house, for example, might be considered junk by an unknowing passerby, but Klumb finds a use for it. Doing what? Washing clothes, what else?

$15 A MONTH RENT

Klumb pays $15 per month for the house, a small barn and a utility shed. While such a sum might seem like quite a bargain to most people, it is quite a bit more than Klumb is used to paying, since, before moving to his present abode about 11 years ago, Klumb never had to pay rent at all.

"People would give me a run down old shack to live in and say, 'If you can stand it, you can live there,' " he says.

A friend brings Klumb large stacks of newspapers about once a month, and he reads through each of them diligently. Although some of the papers are weeks old to Klumb "It's all still news."

The old man has no television or telephone to invade his privacy, but he does concede a small point to civilization by occasionally using a small radio, which he uses mainly to listen to church services on Sundays.

Television is an abhorrent thing to Klumb. He compares it to reading a newspaper: "With TV, you get a paragraph or two of interesting things, then five or six paragraphs of commercials; with a newspaper, you can just skip over all the ads."

NON—PARTISAN VIEWS

His monthly newspaper perusal has given Klumb the basis for some definite opinions on the state of the world. His political views are nonpartisan, since there are "as many crooks on one side of the fence as there are on the other."

One subject he feels strongly about it racism.

"The color of a persons' skin", he says, "should make no difference as to how people treat him." He adds that there are not two or more separate rooms in paradise, since "The Lord is color-blind."

Rock music also comes under Klumb's rhetorical gun: "These new songs have no rhyme or reason, they're just a lot of noise, and if you ever want to see me move fast, put some rock and roll on my radio."

Long hair on men: "It looks a little out of place."

Student unrest: "Young people today don't have enough respect for their elders. I wonder why some of them go to school at all, since they seem to think they know more than their teachers anyway."

Women's Liberation: "Ever since Adam and Eve, man has been shown to be superior to woman, so I can't see what all the fuss is about."

The new midiskirt replacing the mini: "When I was a kid, women wore skirts so long we didn't have to polish the floor--we'd just let them walk around the room for a while, then take them outside and shake them out. Minis don't help morality, so I'm glad women are getting some sense and learning to cover up more of themselves."

Marriage: "I've never been married, but I was pretty sweet on a couple of girls once. Then I stopped and thought how lucky I was. It's easy to latch onto a girl, but damn hard to get them off your back once you do; I might still get married, though, if I can find a nice lady that can cook and clean up after me."

And so the world goes on with its wars, nerve gas, politics, NFL football, Creedence Clearwater Revival and Spiro Agnew. And Herman Klumb goes on too. If some people march to the beat of a different drummer, Herman Klumb marches to that of a bongo player.

This article was reprinted from "The Green Sheet, Summer Supplement to The Tomahawk Leader" August 27, 1970, and used with the permission of that newspaper.

Herman Klumb, born in Rozellville to Fred Klumb and his wife, died just a few years after this article was written about him. The story gives us an idea of the character that was instilled in the young people in the early days of Rozellville. Herman Klumb will be remembered as an eccentric, yet philosophical man of his time.

Through The Window of Time

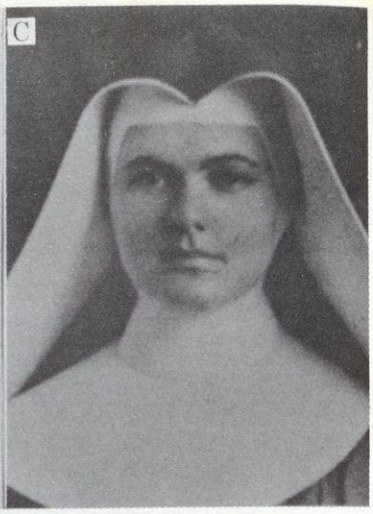
The furnace labors steadily
to heat the room for me
for comfort...
I shiver
as I gaze through
the window at the
snow outdoors
Thoughts of generations past
living on this land
float through my imagination

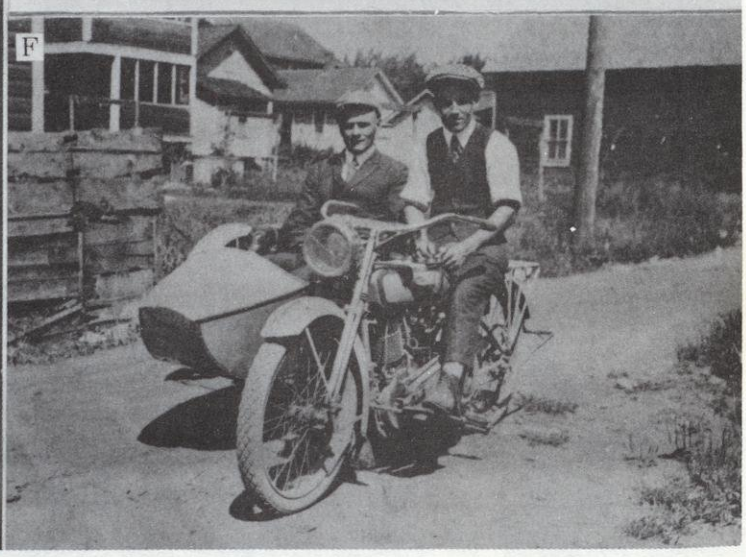
I think of crude
unheated homes
and shivering people
How could they survive
when just the chill
of the furnace's hesitation
causes me to draw my
sweater around me
tight and snug
to keep out the draft.

How could they keep warm
when life was so barren
of things we find
to be basic necessities?
A hearty people I suspect
lived before me.
Their seed -- my neighbors
and me.

(c) 4 - 20 - 82 Patti Laessig

A. 1940's, Henry Offer, Pete Buerner, Frank Poeschel & August Reif
B. Church Picnic at St. Andrew's Hall
C. St. Andrew's Church 1949
D. Men of St. Paul's Church
E. St. Paul's Ladies Aid: back: Mrs. August Albrecht, Mrs. Conrad Zimmerman, Mrs. Wm Nest, Sr., Mrs. Wm Hilgeman, Mrs. Nest ?, Mrs. Otto Veers, Mrs. John Jaeckel, Mrs. Jake Reichert ?, next row: Mrs. Christ Wellhoefer & Walter, Mrs. Stuhr ?, Mrs. Adam Gessert, Mrs. Agusta Nest ?, Mrs. Mike Wellhoefer, front: Mrs. John Burkhardt, Mrs. Phillip Reichert & Helen, Mrs. Anna Nest–Maurer, Hula Nest ?, Mrs. Wm Nest, Jr.





A. George Schieber, Sr. family, back: Anne (Sister M. Prisca), Mary Schieber Junemann, Caroline (Sister M. Theofrieda), George, Jr., front: Anna (Prill) and George Sr.
B. Sister M. Prisca F.S.P.A.
C. Sister M. Theofrieda F.S.P.A.
D. George Schieber, Laura Schaefer wedding
E. back: Sr. Prisca, Sr. Theofrieda, front: George and Anna
F. George Schieber, Jr. in side car of his motorcycle. Other man not identified.

The Old Log House

George Andrew Schieber was born in Austria, Germany around the year 1852. At the age of 34 he came to America, leaving his wife, the former Ann Prill and tiny daughter Barbara. It was about 1886 when young George arrived in the town of Day. He had 40 acres of land northwest of Rozellville, which he spent years in clearing. On a small hill in the clearing, George built a small log house.

George never did learn to speak English, but it never hindered him in working hard all his life. His granddaughter, Lorraine Schieber Guldan, tells what has been passed on to her.

"Grandpa Schieber came over here, I guess it was about four years before he brought Grandma over and aunt Barbara was the only one born over in Germany. The other ones were born here. But there was about four or five years difference in between them because Grandpa had come over here and settled before and started in before the other ones came here. He and some other people from Germany...came over and they had gone to...I think Milwaukee but they wanted to get out in the country where there was really not much yet. At that time there was nothing but Indians around." They came up here to the town of Day area and "settled there because of the lumber company. There was, you know, good logs there and then the Connor Company had, I believe it was in Rozellville, I'm not sure, I think that's where his logs went at first. Anyway, then it was close by to a saw mill...this is how come they settled there when they started out. And he had the little house built, you know, at first of course, afterwhile when Aunt Barbara and Grandma Schieber came, well then, pretty soon there was another little one, well then they had to expand."

Barbara was born September 17, 1879 in Germany. Mary was born July 22, 1889 and George Andrew, Jr. was born January 29, 1893. Two more daughters were born Caroline, who became Sr. Terifreida and Ann, who became Sr. Prisca. They both belonged to a Catholic order of nuns. Their birth dates are unknown.

The sisters Barbara and Mary married brothers, who were sons of Frank Juneman and his wife Margaret Conrardy Junemann. Barbara married Frank, and Mary married John.

Barbara and Frank had four children: Rosie (Mrs. Walter Hennes), Helen, Charlie and Joseph.

Mary and John were married on May 11, 1909 at Stratford. John was born in May of 1880. They had two children: Teresa and Frederick. They lived on a farm about a half mile north of Stratford on highway 97.

Barbara died on October 31, 1971. Her husband Frank died November 14, 1946. Mary died April 6, 1978 and her husband John died February 27, 1929. They are all buried at Stratford.

Caroline, Sr. Terifreida, and Ann, Sr. Prisca are both buried in LaCrosse at the Sister Franciscan Convent Cemetery. Sr. Prisca died in 1945.

George Andrew Schieber, Jr., born January 29, 1893 in the town of Day remained on his father's land. He married Laura Caroline Schaefer, daughter of Peter and Johanna Moser Schaefer. Laura was born March 19, 1900. The Schaefers' were from West Bend, Wisconsin. George and Laura were married in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville on May 6, 1919.

George Andrew Schieber, Sr. died in 1936 at the age of 84. His wife, Ann preceeded him in death by many years, passing away while in her 40's.

George and Laura Schieber had ten children: Evelyn, Ray, Helen, Harold, Lorraine, Marian, Donald, George, Florence and Germaine. All were born in the town of Day.

Evelyn was born October 5, 1919. She was married in October of 1946 to Myron Maegli born September 8, 1912. They were married in Milwaukee. Evelyn and Myron had one daughter Marlyn, who is deceased.

Ray Frank Schieber was born November 2, 1920. Ray is single, and makes his home in Marshfield.

Helen was born May 14, 1923. She was married in Milwaukee to Harold Glowaski in September of 1950. Helen and Harold have one daughter, Christine. Harold was born May 10, 1925. They live in Grafton, Wisconsin.

Harold John Schieber was born July 31, 1924. He is single, and lives in Marshfield.

Lorraine May Schieber was born July 31, 1927. She was married on May 6, 1950 to LeRoy Raymond Guldan at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. LeRoy was born March 18, 1921. He is the son of George and Pauline (Schalk) Guldan. Lorraine and LeRoy have two sons: David Joseph born March 23, 1949 and Michael John born January 18, 1953. Since the fall of 1957 the Guldans have farmed on 120 acres in the town of Day, south of Rozellville.

Marian Florence Schieber was born October 31, 1929. She married Leo H. Sigl, son of Wesley S. Sigl and Anna (Kelnhofer) Sigl on May 30, 1953. They were married in St. Andrew's Hall in Rozellville. The church at the time was under construction. Leo, born in 1924, was from Marshfield. His parents had originally come from Luxemberg, near Green Bay, Wisconsin. Leo and Marian had three children: Christopher, James and Janet. They make their home in Milwaukee.

Donald Frank Schieber was born September 15, 1931. He married Ceicl Bishol of Bloomer in April of 1953. They were married in Milwaukee. Donald and Ceicl have three children: Mary, Eileen and Daniel. They live in New Berlin.

George Andrew Schieber was born December 5, 1934. His first marriage was to Loretta Swonson at Escanaba, Michigan. They had five children: Beth born December 5, 1960, Gregory born April 13, 1962, Lynn born June 28, 1964, Douglas born August 1, 1970 and Kathy born August 5, 1972. George and Loretta divorced.

George's second marriage was to Monica Ledger of Marshfield.

Florence Margaret Scheiber was born December 7, 1936. She was married in February of 1964 to Arvin Earle 'Earle' Winberg at Boston, Massachusetts. Earle was born March 19, 1934. Florence and Earle have three children: Brenda, Bonnie, and Beverly.

Germaine Sylvia Schieber was born August 5, 1941. She was married at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville on November 5, 1960 to Frank Tehako born December 5, 1934. His mother is Helen Tehako. The Tehako's are from Rib Lake. Germaine and Frank have two children: Todd and Vickie. They live in Niagra, Michigan.

George Andrew Schieber, Jr. died on November 17, 1957 in a hunting accident. He is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

George and Laura Schieber brought up their family on the same land as he was raised on. They lived in the log

A. Mary Schieber Junemann on her first Communion day
B. Mary Schieber, John Junemann wedding
C. The old log house showing the addition built on later. Notice the family hen and her four ducklings.
D. LeRoy and Lorraine (Schieber) Guldan
E. Barbara Schieber, Frank Junemann wedding
F. 1950 photo taken at the Schieber home

house that George's father built many years earlier. The original log house had been replaced by a larger one in which George and his sisters grew up in. There was a log barn on the property too.

The log house, Lorraine said, "was never remodeled at all either", it was the same, original log structure.

What was it like living in a log house? "It was different", Marian Schieber Sigl said. "It was dog-gone cold, that I know." She then described the interior of the house she remembers growing up in. "The floor was (swayed) and the walls were white washed." The wide floor boards had to be scrubbed on hands and knees with a scrub brush. The cupboards consisted of a wooden cabinet. Dishes were stored on shelves by the chimney. "We always had to heat up the water for the dishes on the wood stove. Same thing with taking a bath. We had to carry the water in from outside and fill up the wash tub. That was another thing that used to be kind of fun. In the summertime when it was nice outside, then we used to fill up the wash tub with water and leave it sit out in the sun and take a bath outside."

The old cook stove served the family well. "We used to bake bread and everything in it. And do all our canning and everything on the cookstove. That used to be interesting, we used to go berry picking...and can berries. I just used to love to go berry picking," Marian smiled while reminiscing. "That was really lots of fun. I liked to work in the garden too. We used to plant potatoes, hoe potatoes, and pick potato bugs, cultivate corn, cut hay, ...that was all done by hand. That's a lot of work! Of course the cultivating...we had one horse we used to use. ...Raking up the hay, that we did with the horse. Hauling in hay, that we did by hand. ...Unloading it, we had one of these hay forks, then we'd have the horse pull it. ...We probably had about four or five cows. ...Then we always had a horse."

"...That horse we had was so tame...We used to play hide-and-seek in the barn, that old log barn, behind the cows. Hide underneath the horse. ...That horse we had was so tame...she wouldn't move a leg. Even in the dark she wouldn't hurt us. And I remember my dad just cried when that horse died. She died of old age. ...The tears were just rolling down his cheeks. ...He really liked that horse. She was a real good worker...and real good with kids." Her name was Lizzy. "We had one horse named Lizzy and one was Lady. This was Lizzy...my dad could trust her around us kids. One time...I was on that horse and I fell down. I fell off the horse, ...right in front of her and she just stood right there. She never moved a leg. She wouldn't walk on me. She just stopped. I got up and I got back on. That's what I call a real horse," Marian concluded.

"Grandma Schieber died, I think it was the same year I was born", Lorraine said. That would have been 1927. "And Grandma Schaefer, I guess died right after I was born, so I didn't really know them two grandmas at all," she said. And later on, Lorraine explained that she had a step-grandma Schaefer.

Lorraine has many memories of her childhood and of the people who played a very important part of these years. She also has memories of some of the animals, especially a certain chicken.

"On that picture", she explained, "there's a hen and they put some duck eggs underneath her and she hatched those duck eggs out. That's the corner of the house where the log part and the newer part comes together. The log part was on the east end of the house and then the newer part, that was built many years later, that was on the west side with that little open porch. As you can see, we weren't allowed to use that door much, it was boarded shut."

Lorraine told of her experiences growing up in a pioneer log house.

"You didn't have the facilities, the modern facilities, like you have now, today. Our well was quite a ways back of the house, there to the north. And that was quite a chore always, especially on bath day, to carry water and get water warmed up."

"Winter time, this log house part here wasn't very warm at all because our water pail always froze in winter time, and on real severe nights, we used to take it in the new part and set it near the heater stove so that we could get a drink in the morning. Otherwise it was froze solid."

"And of course, you made do with your lights, too. You had your lamps that you had to care for every day, clean them up. Otherwise you couldn't see too well out of them chimneys in order to read and things like that. Of course, you had your wood stove instead of your modern electric or gas range. Same thing with ironing. You had your little old flat irons that you set on top of the wood stove and no matter what time of the year it was, you made a good fire so you could iron. And naturally, you couldn't be making a meal and iron at the same time, so you always had to have your fire other than meal time, too. So it was a little different than now. You had to have a good fire. We used to go out and pick up these pine knots in the woods and haul them home in the wheelbarrow and burn them in the summertime, because it was a quick fire, usually made a hot fire for meals and stuff like that. It would go out, it didn't last very long."

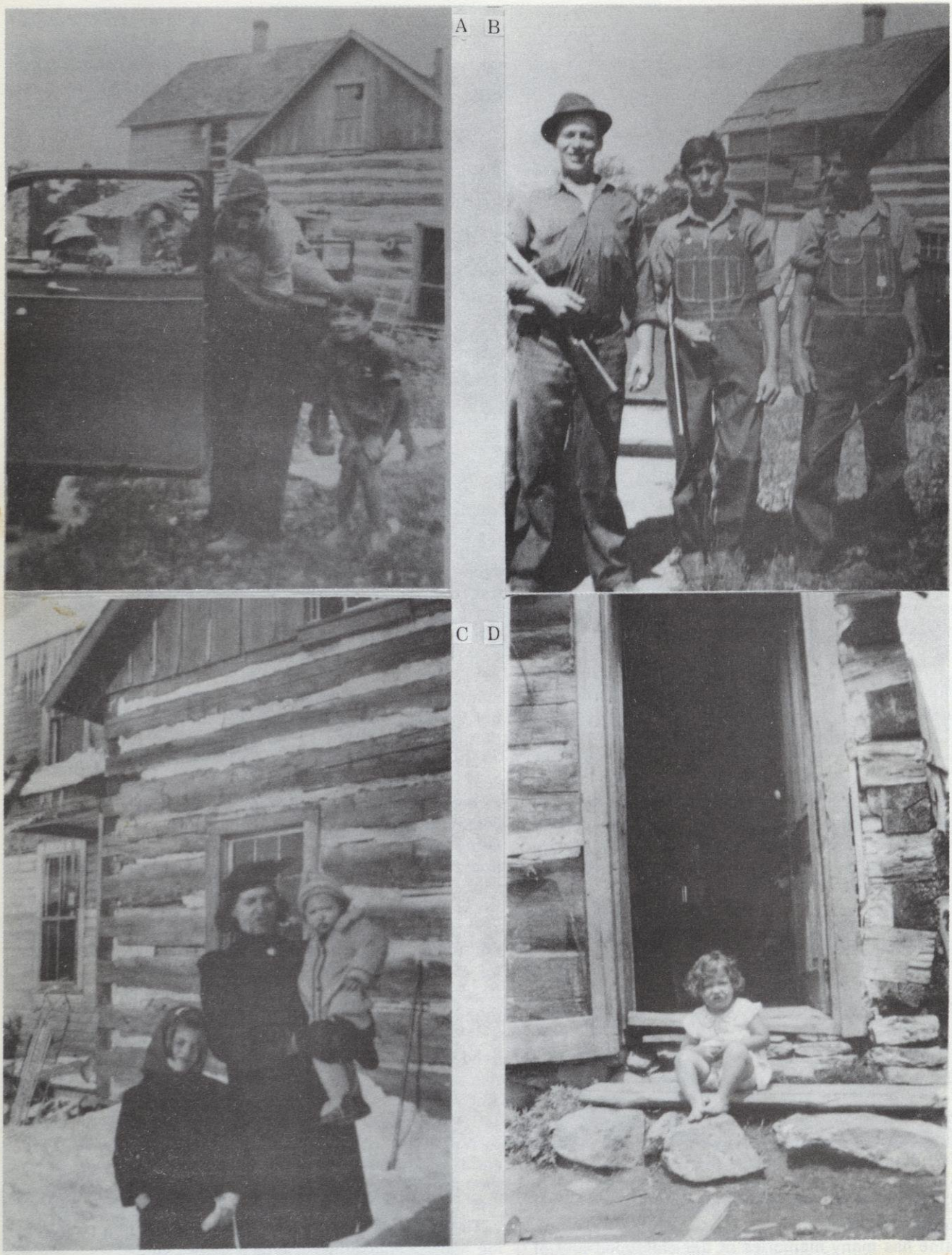
"It's different," she said of living in a log house. "Of course, you didn't have your bathroom facilities. You had to take care of it all the time, several times a day--your commode or night pot, or whatever you want to call it. Other than that, it wasn't really too much different than now. You sort of adjusted to it, and sort of accepted it as it was. Of course as times changed, we changed along with the times."

Many years after the old house had been abandoned the remaining logs were still of use. "Some of it was used for wood", Lorraine said. "The logs in that log house, they were sound yet." A few still remain on the old foundation of the house that still exists on the old site.

"That's another thing that you had to do when you lived in a log house. Every year you had to go and plaster that out. You usually used clay. Especially around on the outside, to make it more warm in the winter."

"There was behind the house, there in the northeast corner...a little hole and there was a lot of clay in there, and this is where every year we'd dig this clay out. And then, of course, the foundation--then Daddy used to have 'em haul a little manure around, because that was warm. ...There were a lot of wierd things that you had to do to a log house," Lorraine explained with a smile.

"And when Aunt Barbara and them slept upstairs, where we always called it the old attic, that was really their bedrooms upstairs. It was just one big room, as big as the house was. And at that time they didn't have it shingled properly, and you could see out yet. From the cracks you could see the moon... It wasn't too warm, let's



A. Raymond Schieber, Fritz Junemann, son of Mary Schieber Junemann, Harold Schieber & Don or Dick.
B. Fritz Junemann, Harold & Raymond Schieber.
C. January 6, 1943, Florence, Laura & Germaine Schieber. Germaine is 17 months old on photo.
D. Germaine on doorstep of the log house.

put it that way, in the wintertime. They used feather thickening" for bedding.

..."Another thing we used for many years was straw thickening for a mattress. Every summer after thrashing time, you went out and got yourself some nice straw and filled up your mattress again with fresh straw." The mattress was made out of "the striped material that you get on these regular mattresses now, that blue and white...and black and it was like a big sack." The sack would open up down the center by removing the seam. The old straw was discarded, the sack washed and dried, then it was filled with fresh straw. "And then you'd sew it back up again."

The feather thickenings, Lorraine said "I never cared for them. The reason why is, they were warm, but the feathers would shift. That was again another big sack. If you would have sewed them like in little partitions and filled them up that way, then they'd stay, but this way it was just one big sack and you had it full of feathers. Well, when you moved around, these feathers, they shifted. Well, all of a sudden you didn't have nothin' there," just the material.

"And that new house wasn't exactly what you'd say real hot upstairs either, because there used to be a lot of frost on the covers and on the walls...in the morning when you woke up."

"It was not exactly what you'd say 'the best of living', it was comfortable...we survived and I think sometimes some of these people they're probably happier than somebody who has everything handed to them. (You) had to work for everything that you get, and appreciate when you do get something. I think that this is where the true value comes in. And a lot of the people have lost this point of view."

"There was a lot of hardship in them olden days. I might think I had it hard, but it wasn't really hard compared to if you look back at our ancestors again, because look at how they used to travel and stuff and gosh, I don't know how they could manage at all."

"That's like this one show here the other day on "Little House on the Prairie" they went and showed evidently some camp, some group of people wanted to go off to pan for gold. Well, then this influenza struck. How they doctored and tried to live and survive from that influenza, how they had to travel. I really don't know how they could manage, but I would imagine that it really was a great deal like that," she said of the portrayal of those hard times in the show.

"I guess there was two or three of my mother's sisters and brothers that had died in that flu epidemic that time (when it went through the area in the early 1900's) and then they says that Elmer, he was the baby, I guess, or close to the baby at least, and he wasn't home at all at the time. He was about four years old and he was with...grandpa's relatives or grandma's relatives, someplace visiting. When they were going to bring him home, they found out that they all had the flu up here, and that one or two of them had died already, so they kept him there for awhile. Otherwise, they was afraid that he might get it too and die. I heard that many times from my mother when I was young. ...That must have been a rough one. I guess the Krostags, they lived over the hill there by Grandpa, and I guess they lost some children in that flu too." This was the flue epidemic that occurred in the area in the early 19-teens. Elmer is 71 or 72 years old now.

"There was, I think a Krostag man that died in there too. The reason why I happened to think of that, when we was looking for a spot for Roy's brother, Tony up here in Rozellville in the cemetery, then according to the book it didn't show like there was somebody buried in this one area there in that old part of the cemetery, so we contacted some people, relatives,...and they said, 'Oh, yes,' that there is, and the reason was", Lorraine explained, "first I guess a baby died on them in Marshfield. This baby was buried in Marshfield, and then they moved out here, the family did. And then the husband and another child died. So they got buried up here, but then the mother wanted to move that baby from Marshfield up here. It isn't marked or anything, it isn't even down on the plat, but that's where that baby is, they said. She wanted them buried together."

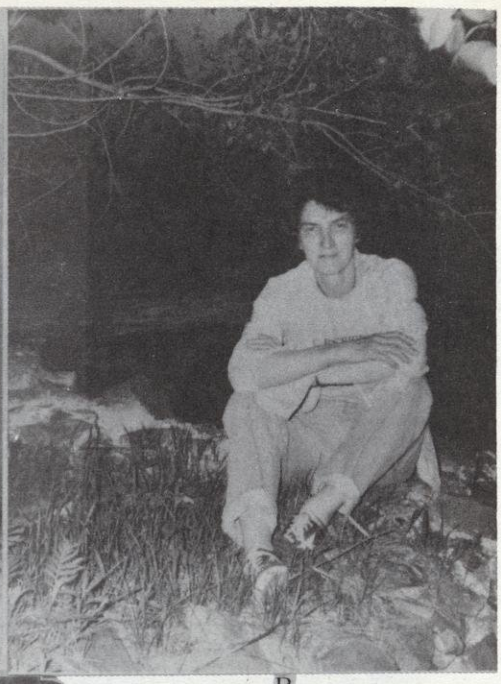
"There is another thing too Aunt Barbara told me one time. You know, Aunt Barbara had real good eyesight, even up until the day she died. And she claims that when she was a little girl, real little, evidently this was after Grandpa had come over here and before she had come over, she says that she couldn't see. She was going blind. And so they made some pilgrimage, and I think it was to Lourdes that she had said. She went on a pilgrimage, she and her mother. And she says that she could see after that. And she could see until she died. Once in awhile there was for a couple years in her 50's and early 60's that her eyesight seemed like...she couldn't see too well when she played cards. Then she used to wear glasses. But she used to set them down (on her nose and look over the top). But then afterwhile she didn't need the glasses no more. It was just for a little while."

Playing cards was one of the main pass-times years ago. "Grandpa Schieber just loved to play cards, Aunt Mary, Aunt Barbara, my Dad. And my Dad was an excellent player. He could sit down and play sheephead or any kind of cards with you. About the second or third card you put down, he knew what you had in your hand and just about what everybody at the table had. By the time the last card was played in the hand, he knew how much every person had from their tricks."

"And then, another pass time we had at home was checkers. That was a good pass time too." It was then that the neighbor boy, one of the Caseys' would come down and play checkers with Raymond. "One game would last hours. ...And you know how long it takes to play a checker game. They would make it last hours."

"Parchiese was another game we used to play a lot...I used to just love to play cards and put puzzles together. I know that we used to put puzzles together and Momma and Daddy, they slept downstairs in that one bedroom, and of course we'd be in the room next to the bedroom, especially in the wintertime, and we'd put these puzzles together. And of course you know how kids are, they'll push one another...all of a sudden my dad would say 'will you's be quiet out there! Go to bed now! Its Time!' 'Course he was right. It was time."

"My dad...used to fix watches and guns and things like that. He was an excellent gunsmith and watchmaker. In fact, fellows from town, the watchmakers, they used to send a lot of business out there by my dad. Well, first of all he could use it, and second of all, it was a lot of times stuff that really needed a lot or work." Things that would have taken a great deal of time and money to fix by the



B

C

D

A. George Schieber family, back: Raymond, George, Helen, Germaine, Marian, Donnie, Harold, front: Florence, Lorraine, George, Laura, Evelyn.

B. & C. Marian Schieber Sigl at the ruins of the old log house as it is today. Only a log remains resting on the old foundation and rubble fills the hole that was once the basement.

D. Mary Junemann on right at her home in Stratford, her mother, Laura Schieber is next to her.

gunsmith or watchmaker in town, would be brought out to George Schieber, Jr. who would make the necessary repairs. "They didn't want to take the time to fix it, or if they would it would cost too much because they'd order new parts instead of make some of their own parts like springs and things like this. And my dad would go and do that kind of work."

"I guess he was self-taught" at his skills. "He was a smart man. And the same thing with gunsmithing. He could blue these guns and make springs and hammers and rebore a barrel and all this kind of stuff... And usually when he got done with the gun, it was right on. When he worked on that kind of stuff, we always stayed out of his way. Especially on watches. Nobody would dare to be in that room, he says 'you shake up too much dust'. That's what he used to tell us. Well I imagine...I don't care how clean your house is, if you have a couple of kids running around, pretty soon you can see in the sunlight the fine little dust flying around. Of course, if all that would always get into this watch, that would be poor for the watch afterwhile when he wanted to put it together. ...He always used to clean them first, completely, before he put them back together in the case. What he used to do when ıe had his pocket watches...he used to put it on a little saucer and put a glass over it when he wasn't working so the dust wouldn't get on it. ...That kept it pretty good."

George also repaired clocks, old fashioned alarm clocks and regular clocks. "He sort of gave up on it afterwhile. His eyesight wasn't the best anymore, and instead of getting himself glasses--regular prescription glasses--he went just to the dime store and got them type of glasses, which wasn't good. He always wore this watchmakers magnifying glass," Lorraine laughed as she gestured how he would hold it between his eyebrow and cheekbone. "I always used to try that and I could never make that bugger stay in there. It would pop right out. And how he could sit there and work for a couple hours at a time is beyond me. I can't figure that out, how he could sit there and work like that, because you'd think that would get sore in here," she motioned around her eye, "from that thing sticking in there."

"Old Zweck...used to help my father a lot...with getting parts and things like this."

Other childhood memories of the Schieber children were those of school days. It was "quite a chore" Lorraine said of the walk from their home to St. Andrew's school in Rozellville. It was a good three miles each way.

"The only ones that didn't get exercise (walking to and from school) are those that lived right in Rozellville," Ray Schieber added. "It was quite a chore to walk up there and back sometimes, especially in the Spring of the year when it got real hot and in the winter time when it got about 30 below."

"When we stayed home from school...we weren't allowed to step foot out of the house," Marian said. Missing school was allowed for only good reasons, such as being sick.

George Schieber, Sr. had 40 acres of land. Behind, to the north was another 40 acres on which Notsie Prill had a shoe repair shop. Notsie was a brother of Ann Prill Schieber. Their name was originally Brill, but when they arrived and found so many Brills, they decided to change their name to Prill. Notsie later moved to Marshfield. His shoe making equipment is still in existance, owned by a member of the Schieber family.

The Schieber land is now owned by Ernest J. Kress, and Clem Weis now owns the land that once belonged to Notsie Prill.

The pioneer family, the Schiebers', are gone, but their memory lives on in their descendants, and in the surrounding township where their presence is recorded as part of the history of a bygone age.

In the early 1930's Jaeger's bread had a bakery route from Wausau that came through the Rozellville area twice a week.

A meat truck from Marshfield or Auburndale had a route through the Rozellville area in the 1930's. One could purchase weiners, hamburger or bologna.

Before the days of refrigeration butter and meat was put in a pail and lowered into the well in order to keep them cold.

Prior to the days of refrigeration it was common to saw ice blocks from the rivers in winter and haul them on a sleigh to a storehouse or shed where the blocks were layered between saw dust. An opening was left for the storage of milk and meats and perishables.

June 2, 1958
Town board met this 2nd day of June 1958
Moved & sec that we grant a license to sell Liquor & beer (Class B license) retail to the following that have their application on file:
John Schultz, Jack Fahey, Ed Spindler, Hilda Schonfeldt, Lester M. Ress & Charles Ress from July 1st, 1958 through June 30, 1959 Mot ion Carried.

May 15, 1956: Ervin Reichert was appointed Weed Commissioner for the town of Day.

August 11, 1916, SJ: Nick Bintzler has purchased a milking machine, the first one in these parts.
August 18, 1916, SJ: Mr. Gutter the Rangeline Cheesemaker, has purchased a Chevrolet car from Oscar Swensen. The same make was also sold to John Scherman.

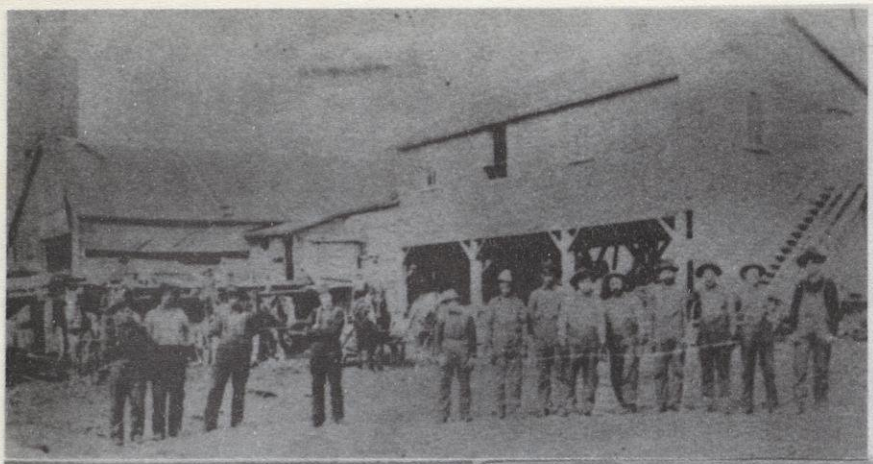
August 4, 1916, SJ: Mrs. P.C. Hanson had a very bad accident last Thursday just as she was coming down the back steps in a hurry, she fell, breaking her glasses and made a long cut on her nose that required 3 stitches.

August 17, 1917, SJ: Fred Carolfi had some time before he got his barley cut. We understand he wore out three self binders, the city of Eau Claire was not able to replace the broken parts fast enough.

July 21, 1916, SJ: John Sell had an accident last Sunday morning when his nice three year old colt got in the wire fence and cut himself very bad.

April 28, 1916, SJ: Nabbefeld Bros. sold their farm last week to Mr. Roe of Monroe, Wisconsin and their intention is to move to Stratford.

May 19, 1916, SJ: Jacob Nikolay of Rozellville was in this village (Stratford) Saturday. Nabbefold Bros. were business callers at Dancy the fore part of the week.
June 16, 1916, SJ: Miss Anna Spindler of town of Day left Sunday evening for Superior to attend school there a short time.



A

B

D

C

E

F

A. Andrew Daul, Sr. sawmill & crew
B. Ray & Agnes Brinkmann
C. Loading logs with a jammer about 1910
D. Early Saloon scene in Rozellville
E. Schaeffer & Rollman Saloon, Rozellville about 1916
F. Town of Day cemetery, 1982, tombstone reads, "Andrew Striegel died April 30, 1918, age 73 years."

Tales of Yesteryear

By Eva Punswick Hougum

The sound of a train whistle always takes me back in memory to my earliest recollections of the old logging train's steam whistle.

In the early 1900's the lumbering industry was still being carried on in the north central area of Wisconsin, but much of the cutover land was being developed into small farms.

To till the soil and to raise a few dairy cattle, was my parents object in the spring of 1904, in moving from southern Wisconsin to Marathon County. Land was cheap and the soil was productive.

My home was sandwiched between the Big Eau Pleine River and The Connor Lumber Company's railroad tracks. The buildings were unpainted and weather-beaten and had been used as Connor's Lumber Camp No. 3 prior to my early occupancy.

To our southern Wisconsin visitors, it seemed a very isolated and lonely place, but not to one of my tender age. I always had my faithful dog, 'Iskinote,' which translated from the Potawatomi language means 'stump,' as my companion.

In the summer when the water was low, I could wade across to the sand bar on the opposite bank. There were clams to take back to open and look for pearls. In the late summer there were wading parties, boating, and picnics with neighbors under the shade trees on the river's bank.

Wild choke cherries and hazel nuts were waiting to be picked in the fall. Indians made their annual trip at that time of the year to gather kin-nic-a-nic bark and ginseng roots to make their tobacco and tea.

In winter the early settlers to the north and south drove through our fields and by our house on their way across the frozen ice to dig sand which was hauled home for the next year's building projects.

In the late spring there were otter and muskrats swimming along the shore and deer to watch as they came to the river to drink. However, early spring was the most exciting season of all, as that was when the log-drive started down the river. As soon as the ice started to break up, the river men (or river-rats as they were sometimes called) with their pike poles made their appearance. The logs had been cut and hauled on sleds during the winter months and were piled high along the river bank.

The river men that rode the logs, using their pike poles to guide the logs from jamming, were a hardy, rough breed of men. Even though they wore heavy high leather boots with spike soles to keep from slipping, it was a dangerous job and not uncommon for a man to suffer a crushed leg.

The "wanigan," a tent on a flat boat, followed the log drive, for it was here that the food was prepared to satisfy the hungry men and where the river men ate and slept.

River water was used to make the coffee, the beef stew, to boil the potatoes and to make flap-jacks, huge cookies, and doughnuts. I well remember as a small child

Above: Eva Antonia Punswick, photo taken by her father, Christian Punswick.

Left: The home Eva described in her story located between Connor Company's Logging Railroad and the Big Eau Pleine River. Photo by Christian Punswick.

This post card was dated April 7, 1911 and sent to Otto Veers. Christian Punswick is believed to have taken the photo near his home as Eva has told in her story. (next page)

getting aboard the "wanigan" and being given one of those huge joe-froggers to eat. It was at least six inches in diameter. I remember the head cook in his none too clean white apron and his assistant, the cookee.

Mr. Larson was a log scaler from the Weeks Lumber Company of Stevens Point, where the logs would reach their destination via the Big Eau Pleine River to the Wisconsin River. He was a frequent and welcome visitor at our home. He would buy all the eggs my mother could spare. I presume his other job besides scaling logs was to see to it that the cook had the food staples needed, such as sugar, flour, lard, and coffee. Milk was never used.

Then always there was the train--screeching as it came around the bend at the junction, on its way to the saw mill in Stratford, with its load of logs to be sawed into lumber. Mr. Lueck, the engineer, would often stop for a refreshing drink of buttermilk kept cold in the spring house. Perhaps there was a bag of candy to be tossed from the cab as I waved and waited.

The train was indeed an important part of our life in those pioneer days. It was a means of transportation to and from the outside world and a news media before the days of the daily or local newspaper.

Perhaps, it was this fact, that the railroad was so much a vital part of our everyday life, that my father's life was spared. When I was about four years old, he was seriously injured when a young horse kicked him in the face--breaking his nose and upper and lower jaw. A few minutes following the accident, the train with a load of logs came along on its way to the saw mill. My mother went out to the track and flagged the train to stop. They quickly uncoupled their load and raced the locomotive to Stratford. In a very short time Dr. Wahl was on his way, using the company's motor car.

One fall afternoon watching my father harvest his small patch of grain between the stumps using a hand cradle, he told he I had a middle name and it was "Antonia." It sounded beautiful and left a lasting impression. He added, had I been a boy I would have been "Anton" named after one of his uncles in Norway. This explanation must have satisfied me, as I do not remember that the subject was ever brought up again. I still called myself "Little Vava" as I could not pronounce the long sound of "E" in Eva.

Gone are the days of the lumber-jacks, the log drives, and the logging train, but in memory I can still hear those daring, brave men tell their tall tales as they sat in our lean-to kitchen around the old cast iron cook stove in Camp No. 3. Occasionally on a quiet, fall evening I still imagine I hear that train coming around the bend, and the sound of the steam whistle takes me back to the small world of my childhood days.

Memories of School Days

By Eva Punswick Hougum

To my granddaughters Maureen Kay and Ila Jean Hougum:

You have asked me to tell you about my early life, so I shall begin by telling about my country school days.

In November in the year 1910, my father, my mother, my dog, Wooly, and I moved from our Camp Three home on the banks of the Big Eau Pleine River to our newly completed home where you are living today.

The following day was cold and clear when this lonely and scared little girl trudged off into a strange and new world of learning. The narrow, dirt road through the woods was not very inviting and the first one and one-half miles seemed endless.

How glad I was when the clearing came in sight and I had my first glimpse of the roof of the schoolhouse. It was a one-room, white painted building facing south. To the east was the unpainted woodshed and the boys' outhouse. A lone pine tree stood near the south corner of the school. To the west was the girls' outhouse. A cherry tree grew near the fence and a small elm tree nearer the building.

The teacher, Miss K, met me at the front door with a kindly smile and showed me where the girls put their coats, scarfs, and caps on hooks in the long hall. On a

bench at the west end of the hall was a tin water pail and washbasin. A tin dipper from which all drank hung from a nail on the wall. Several years later a covered stone crock replaced the tin pail and each child had his own collapsible aluminum cup.

At nine o'clock Miss K came out on the platform and rang the brass handbell. There was a great scurry as the children came rushing into the building to take their seats. The teacher led me to one of the smaller desks at the front of the room. Some of the younger children had to sit three in one seat and four of the older ones were very lucky, so they thought, as they sat alone in the rear on chairs. Miss K taught all eight grades and there were 60 children when they were all present.

You are likely wondering how we kept warm in cold weather. A large wood burning, jacketed heater in the southeast corner of the room kept the pupils that sat near it roasting while those in the opposite corner were freezing. Miss K was also the fireman or perhaps we should call her the firewoman. She had to arrive early in the morning to carry out the ashes from the day before and start the fire. The boys carried wood from the woodshed to fill the box in the hall. The older children all had duties to perform. Water had to be carried from the nearest neighbor every morning, and in late afternoon the water pail had to be emptied.

There was a shelf behind the heater where the children could put their lunch buckets--unless they didn't mind eating frozen sandwiches during the cold winter months. Everyone carried noon lunches in a tin syrup or lard pail. The two doors leading to the hall were kept closed in cold weather and the water pail was brought into the schoolroom.

I'm almost certain you have never written on a slate and perhaps you have never seen one. However, all the children used them when I started school. They were very practical, because if one made a mistake it was easily erased with a wet slate rag. At the end of the day the arithmetic class would turn in their slates and the teacher's desk would be piled high with them. She would use a red chalk to mark "C" which meant correct or "X" which was for problems (we called them examples) that were wrong and had to be done over. The only paper used that I can remember was the lined copybooks in which the younger children copied their ABC's. It was a hard job to draw the letters and stay on the line and by the time the bottom of the page was reached, the letters did not look much like the perfect copy at the top.

The older children used pen and ink instead of lead pencils. Small glass inkwells fitted into the upper right-hand corner of the larger desks. They had hinged metal covers and were flush with the top of the desks. The school furnished a quart bottle of ink from which the teacher filled the individual inkwells. After a few nights of freezing temperature, the ink would freeze and become useless. Soon after my first years, the copybooks were cast aside and a new idea in penmanship called the Palmer Method was introduced. Doing the exercises of writing circles was a lot of fun. It took a great deal of practice to hold the pen just right and rotate on the arm muscle, but the results were very artistic.

We played many games, some of which are no longer familiar. When the weather was too cold for the younger children to go outside to play at noon and recess time, indoor games were played. "Clap In, Clap Out," "Button, Button, Whose Got The Button," and "I Spy," were some of them. The favorite outdoor game enjoyed by both boys and girls was "Bat and Ball." Today's baseball and the "Bat and Ball" we played are somewhat similar except the pitcher had to tag the batter with ball or hit him with it to "make" him out. Also, hitting the ball over the fence was out. Balls were homemade of cord string or yarn wound around a large cork. The bat usually was a piece of a board. Another ball game was "Anti-Anti Over the Woodshed." There were games of "Tag," "Last Couple Out," "Drop the Handerchief," "Cat and Mouse," and many others. Singing games, such as "London Bridge" and "Farmer in the Dell" were girls' games. When there was snow on the ground, the boys would make a large circle or wheel with spokes in the snow and played "Fox and Geese." The teacher did not supervise the games, so there was much bickering, and even a few fights--especially at noon hour when Miss K was at her boarding place for lunch.

It was a very happy day and a memorable event in my early school life when Miss K handed me my first book The Rose Primer. It was green and had a picture of a big, red rose on the cover. The inside contained a miracle of colored and black and white pictures and a wealth of information. How well I remember Rose, the little girl pictured jumping rope on an open porch. She wore a white dress, black stockings, and high, black button shoes. Then there was Belle in her ruffled apron and blue polka dot sunbonnet. Later on I was introduced to the Baldwin First Reader which contained poems to be memorized. After 60 years, I still remember some of them.

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart.
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple tart.

Holidays were special occasions. Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas and Valentine's Day were celebrated much like they are today. In November was the first holiday of the school year--Thanksgiving. Perhaps there would be a short program in the afternoon and Miss K would read the story of the first Thanksgiving and the children would sing a few songs.

Over the river and through the woods,
To grandfather's house we will go.
The horse knows the way to carry the sleigh,
Through the deep and drifted snow.

Chorus: Thanksgiving is here, hi! ho!
To grandfather's house we will go.
The turkey is roasted, I know.
Hurrah! for the fun--is the pudding done?
Hurrah for the pumpkin pie.

There also were patriotic and action songs. One action song I remember well--The Old Mill Wheel--because my friend, Hilda, and I were always asked to provide the action.

The highlight of the school year began the first weeks of December when the teacher began planning for the Christmas program. Recitations, songs, and dialogues were selected and assigned. Then for two weeks there would be practice every afternoon and all welcomed "no

classes." Decorations were made by the pupils and everyone was in the holiday spirit as each day the room began to look more and more "Christmasy." Paper chains of red and green, yellow stars, and tissue paper roses were made and cranberries and popcorn were strung to decorate the tree, around the windows, and front of the stage. Everyone was excited as the day of the program drew near and everyone wondered who was going to be chosen to pull the curtain that evening. It was a great honor to do this and usually the two tallest boys or girls were the lucky ones. By 7:30 in the evening the gas lamp had been pumped up and lit and the parents, younger brothers and sisters, and interested members of the district began arriving. At 8:00 o'clock Miss K would come out from behind the curtain and announce that the children were ready to present their program. It began with an opening song by the primary grade then a welcome recitation by one of the younger pupils, followed by dialogues, recitations, and more songs. Finally the teacher would make her appearance and thank everyone for coming and wish all a Merry Christmas. Then the teacher would ask everyone to be quiet as she thought she heard a familiar sound. This was the moment all the children were waiting for--the sound of sleigh bells and a deep voice saying, "Ho!, ho! ho!"--and Santa himself would come into the room with a sack on his back containing a gift and a bag of nuts and candy for each child. He would call the names of the children, asking them to come forward to tell their age and whether or not they had been good all year long. He might also ask them to recite which seemed quite senseless--to have to repeat what had already been given during the program. But Santa hadn't been present to hear them--or had he! The older children all knew the answer. Everyone went home happy--especially the children who were thinking of two weeks of vacation. Following is one of the favorite Christmas songs:

Who comes a-riding over the snow,
Jolly old Santa Claus.
Who fills our stockings from tip to toe,
Jolly old Santa Claus.
Out in the air hear his sleigh bells ring.
While Merry Christmas the children sing.
Ho! ho! ho! t'will be fun to ride,
By jolly old Santa's side.

Who comes down the chimney as still as a mouse,
Jolly old Santa Claus.
When we are all asleep in the house,
Jolly old Santa Claus
He leaves for us the nicest toys,
Dolls for the girls and sleds for the boys.
Then up the chimney he goes because,
He's jolly old Santa Claus.

January was always a long, cold month. The temperature often go down to thirty degrees below zero. How happy we were when we could "catch" a ride on the back runner of some wood hauler's bobsled. On real cold days we stayed home.

Valentine's Day in February was observed by an exchange of homemade valentines among the children. Some of the children had colored crayons--usually one box to a family--which were shared with those that had none. The teacher gave each of her pupils a store-bought valentine which we treasured. I still have one I received from my third-grade teacher, who also was a Miss K.

The warm days of spring finally arrived and the children became restless and anxious to be outdoors to play ball and a game we called "knife" similar to "Jacks." While sitting on the ground we would put the knife with the blade open on the back of our hand and toss it into the air or throw it over our shoulder. The object was to have it land so the blade would stick in the ground.

Long before the ground was warm, a few of the braver children would take off their shoes and stockings and go barefoot. It was a symbol of toughness to be the first to do this.

Soon the children would be talking about the last day of school and a picnic to be held in the woods across from the school grounds. There would be sandwiches, potato salad, baked beans, cake, cookies, pickles, lemonade, and at least three kinds of homemade ice cream. The children would gather around as the men packed the ice and salt in the tub around the metal can which contained the mixture of eggs, cream, sugar, milk, and flavoring. There would be fresh crushed strawberries to add to one of them. The older boys would take turns turning the crank. There were games and races, such as sack races, three-legged races, and wheelbarrow, for which the winners would receive a prize. By 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon everyone was tired; some said they had eaten too much, and a few others would have another piece of cake or another helping of ice cream.

Soon it was time to bid classmates and Miss K good-bye. The closing song was sung which left a note of sadness, but it was soon forgotten when the teacher said, "The school is now dismissed,"--not just for the day, but for three wonderful months of vacation.

Closing Song

1. Father as the shades of evening
Gathers round this closing day,
May the sorrow, sin, and trouble
Like the twilight pass away.

Chorus: Father help us, help we pray,
Father help us, help we pray.
Help us in all joy and sorrow,
Father help us, help we pray.

2. Hear our prayers for all thy children,
Scattered wide on land and sea.
Sooth the wounded, raise the fallen,
Bring the wanderer back to me.

3. By the morrow keep us ever,
Pure in thought and undefiled.
Fearless in all right endeavor,
Humble as a little child.

...From a copybook
June, 1913.

Father's Hobby Was Photography

By Eva Punswick Hougum (c) 1977

In the early days, at the turn of the century, there were no photographers in the smaller towns, and it was a days trip with horses or by train to go to the city to have a portrait taken.

Father was a farmer and a woodsman and I am sure he never thought of his interest in taking pictures as a hobby. It was a means of adding a little extra pin money to his meager income.

The old camera was very heavy and the equipment: tripod, extra plates (negatives) and frames was a load for any man to carry.

Subjects were plentiful. Individuals as well as family, school, church and wedding groups, also buildings and scenic views.

Individuals and small family groups would pose in the yard, in the summer, before a background of climbing sweet peas and in the late fall, the same screen was hid by branches of evergreen boughts.

I enjoyed helping with the developing of the glass plates (as we called the negatives.) This was done after the evening chores was over. The room was dark and the dim, flickering light of the kerosene lamp with its ruby colored glass chimney cast weird shadows on the walls.

First father would pour a small amount of developer over the plate in a white enameled tray. This had been mixed and stored in an amber glass bottle. As the tray was moved from side to side the chemical brought out the picture. Next the plate was put in a larger tray which contained the hypo solution. This would set the color and tone. Then several rinsings in clear water and finally the plates were put in racks to dry over night.

Proofs were made by putting the plates in frames and an unexposed sheet of print paper placed over the negative side of the plate and exposed to direct sunlight for a few minutes until the picture could be seen on the paper. These prints would fade in time, but were necessary to show the prospective buyers to know how many permanent prints to make. Usually the people would order post-cards which were the vogue at the time, and could be purchased for 35c a dozen. A one cent stamp was the required postage necessary to send a post card by mail. The professional photographers charged $1.00 a dozen for post cards of posed sittings in their studios.

I also enjoyed helping with the finishing of the post-cards which was done very much like the negatives. First the plate was placed in the frame and an unexposed post-card put over the negative, then in the frame. Then an unexposed post-card was put over the negative and held up to the dim ruby light for the required time. Then the post card was placed in the developer bath and hypo and over night soaked in the big galvanized wash tub filled with cold water. The next morning they were taken out and laid out to dry, and lastly ironed with a cool flat iron and put in packs of dozens.

There were fewer indoor pictures in those early years, as there were no flash bulbs or carbide flash powder to ignite. That came later. All indoor pictures had to be time exposures.

One of father's earlier experiments were taking pictures of other pictures from calendars, books and old photos which turned out very well.

He also had good luck making blue and brown tone prints although the black and white ones were the most popular.

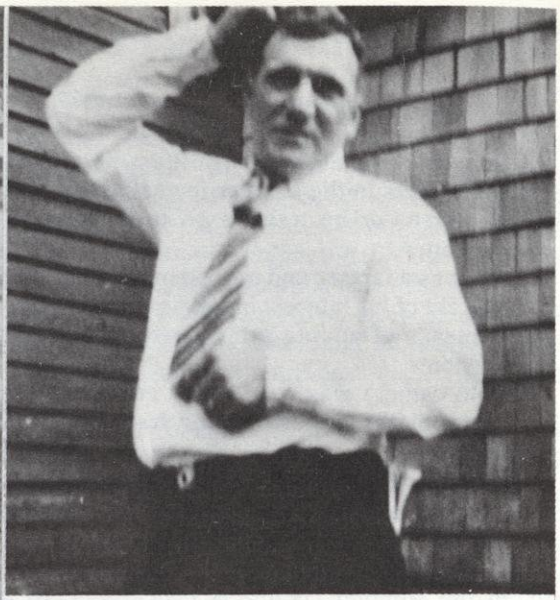
Some of my favorite photos were of the neighbor girls in their long dresses and high button shoes--the groups of friends at the 4th of July picnics at our home with the Big Eau Pleine River and trees on the opposite bank as a background--the last day of school group when I was a third grader--the Connor Company's steam locamotive with a load of logs just a few rods from our house on its way to the saw mill in Stratford, and the Wanigan of the Weeks Lumber Company of Stevens Point in the spring when they had their log drive on the Big Eau Pleine River.

The favorite of all, which father later had enlarged, tinted and framed, was a view of mother rowing the boat up the river toward home, and myself, on the opposite bank looking at a blurr in the water, which was my dog Woolie swimming toward the boat.

How thrilled I was when attending the bi-centennial celebration last year at the little cross road village of Rozellville, near where I grew up, to see some of father's old post cards displayed in St. Andrew's school room along with other mememtoes of the 1910 era.

I was also very surprised and pleased to see displayed at the Connor Logging Museum in Laona several logging operations at Connor's Camp #3 in Cleveland township near Stratford, which was my home for the first six and one half years of my life.

I couldn't help but wish father could have known that his amateur hobby had lived on to tell part of the story of the early days in Wisconsin.



From The Wausau Daily Record Herald:

NEIGHBORS HOLD 'BEE' FOR FARM WIDOW Approximately 40 residents of the town of Day and immediately surrounding area early last evening drove their farm tractors and other equipment to their own farms with the satisfaction of a neighborly job well done.

For by the time the neighbors were ready to return to their farms for the evening chores they had plowed, disked, dragged and sown approximately 40 acres of what had been unworked ground a few hours before.

FARMERS AID WIDOW

The farm "bee" followed the launching of a campaign by Louis Kraus, who lives opposite Mrs. Elmer Reif at Rozellville in the town of Day, to get the neighbors together to prepare the field for Mrs. Reif and her seven young children, ranging in age from 2 to 13. Mr. Reif died April 20.

Neighbors of the Reif family, Kraus declared yesterday, promptly endorsed the idea of the "bee" when it was suggested during the past week and decided upon yesterday as the day for them to get together in the neighborly gesture.

Tractors pulling plows, discs, drags and seed drills started to gather at the Kraus tavern and dance hall early in the morning and the fields on the Reif farm were soon a sea of activity as trained farmers went to work with a minimum of confusion.

It was orderly confusion, however, that brought results.

36 PIECES PROMISED

A Record–Herald reporter at the scene had difficulty in learning how many tractors were on the job. The machines and their owners seemingly were all over the place. The counts were lost as the machines criss–crossed in rapid succession. Kraus, however, said 36 tractors and equipment had been promised.

It wasn't only the farm neighbors who cooperated, Kraus explained. He said that breweries donated about 20 cases of beer, a cheesemaker sent "a big hunk of cheese" and others contributed eggs and other foodstuffs for the noon meal of the workers. Women of the immediate neighborhood, too, contributed by serving the lunch.

The work of preparing the fields was in full swing by 10 o'clock in the morning and continued without interruption, except for the pause at noon for lunch, until the job was completed.

"It will all be done in a couple of hours, excepting the harvesting job," one of the volunteer workers declared with a broad grin during the noon recess.

Upper left photo, family of Elmer Reif, back: Delores, Marie, John, Donald, front: Mildred, Janet, Jerold, Ervin. Six weeks after this photo was taken, Richard was born on June 6, 1951. The other children's birthdates are as follows: Donald A., February 4, 1938, Delores M., May 6, 1939, John E., June 2, 1940, Mildred H., March 24, 1942, Janet L., April 6, 1944, Jerald A., January 29, 1947, Ervin J., July 14, 1948, and Roy R., June 2, 1954. Marie K. Ponczoch Reif was born December 9, 1916.

Upper right photo: Elmer J. Reif. He was born March 31, 1905 in the town of Day. He had a heart attack and died on April 20, 1951.

Photos at center left and bottom show the farmers at work in their community effort to help the Reif family.

Brinkmann girls: Mary standing, Anna left and Rosie.

Anna Brinkmann Kloos

How has Rozellville changed in the past hundred years?

"Well, it was all woods around here," Annie Kloos recalled from her childhood..."My home at that time was at the corner (southeast corner at the junction of County C and M), and my Pa...had a store there. And the back part of the store is where the Post Office was."

"Matt Brausch was the mailman, and he lived down there...where the Etringers line went in,...that house down in the field...a log house," south of the village.

"The mailman would drive to Marshfield every day to take the mail from here in, and bring out the mail."

"They had to have the mail pouch and everything ready so he could leave at 9 o'clock, of course, with a horse like that it took pret'near 'til between 11 o'clock and twelve o'clock. Step for step. It wasn't like it is now."

"The mailman had to drive to Marshfield always and get the mail at the Thomas Hotel. Stratford would have been closer, but that wasn't Stratford then yet."

"I had an aunt living in Marshfield, Aunt Martha. She was a sister to my mother. Aunt Martha Schuh."

Annie told how she would ride to Marshfield with the mailman so that she could visit with her aunt, and then she'd return the following day with the mailman when he came into town. "It was far away" she said of Marshfield.

When asked if she went to dances often when she was a young girl Annie explained, "Whenever there was one here...We had it upatairs by that tavern. Its there yet--the hall (above Spindler's). But I never was to Stratford much for dancing. I was only to Stratford once."

"We'd go out with some young people that were around, our neighbors like the Wunchs' and then we'd get together with a big wagon and heavy horses."

On one such occasion Annie recalled, "It looked like rain, but they had it made out that they were going there, (to the dance at Stratford) three miles north and a half mile west we had to take the horses and drive them up in the hay barn."

There they sat and waited out the storm, then they returned home without ever reaching Stratford.

Seeing the difficulty in traveling, it is not hard to understand why people were content to stay in their own area for fun and recreation. Occasionally, however, the Brinkmanns ventured to Marshfield to see Martha Schuh. For the trip "My father had Indian ponies" which made the trip a little faster. But "it took quite awhile because we couldn't drive. It was step for step. It wouldn't take too long when they'd go with the Indian ponies, but not everybody could drive them either."

"'It was far away, and it was step for step down that way" she said pointing toward Marshfield, "because there was no roads like now."

Most of her time was spent working. "I worked in the store. I did most of the work there--the office work and everything."

Many of ther customers, Annie remembered, were Indians.

"They lived down this way,...from the Truetel Road down, then in the woods." (On the Albert Carlofi farm)

"The Indians lived in wigwams down there. No house. They were just in the woods like that. It was solid woods. There wasn't a draft (clearing) like now. We used to go down there with them. And they used to dance, but their

dance wasn't like we. They had a big circle around. All the grass was off. It was just all ground and they'd march around on that (chanting). That was their language."

"What they said or meant by it, whether it was a prayer or whether it was just for marching", she didn't know.

"They used to take us down there. They'd get company from Kansas and when the company would come to see them they'd usually have a doings out here--enjoy themselves."

"They came on horse back from Kansas, all the way out. They had little horses. Not a big horse--a pony. My father had two Indian ponies".

"The squaws, they always called them squaw--the Indian women, they'd bring their babies along to the store and they's sit there (chanting) to put their babies to sleep. Shake them, just like we used to."

"They'd come up on horseback with their babies on their back, tied to their (shoulders). ...whenever they came to the store."

They'd tell me what they wanted and they'd point to it. I'd put it down in Eglish words. I knew what they meant."

"Cees-back-wart" meant sugar, "the way I thought to pronounce it in English because I didn't know the Indian language either. "Kree'-she-can", "Samma", "Kish-Ka Kion-Siqua" were all Indian words meaning various groceries.

Annie told how the Indians would follow her to get the flour for them. They's repeat the word they used for flour until she had their flour ready for them.

"Plug tobacco, that had to be cut. We had a machine and it was marked on the tobacco then. We had to put it in the machine and then push that (cutter) down and they'd have the amount that they wanted."

One of the most intricate of Indian cultures is that of bead work. "They always had beadwork tied around their legs..." as a part of their customary dress. Annie still treasures some beadwork that she acquired years ago from her Indian customers. She also has fond memories of those people, "I got along good with them, never had any trouble."

Besides working in the store, Annie attended school. "We went to school down here--our school was right down south of Rozellville a ways, maybe a quarter of a mile or so. The teacher usually came from Wausau or Mosinee." The name of the school was Taft.

"There was eight of us in the family. Charlie was the oldest boy, then Willie and John, then my sister Mary...John Brinkmann was my Pa, and my brother. I had a brother John. After Pa, then my brother John had the store. That's long ago."

"My mother was Caroline Daul. My mother came from near Milwaukee. ...my father came from Germany--Baden, Germany."

Anna (Brinkmann) Kloos is the oldest resident of the town of Day. She is 95 this year. She was born on February 5, 1887 at Rozellville, "pret'near a hundred years ago" she said.

June 16, 1916, SJ: John Domers had the lucky number last Saturday at Brinkmann's Store and got a rocking chair. Schafer and Rollman got second prize. A ten pound sack of sugar, Schafer got the second prize three times in succession.

Years Ago

Back in Ole Rudie's woods, close to the Peter's land or perhaps on the edge of the land and on the east end of Teska's 80 acres at one time lived a group of Chippewa Indians. It was an ideal spot for them because of the Maple trees which provided the sap for making syrup and sugar. It was a seasonal camp, with the Indians arriving in time for the spring tapping. The men would go around and tap the trees, leaving the women behind to collect the sap and boil it down while they went hunting to provide food.

Myrtle Teska remembers Mike Teska tell about some of the activities that took place during those years. One involved the property of Chippewas.

"Some of the young fellows used to sneak down there during the day, like on Sunday afternoons or whenever the men weren't around and they would ride those horses (the Indian ponies), which of course was a no-no. But it was just the thrill of getting on them and there was no fences, no nothing, so you could ride the heck out of them. ...If those fellows ever caught you, you better high-tail it out of there! They would ride the horses out this way and jump off and let 'em go. And in time I suppose the horses mosied back again."

There were other individuals in the area in those years that lived as differently from the whites and Indians as they were in comparison to one another. Those people were the gypsies.

"Years back, I can remember," Myrtle said, "the gypsies coming around a lot. It seems they used to camp down that road (by Matt Peter's place), just off the main road a little bit. I don't know if they camped very long, probably just weekends...but they would work the community. I can remember those old bities coming around here begging for a couple chickens or whatever you had. And I know we used to threaten the kids, 'stay out of their sight 'cause they pick up little kids'. Actually, if you think back, they never really harmed anything that you know of. They always stayed around for a couple of days--cause I even can remember--I think it was when I went to school they came along with 20 to 30 horses, some old wagons and buggies and I think even some goats...they'd drag the whole thing along with them and then they would stop in certain areas for a couple of days and then go on again. They were real colorful people. They always had somebody along to tell your fortune and this sometimes took the place of begging. You would cross her palm with a quarter or half dollar, see. I can remember the men yet reaching in their pocket and trying to sort out a quarter, or took probably even a nickel or dime. I think they would take it if they couldn't get a quarter or more out of you. They would take the dime or whatever--they were not proud that way. They'd take anything they could get. And maybe...they didn't give you a detailed history of what was going to happen to you then. ...But I think for like 50c you'd probably have them talking to you for two hours."

"One time, they parked down Peter's road for several days until they had all the chickens they could get. I think even garden produce you'd give them. I'm sure that in the fall of the year you gave 'em apples and things like this. Years ago, I think people were more willing to share what you had. We knew these gypsies were not workers and

they were kind of go-getters, but I think all-in-all most of the families felt kind of sorry for them. The old ladies would always have a sick child or something."

Gypsies weren't the only people going door to door years ago. There were always the salesmen. "What we used to run into in the depression were people selling vanilla, people selling bowls, salves, things like that, and a few encyclopedias, but not many. Later on, like in the 40's and 50's...you'd run into a dozen maybe in a years time--they'd be selling books of some kind. In those days nothing to really enrich your mind. Everybody was out there trying to 'get' a little in order to just exist."

Going back now to earlier times when the families walked back and forth to town when they didn't take their horses, brings to light some of the other aspects of nature one could encounter, such as wild animals.

"In those days, there were a lot of cats in the woods here. There were many, many experience of running into bears while you were picking berries. I can remember the old grandmas talking about this. Berries are attractive to bears anyway, and you know we kids used to think of this sometimes in the woods while we were picking berries..."

"This is what happened to Mike (Teska). I guess it wasn't unusual, but he remembered especially this one time that a cat was stalking him in the woods, along the road here. And this was kind of in the river bottom. To get across the river then, one had to go from stone to stone, or if there was a tree across walk on that." He had gone to Brinkmann's store to buy a few groceries. Perhaps the cat smelled some of the things he was carrying home. The children were often sent for such things as syrup, coffee and matches. "It was in the evening tide, seven or eight o'clock, just before dark and he was hustling home." He was about 12 years old then. He was coming "from Rozellville, Brinkmann's, with a little groceries in a bag", probably a flour sack. Mike made it alright, but the cat made enough of an impression on him that he never forgot the incident.

There were other frightening things in those days Myrtle recalled. "Old man Nagel that lived across the road came from Germany. Mike's folks came from Germany too. ...They (Mike and Mr. Nagel) used to set around the kitchen stove and talk about things in the old country. And I can remember us kids were scared witless."

"We would hear some of this stuff...now we would call it like devil magic, and they would invoke powers and I remember once old man Nagel, he said that one time this mans rocks--all the rocks disappeared off his field one night when they invoked this kind of help. This was in Germany in the old days. Boy, us kids setting around here with big ears...It kind of sent shivers on us kids when we heard that. Even after all these years I can remember them two old men setting there talking about all this stuff years back in the old country. There were a lot of funny things happened in the old country years back. It was just part of their life over seas--over in Germany. Its not good to get into any of this because it is all devil worship, actually."

There were fun times too, when the children played together, especially on Sunday afternoons when the folks went visiting. "Do you know what we thought was fun years back when we were kids?" Myrtle began "...I came here on this very farm, I must have been eight years old...my folks would go away on Sunday afternoons, and those days there wasn't any such thing as kids 'lib'. Kids stayed home. You did what the folks told you, or whatever. When somebody went out visiting, it was big folks, not kids, especially when there was four or five of them. They would sometimes take the littlest one that was a baby or little toddler, but the bigger kids stayed home. And we used to set and eat green apples. We had dresses those days (which were like a sack when you held the hem up at a couple of places). We would pick apples off the tree--and they're only ripe a certain part of the time--well, we'd take those apples and we'd set out in the ditch by the road, by the mail boxes there, and wait for the cars to go by. And on a Sunday afternoon there probably only were two or three cars. We would set and eat green apples and throw the apple cores at the cars. See, there was nothing to do."

"Once I remember a car stopped in when we kids were sitting there eating apples, and they asked if they could buy some apples. Us kids right away, 'Oh, sure!' I think the lady probably gave us a dime, and man, that was terrific! We...were thinking right away 'my goodness just think all the money you could make from the orchard'."

"Oh, we used to play horse a lot too, though. And I imagine almost every farm kid did this. A couple of them would be the horses, then you'd take binder twine, and I know lots of times we got chewed out for using binder twine. We would go in the shed and unroll a bunch of binder twine and then two of the kids would be the horse and the other one, the driver. And you would drive them two kids up and down your lawns and around the trees. You had to have at least three kids. Two for your horses and one to drive."

"Well, if you had enough kids in the neighborhood, you could always play ball...baseball, hardball..." These were popular activities all over the area, and it is a sport that has remained a community activity throughout the town of Day and surrounding towns. Leagues were organized back then and it was a special event to go to the ball game...

"We got to be 12, 13, then we were old enough to go along to ball games. On a Sunday everybody went to the ball game in town. This was the kids social life. This is how you got to know any of the neighbors because work days you didn't socialize. You had work. Once in awhile in the evenings you'd walk up to the near neighbors, but to go and visit you did not do that during work hours. But Sundays you went along to the ball game and I can remember then the younger girls that lived around here like Evelyn and Irene Anderson and Sarah Frope and Evelyn Nagel. They would sometimes go along--a whole bunch of girls. Then we'd meet. And boy, this was great stuff! In those days we probably put on the very best thing that we owned to go to a dumb ball game. In those days we had to put the best thing we had on because this was the only place you saw your friends--to impress them."

"Now if you were like us, we went to a little country church and we didn't get to a big town where you saw fancy people dressed up. We used to go to Hewitt, Auburndale, all the small towns around wherever the ball game was."

"Whenever a circus came to town--that was big stuff too. But, I tell you, you didn't get to many circuses in your life." It was a special event, but it had its drawbacks too. The people didn't have much money, and at the circuses they did their best to get what little money you had. They

took advantage of the children and their innocence. Time after time they encouraged the children to buy 'chances' at games for prizes they could never win. "The only thing I could win," Myrtle explained, "was a weight guessing contest. He'd guess your weight and usually I weighed more than what I looked. So he was off. I don't know how many pounds--5 pounds off, when you get something. So we had these little cupie dolls with a lot of gilt and feathers on."

"Those were the days though too, when you think of it. You didn't have the responsibilities. I think when people say this is the good old days--back then--that's the time when you didn't have all this obligation, and you didn't have responsibility. You were more or less free. You didn't have a lot of things to go to and pressures like you do now days."

"All we had to worry about was getting the cows in the barn for milking and carrying out ashes. Wood and water--and pumping water on the milk. Oh, we kids used to hate that. You know, it was a dumb chore. You stood there for about 15 minutes at least and you pumped as fast as you could 'cause you wanted to get done. You had these cement water tanks and you had two or three cans of milk setting in there. And you had to pump the tank full of water. The men usually stood there with the stirer then and stirred the milk after milking. And you couldn't do this from supper on, you couldn't pump the tank and then have it done in the afternoon. No, you had to pump it when they put the milk in there so it was cold and fresh. Oh, ...that was an odious thing! And then sometimes they would come home with the team late...and the dumb team drank half of the water out of the water tank. Then you'd have to go and fill it up again!"

"Getting the cows--I can remember the men telling us not to linger around in the lane when it was storming because you got those two wire fences on each side. 'And don't touch those fences when its lightening'. I think every family told their kids the same thing, not to fool around on the wire fences because it could strike somewhere way down the line in the back forty and run all the way up along the fence."

"Driving horses--this was one of the girl's jobs on the farm if you didn't have a lot of boys. If you only had one boy, he had to handle the pitch fork with dad on the load behind the hay loader. And you sat in front or else you stood in front by the uprights and drove the horses. And then woe if you lost some of the hay along the edges, made too sharp a turn or I can remember getting stuck; getting in a rut, that you weren't watching where the horses went and here there were ruts in the field from soft ground from once before and the second time you came over this, Oh boy! You were not above getting a cuff around the ears. Getting a load of hay stuck, that meant a lot of work. That meant pitching off a lot of hay again if you couldn't move it."

"I know years back if we lost a lot of hay on a curve like this, then we were sent out there with a fork, 'you go and throw that on the next row now'. We'd go pick it up. You didn't leave things in the corners like they do now days--and you cut right up to the fence."

"Years back...people raised their own wheat and rye...and I can remember Ray said many a time it was an overnight trip" to get it ground into flour. "He would take the team...maybe only once a winter though that you went to Marathon where they had the grist mill at Marathon City. And here they used to go one day, and some of the farmers would send probably 'three sacks of rye or a couple sacks of wheat you get done for 'em' and so this farmer then had a whole load and he would take it. And usually a couple guys went in case you had trouble with horses or you had something happen to your sleigh or whatever, on the way. It would take one day to go over there and one day to come back. All towns had hotels" back then. Travel was slow and cumbersome, and people needed a place to get a good hot meal and a warm place to stay the night. They would finish their business in town and then head home once again on their long, slow journey.

Horses were an important part of life in those years. "These little westerns that we had, they would out-pull just anything. They were an excellent team. With this light team that Ray had, he used to go and get sand way

Chris Punswick Photo

down to the Big Eau Pleine. That was another thing that was fun in the old days. When we kids walked to school about seven or seven-thirty here would come the sand teams to go down--way to the Big Eau Pleine. And this was farm teams that were already done with their milking and the man of the house had his horses hooked on the sled, on the big sleigh with a wagon box. And he would have a little bundle of hay with a rope around it for his horses at noon, and I suppose their lunch would be packed in a box or pail and then these men would have a lead horse. There would probably be anywhere from six to 10 to 12 teams that would go. And everything was shoveled on. They'd get down by the sand then, close to the river with the sleigh in the winter time. A sleigh pulled easier then the wagons, and they would go with their sleighs. And us kids used to jump on the runners lot of times and ride behind those sleighs. The men visited pret'near all the way. One lead team would be in the road and there was no problem. Nobody ever ran away with a team, just plodded along, a dozen teams in a row and the men would sit and visit, probably half a dozen guys on two of the sleds that way. And they would talk all the way."

"I bet it was ten o'clock or more before they get down there. Then they had to load and they'd be coming home then around four o'clock around here again and that's when we'd be coming home from school, so lots of times we could sneak on again, although when they had to come up the sand hill, nobody wanted kids on the runners yet. It was hard enough pulling without a bunch of kids. Kids could walk those days."

"Then they'd unload 'em. Then the men would come home, right before supper they'd have to quick unload that sand because maybe they were going again tomorrow if the weather held and the roads were good--packed and hard."

"And that's how you hauled your sand, because when you needed any sand for--you wanted to build a new shed or cement a floor in something or a foundation for anything--everybody had their own sand. You went and got your sand and it was a community thing, which was just like the wheat and the rye."

It was also a time when teams traveled to the rivers to get ice for preserving things. Most likely, the same sled--type vehicle was used with the team. A couple of the men would take their huge saws along and cut huge chunks of ice from the river. It was loaded on the wagon and brought home to be stored in a shed. It was covered with saw-dust, which was availalbe from the numerous saw mills in the area, and a small opening was left for butter and milk for the family's use.

Another common site on the farms was a smoke house. The one on the Teska farm was round. It was built of stone and cement, had a floor and fire box inside and also a wheel in the center with spokes on it. When it was rotated, the meat hanging on it could be easily turned.

The old smoke house is still standing on the Teska farm. It no longer holds the savory meats that it once did, but it holds a lot of memories of the old days, as it is a part of the days when people built such things from the sand of the Big Eau Pleine.

The Local Official Tract Book lists the original land patents, the dates and purchasers, according to township and sections of land.

Date	Name	Acres	Price per acre	Section
March 3, 1876	John H. Ogden	40	2.50	SW¼SW¼ Sec 2
November 23, 1866	Orlando J. Rozell	40	1.25	SE¼SE¼ Sec 4
December 18, 1865	Samuel T. Campbell	80	1.25	E½SW¼ Sec 4
September 5, 1871	Henry L. Campbell	40	-	NW¼SE¼ Sec 4
January 11, 1877	Wis. Central R.R. Co.			E½SW¼NW¼SW¼&SE¼SE¼ Sec 5
September 10, 1877	Frank Fulmer	63.20	2.50	H. Mfl Sec 6
January 11, 1877	Wis. Central R.R. Co.			Wfl 2/ of Sec 7
June 17, 1873	Peter Rose	80	1.25	Home E½SE¼ Sec 8
November 23, 1882	Wis. Central R.R. Co.			W 2/ NE4/ Sec 9
June 17, 1867	David W. Rozell	120	1.25	Home SW¼ NW¼&W½SW¼ S-9
October 21, 1865	Noah Wing	120	1.25	Home N½NE¼&SW½NE¼ S-10
October 21, 1865	Jesse Wing	120	1.25	Home E½NW¼&NE¼SW¼ S-10
March 20, 1878	Matthew Oppmann	80	2.50	Home W2SW2 S-10
November 8, 1876	Philip Johanknecht	40	2.50	Home SE4SW Sec-10
September 16, 1873	Louis Woods	40	1.25	Home NW¼SE¼ Sec-10
July 27, 1869	Nelson P. Rozell	40	-	Home SW¼SW¼ Sec-11
May 19, 1873	James A. Rozell	120	2.50	Home W¼NE¼SE¼NE¼ S-14
May 20, 1872	Elmer L. Rozell	80	2.50	Home N½ SE¼ Sec 14
July 16, 1874	Benjamin F. Powell	95.93	2.50	Home NN¼NE¼NW Sec 18
July 3, 1874	Frank Miller	160	2.50	Home W½NE¼&E½NW¼ Sec 20
October 10, 1891	Peter J. Nickolai	40	2.50	Home NW¼SW¼ Sec 22
January 8, 1884	John E. Sargent	80	2.50	H. E2SW4 Sec 24
November 13, 1877	James Kinner	65.43	2.50	H. Wf12 NW Sec 30
July 11, 1872	Anjustur Woods	68.21	2.50	Home SW fn Sec 30 S½SE¼
April 1, 1874	Francis Rose (Cancelled 1-22-'75)			H. SW¼SW½ Sec 32
February 15, 1875	Thos. H. Daniels	40	2.50	Home SWSW Sec 32
February 1, 1892	Andreas Simolke	40	2.50	Home SW4/SE4/ Sec 32
May 28, 1896	Johann Simolke	40	2.50	H. SE4/SE4 Sec 32

Helen

Years ago 'adoption' was a common occurance. Only there was far less legal action taken than what there is now. When a child became orphaned, often because of the high death rate in childbirth, it was a common practice for relatives or even neighbors to take in the children and raise them as their own.

This is the way it happened with Helen Schwickerath. Her mother died in childbirth. Her father, Joseph Schwickerath of the Neillsville area was unable to care for a newborn baby and so when she was just hours old gave his daughter to his wife's aunt and uncle to raise. That aunt and uncle was Adam Gessert and his wife Anna Marie Thompson Gessert. They lived a mile west and about a half mile north of Rozellville.

Adam Gessert was born April 7, 1865 in or near Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He died in April 1941. His wife Anna was born in Schlsweig-Holstein Germany on June or July 28, 1864. She died around January 7, 1937.

The Gesserts had children of their own who were quite a bit older than Helen. They were Charlotte born March 3, 1886, Katherine Antonette born December 1, 1890 and Emma born October 22, 1892. Helen was born August 22, 1905.

Helen went to school at the Arthur school. She attended with the Jaeckel girls, the Steimke children, a Seigler, Herman Spindler, Louis Zimmerman and Elroy Spindler. Like the other children, she had to walk back and forth every day to and from school. It was quite a distance for a young child six or seven years old.

"Going to school and going home from school, it could be very, very cold lots of mornings when you went" Helen said. "...Sometimes the older girls would have to go part way with me cause I was a little leery." The area was mostly trees at that time, and very poor roads were all anyone had. Travel was accomplished by walking a good share of the time. For a young child, it could easily be recognized as a scarey journey.

"This one time when I seen a man walking on the main road I was just a little bit more leery, so I cut through the woods. I had quite a time getting home because it was slushy and mucky and very uneven ground where they had cut trees and stuff. But, I managed to get home. Of course I was wet and dirty and tired and hungry."

The folks wondered too, why Helen had gone through the woods instead of walking along the road so they asked her to explain. So she told them about the very dark, scarey looking man she had seen on the road.

"I was quite a distance away from him. I really couldn't tell too much about him." All she knew for sure was that she didn't know him and that she was scared.

The mystery was solved immediately when Helen was told that the chimney sweep had just left the house and was headed in the same direction she was walking home from school. "He had just been at the house and cleaned the chimney. That was a ritual at that time. They had their chimneys cleaned by a chimney sweep," she said.

Living with the Gesserts was not a dull experience. Helen remembered some of the happenings in the household.

"Of course there was nothing like electricity at that time, and we had a lamp in our room and maybe a little lamp to go upstairs." And one of the girls "the second one, she was quite a prankster. We had a doghide that had been made into a rug and she would like to go upstairs first and get into bed and throw this doghide rug over herself so that when we'd come up in the dim light we'd see that. And she knew I'd scream and hollar...!"

The Gesserts moved to Stratford when Helen was ten years old. "What I liked most was after we moved to town Mr. Reichert would come into town to buy groceries. In the wintertime I liked it especially because then he'd come with the big bob sled with warm blankets. And if it was the weekend I'd go along home. I'd usually be asleep by the time we'd get home--in that straw and warm horse blankets. And the jinglebells--that I remember very vividly."

By this time the middle Gessert girl had married. Katherine Antonette Gessert married John Fredrick Burkhardt on April 13, 1915. John was from the town of Rhine in Sheboygan county. He was born January 12, 1890. Katherine and John bought her father's farm, which Helen described as the last one going south on that road--on the east side of the road. The farm is now occupied by the Jack Slominski family.

"My mother was Adam Gessert's neice", Helen explained. "My mother's maiden name was Gessert. Her mother's (Helen's grandmother) married name was Gessert." Helen's grandfather was a brother to Adam Gessert.

"I had a wonderful home", she said, "A good home".

There were other fun things Helen remembers. One of her favorite things while growing up were the animals. "I loved the cats. The cats were well trained to ride in the doll buggy." There were several cats and one dog. "Mother often wondered 'poor cats', I think she felt sorry for the cats."

The animals played a big part in Helen's life at the time and she recalled that "there wasn't things to play with like there are now days." So she played with what was available to her.

Eventually all four girls grew up. Charlotte married Phillip Reichert, son of Jacob Reichert, Katherine married John Burkhardt, and Emma married John Meier. They all raised families.

Charlotte and Phillip's children were Alma (Mrs. Charles Hoefs), Henry Fred Reichert, who married Alice Paul, Elsie (Mrs. Clarence Borchardt), Ervin Reichert who married Florence Polivka, Helen (Mrs. Joseph Muldowney), and Evelyn (Mrs. Clarence Zarnke).

Katherine and John Burkhardt had the following children: Elenora Elizabeth (Mrs. Arthur Laurence Zopfi), Melvin Burkhardt who married Helen Syring. Melvin and Helen have a daughter, Sharon Burkhardt Pumper, and a son Ronald.

Emma was married on October 22, 1919 to John Henry Meier who was born June 27, 1890 in the District of Holstein in Germany. He was the son of Claus Meier and Angelen Margarette Dithmer. Emma and John had four daughters: Leona Margarete Charlotte (Mrs. Delmar Riffe) born February 27, 1921, Lillian Anna Dorthea born March 19, 1923, Emalyn (Emy) Rosina Laura (Mrs. Ray F. Sellers) born May 20, 1929 and Ruby Elsie Berniece (Mrs. Peter James Sites) born August 7, 1931. They also had two sons: Amandus John Henry born August 27, 1925, he married Mildred Martin, and Royal Emil Herman born October 4, 1935 who married Ruth Kathryn Kuehn.

Helen Barbara Schwickerath, who also went by the name of Gessert, was the daughter of Joseph Schwickerath. He was born May 10, 1862 in Germany. He lived in Neillsville, Wisconsin. He died June 29, 1948. Helen's mother was Barbara Gessert Schwickerath.

On October 3, 1925 Helen married Charles William 'Pat' Bean. Pat was born August 28, 1892. His father was William Neuman Bean and his mother was Adelia Beach. Adelia had a brother, Al, who had two sons, one named Charles.

Pat's parents lived north of Rozellville on County M, south of the Balsam school on the west side of the road. Their home was in the town of Cleveland.

The Pat Beans' moved to Stratford and bought the Kurtzweil place just a block north of Stratford on highway 97. Helen and Pat raised five children--all boys--all born in Stratford.

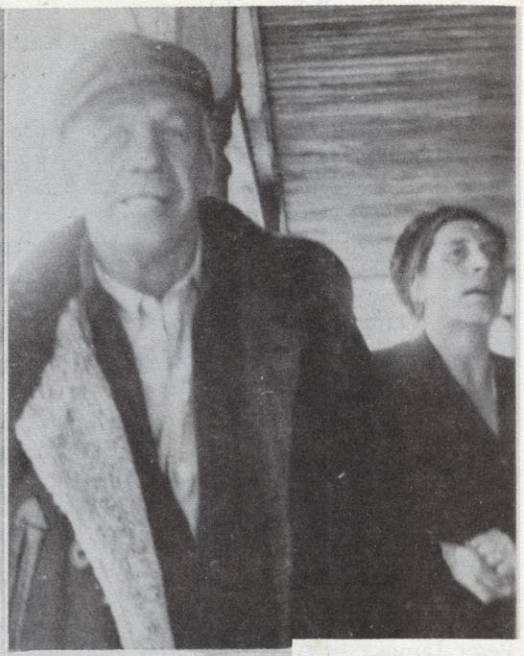
William Neuman Bean was born May 16, 1926, Donavon John Bean was born August 18, 1927, Robert Henry Bean was born November 6, 1928, Glenn Charles Bean was born October 26, 1936 and Harold LaVerne Bean was born July 16, 1941.

Helen's husband, 'Pat' Bean died July 25, 1964.

Helen still keeps busy making many lovely things for her children, grand children and great grandchildren. She crochets and sews to fill her time. Until recently she always had a dog to keep her company. Her favorite was a little silver poodle named Susie who was her friend and companion for many years.

The jingle bells no longer ring on Mr. Reichert's sleigh, and the cats no longer get hauled around in the doll buggy, but the memories of those days brings a warm glow and a warm feeling, almost like snuggling down into that big straw filled sleigh with horse blankets. ...and the grandchildren can keep warm in the patch quilts Helen has made for them.

Adam Gessert family, back: Mrs. Phillip (Charlotte) Reichert, Mrs. John (Katherine) Burkhardt, Mrs. Henry (Emma) Meier, front: Adam, Helen, Anna



Upper left photo: Henry Meier family. On right: Pat and Helen Bean. Below, Arthur school, town of Day. Teacher Miss Viola Stadt, students left to right: E. Jaeckel, L. Steimke, E. Seigler, teacher, Herman Spindler, Louis Zimmerman, a Steimke, front: 2 boys unidentified, Seigler, Steimke, Helen Gessert, Amanda Zimmerman, Elroy, and Jaeckel girl.

August 10, 1917, SJ: Carl Cartwright was robbed last week of his hard earned money, $475. while going from his place of work down to the Rangeline corner. He was held up by three masked men who fired three shots at him. The firing was a close call for Carl as he has proof he can show three twin holes in his hat. Carl stood the pressure of the guns, but the money he had to give up. We all hope that the men that robbed Carl of his hard earned money may have such conscious trouble that they can neither haul milk nor make cheese untill they have paid him back. Soon after the robbers had left Carl was tackled by a bear from the woods. But the young Cartwright fought the beast with his holey hat until he reached the nearest farmhouse.

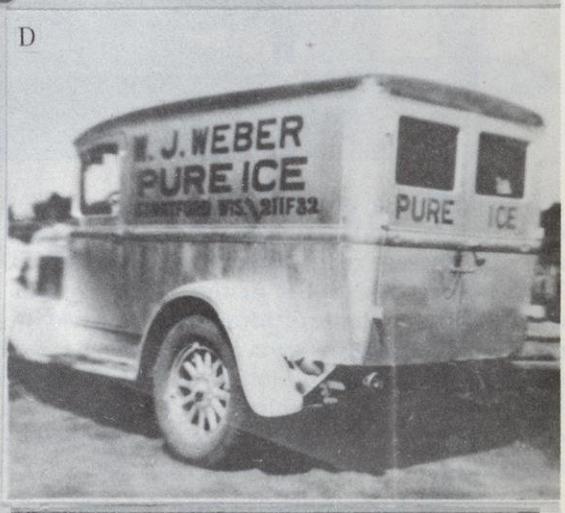
April 18, 1930, SJ: Herman Spindler was kicked in the forehead by a calf Tuesday, cutting a deep gash.

April 18, 1930, SJ: $100 reward will be paid for information leading to arrest and conviction of the person or persons who stole or carried away a certain quantity of maple syrup from my sugar camp. Wm. Junemann.

May 9, 1930, SJ: Adam Illig became seriously ill last Monday due to drinking contaminated water.

July 12, 1918, SJ: Mr. and Mrs. Herman Reichert and family and Mrs. Peter Daul attended a farewell party at Halder Sunday given in honor of Frank Daul, who was called to the colors, he left Thursday for Columbus, Ohio.

Two women served on the town board in the first 100 years. Theresa Spindler was the first and Rose Theurer the second.



E

F

G

A. Log jam on Big EauPleine. B. North Auburndale Norwegian Church, photo by Eva Hougum. C. 1905 at the James Kinner home. D. 'Modern' Ice Delivery. E. Rangeline Bar, 1982. F. Looking south on road in front of Clarence Wurl farm March '79. G. High snow banks were a common sight the winter of 81–82, with two severe storms in January 1982. Loretta Weis home in photo.

Stratford Journal Photo

The following is a story taken from the Marshfield News-Herald, Friday December 16, 1955. The caption under the picture read, "LIFE IS AN ADVENTURE FOR THESE MUSICIANS--Six of the 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nikolai, Route 3, Stratford, comprise this musical group, which has been having a happy time for three years playing before folks in central and northern Wisconsin. From left, they are: Caroline, 20, accordian; Francis, 14, clarinet; Eugene, 15, sousaphone; Leonard, 10, accordian; Theodore, 13, cornet, and Rose Marie, 17, guitar."

Rozellville Young People Prove Music Has Its Joy

ROZELLVILLE--(Special)--If you have attended a public function in this community during the past several years, the chances are you already have made the acquaintance of the self-styled "Nikolodeons," and orchestra composed of six of the 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nikolai, route 3, Stratford.

This group has been making something of a career of playing at dinners, dances and other social gatherings since the formation of the orchestra three years ago.

With only a smattering of formal musical training, which has been supplemented by intensive self-study and semi-weekly rehearsals under the direction of the oldest daughter, these young people have a happy time playing before many folks in central and northern Wisconsin.

Caroline, 20, an employee at the Weinbrenner Shoe factory at Marshfield, is the recognized leader of the group. She began accordian lessons at the age of 15, and helped to start a younger sister and four brothers on the road to happy lives through music.

Others in the orchestra are Rose Marie, 17, guitar, and Eugene, 15, sousaphone, both students at Marshfield Senior High School. Next in age is Francis, 14, clarinet, a student at Willard D. Purdy Junior High School at Marshfield. Youngest members are Theodore, 13, coronet, and Leonard, 10, another accordionist, students at St. Andrew's School, Rozellville.

The five other Nikolai children are Raymond, serving in the Army at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; Eleanor, 16, Victor, 11, Germaine, 8, and Mary Lou, 6, all at home. Eleanor is studying saxophone, and Victor and Mary Lou display inclinations of becoming accordian players. Prospects seem bright that "The Nikolodeons" soon may expand into a larger musical organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Nikolai, who show no anxiety over the investment of nearly $3,000 in musical instruments for their children, view the orchestra as a happy adventure. Both parents in their earlier years had brief amateur musical careers, playing the accordian and violin, respectively.

FAMILY
FARME

Oldest Family-Operated Farm in Town of Day

One hundred and five years ago Jacob Reichert came to the area that was later to become the town of Day. It was still a part of the town of Bergen back in 1877. Jacob came from Germany, then settled for a time in the town of Rhine, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He was born March 24, 1844 to Henry and Elizabeth (Spindler) Reichert. Jacob's wife Catherine Fluehr was born April 4, 1848. Her parents were Phillip and Mary Fluehr also of Germany. On April 7, 1877 the Reicherts began farming their land which is located northwest of Rozellville. The first services of St. Paul's Lutheran Church were held in the Reichert home.

Jacob and Catherine had four children, Fred, Katie Phillip and Henrietta. Their first born, Fred was born December 27, 1877. He married Lydia Toelle. He died March 18, 1968.

Katie Reichert was born on April 3. The year is not known. She married Adam Zimmerman. Katie and Adam had two children, Louis born September 27, 1901 and Amanda born October 12, 1905. Louis and his wife Anntonett were married in Milwaukee. She died October 5, 1979.

Amanda Zimmerman married Albert Kaufman in 1926. Their son Ray was born June 24, 1927, and died August 15, 1977. Ray and his wife Rochelle were married on July 4, 1956. They had two children Jay born January 19, 1958 and Joy born May 1959. Both children were born in Milwaukee.

Henrietta Reichert was born September 14, 1882. She married Henry Hilgeman. They had eight children, Armand, Melinda, Gilsa, Norman, Myra, Alma, Selma and Evelyn.

Armand was born May 13, 1907. He married Brigetta Olig in Milwaukee on January 17, 1953. They had two children, Susan and Jane. Susan was born November 12, 1953. She married Robert Manousky April 12, 1975. They have a son Mathew born June 20, 1981. Jane was born July 31, 1957. Both of Armand and Brigetts's daughters were born in the town of Emmett.

Melinda Hilgeman was born June 22, 1908. She married Lamar Kachel in January of 1957 in Milwaukee.

Gilsa Hilgeman was born August 12, 1909. She married Ferdinand Fuss on June 6, 1942.

Norman Hilgeman was born December 29, 1910. He married Mildred Landwehr June 20, 1935. They have six children: Robert, Elizabeth, Robin, Glen, Paulette and Daniel.

Robert was born June 9, 1939. He married Evelyn Kinseler in Oshkosh on June 27, 1958. They have two daughters.

Elizabeth Hilgeman was born June 12, 1959. She married Chris Silvers in Oshkosh in October of 1977.

Glen Hilgeman was born January 26, 1943. He married the former Bonnie Puttman on June 30, 1970 in Marshfield.

Paulette Hilgeman was born September 30, 1948. She married Gary Wolfe on October 31, 1970. They have two children Candace Lee born March 5, 1977 and Patrick Gary born May 2, 1982.

Daniel Hilgeman was born February 21, 1954. He was married on June 24, 1972 to Peggy Holmes. They have two children, Kurt born April 30, 1973 and Keith born October 20, 1974.

Myra Hilgeman was the fifth child of Henrietta Reichert and Henry Hilgeman. She was born April 27, 1912. She married Robert Kupfer on September 16, 1948 in Milwaukee.

Alma Hilgeman, the sixth child born to Henrietta and Henry, was born on April 3, 1915. She married Berwyn Hanley on August 17, 1947 in Milwaukee.

Selma Hilgeman was born September 15, 1920. She was the seventh child born to Henrietta and Henry Hilgeman.

Evelyn Hilgeman was born March 20, 1925. She was married on August 20, 1947 to Raymond Grossbier. They have two daughters, Linda and Barbara. Linda was born June 11, 1950 and she married Gary Heeler September 20, 1975. Linda and Gary have a son Craig born April 30, 1980.

Barbara Grossbier was born August 13, 1953. She married Scott Von Holzen and they have a daughter Kinsey born June 4, 1979.

Jacob Reichert died on October 19, 1908 and his wife Catherine died October 4, 1934.

Jacob Reichert's son, Phillip became the second owner of the family farm. Phillip was born May 15, 1880. He married Charlotte Gessert on December 29, 1909. Charlotte (known as Lottie) was born March 3, 1886. Her parents were Adam and Anna (Thompson) Gessert of Manville in Marathon County. Their wedding took place in the town of Day.

The farm at this time consisted of 78 acres. Two of the acres had been given to build a church on. It was constructed in 1896 on the south edge of the Reichert land. Later on, the Arthur school building was purchased and moved from its original location just to the east of the Reichert land to a spot immediately east of the church. It continued then to be used as a teaching facility, only now the instruction was of the Sunday School nature.

Phillip Reichert and his wife Lottie had seven children. Mrs. Charles (Alma) Hoefs, Mrs. Clarence (Elsie) Borchardt, Henry, Ervin, Leonard, Mrs. Joseph (Helen) Muldowney and Mrs. Clarence (Evelyn) Zarnke.

Alma was born November 13, 1910. She and her husband had six children: Ione, Edna, Alfred, John, Diane and Ruth. Alma died on April 20, 1978.

Elsie was born January 25, 1914. She and Clarence had a son Ellsworth who had five children: Debbie, Douglas, Duane, Dennis and Denise.

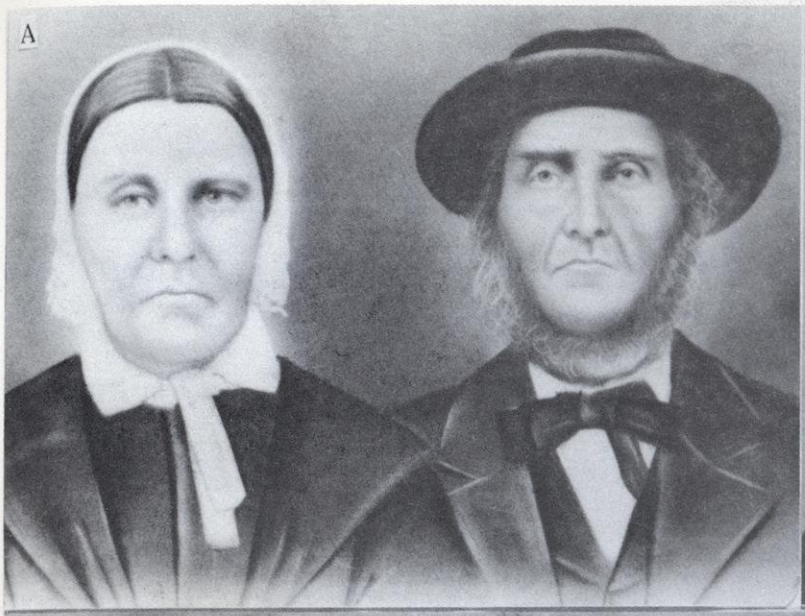
Henry Reichert was born September 14, 1912.

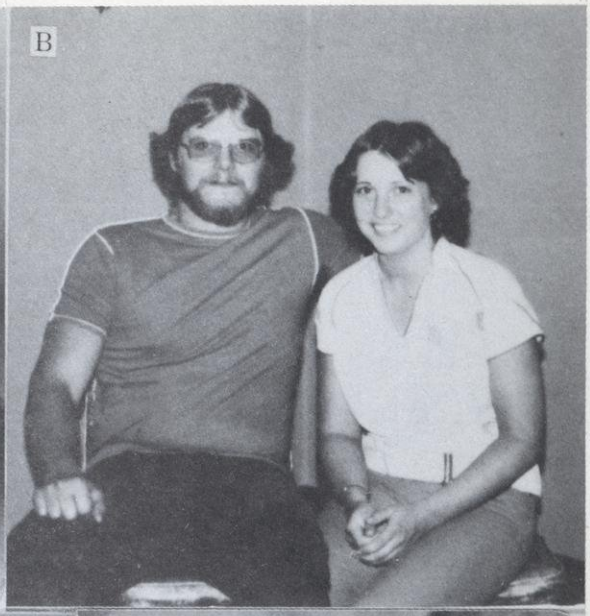
Leonard Reichert was born April 11, 1920. He died in June of 1921.

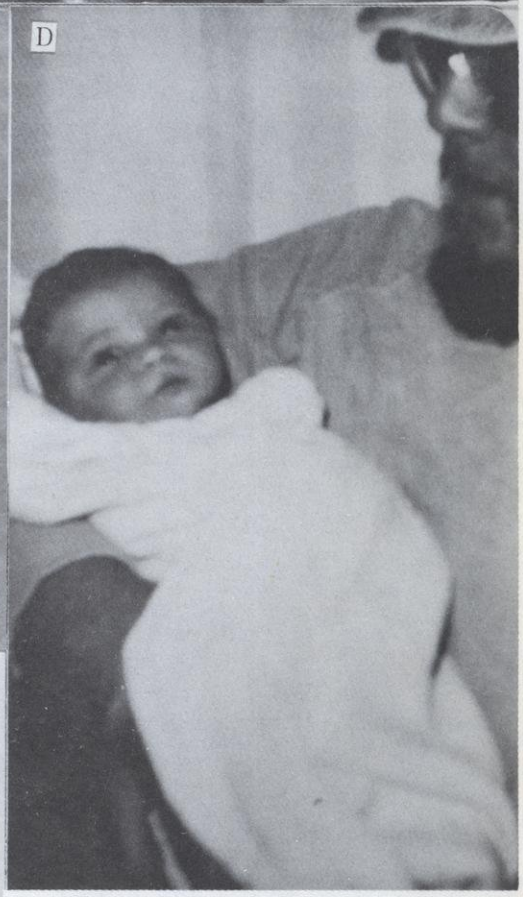
Helen Reichert was born February 29, 1924. She and her husband Joseph had three children: Kenneth, Michael and Robert.

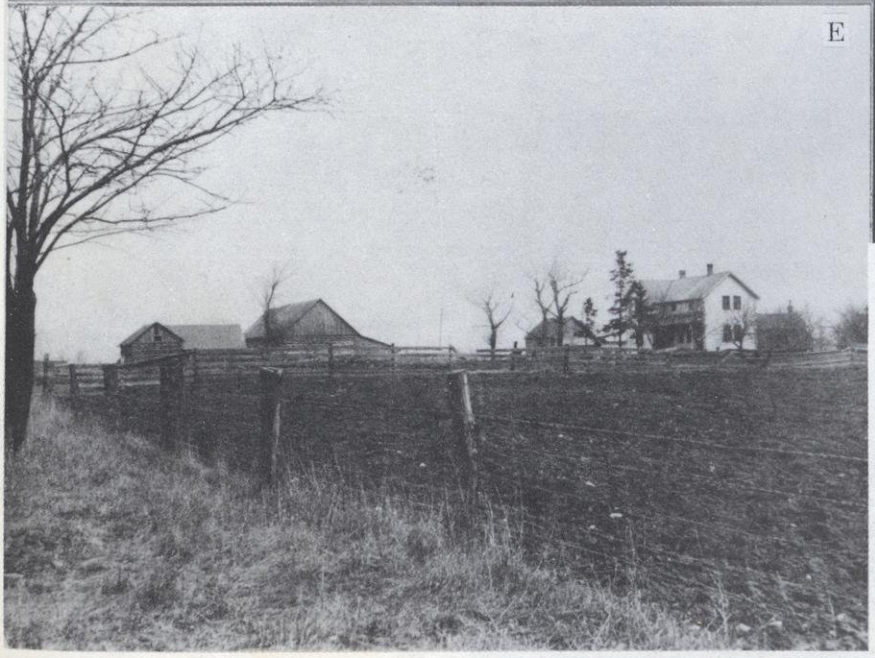
Evelyn Reichert Zarnke was born September 28, 1927. She and Clarence had six children: Debbie, Pamela (Mrs. Rick Neises), Clarence Jr., Rhonda, Larry and Douglas.

Ervin Reichert was born August 9, 1916. Ervin became the third generation Reichert to take over his family's farm. He was married on June 21, 1941 to Florence Polivka in the town of Day. Florence is the daughter of James and Katherine (Sell) Polivka of Day township and was born April 22, 1921. Florence is descended from her father James, son of Joseph and









A. Catherine Fluehr Reichert and Jacob Reichert – original farm owners
B. Dennis and Denise Brickheimer Reichert – present owners of farm
C. Catherine and Jacob's marriage certificate
D. Heather Lee Reichert in her father's arms. She is the 5th generation on family farm
E. Early photo of Reichert farm, note log buildings to left.

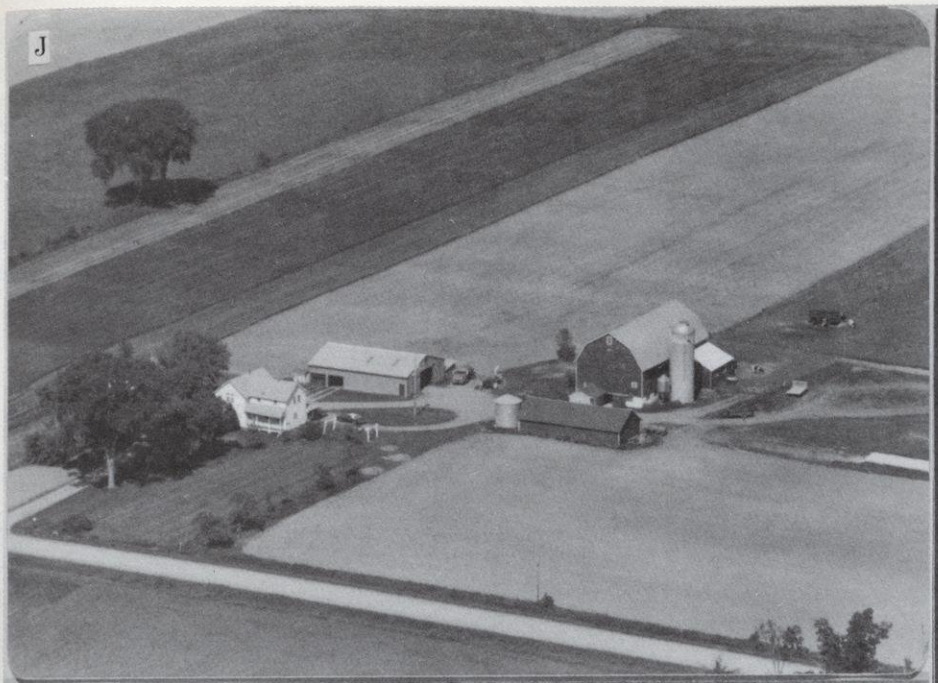
F

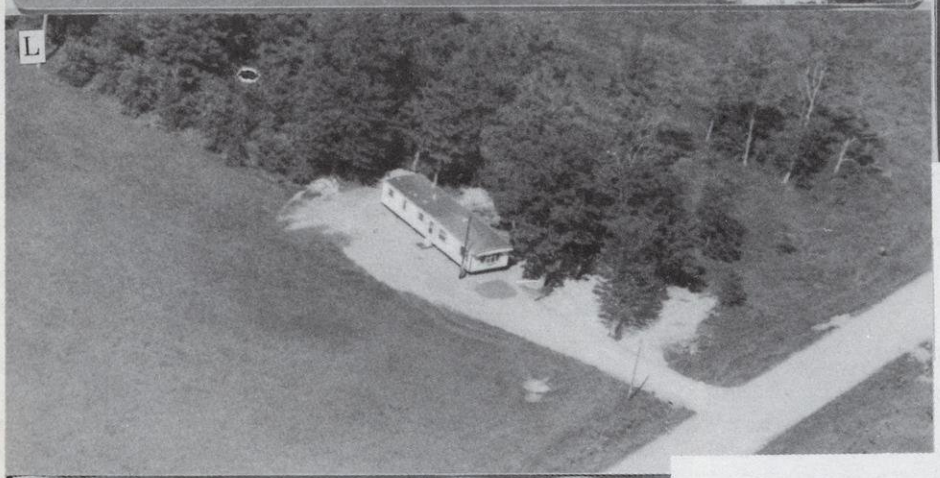
G

H

I

F. Phillip and Lottie Gessert Reichert, 2nd generation farm owners
G. Phillip and Lottie's 50th wedding anniversary
H. Ervin Reichert family, 3rd generation farm owners. Back: Jerry, Dennis, Donnie, Seated: Ervin and Florence
I. Reichert farm – a gathering





J. Reichert farm, 1982
K. Florence and Ervin Reichert
L. Florence and Ervin's new home
M. Dennis and Denise Reichert

Josephine (Uher) Polivka, son of James and Magdaline Sucky and Albert and Marie (Benesh Mann) Uher. The Ervin Reicherts took over the farm in 1943.

Ervin and Florence have three children: Jerold Ervin, Donald James and Dennis Arnold. Jerold was born November 1, 1942 at Marshfield. He was married on December 28, 1968 to Donna Jean Amundson, daughter of Thomas Troutman and Betty Kucera of Los Angeles, California. Jerold and Donna have two children, Rick Alan born July 16, 1969 and Scott Jerold born December 3, 1970. Both were born in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Donald James Reichert was born December 24, 1943 in Marshfield. He was married in Palmyra, Wisconsin--Jefferson County--on June 22, 1968 to Carol Frances Schulte. Carol was born November 23, 1943. She is the daughter of Carl and Gertrude (Kurtz) Schulte of Beatrice, Nebraska (Lincoln County). Donald and Carol have two children, Brad Lee born July 3, 1973 in Neenah, Wisconsin and Joel James born November 2, 1976 also born in Neenah.

Dennis Arnold Reichert, the youngest son of Ervin and Florence Reichert, was born July 1, 1957. Dennis is the fourth generation Reichert to own his family's farm. He took over its operation in 1981. On March 16, 1982 Dennis married Denise Marie Brickheimer, daughter of Doris (Kauer) Brickheimer of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Denise was born on October 16, 1960. Dennis and Denise were married in Marshfield, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Heather Lee who was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin on May 21, 1982.

For 105 years this same land has remained in the Reichert family.

Ervin and Florence have recently moved to their new mobile home which is located southeast of their farm, on a plot near St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

96 Year Old Peter Beining Farm

Peter Beining was born in 1858. His parents were Peter and Angeline Beining of Rubicon. His mother Angeline was born September 28, 1832 and died December 18, 1909. Young Peter came to the town of Day in the year 1886 and on April 28 of that year he purchased a 120 acre farm south of Rozellville on what is now County M, from Casper Ably, one of the earliest settlers of the township. Peter's first marriage to Maggie Streveler took place February 4, 1889. They had one child, Anna. Records state Anna's birth date as January 16, 1889. Anna married Harry Beels. She died April 21, 1944.

Peter's second marriage was to Antonia Kronbiegel of Luxemborg, Germany. Antonia was born in 1878 or 1879. She lived to be 36 years old. Antonia is shown on the original farm picture with her children from left to right, Mathias, Anna (daughter of Maggie Streveler), and Antonia holding Margaret.

Mathias Beining was the first child born to Peter and Antonia. He was born on May 3, 1900. He died March 4, 1911.

Margaret was born on April 29, 1902. She married August Schlagenhaft on October 6, 1925. August was born August 23, 1900 to August John and Amellia (Polar) Schlagenhaft of Marshfield. Their marriage took place in Rozellville. Margaret died July 21, 1973 and is buried in the Gate of Heaven Cemetery at Marshfield.

George Beining was born November 7, 1903. He was the third child of Peter and Antonia. He married Lorraine Hartmann, born April 23, 1918 to Charles and Edith Hartmann of Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Albert Beining was born July 28, 1907. Albert carried out the tradition set by his father, he continued operating the family farm.

A child was born on October 30, 1912 to Peter and Antonia. The child lived only three days.

On December 3, 1913, a son, Henry was born. Henry married Mae Weber of Stratford on June 29, 1949. Mae is the daughter of Lawrence (L.B.) Weber and his wife Jenny Hughes. She was born May 26, 1922. Henry operated a garage in Rozellville for many years.

He died in a pick up-truck accident April 7, 1978.

Peter Beining died on April 6, 1920 and his wife Antonia died in the year 1915. They left their farm in the care of their son Albert, who operated it for many years. Albert was married in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville to Ethel Schermetzler on June 28, 1932. Her parents are Gust and Margaret (Fischer) Schermetzler of Rozellville. Ethel's birthday was celebrated on July 10.

Albert and Ethel had five children. Their first son was born on November 25, 1934 and named Robert. He married Jeanne LaSee, daughter of Norbert and Joan LaSee of Marshfield. The wedding took place at St. John's in Marshfield. Jeanne was born on September 12, 1940.

Albert and Ethel's second son James was born on November 15, 1938. He died on November 18 of the same year.

William Beining was born on November 14, 1939. He married Virginia Turner at Wisconsin Rapids on December 1, 1973. She was born on September 4, 1935 to Milton and Evelyn Johnson of Wisconsin Rapids.

Peter Beining was born September 27, 1943. Peter became the third generation Beining to operate his family's farm.

Marie Beining was born on July 13, 1948. She was married to Charles Drexler on May 4, 1968 in Rozellville. He was born on July 29, 1948 to Richard and Adeline Drexler of Stratford.

Albert died February 10, 1974.

In March of 1966 Peter and his wife Judy took over the farm now consisting of 113 acres. Peter and Judy were married on January 23, 1965. Judy is the daughter of Marvin and Lorraine (Poeschel) Seitz of Rozellville. She was born on May 11, 1943.

Peter and Judy have three children: Patrick Gerald born July 22, 1965, Becky Jo Ann, born January 6, 1969 and James Albert was born on December 4, 1974.

Judy (Seitz) Beining is a descendent of Christina LaBouvier Muller, an early settler in the Town of Day. Christina's daughter Helena Muller was married to Peter Etringer. Their daughter Helen Etringer was married to Matt Brausch. Their daughter Clara Brausch was married to Frank Poeschel, father of Lorraine Poeschel Seitz, Judy's mother.

Richard Beining Farm 89 Years in Family

Richard Beining has farmed on his family's 89 year old farm since May 1, 1965. It has been almost 90 years since his Grandfather Henry Beining came here from Dodge county in 1893 and bought the farm.

Henry was born in 1866. He was 27 years old when he came north to Marathon County. Henry's parents were Kate Angline and Peter Beining.

In the year 1891 Henry married Elizabeth Streit of Germany. They were married in the village of Rozellville and two years later purchased the farm that has been passed on to their descendants. Prior to that time they owned the farm that is now the Ray Kloos farm.

Henry and Elizabeth had seven children. Marie was born on February 26, 1897. She married John L. Stauber on June 1, 1920 in Rozellville. He was born September 2, 1897 to John K. and Theresa Stauber of Marshfield.

Edmund Beining was born on October 7, 1898 at Rozellville. He married Lucille Deiler, daughter of the Leander Deilers' of Halder on October 21, 1924.

John Beining was born on December 30, 1900. He was married in Winona, Minnesota on August 5, 1930 to Betty Welch. She is the daughter of Frank and Mary Welch of Sauk County. Betty was born on July 18, 1903.

Joseph Beining was born on June 2, 1903. He died in 1933 and is buried in Rozellville.

Roman Beining was born on December 2, 1904. He was married to Mary Welch on April 18, 1925. She was the daughter of James and Kate Welch of Sauk County. She was born on January 18, 1909. Mary died on October 28, 1975.

Louis Beining was born on September 18, 1906. He married Rose Gonyon daughter of Henry and Clara Gonyon of Bayfield, Wisconsin. Rose was born January 31, 1909. Their marriage took place at Marshfield in 1929. Louis died in November of 1947 and is buried in Marshfield.

Lloyd Beining was born on September 15, 1915. He married Agnes Rueder, daughter of William and Mary

A

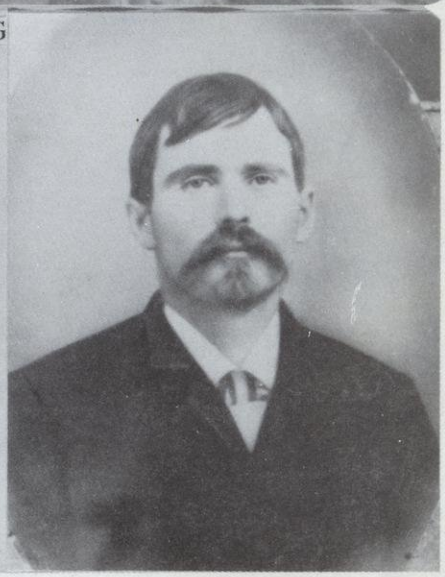
B

C

D

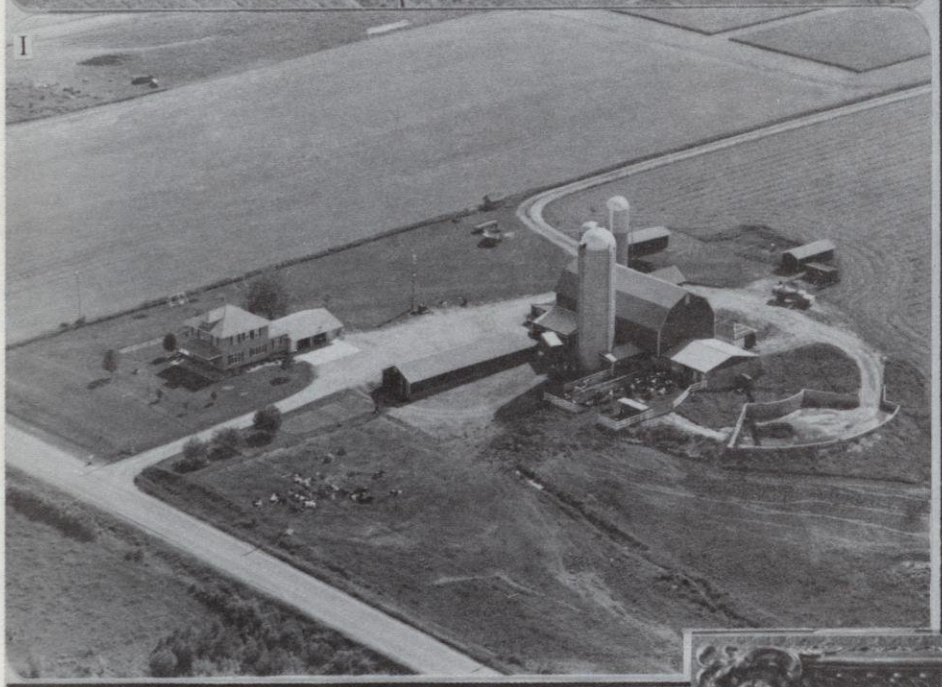
E

F


G

H

I

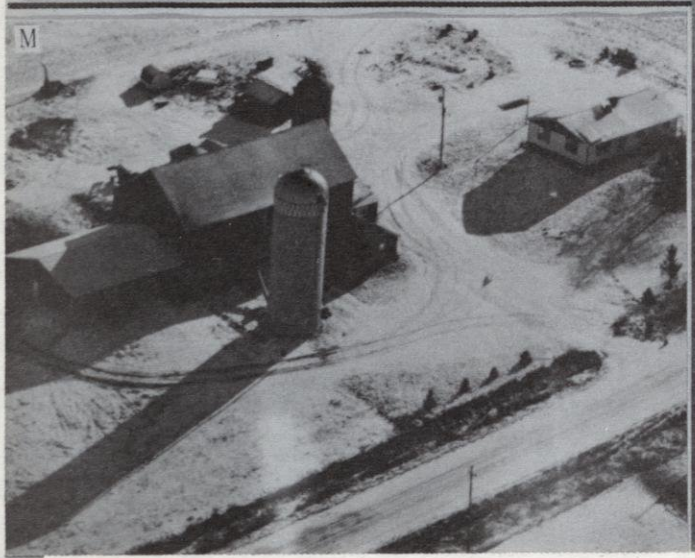


J

K

L

M



N

Rueder of Milladore, on October 22, 1938. Agnes was born March 9, 1916. Lloyd died on July 12, 1970 and is buried in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Edmund Beining was the second generation Beining on the family farm. He and his wife Lucille took over the farm on April 1, 1942. There were now 120 acres of farmland, a barn, house, garage, milk house and other buildings on the farm.

There were seven children born to Edmund and Lucille. Their first was a son Donnie born on February 14, 1925. Donnie married Joan Riehle daughter of Albert and Mary Riehle of Stratford.

Their second child Dorothy Ann was born on January 25, 1931. On September 5, 1955 she married Harold Joseph Meyer, son of Herman and Anna Meyer of the Town of Day. Harold was born on August 16, 1922. They were married in Sacred Heart Church.

The third child of Edmund and Lucille was a son Gerald Henry, born on July 10, 1932. Gerald married Elizabeth Fohl, daughter of Leander and Beatrice Fohl of Marshfield at Our Lady of Peace church on August 3, 1957. Elizabeth was born on December 27, 1937.

Terrance Joseph Beining is the fourth child of Edmund and Lucille. He was born on September 20, 1939, and lives in Wabeno, Wisconsin.

Virginia Rose Beining was born on November 12, 1944 at Marshfield. She married James Edmund Bangart on September 24, 1966. James is the son of Anton and Mercedes Bangart of the Town of Day. He was born on July 28, 1945.

Edmund Beining, Jr. was born on December 5, 1947. He married Karen Hollatz, daughter of Walter and Bertha Hollatz of Rozellville.

Richard (Dick) Beining was born on December 4, 1942. He married Laurell Rose, daughter of Ollie and Irene Rose of Marshfield on April 26, 1965, at Pine City, Minnesota. Laurell was born on May 28, 1946.

Children of Dick and Laurell are Russell born March 26, 1966, Joseph born April 29, 1967 and Troy born November 23, 1972.

There are now all new buildings on the Beining farm. The acreage has been increased to 160 acres. Perhaps Dick will one day pass on the family tradition by handing down his farm to one of his sons, like his father and grandfather before him.

A. Peter Beining and Maggie Streveler wedding, February 4, 1889.
B. Original Peter Beining Farm. Pictured: Mathias, Anna, Antonia and Margaret Beining.
C. Albert Beining, Ethel Schermetzler wedding
D. Pete Beining family, back: Patrick, Becky, front, Peter, Judy, Jim
E. Left: Henry, Peter Beining. Back of photo reads: "F.C. Kendall, photographer, Hartford, Wis. Negatives Preeerved. Additional copies of this picture can be had at any time by order. Six for $1.00, twelve for $1.50."
F. Antonia Kronbiegel, second wife of Peter Beining
G. Peter Beining
H. Peter Beining Farm, March 1966
I. Peter Beining Farm, 1982
J. Terry Beining
K. Richard Beining family, back: Russ, Joe, front: Richard, Laurell, Troy
L. Ed and Lucille Beining
M. Richard Beining Farm, December 7, 1979
N. Ed Beining family, back: Dick, Donnie, Dorothy, Terry, Jerry, Virginia, front: Ed Sr., Ed. Jr., Lucille. Ed and Lucille celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in December 1974.

May 17, 1918, SJ: William H. Slatter and Charles Punswick attended the Wood County A.S. of E convention at Auburndale last Saturday. The principal speaker of the day was George Cummings of Eau Claire.

May 17, 1918, SJ: Last Sunday was a great crowd day for Rangeline when Henry Bernitt invited his friends and neighbors to come and take dinner with him. And sure enough, they all responded to the call and the day was spent very pleasantly. We all hope to be favored with another invitation in the near future.

May 17, 1918, SJ: Ford owners! Don't any longer pay the fabulous prices for gasoline when you can get better results from cheap kerosene. All you need is a "Burn-Oil Device". Get yours today and let the savings on cost of kerosene over gasoline pay for your liberty bond. Device sold by Martin C. Beilke, Route 1, Rozellville, Wisconsin. Demonstrations after 6 p.m. daily.

June 30, 1916, SJ: Sunday School met at Ed Bernitt's Sunday and 29 were present. Rev. Jones is the superintendant. Meetings will always be held at this place. Everyone is welcome.

May 17, 1918, SJ: The Marathon County convention of the A.S. of E. held at Cherokee June 22 was the largest and best that was ever held in Marathon County. The day was an ideal one with about 200-300 persons were present with full delegation from most of the County Local unions. The delegates from Rozellville local union attended the convention: John Spindler, Charles Punswick, John Etainger, John Krostag, and Herman Lueck.

Ma y 17, 1918, SJ: Conrad Zimmerman and family visited over Sunday at the D.H. Helms home.

May 17, 1918, SJ: There was a dance at Henry Bernitt's Sunday evening, but it did not turn out on account of the rain.

May 17, 1918, SJ: A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crali, Thursday June 22nd. Mary Marty, eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marty is staying with Fred Crali's and helping with the work.

May 17, 1918, SJ: No more fishing in the streets of Rozellville. The fish pond has been filled by four of our prominent path masters so leave your hook and line at home when you go to town.

June 16, 1916, SJ: A good prospect for a good crop of corn this year provided the frost keeps away till about the 25th of December. The packing plants will be kept busy and leaf lard will come down in price.

---

101 Year Old Benz Farm

101 years ago Nicholas Benz came to the town of Day. He was 55 years old then, in the year 1880. Nicholas was born in Germany on February 25, 1825. His wife, Walburga was from Baden, Germany. She was born March 17, 1826. Their 120 acres was located just west of Rozellville on what is now County C. Nicholas and Walburga had five children. Adelaide 1854 to October 1939, Herman 12-4-1858 to 1-21-1925, Pauline 5-17-1861 to 11-3-1933, Charles 6-3-1863 to 2-5-1919, and John 8-27-1866 to 11-9-1950.

The farm was divided between three brothers, each receiving 40 acres. It was John however, who bought out his brothers. In 1890 he had his 40 acres, then in 1914 and 1918 he acquired the other parcels and once again was farming the original 120 acres.

John married the former Theresa Kummer on September 6, 1898 at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. Theresa was born May 20, 1878. They had ten children: Nick born August 28, 1899, John 4-5-01 to 4-22-66, Paul 9-5-03 to 7-25-68, Ottila 5-30-05 to 8-26-06, Rudolph born June 14, 1907 of Green Valley, Fred born July 13, 1909, Carl born August 8, 1911, Albert born May 7, 1913 and Herman born September 4, 1916 all of California, and Elizabeth Blamenstein born August 3, 1919 of Mosinee. John died November 9, 1950 and Theresa died March 4, 1921.

In 1943 the Benz farm was once again in Nicholas Benz' name. This time, however, it was a grandson of the earlier Nicholas Benz. Nick married Veronica Bornbach who was born September 28, 1902 in Willy, Iowa. She was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Bornbach. The wedding was held in Rozellville on June 10, 1924. Nick and Veronica had eight children: Lucille, Marion, Lester, Frank, Robert, Ruth, Phyllis and Judith.

Lucille married Jerome Palacek on September 3, 1949. They reside in Milwaukee. Marion married Richard Henseler on October 23, 1948. They live at Marshfield. Lester married the former Lois Bartz, daughter of Ted and Esther Bartz of the town of Day. They were married on March 29, 1950 and make their home in Brookfield. Frank was married on May 10, 1958 to Charlotte Steder at Halder. Robert Benz married Cecelia Eberhardy on September 5, 1964. Ruth was married on August 23, 1958 to Edward Hencik. They live at Milwaukee. Phyllis was married on April 12, 1958 to Gayland Hildebrandt. They make their home at Wales. Judith Benz married Leland Tritz of Wisconsin Rapids. They were married on September 16, 1961.

In 1961 the Frank Benz family began operating the family farm. Frank and his wife Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Regina (Kusiak) Steder have eight children: Diane Trampush, Karen, Steven, Daniel, Marie, Donna, Susan and Brian.

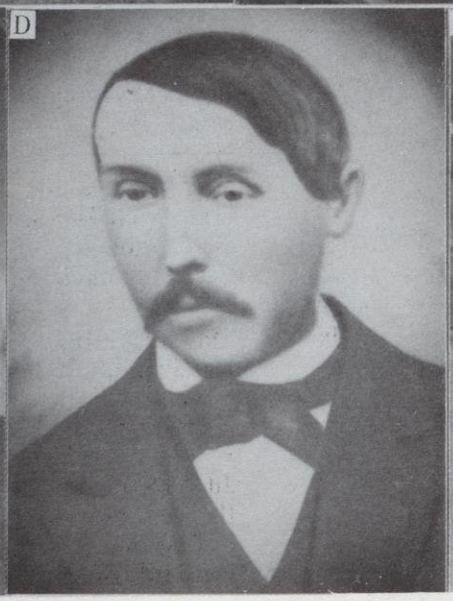
Nick Benz still resides in his home on the farm. His wife Veronica passed away in June of 1954. Nick can be found busily working at home. He recently completed painting his kitchen. He also works outdoors in the yard and on the wood.

The farm has changed a great deal from the original log buildings on a small clearing. There are two houses, a large barn, sheds and silos, where just a few generations ago stood mostly tall pine trees.

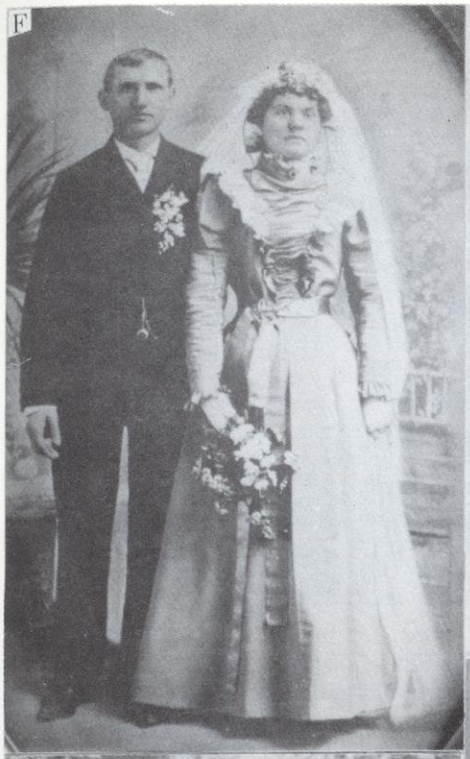
A

B

C

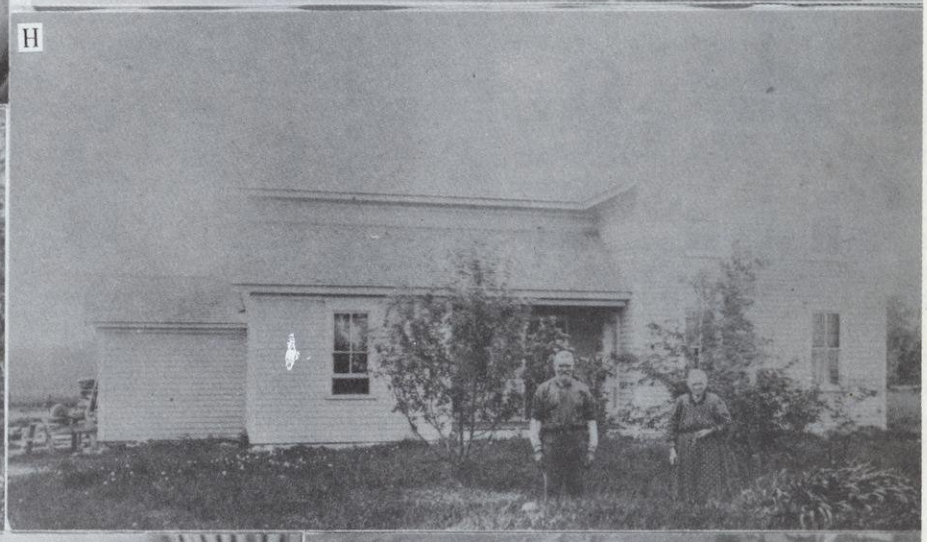

D

E


F

G

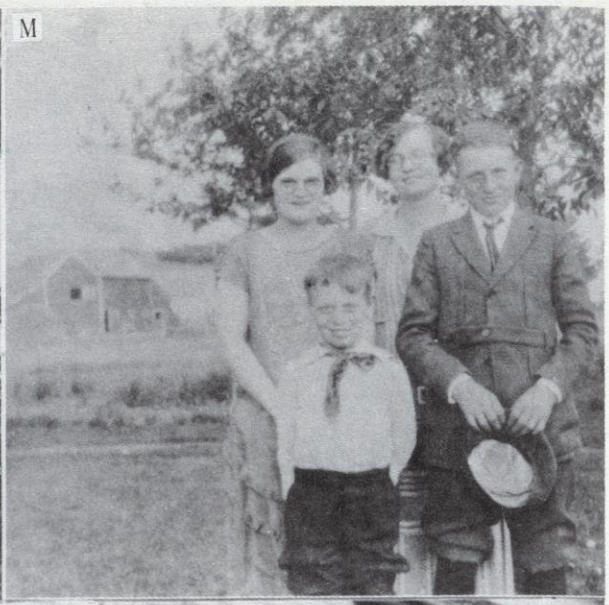
I

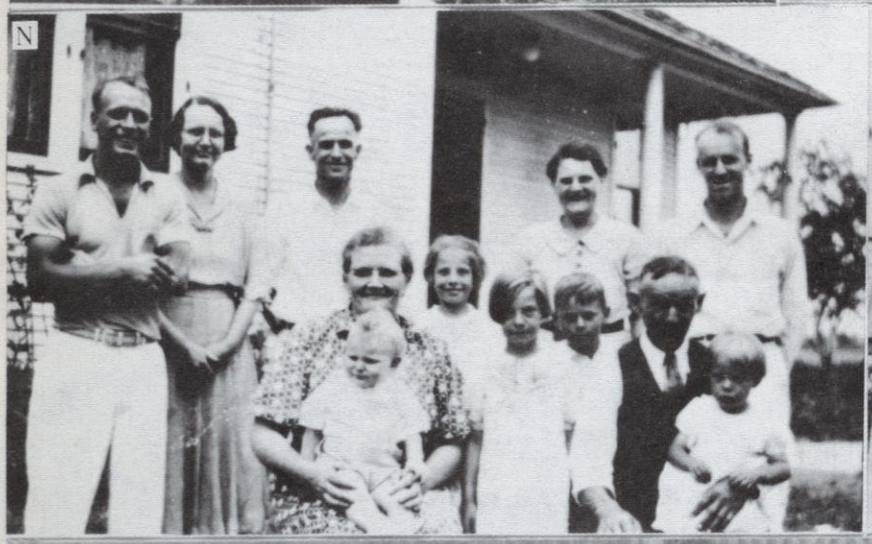

H

J

K

A. Benz Farm, 1908. B. Benz Farm, 1981. C. Walburga Benz. D. Nick Benz. E. Benz Farm, 1982., F. John Benz, Theresa Kummer wedding, G. October 26, 1904, wedding group of Pearl Bernitt & William Quandt. H. Henry & Elizabeth Bernitt in front of their home, I. Enlargement of that photo





L. Jaeckel Home, 1918

M. John Jaeckel children, back: Eleanore, Elizabeth, front: Len and Herbert

N. Back: Len Jaeckel, Elizabeth (Jaeckel) & Ed Scheffler, Eleanore (Jaeckel) & Herman P. Spindler, front: Lydia (Bernitt) Jaeckel holding Marlyn Spindler, Ruthie Scheffler Garnett, Eileen Scheffler Innis, Donald Spindler, and John Jaeckel with JoAnn Scheffler Scherwitz.

O. John Jaeckel family, back: Elizabeth, Eleanore, Len, front: Lydia and John.

P. Jaeckel Farm, 1982

J. Nick Benz Family, back: Ruth, Lester, Frank, Robert, Marian, center: Lucille, Phyllis, front: Veronica, Judith, Nick

K. Henry Bernitt Family, 1880, back: Lydia, Pearl, Ida, front: Henry, Edward, Elizabeth. Henry came first to the town of Day. He traveled on a box car with his team of horses, his sleigh and ax, from Allenton in southern Wisconsin. Elizabeth and their two oldest children came north with relatives later, to their home north of Rozellville and a half mile east.

History of the Bernitt Family

by Ida Wilhelmina Kober 1-10-66 as told by Wilhelminia Bernitt Kober

JOACHIM BERNITT and his wife SOPHIA JOERN BERNITT lived in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in the northern part of Germany. They were overseers of a Flax

Plantation. They had eight children, five boys and three girls. One boy was buried in Germany. My mother's earliest recollection was when her sister Katie was born, she was four years old and next to the youngest child.

She recalled that both her parents worked hard in the fields during the day and her mother taught her to knit at four and she would have to do so much each day by the time her mother returned from the work. They underwent the European Oppression and the father did all he could to keep the boys from entering military service so steps were taken to leave Europe for America. Aunt Christina, the oldest child, left for America years before with her aunt and settled in Wisconsin.

When my mother was eight years of age the entire family sailed from Hamburg, Germany together with her mother's aunt, in a 3 Mast Sailing Vessel which was then 50 years old. They sailed October 30, 1865 and landed in New York City February 2, 1866. They had a very hard voyage--3 winter months on the ocean and her mother's aunt was taken sick, died, and buried at sea. This took place at night and she remembered that her mother wanted to go to the burial but her father would not let her. They endured many hardships during the trip, much sickness on board ship and would have starved if it had not been for Uncle Fred Bernitt, the oldest son who became acquainted with the crew and thereby was given food for the family. Uncle Fred loved the ship and wanted to stay on it when it landed in New York but that was its last voyage. My mother's mother was quite sick as a result of the voyage. When they landed in New York her father bought the railroad tickets for Chicago since they were going to meet Aunt Christina in Wisconsin. After he had the tickets, he felt for his pocket-book and found that he was robbed of every cent he had - this was at Castle Garden in New York, now the Battery. They had only passage to Chicago and while sitting in the Railroad Station some kind soul heard their story and paid their way to Wisconsin. Three days after their arrival in Wisconsin my mother's mother died. Her father owed lots of money at that time but was a real religious man, who read the Bible every night before retiring and by the grace of God brought up his family. My mother often told us about the lonely days they had without a mother. They settled on a farm in Allenton, Wisconsin somewhere near where uncle David later lived. At the age of 17 my mother and her sister Katie, 4 years younger, left the farm for Chicago where they both decided to become domestic servants with English people in order to learn the English language. They tried Milwaukee, but then moved on to Chicago. My mother worked there for 10 years when she met my father at a christening and later came to New York where they were married. My father went on ahead to get employment, wages were higher here.

Marshfield News Herald
LOOKING BACKWARD - Nov. 13, 1944
Through Our Files 50 years ago today

Some three weeks ago Henry Bernitt, one of Rozellville's wealthy farmers, came to the city to visit and to do some trading. There are two things Henry always prided himself on: his whiskers and his loyalty to the Democratic party. Before leaving town on the day above mentioned he got tangled up in a debate with John Therolf, the barber, on the probable outcome of the governor question. He was sure Peck would win and backed his belief by betting his whiskers against a keg of barley water.

Of course he lost, and last Tuesday he came to town and the first thing he did was to walk into the barber shop and there sacrifice a growth of whiskers that had not seen a razor for 25 years.

Jaeckel Family Farm

Born in Germany on August 14, 1851, Henry Bernitt came to the United States at the age of 14 and first settled in Washington County, Wisconsin. Later he went to Chippewa where he worked as a logger for four years. Shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Moll, sometime around the year 1877, Mr. Bernitt and his wife moved to Marathon County.

Henry had two sisters, Mrs. Minnie Colburn of New York City and Mrs. Kate Pohley of Chicago, Illinois.

On March 12, 1900 Henry purchased his 40 acre farm in the town of Day from Charles H. and Hetta Rozell. The farm had been sold to Orlando J. Rozell by the State of Wisconsin on August 10, 1868.

Henry and Elizabeth had four children: Ida, Lydia, Pearl and Edward.

Ida was married to Peter Ziegler and they made their home at Wausau. Pearl was married to William Iuandt, and Edward married Harriet Hall. Edward and Harriet lived in the town of Green Valley.

Lydia Bernitt was born April 3, 1880 at Kekaske, Wisconsin. She came to the town of Day with her parents in February of 1881. She was married July 23, 1901 to John Jaeckel, son of Leonard and Marie Miller Jaeckel of West Bend, Wisconsin. John was born April 1, 1876.

When John Jaeckel's grandmother came from Germany she was married to a Mr. Mueller and they had a daughter and son. She later married Benjamin Jaeckel, who gave her children his name, Jaeckel. More children were born, it is believed four or five.

Henry Bernitt made his home in Marathon County for 51 years. He went to live in Green Valley township with his son Ed Bernitt for about two years before his death. He died July 26, 1931 at the age of 79. His wife, Elizabeth, died on May 9, 1906, twenty-five years earlier.

Lydia Bernitt and her husband John Jaeckel took over the operation of their farm on March 11, 1903. The Jaeckel's had four children: Elizabeth Emma, Eleanor Minnie, Herbert Leonard and Leonard George. All were born at home.

Elizabeth Emma Jaeckel was born August 18, 1902. She was married on June 3, 1925 to Edwin Scheffler, son of Charles and Marie (Bauman) Scheffler of the town of Halsey, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Edwin was born April 6, 1901. He died October 29, 1980.

Eleanor Minnie Jaeckel was born February 9, 1906. She was married on June 30, 1928 to Herman Peter Spindler, son of Peter and Mathilda (Frickenstein) Spindler of the town of Cleveland. Herman was born April 8, 1905. Their wedding took place at St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Herbert Leonard Jaeckel was born September 30, 1910. He died on December 6, 1924.

Leonard George Jaeckel was born October 30, 1915. He was married on June 28, 1941 at the Ebenezer Church of Christ, town of Cleveland, to Esther Spindler, daughter

of Louis and Anna (Wiesman) Spindler of Cleveland township. Esther was born April 2, 1919.

On August 4, 1954 Leonard and Esther Jeackel took over the family farm. When they bought the farm it consisted of 110 acres, and they later added 75 more. Len and Esther have three children: Lee Ann, Richard Leonard and John Dean.

Lee Ann was born January 15, 1942 at Wausau Hospital. She married William Harder on December 2, 1961. He is the son of Walter and Aralia (Laufer) Harder of the town of Hamberg. He was born March 21, 1941. They were married in the town of Cleveland.

Richard Leonard Jaeckel was born September 4, 1943 in the town of Day. He was married on July 12, 1967 to Dorothy Smith in Illinois. She was born July 8, 1944 in Alabama.

John Dean Jaeckel was born November 6, 1957 at Wausau Hospital. He is a teacher.

Len Jaeckel serves on the town of Day board as a supervisor.

Brausch - Bangart Family Farm

Matt Brausch was born in 1842. His wife, Helen Etringer was born in 1885. She was the daughter of Peter Etringer and his wife Helena Muller of Alsace-Lorraine France. They were married at Woodland, Wisconsin. On May 14, 1900 they purchased an 80 acre farm in the town of Day. Matt too had come from Europe. The exact date and just where he first arrived is not known.

Matt and Helen had ten children: Katie, Peter J., Regina, Barbara, Victor, Clara, Christina, Anna, John and Henry.

The family history of Matt and Helen (Etringer) Brausch's children is recorded in the Weber-Etringer family history.

Anna (Annie) Brausch and her husband John Bangart took over the Brausch farm on May 3, 1929. Anna and John had thirteen children: Catherine, Andrew, Anton, Marie, Helen, Christina, Clara, Barbara, Ernest, Edmund, Regina, Mary Ann and Theodore. All were born in Rozellville.

Catherine (Katie Bangart), daughter of Anna and John Bangart was born April 1, 1910. She married Frank Denk of Germany on August 28, 1934. Frank was born August 28, 1912. Frank worked as a plumber. They had three children: Bernard, Eugene and Marie Denk Seymore. Frank was killed in a car-truck accident on November 7, 1973. He is buried in Athens. Katie has made her home in Athens, Wisconsin for 46 years.

Andrew Bangart was born July 30, 1911. He died July 11, 1912 and is buried in Rozellville.

Anton Christopher Bangart was born July 2, 1913 at Rozellville. He married Mercedes Margaret Kloos, daughter of Martin and Anna (Brinkmann) Kloos of Rozellville. They were married on September 23, 1936 in Rozellville.

Marie Bangart was born December 14, 1914 at Rozellville. She married John Kloos, son of Martin and Anna (Brinkmann) Kloos on October 14, 1944. They were married in Rozellville. John was born May 25, 1914. John and Marie farmed from June 7, 1945 until their son Andrew took over their farm on August 1, 1973.

Helen Bangart is the fifth child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born November 24, 1916. On June 2, 1941 she married Joseph Mader, son of Mary (Meier) and Michael Mader of Athens. They were married in Athens. Helen and Joseph had seven children: Lois Mader Schalow born in 1942, Audrey Mader born in 1943, Larry Mader born in 1945, Bill Mader born in 1948, Dale Mader born in 1950, Lucy Mader Berkholtz born in 1954 and Joleen Mader Jones born in 1958. Helen and Joseph make their home in Marshfield.

Christina Bangart is the sixth child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born November 15, 1918. She was married on May 7, 1941 to George A. Heier at Rozellville. He was born October 12, 1918, the son of Josephine (Rosner) and Adolf Heier of the town of Reitbrock. Christina and George had seven children: Duane born in 1942, James born in 1944, Mary Jane Heier Rydlewicz born in 1946, Dennis born in 1947, Ann Heier Westfall born in 1949, John born in 1951 and Joseph born on April 10, 1953. George A. Heier died on December 21, 1980.

Clara Bangart is the seventh child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born October 25, 1920. She was married on August 8, 1942 to Clarence Lenhard, son of Ida (Rosner) and Otto Lenhard of Athens. Clarence was born on May 6, 1921. Their wedding took place in Rozellville. Clarence and Clara farmed at Athens. They had seven children: Beverly Lenhard Stencil born in 1943, Theresa Lenhard Burger born in 1948, Dwight born in 1953, Jenifer Lenhard Skrzypchalk born in 1954, Timothy born in 1957, Darryl born in 1960 and Cynthia born September 1, 1965.

Barbara Bangart is the eighth child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born March 18, 1922. She was married on June 23, 1951 to Richard Spindler, son of Louis and Sophia (Bath) Spindler of the town of Day. A complete family history is given under the Richard Spindler family farm.

Ernest Bangart is the ninth child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. He was born May 18, 1924. He married Helen (Pat) Condon on October 29, 1947 at Halder. She was born August 6, 1928, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bradley) Condon of Halder. Ernest and Pat have six children: Ruth Bangart Kressin born in 1949, Bernadett born in 1952, Patricia Bangart Bergerson born in 1955, Colleen Bangart Kueck born in 1956, Linda (Mrs. Timothy Heyse) born in 1958 and Brian born in 1960. The Ernest Bangarts' make their home in Milwaukee.

Edmund Peter Bangart is the tenth child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. He was born February 27, 1926. He was married November 15, 1947 at Rozellville to Lillian Pozega, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Samson) Pozega from Willard, Wisconsin. She was born September 1, 1927. Edmund and Lillian had four children: Norma (Mrs. Raymond Fait) born January 9, 1949, Victoria April 29, 1950 to February 15, 1951, Jacklyn (Mrs. Richard Roughton) born May 24, 1952, and Nadine Bangart Hayden, born December 31, 1954. Hayden is Nadine's adoptive name. Because of the death of her mother, Nadine Bangart, the youngest child of Edmund and Lillian, was adopted out to Dick and Daisy Hayden who reside in California. Edmund Bangart married Rose Mary (Rosie) Kohlbeck on May 25, 1957. Rosie is the daughter of Joseph and Viola (Krostag) Kohlbeck. They were married in a double wedding ceremony with Ted Bangart, brother of Edmund. Edmund and Rosie have

four sons: Edmund Jr. born May 24, 1958, John born November 23, 1959, DuWayne born March 19, 1962 and Richard born August 23, 1965.

Regina Bangart was the eleventh child of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born January 19, 1928. She married Eugene Seidl on May 26, 1952 at Rozellville. He was born July 3, 1928 and is the son of Frank and Mathilda (Krall) Seidl of Stratford. Regina and Eugene farm at Auburndale. They have nine children: Kenneth born April 26, 1956, Daniel born August 19, 1954, Glen born May 21, 1956, Randall born September 12, 1957, Steven born August 27, 1959, Mary Lou (Mrs. Ed Kollross) born December 15, 1960, David born September 24, 1962, Debra born February 7, 1964 and Tommy born January 18, 1966.

Mary Ann Bangart was the twelfth child born to John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. She was born July 3, 1929. She was married October 14, 1947 at Rozellville to Joseph Condon. He was born February 3, 1919, the son of Joseph and Mary (Bradley) Condon of Halder. Mary Ann and Joseph have fifteen children: Patrick born in 1948, Kelly born in 1950, Joyce (Mrs. Todd Siefert), Delores (Mrs. Paul Siefert) born in 1952, Donna (Mrs. James Reimesch) born in 1953, John born in 1955, Eileen (Mrs. Ron Toman) born in 1957, Michael born in 1958, Kevin born in 1960, Bernie born in 1962, Jerome born in 1963, Mary Jane born in 1967, Joan born August 11, 1968, died October 5, 1972, Jean born in 1970, Carol born in 1971.

Theodore Bangart was the thirteenth child born to John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart. He was born May 19, 1931. He married Betty Lou Garbers on May 25, 1957 at Marshfield, she is the daughter of George and Edna (Heineck) Garbers from Black River Falls. She was born May 22, 1928. Theodore and Betty had four children: Ronald born November 4, 1957, Judith born October 12, 1958, Richard born March 7, 1960 and Robert born November 13, 1961. Theodore and Betty later divorced.

John Bangart died February 26, 1970 and his wife Anna died January 7, 1978.

Their son, Anton became the third generation on the family farm, beginning on May 15, 1941 when he took over the operation. His wife, Mercedes says, "There was a small house and an old wood shed and a new barn on the place when Tony and I bought it. The old barn burned down the summer before we got married and John built a new barn. Later on we put 50 ft. to the barn and also built a piece to the house. We moved a machine shed onto the place from the Heeg farm a mile and a half away. Later on we put up a new steel shed. We also built a garage and two silos."

Anton and Mercedes had twelve children: Monica, Marilyn, Beatrice, JoAnn, Darlene, James, Donald, Charles, Patricia, Jane, Terrance and Thomas.

Monica Ann Bangart was born July 14, 1937 at home. She was married on November 12, 1955 to Norman Wolf, son of Mildred and Frank Wolf of Loyal. He was born February 15, 1933. They were married at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville.

Marilyn Catherine Bangart was born August 12, 1938 at home. She married Roy Brumbough of South Dakota on May 28, 1960 at St. Andrew's. He was born on April 27, 1937.

Beatrice Helen Bangart was born February 7, 1940 at home.

JoAnn Rita Bangart was born July 14, 1941 at home. She was married July 22, 1961 to Robert Ashebrock, son of Dorothy (Britten) and Reinhold Aschebrock of Dancy and Stratford. He was born on September 22.

Darlene Marie Bangart was born May 14, 1944 at home. She was married on March 31, 1974 to Jan Harmon at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is the son of Deana and Paul Harmon of Jacksonville, Illinois. He was born July 2, 1944.

James Edmund Bangart was born July 28, 1945 at home. He married Virginia Beining, daughter of Lucille (Deiler) and Edmund Beining of Rozellville on September 24, 1966. Virginia was born November 12, 1944. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's church.

Donald Clarence Bangart was born September 2, 1947 at home. He married Patricia Rueth, daughter of Florence (Smith) and Ed Rueth of Loyal. Their wedding took place on July 24, 1971 at Loyal. Patricia was born March 13, 1950.

Charles David Bangart was born October 6, 1948 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield. He was married on November 29, 1969 at St. Andrew's to Judith Andres, daughter of Helen (Karl) and Jerome Andres of Rozellville. Judith was born July 24, 1951.

Patricia Ann Bangart was born March 17, 1950 at home. She died on April 15, 1952 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Jane Marie Bangart was born August 8, 1951 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. She was married on May 20, 1972 to Dennis Pankratz, son of Hilaria (Vogel) and Mike Pankratz of Auburndale. Dennis was born July 19. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville.

Terrance Anthony Bangart was born July 12, 1954 at St. Joseph's. He was married March 30, 1973 at Stratford. The marriage ended in divorce.

Thomas John Bangart was born September 3, 1955 at St. Joseph's Hospital. He was married on July 16, 1976 to Kathleen Shanks, daughter of Helen (Yaeger) and Ken Schanks of the town of Cleveland. Kathy was born May 4, 1955. They have 4 children: Tony, Michael, Christina and Paul. Tom and Kathy are building a new home in the town of Day.

Charles Bangart became the fourth in succession to operate the farm that has remained in his family for four generations, since Matt and Helen Brausch settled here in 1900. He took over on March 22, 1972.

Since he has taken over, Charles has built a new house to replace the one that burned. He built a new milk house, and added a new calf barn onto the barn. He also added 40 ft. to the steel shed and put up another silo.

Charles and his wife, Judy have four children: Rich born September 15, 1970, Vickie Sue born September 26, 1971, Jody Marie born July 28, 1976 and Steven Michael Bangart born November 26, 1979.

A. Christopher & Mary Bangart, parents of John Bangart
B. Helen Etringer Brausch
C. Matt Brausch
D. The Brausch Farm
E. Team and ponies
F. Barbara Oppman, grandmother of John Bangart
G. Helen and Matt Brausch

A

B

C

D

F

G

H

H

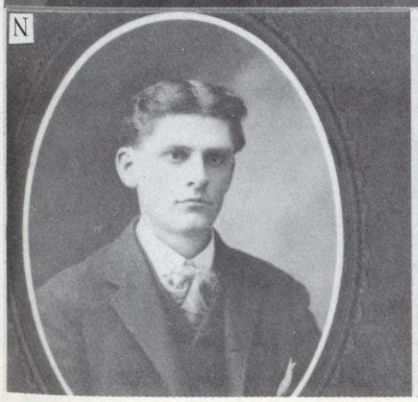
I

J

K

L

M



N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

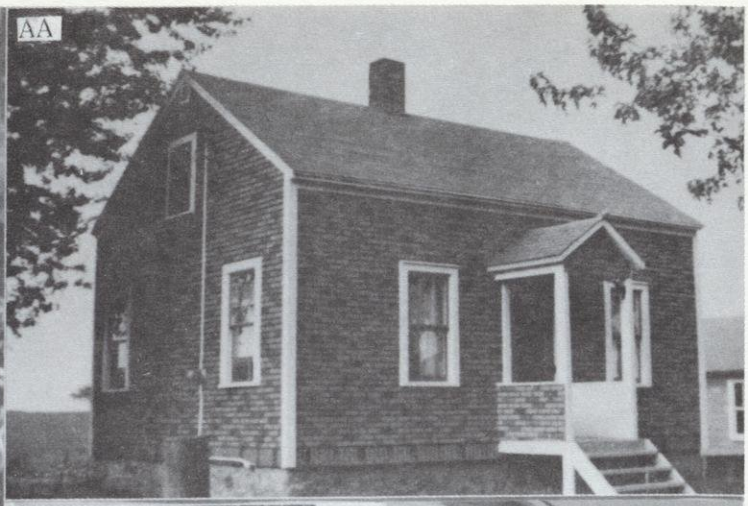
V

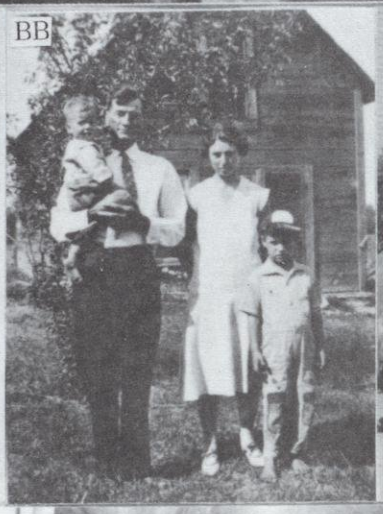
W

X

Y

Z

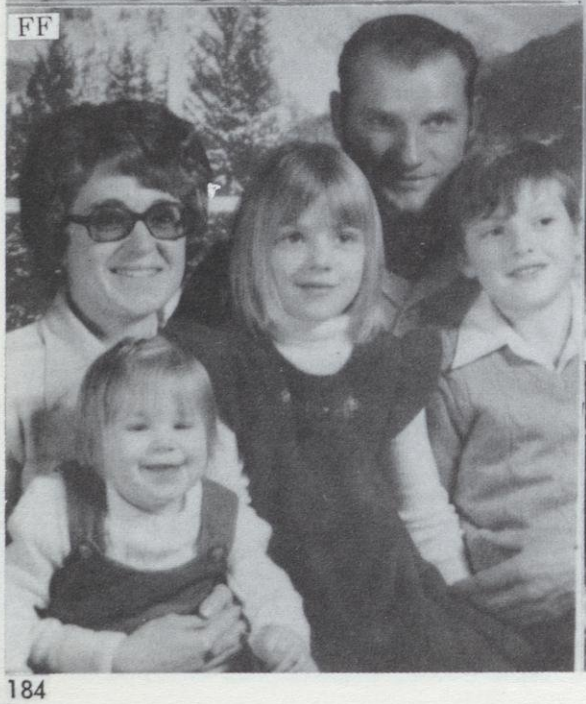

AA


BB

CC

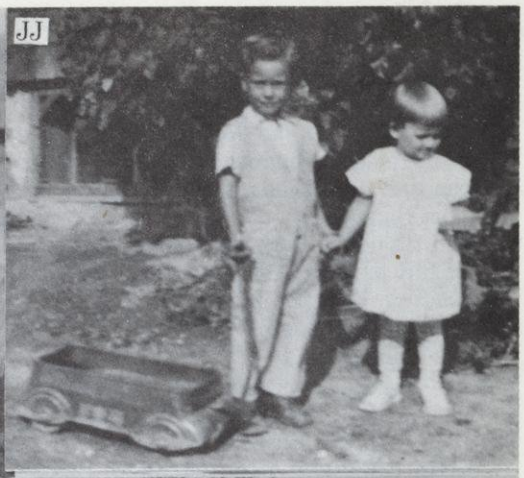
DD

EE

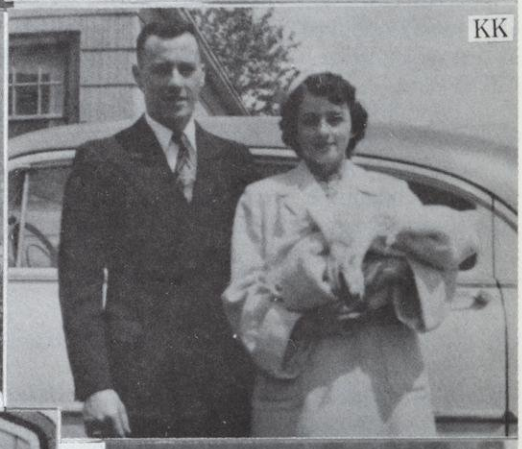

FF

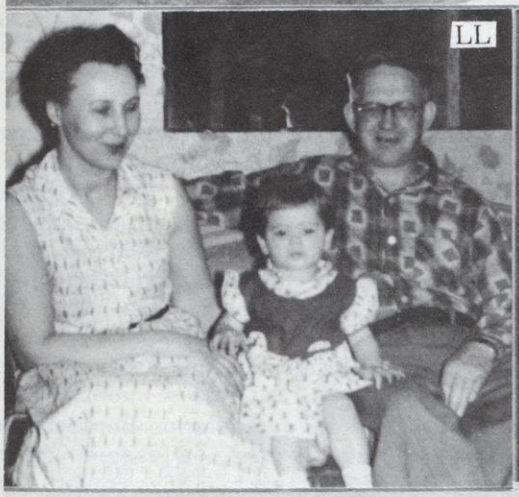
GG

HH


JJ

II


KK


LL

MM

NN

OO

PP

H. Early Matt Brausch Home
I. Matt Brausch Family, back: Christina, Henry, Regina Brausch Reif, front: Matt and Helen
J. John, Helen, Matt and Henry Brausch
K. Anna (Brausch) and John Bangart
L. Frank Bangart (husband of Mary Fuchs)
M. John and Anna Bangart Farm
N. Adam Bangart
O. John Brausch, Barbara Weinert, Christina Budo, Anna Bangart and Clara Poeschel at Mutz and Gene's wedding, May 26, 1952
P. Anna Brausch, age 18
Q. John Bangart, age 23
R. Pete, Henry, John and Anna Brausch
S. John Bangart, Anna Brausch wedding
T. Adam Bangart, Barbara Schultz, John Brausch, Susie Martin, John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart
U. Frank Poeschel, Clara Brausch wedding
V. Frank Blattler, Christina Brausch wedding
W. Joe Budo, Christina (Brausch) Blattler wedding
X. Adam and John Bangart, Henry and John Brausch
Y. John and Anna Bangart family
Z. Monica, Lena and Mary Bangart
AA. Lena Brausch Home, Rozellville
BB. Henry Brausch holding Billy, Lena and Ernest Johnson, Lena's son by her first marriage. She also had a son Clifford from her first marriage. He is deceased.
CC. Edmund Bangart and Lillian Pozega
DD. Tony and Mercedes Bangart
EE. John Bangart Family, 1943, back: Helen Mader, Edmund, Tony, Ernest, center: Barbara (Mrs. Richard Spindler), Tina (Tenie) (Mrs. George Heier), Katie (Mrs. Joe Denk), Marie (Mrs. John Kloos), Clara (Mrs. Clarence Lenhard), front: Mary Ann (Mrs. Joe Condon), John, Teddy, Annie, Regina (Mutzie) (Mrs. Eugene Seidl).
FF. Charles Bangart Family: Judy holding Jody, Vickie, Charles and Steven
GG. Edmund and Lillian Bangart children: Jackie (Mrs. Rick Roughton, Florida), Nadine Bangart Hayden, (adopted daughter of Dick and Daisy Hayden, California), and Norma Jean (Mrs. Ray Fait, Lindsey).
HH. Early Bangart farm scene
I I. Bangart farm today
JJ. Billy and Mae Brausch
KK. Bill and Mae Brausch with baby Edmund Bangart Jr., baptism, 1958
LL. Daisy, Nadine (Bangart) and Dick Hayden
MM. Ed Bangart, Lillian Pozega wedding
NN. Andrew and Catherine Bangart
OO. Tony and Mercedes Bangart family
PP. John Bangart children, back: Helen, Marie, Catherine, Anton, center: Ernest, Barbara, Clara, Christina, front: Theodore, Mary Ann, Regina, Edmund

Bornbach Family Farms

On February 23, 1897 Matt Bornbach and Mary Koenig became man and wife in a ceremony which took place in Willy, Iowa where the bride and her parents, Joseph and Mary Koenig resided. Mary was born on February 26, 1879 and Matt was born August 4, 1868. His parents were Matt and Mary Bornbach of Glen Haven, Wisconsin.

In March of 1915 Matt and Mary began farming on 160 acres in the Town of Day. Their original farm buildings consisted of a house, barn, grainery and sheep shed.

The Bornbach's raised eight children. Joseph P. Bornbach was their first child born December 4, 1900 in Willy, Iowa. At Wurtzburg, Wisconsin on June 21, 1932, Joseph married the former Viola L. Potts, daughter of Charles and Anna (Felske) Potts of Milan, Wisconsin. Viola was born on December 16, 1913. Joseph died December 10, 1980 and is buried in Rozellville.

Their second child, Veronica, was born on September 28, 1902 at Willy, Iowa. Veronica married Nick Benz on June 10, 1924, the son of John and Theresa (Raschke) Benz of Rozellville. On June 30, 1954 Veronica died and is buried at Rozellville.

Christina Bornbach was born on February 24, 1902 at Montrose, Missouri. She was married on July 7, 1926 at Rozellville to Edward Hartle, son of Albert and Alvina (Thon) Hartle. Edward was born January 13, 1901. Christina died September 19, 1936 and is buried at Rozellville. Her husband died April 3, 1962.

Susan Bornbach was born at Montrose, Missouri on May 8, 1907. She married Anton Folz on June 20, 1927 at Rozellville. Anton is the son of Peter and Mary (Bauer) Folz of Rozellville. Anton was born February 3, 1902.

John Bornbach was born November 22, 1909. On September 2, 1931 he married the former Eleanora Linzmeir at Blenker. She is the daughter of Joe and Rose (Grassl) Linzmeir of Blenker, Wisconsin, born May 27, 1907.

Ledwina Bornbach was born at Glen Haven, Wisconsin on July 25, 1912. She was married on July 28, 1931 to John Raschke at Rozellville. John is the son of William and Pauline (Benz) Raschke of Rozellville and he was born July 17, 1896.

Fr. Raymond Bornbach was born February 19, 1915 at Glen Haven, Wisconsin. He is a Roman Catholic priest.

Loretta Bornbach was born April 30, 1918 at Rozellville. She married Joseph Mancl, born September 7, 1915. Their wedding took place in Rozellville on June 22, 1938. Joseph, the son of Joseph A. and Katherine (Canek) Mancl of Milladore, Wisconsin, died April 28, 1972.

Matt Bornbach died on August 11, 1950 and his wife died February 12, 1969.

John Bornbach is the second generation Bornbach to occupy his family farm. Since 1945 he and his family have taken over the operation. The farm buildings consist of a barn, two-story house, two-car garage, chicken house, grainery and wood shed.

The farm, which is located one mile north and a half mile west of Rozellville, consists of 160 acres of land.

John and Eleonora have nine children: Alvin H., Joan M., Orville R., David R., Alice V., Jarold A., Eugene J., Delores L. and James N.

Alvina H. Bornbach was born January 9, 1932 at Rozellville. He was married on August 17, 1957 to Elizabeth Riehle of Stratford. They were married at St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Stratford. Elizabeth was born February 23, 1935. They reside in the town of Day.

Joan M. Bornbach was born May 30, 1933 at Rozellville. She was married on July 29, 1953 to Edward Stockheimer at St. Andrew's Church. He is the son of Ben and Mary Stockheimer of Rozellville and was born December 23, 1930.

Orville Robert Bornbach was born November 15, 1934

at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield. He was married on October 19, 1957 to Helen Grosbier, daughter of Edward and Anna Grosbier of Auburndale. They were married at St. Mary's Church, Auburndale. Helen was born March 17, 1937. The Orville Bornbach's reside in the town of Eau Pleine.

David R. Bornbach was born December 30, 1936 at Rozellville. He was married on November 29, 1980 to Donna Fekete, daughter of Levi Applebee and his wife, the former Julia Rozell of Grant. Donna was born February 15, 1935. They were married at Sacred Heart Church in Nekoosa.

Jarold A. Bornbach was born June 28, 1940 at Rozellville. He married Kathy Reif Bornbach, daughter of John and Mary Reif of Rozellville. Kathy was born May 14, 1939.

Eugene J. Bornbach was born June 9, 1940 at Rozellville. He was married on July 24, 1965 to Genevieve Schoenfuss, daughter of Joseph and Anna Schoenfuss of Stratford. They were married at St. Joseph's Church in Stratford. Jenny was born August 27, 1947. Eugene and Jenny have two children, Scott and Janet. They reside on the Bornbach farm in the town of Day and do some farming. Their home is just east of the John Bornbach's home.

Alice V. Bornbach was born February 25, 1938 in Rozellville. She was married on May 30, 1961 at St. Andrew's church to Arthur Schallock, son of Arthur and Elizabeth Schallock of Stratford. Arthur was born January 16, 1930.

Delores L. Bornbach was born May 30, 1941 at Rozellville.

James N. Bornbach was born October 22, 1943 at Rozellville. He was married June 18, 1966 to JoAnn Aschenbrenner, daughter of Robert and Lavilla Aschenbrenner of Marshfield. They were married at St. John's Church in Marshfield. JoAnn was born January 5, 1947.

The Bornbach families reside directly across the road from John's brother Joseph's farm, which is now operated by Ronald Bornbach since his parents retired. Viola Bornbach lives just east of the original farm structures, in a new home. Her husband Joseph died in 1980.

Ronald and his wife Susan (Rogan) and their children now operate the farm.

Carolfi Family Farm

Fred A. Carolfi was born January 11, 1882. He was the son of John and Anna Carolfi of Caselpustalengua, Italy. Fred married Frances Bianchi, daughter of Louis and Judith Bianchi from Milan. Their marriage took place February 18, 1911 in Milan, Italy. Frances was born August 7, 1893. The couple made their way to America and on December 9, 1912 settled in the Town of Day, Marathon County Wisconsin. Their farm in the new country consisted of a two-story home with a sun parlor and summer kitchen and a barn that was high in the center with two wings on each side, located on 160 acres in the northeastern area of the township. The area was formerly an Indian settlement sometimes called "the Indian farm." It is the same location Anna Kloos, Otto F. Veers and John G. Pinion referred to in their respective stories.

Fred and Frances raised twelve children. Their firstborn being a daughter Florence born April 19, 1912, at Monroe, Wisconsin. Florence married Wenzel F. Karl, son of Louis and Barbara (Schnieder) Karl of Austria. Their marriage took place at Auburndale, Wisconsin on October 7, 1929. Wenzel was born March 14, 1905.

Mary Carolfi was born in the Town of Day on June 8, 1913. She died July 4, 1929 and is buried in the Town of Day cemetery.

George Carolfi was born on September 21, 1914 in Day township. He was married in Rozellville on February 18, 1936 to the former Eleanor C. Andres who was born on August 16, 1917 to Edward J. and Mary (Mamie) Fruebrodt) Andres, Sr. of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Carrie Carolfi was born on June 22, 1916, in the Town of Day. She married Fred D. Hollatz, Jr. on August 15, 1936 at Grace Lutheran Church in the Town of Green Valley. Fred was born November 22, 1908. He is the son of Fred Hollatz Sr. and his wife, the former Minnie Jacoby. The senior Hollatz' were from the area of the Polish-Russian border in Europe.

Ida Carolfi was born in the Town of Day on December 3, 1917. On September 1, 1941 she married Albert F. Ottelein at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in the Town of Day. Albert was born May 27, 1914 and is the son of Charles and Amelia Ottelein of Germany.

Judith Carolfi was born April 6, 1919 in Day township. She was married at St. Andrew's Catholic Church in Rozellville on June 19, 1945 to Arthur J. Andres. He was born on April 10, 1924. His parents, Edward J. and Mary (Mamie) Fruebrodt) Andres, Sr. were from Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Anton Andrew Carolfi was born in the Town of Day on October 21, 1920. He married the former Violet H. Hoefs on March 20, 1946 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Violet is the daughter of Frederick and Theresa (Young) Hoefs of Marathon County. She was born October 31, 1925.

Ann Carolfi was born on March 4, 1922 in the Town of Day. She was married on September 4, 1941 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church to George Jacoby. George was born on December 31, 1917 to Fred and Olga Jacoby.

Louis Carolfi was born on February 10, 1925 in the Town of Day. He was married on April 15, 1950 at Schofield, Wisconsin to the former Doris M. Faulks. Doris was born September 14, 1932 to Lester and Margaret (Wilde) Faulks from Marathon County.

Walter Donald Carolfi was born in Day township on December 14, 1926. He married Marian L. Hoefs on May 25, 1948 at St. Paul's Lutheran church. Marian was born September 25, 1929 to Frederick and Theresa (Young) Hoefs of Stratford, Wisconsin.

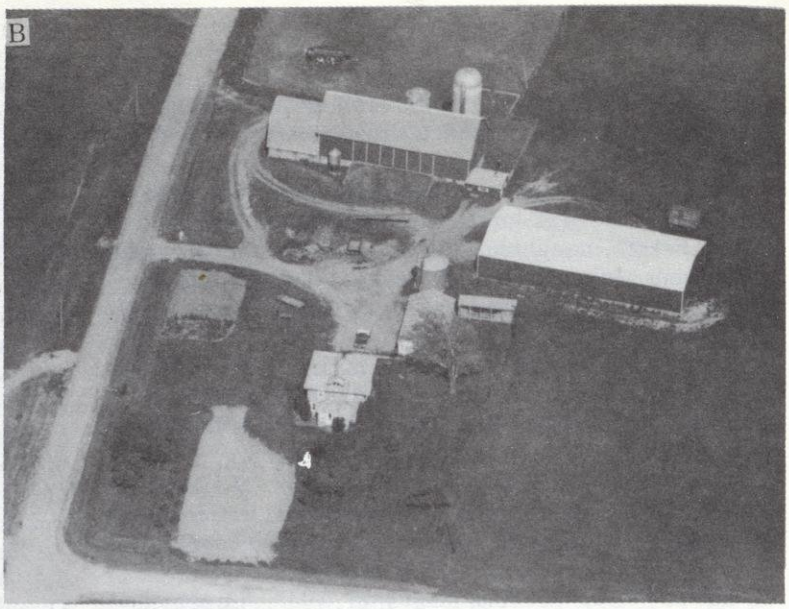
Ervin Aquilino Carolfi was born September 11, 1928 in the Town of Day. His marriage to Elaine Knuth took place on September 30, 1950 at Wisconsin Rapids. Elaine was born on August 19, 1929 to the Ed A. Knuth's of the Wisconsin Rapids area.

Albert Carolfi, born August 6, 1923, like many of his brothers and sisters was born in the Town of Day. Albert and Cora S. Kuse were married on June 28, 1944 at St. John's Lutheran church in Auburndale. Cora was born July 19, 1925 to Richard O. and Elizabeth (Buhrow) Kuse of Marshfield, Wisconsin.

On March 1, 1952 Albert took over the operation of his family's farm, which increased in acreage to 176. Albert and Cora raised five children. Richard born May 2, 1948, Gary was born December 16, 1951, Sandra born January 13, 1953, Judith born August 14, 1954 and Brian born September 13, 1962.

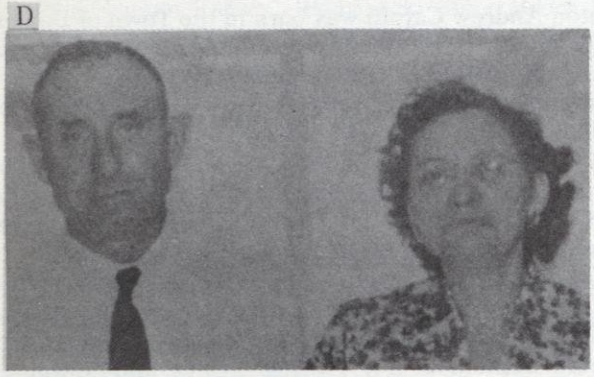
A

B



C

D



E

F

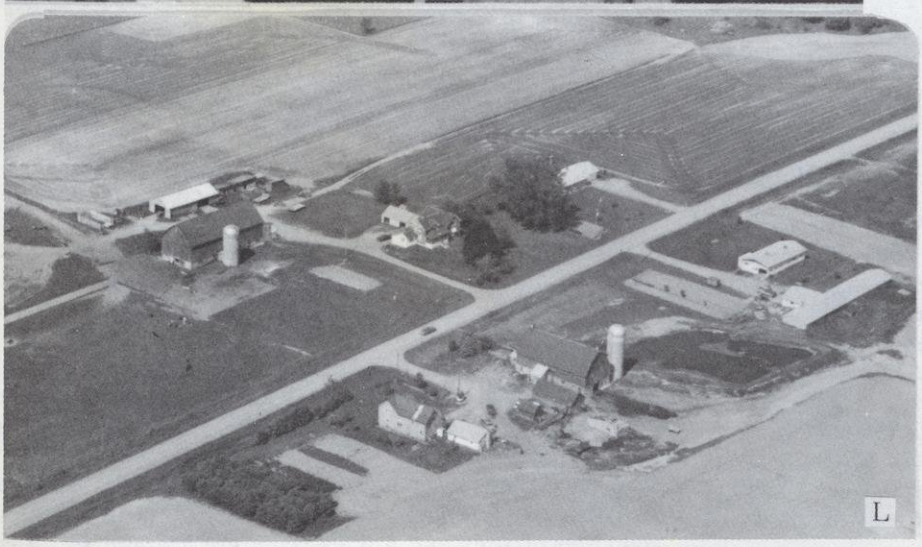
G

H

I

J

K



L

A. Fred A. Carolfi, Francis Bianchi wedding, February 18, 1911
B. Carolfi Farm, 1982
C. Joseph and Mary Koenig
D. Joseph and Viola Bornbach
E. Mathias Bornbach family, back: Susie, Joe, John, Christina, Veronica, front: Ray, Mathias, Loretta, Mary, Ledwina (Nin)
F. Alvin and Betty Bornbach
G. Genny, Eugene, Janet and Scott Bornbach
H. Bornbach Grandparents 50th wedding anniversary, relatives include Matt and Mary Bornbach and their children
I. Enlargement of people on photo H
J. Mathias Bornbach, Mary Koenig wedding
K. John Bornbach family, back: Alvin, Jerry, Eugene, David, Orville, Jim, center: Delores, Joan, Alice, front: John and Eleanore at their 50th wedding anniversary celebration in 1981.
L. Top left: Ronald Bornbach farm, right: Viola Bornbach home, bottom left: John Bornbach farm, right: Eugene Bornbach farm.

Derfus Farm in Family 104 Years

John Derfus was born in Germany in August of 1841. He and his wife Anna of Mienchen, Germany came to the town of Day in 1878. It was all wild land then, trees covered the 80 acres they homesteaded.

The story is told how John walked from Marshfield carrying a sack of flour and an ax. Home became a log house John built from the timber he cut off his land. It was built in what is called a slue because needed spring water was there. He also built a barn of logs.

For a time, John and Anna and their five-year-old son Mike lived in southern Wisconsin in St. Anna, which is near Kiel and Elkhart Lake.

A brother of John's by the name of Wizekle was given money to come to America too, but he used the money for other things and never made it to the new country.

John however, had what it took to be a pioneer. It took backbreaking work to clear the land and plant his meager garden around stumps at first. Later he borrowed $5.00 on a note from John Brinkmann for a plow, so that he could work his land. Even though he spent most of his life toiling on the same 80 acres of land, "his name was never on the deed" according to Frank, his grandson. "I can't figure it out to this day," said Frank. Minnesota Mining Company is listed, then Mike Derfus, son of John. But records in those days were easily confused; mistakes were common. There is other proof that John and Anna were here in 1878. One such proof is recorded in St. Andrew's church on a plaque. It states that they, along with many other pioneers, gave their assistance in building the first church on the land donated by Andrew and Maria Daul, which is still the location of St. Andrew's parish. They could be termed as "charter members" of that parish.

Hardship was not new to John and Anna. They buried two of their children in Germany and one died enroute to America and was buried at sea. Their son, Mike survived though. He was born September 9, 1870. They also had two daughters Margaret and Ann.

Margaret was born August 9, 1875 near Kiel, Wisconsin. She was married on June 18, 1901 to Ben Lang, son of Frank and Anna Margaret (Derfus) Lang of St. Lawrence. Ben was born November 11, 1870. Margaret died November 9, 1944.

Margaret and Ben had seven children: Amelia, John, Rose, Margaret, Frank, Christine and Joe. They were all born at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Amelia Lang was born October 29, 1902. She married Mike Geiger on September 13, 1937 at St. John's in Marshfield. Mike is the son of Frank and Anna Geiger of Dorchester.

John Lang was born August 3, 1904. He married Regina Pfahning, daughter of Ann and Louis Pfahning on September 25, 1925 at Sacred Heart Church in Marshfield.

John had a twin sister, Rose. She married William Murphy on February 8, 1947 at St. John's in Marshfield. William was born March 20, 1898. On January 26, 1971 Rose died. She is buried in Marshfield.

Margaret Lang was born June 20, 1907. She was married on September 25, 1934 to Roman Schaefer at St. John's in Marshfield. He was born September 17, 1905 and is the son of Peter and Johanna (Moser) Schaefer of Rozellville.

Frank Lang was born November 8, 1909. He married Adaline Liebl daughter of Frank Liebl of Milladore. She was born November 29, 1919. Adaline died on April 7, 1959.

Christine Lang was born September 10, 1913. She married Oscar Ledden on October 13, 1934 at St. John's in Marshfield. Oscar was born to Susan and Ed Ledden of Auburndale.

Joe Lang was born Septemer 23, 1916. He married Iva Genett on October 29, 1938 in Dubuque, Iowa. She is the daughter of William and Laura Genett of Spencer and was born October 27, 1915.

Ann Derfus, daughter of John and Anna was born January 29, 1878 near Kiel. She was married to Frank Wolf who was born August 8, 1857. Ann died April 24, 1948 and Frank died March 1, 1934.

Ann and Frank Wolf had five children. Mary was born December 29, 1893 at Rozellville. She married Louis Grassel on October 24, 1916. He was the son of Louis Sr. and his wife Theresa Wolf of Auburndale. Mary died on March 21, 1977. Her husband died on April 3, 1961.

Mike Wolf was born August 18, 1896 at Hewitt. He was married to May Geiger on September 30, 1930 at Dorchester. She was born June 15, 1901. She is the daughter of Anna and Frank Geiger of Dorchester. Mike died on November 22, 1938. He is buried at Hewitt.

John Wolf was born July 30, 1895. He was married at Dorchester to Anna Plier of that village. She was born December 25, 1898. She died on October 26, 1945.

Charles Wolf was born April 21, 1902. He married Frances Geiger on June 18, 1931 at Dorchester. Frances is the daughter of Anna and Frank Geiger of Dorchester and was born May 15, 1909. Charles died on February 18, 1934, and is buried at Hewitt.

Ben Wolf, youngest son of Ann and Frank Wolf was born in the year 1909 at Marshfield.

The descendants were left to carry on, as John Derfus died December 13, 1910 and his wife Anna died the following year on February 11, 1911.

Mike Derfus stayed on the land that his father homesteaded. On May 6, 1902 he married Kundiganda (Kunie) Metz, daughter of Mike and Anna Metz of Sherwood. They were married at Sherwood.

Mike and Kunie had thirteen children: Ben, Anna, Mike, Mary, Frank, Alex, Johhanna, Theresa, George, Rosezella, Julie, Clare and Marjorie. All were born at their home in the town of Day.

Ben Derfus was born March 3, 1903. In June 1937 he married Ann Schroeder, daughter of Ignaatz Schroeder, Sr. of Blenker. Ben died in March of 1965.

Anna Derfus was born July 9, 1904. She married Bernard Pupp of Abbotsford on March 5, year unknown. They were married at Edgar. Anna died on January 26, 1955. Bernard died in a traffic accident in November 1982.

Mike Derfus, Jr. was born September 27, 1905. He lived in Marshfield most of his life. He never married. Mike died July 21, 1979 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Mary Derfus was born August 27, 1906. She married John Kozlowski on August 30, 1955 at Appleton. She died on May 25, 1975 and John died June 29, 1982. They are buried in Appleton.

Alex Derfus was born January 14, 1908. He was married on September 30, 1931 to Anna Marie Kiesling, daughter of Tony and Anna Kiesling of Marshfield. Alex

died on July 27, 1969.

Johhanna Derfus was born January 10, 1910. She died in October of the same year.

Theresa Derfus was born July 14, 1911. She was married on October 13, 1936 to Tony Bell, son of John and Anna (Eckes) Bell of Bakerville. Tony was born July 14, 1911. They were married in Rozellville.

George Derfus was born November 1, 1912. He married the former Rose Sybeldon at St. John's Catholic Church at Marshfield on January 11, 1949. George had children by a previous marriage, as did Rose. Together they raised those children, plus two of their own, George Jr. and Mary. Rose and George make their home in Marshfield.

Rozella Derfus was born May 15, 1915. She married Ignaatz Schroeder on September 21, 1936. Ignaatz was born April 14, 1909. He is the son of Ignaatz and Catherine Schroeder of Milladore.

Julie Derfus was born in 1918. She died at birth.

Clare Derfus was born April 9, 1920. She married Francis Zenner on March 5, 1946 at Rozellville. He was born March 11, 1911 to the John Zenners' of Medford. Francis died August 22, 1969.

Margorie Derfus was born March 30, 1922. She married Harold Preshel on July 23, 1977. He is the son of the Otto Preshels' of Spencer.

Mike Derfus died on January 12, 1949. His wife, Kunie died December 4, 1926.

Frank Derfus followed in his father's and grandfather's footsteps and took over the family farm in June of 1949. He and his wife Martha spent most of their life on the farm, making improvements as they were needed and raising their family.

They added a silo, garage, milk house, hog barn, and completely remodeled the house and barn. By this time there were no woods left on the land and the full 80 acres were under cultivation.

Frank and Martha were married June 3, 1941 at St. Mary's in Auburndale. She is the former Martha Strigel, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bauer) Strigel of Auburndale. She was born at her parent's home on March 20, 1911. Martha's grandparents were Adam and Teresa Striegel, her father's parents, and George and Anna (Kultzer) Bauer.

Frank and Martha had thirteen children: Ronald, Marjorie, Janet, Mary, Jerome, Alice, Carol, Patricia, Roger, Norbert, Judy, David and John.

Ronald was born February 20, 1942 at their home in the town of Day. On November 20, 1965 he married Karleen Drexler, daughter of Tony and Sylvia Drexler of Stratford. She was born April 17, 1945. They have three children: Russel 14, Randy 13, and Angela 10.

Marjorie Derfus was born March 16, 1943 at home. She married Dale Gehrke on May 15, 1965 at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. He is the son of Robert and Clare Gehrke of Auburndale. The Gehrke's have six children: Karla 15, Gary 14, Allan 13, Billy 12, Cindy 10, and Brenda 5.

Janet Derfus was born May 9, 1944 at home. She married Alvin Wellner on June 28, 1974 at St. Andrew's. Alvin is the son of Rose and Tony Wellner of Marshfield.

Mary Ann Derfus was born March 18, 1946 at home. She died on August 25, 1962 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Jerome George Derfus was born July 18, 1947 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield, as were all his brothers and sisters to follow. On August 31, 1973 Jerome married Shirley Mancl, daughter of Joyce and George Mancl of Milladore. Shirley was born December 29, 1949. Jerome and Shirley have two children: Mary Ann 8 and Becky nearly 3.

Alice Derfus was born April 4, 1949. She married Joe Schetski at St. Andrew's Church on April 15, 1972. He is the son of Mary and Roman Schetski of Algoma. He was born June 30, 1944. Alice and Joe have three children: Lori 8, Terry 5 and Bonnie 2.

Carol Jean Derfus was born October 18, 1950. She was married on June 25, 1977 at St. Andrew's, to Gregory Schulte, son of Leo and Myrtle Schulte of Marshfield.

Patricia Ann Derfus was born July 5, 1952. She died on September 12, 1952 and is buried at Rozellville.

Roger Francis Derfus was born October 23, 1953. Norbert Donald Derfus was born May 16, 1954. Judy Kay Derfus was born November 27, 1956. David Sylvester Derfus was born September 16, 1960.

John Dale Derfus was born March 5, 1962. He died August 9, 1976 and is buried in Rozellville.

Frank and Martha Derfus have moved to the village of Rozellville since their retirement. "We were very busy raising a big family. We enjoyed them all. It was a big grief and sorrow to lose Mary Ann and John. We enjoy the children and Grand children when they come home. The children were busy on the farm. They learned how to work. Now they make their own living." Martha also said how it saddened them to lose their infant daughter Patricia, who she said never had a chance at life.

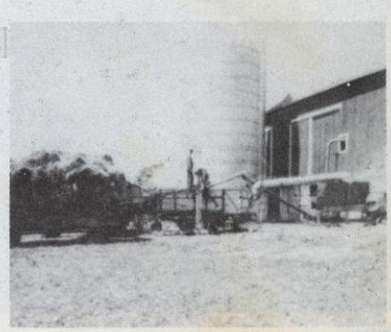
Even though supposedly retired, Frank can be observed going back and forth between his home in town and the farm. He obviously enjoys helping his son on the farm.

In November 1976, Norbert Derfus became the fourth generation Derfus to take over the farm that his great grandfather, John Derfus homesteaded over a hundred years ago. Norbert has made improvements on the farm, built a new machine shed and silo and has also put in a waterway, and removed stones from the land. His great grandfather would be proud to know that his farm is in such capable hands.

A

B

C



D

G

E

H

F

I

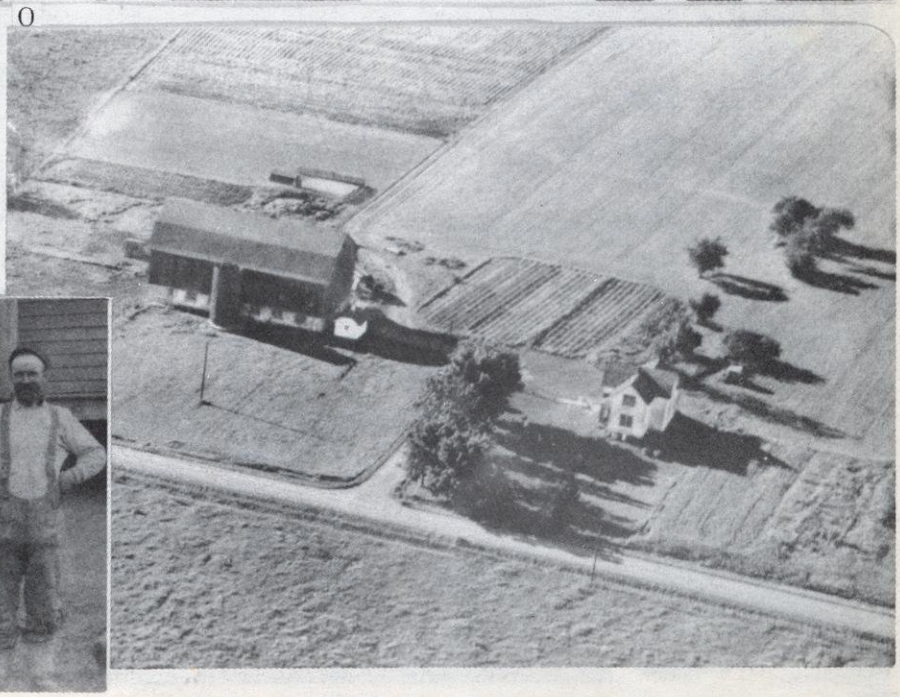
J

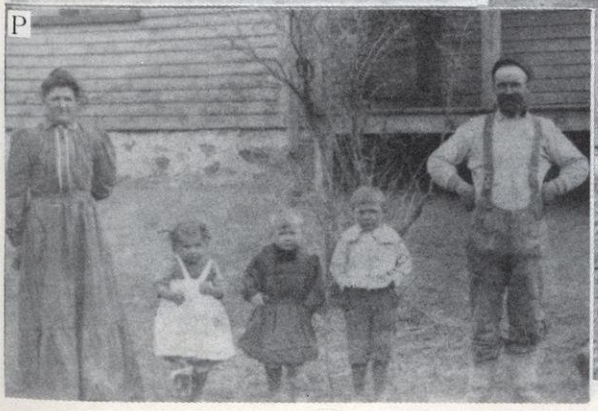
K

L

N

M

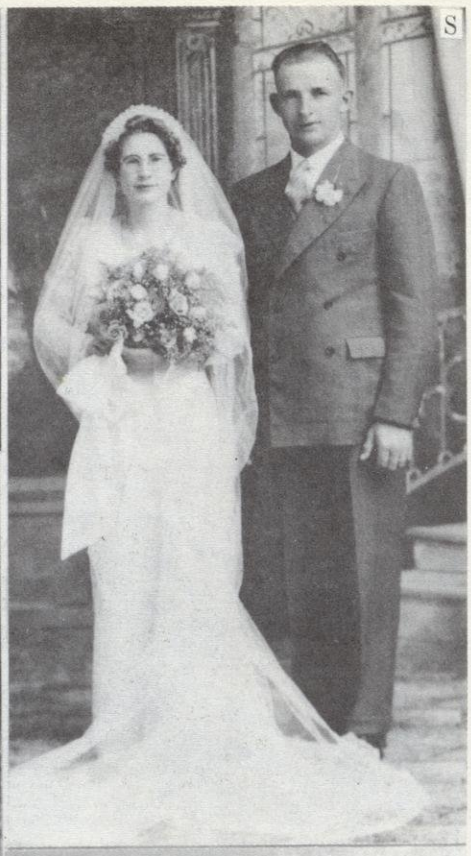

O


P

Q

R

S



T

The County of Marathon

and

Marathon County Agricultural Society

Century Farm or Home Ownership Certificate

NORBERT DERFUS

Having presented proof of present ownership of real property located in Marathon County, Wisconsin, and, which property was acquired by JOHN DERFUS

in 1878 *and has since remained in continuous Family Ownership is awarded this*

Century Ownership Certificate

by the

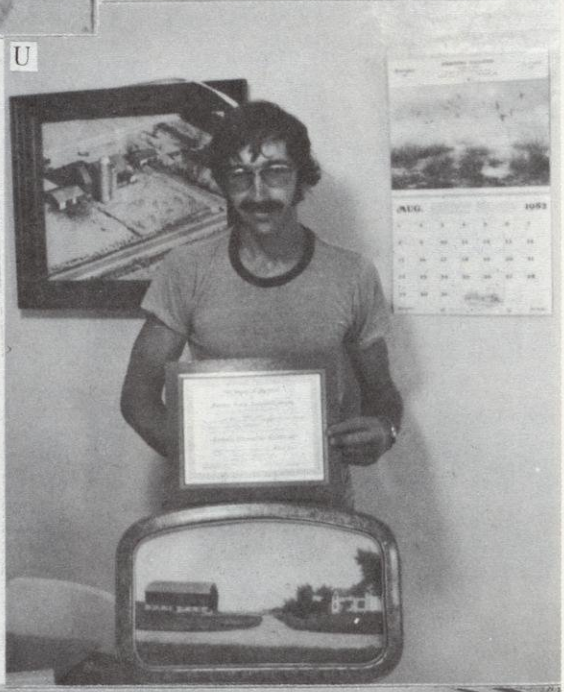
County of Marathon and the Marathon County Agricultural Society

Dated and Signed at Wausau, Wisconsin

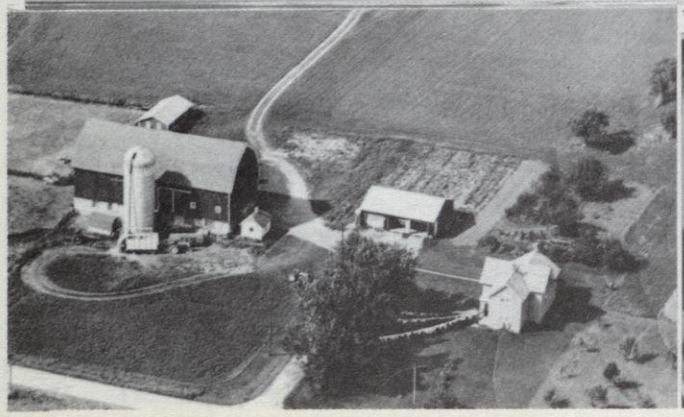
This 12TH *Day of August,* 1982

Chairman, Marathon County Board of Supervisors — Secretary, Marathon County Agricultural Society

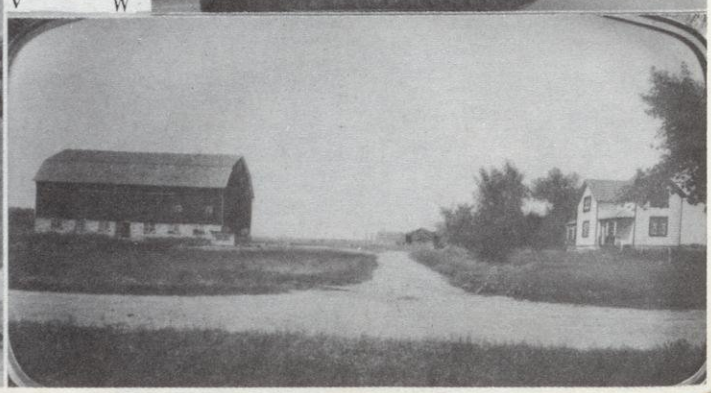
U



V



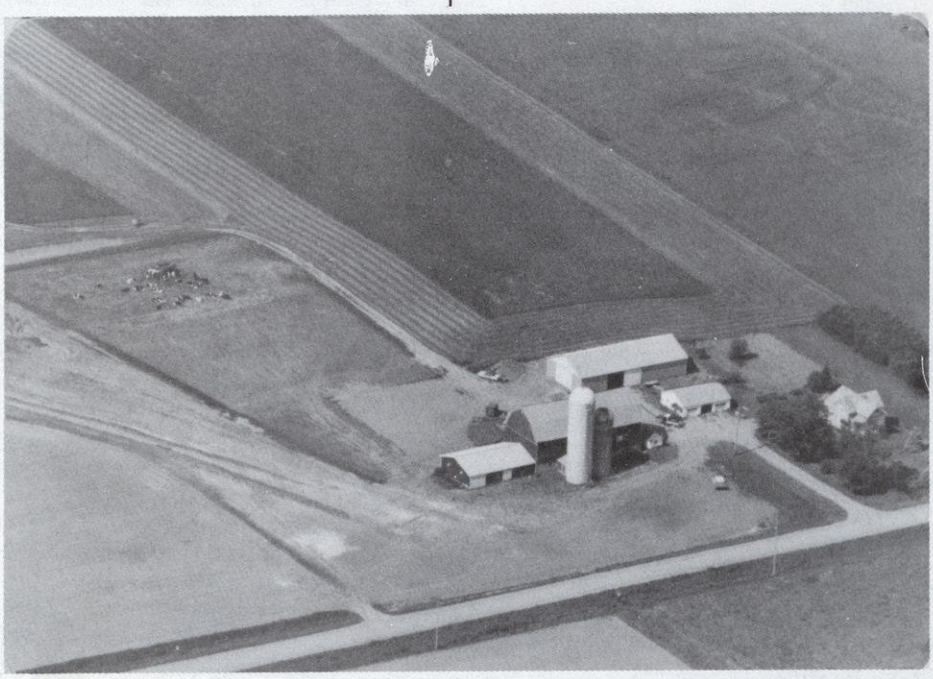
W



A. Mike Derfus family
B. George, Ann and Frank Derfus
C. Farm scene
D. John Derfus family: Mike, Anna, John, Kundie, in front of John and Anna's log house
E. D–enlarged
F. Mike Derfus family. House built in 1906. Photo taken in 1910. Kundie, Annie, Mike, Ben, Mike.
G. Mary Ann Derfus, died at age 16. She had completed her sophomore year at Stratford High School. She drowned after stepping off a 16' drop off while wading in the Big Eau Pleine Flowage Park in the town of Bergen.
H. Frank and Martha Derfus and their grandchildren, back: Carla Geherke, 3rd row: Mary Derfus, Bonnie Scheski, Lori Scheski, Cindy Geherke, Angela Derfus, Russell Derfus, 2nd row: Gary Geherke holding Becky Derfus, Randy Derfus, Allen Seherke, front: Terry Scheski, Brenda Geherke, Billy Geherke and
I. Kristal Jean Schulte born June 28, 1982.
J. Marjorie Derfus holding Patricia Derfus.
K. Anna and Frank Wolf, daughter Mary Grassel, Mike, Charley and John
L. Frank Derfus family, back: Roger, Norbert, Jerome (Butch), Ronald, middle: Judy, David, Margie, Carol, front: Janet, Frank, John, Martha, Alice

X

Y



M. Mike Derfus, Kundiganda Metz wedding, May 6, 1902.
N. Frank Derfus family, back: Alice, Jerome (Butch), Ronald, Janet, Carol, middle: Judy, Roger, Martha, Margie, Frank, Norbert, front: John, David
O. Derfus Farm
P. Close up of F: Kundie, Annie, Mike, Ben, Mike
Q. Mike and Kundie, center couple on their wedding day, standing with their wedding party
R. Mike Derfus on top of log load
S. Martha Strigel, Frank Derfus wedding, June 3, 1941
T. Century Farm certificate presented to Norbert Derfus at Wausau Fair in August 1982.
U. Norbert Derfus holding certificate. Notice photo on wall is most recent photo of Farm, photo below is early farm photo.
V. Derfus Farm
W. Enlargement of early photo in above picture
X. Ben Lang, Margaret Derfus wedding
Y. Derfus Farm today

103 Year Old Folz Family Farm

A hundred and three years ago, in 1879, Mathias Folz and his wife Margrat (Utter) came to the Town of Day and began farming on their 120 acres of land. Mathias and Margrat had fourteen children. It was their son Peter who was the next Folz family member to run the farm beginning in 1912. The other children were as follows: Adam, Paul, John, Nick, Joe, Matt, Kate (Folz) Blaetler, Mrs. Ross (Anna Folz) Hart, who had 12 children, Mrs. Joe (Eva Folz) Beining, who raised a family of 7 boys and 7 girls, Mrs. Anton (Liz Folz) Schmidt, Margaret Folz, Mrs. Bill (Barbara Folz) Allman, and Mrs. Mat (Mary Folz) Patrie.

Peter Folz was born June 2, 1871 in West Bend, Wisconsin where his family lived at that time. He was married to Mary Bauer on June 3, 1901. Mary was the daughter of Maria and Frank Bauer of Germany. She was born August 15, 1883. Together Mary and Peter Folz began their life's work of farming on the same land his father owned. Now however, the farm had doubled to 240 acres. The buildings at this time were made of logs.

Peter and Mary had five children-- all born in the town of Day. Their first born son Anton would later become the next generation Folz to operate the family farm. Anton was born on March 3, 1902. The next son, Joseph, was born January 20, 1904. He married Isabell Brost. Joseph died on October 19, 1973 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Marcella Folz was born September 8, 1908. On July 19, 1929 she married Andrew Koenig, son of the George Koenig's of Marshfield. Marcella died on May 29, 1966 and is buried in Marshfield.

Clarence Folz was born on September 18, 1912. He married the former Ann Ernst on October 11, 1941. Ann is the daughter of I.J. and Wilhelmina Ernst of Germany. She was born October 6, 1913.

Loretta Folz was born June 26, 1924. She married Alfred Meidl on June 26, 1948 at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. Alfred is the son of Joe and Theresa Meidl of Rozellville.

Peter Folz died June 2, 1946 and his wife Mary died on September 27, 1950.

In May of 1927 Anton Folz took over the operation of his family's farm. In June he took Susie Bornbach as his bride. June 20, 1927 was their wedding date. Susie is the daughter of Mathias and Mary (Koenig) Bornbach originally from Missouri, then Glen Haven, Wisconsin, then later the Town of Day. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. They farmed their 120 acres from May of 1927 until September of 1968 when their son Vincent took over the operation.

Anton and Susie had a family of nine children. Their first born daughter Dolores was born on June 2, 1929 and died the following day. On July 10, 1930 their son Jerome was born. He was born in the Town of day as were all of his brothers and sisters, with the exception of the two youngest who were born in Wood County.

Jerome married Patricia Meyer on August 11, 1956 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Stratford. She was born March 17, 1935 to Pete and Catherina Meyer of Stratford. The Meyer family was originally from Washington County.

Clem Folz was born April 23, 1932. He married Monica Hein on November 27, 1952. She is the daughter of Philip and Catherine Hein of Stratford and was born on August 29, 1931. They were married in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford.

Gladys Folz was born March 25, 1934. On November 20, 1954 she married James Thimmesh son of Julius and Ella Thimmesch of Marshfield. James was born May 11, 1930. Their ceremony took place at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Marshfield.

Mark Folz was born on January 29, 1936. He died on his birthday, January 29, 1961 at the age of 25. He is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

James Folz was born February 15, 1944. He was married in Middleton, Wisconsin on May 18, 1968 to Sharon Schwarz, daughter of the Edmund Schwarz' of Middleton.

Merlin Folz was born January 23, 1948, and Thomas was born September 6, 1950. Both were born in Wood County.

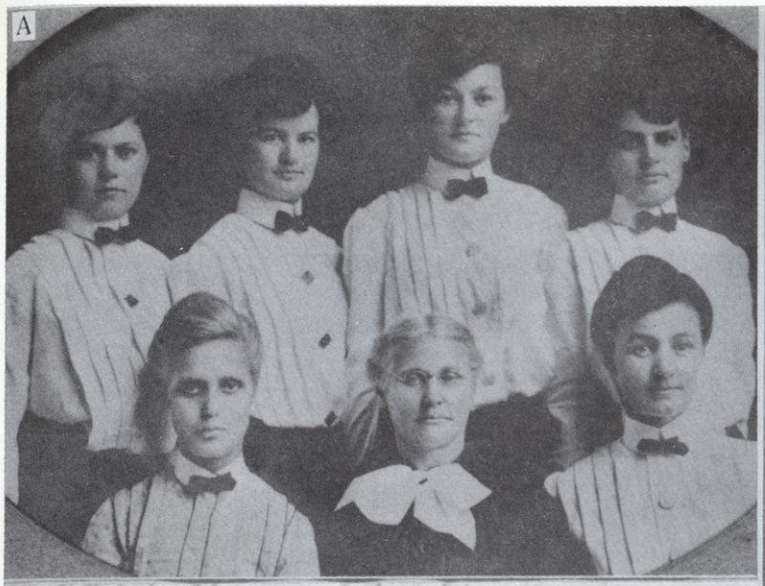
Vincent Folz became the fourth generation owner of the family farm in August of 1968. Vincent was born March 5, 1941. He married Doris Anna Reuter, daughter of Raymond and Anna (Vogl) Reuter of the Town of Ritbrock, Marathon County. Their wedding took place on May 14, 1966 at Holy Family Catholic Church in Poniatowski. Doris was born March 12, 1944.

Vincent and Doris have 160 acres which include the original 120 acres owned by Vincent's great-grandfather, Mathias Folz. Perhaps one day a fifth generation Folz will take over operation of the farm. It could be any one of the Folz' four children. Kevin, was born October 26, 1966, Todd born October 9, 1967, Brian born October 18, 1970 and Lisa born January 20, 1978.

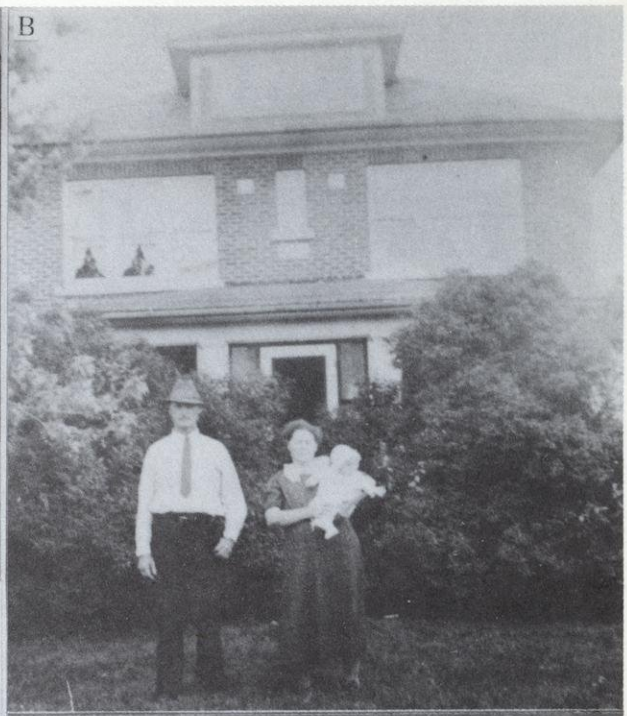
The Folz farm is one of the oldest family farms in the Town of Day.

A. Mother Margrat Folz with daughters, back: Margaret, Eva, Liz, Mary, front: Kate, Mother Margrat, Barbara.
B. Peter and Mary Folz
C. Mary Bauer, Peter Folz, Loretta, Joe, Clarence, Tony, Marcella
D. Susan Bornbach, Anton Folz wedding
E. Susan and Anton Folz
F. Folz Farm, 1940's
G. Anton Folz family, back: Tom, Vincent, Clem, Merlin, Jim, Jerome, front: Anton, Susan, Gladys
H. Margrat Folz
I. Folz Farm scene–date on barn, 1943
J. Vincent Folz family, back: Kevin, Brian, Todd, front: Vincent, Lisa, Doris
K. Folz farm scene
L. 50th wedding anniversary celebration of Susan and Anton Folz; Susan, Anton, Mrs. Bauer
M. Folz Farm today

Farm Damaged, Vandals Blamed– Vincent Folz, route 3, Stratford, reported to police Monday that Vandals started a tractor in a field and let it run wild. The tractor was pulling a chopper and it was damaged. The machine went through a fence, crossed pasture land with large stones on it, went into a creek, traveled in the creek for 50 feet, went through another fence, went down an embankment into the creek again, and went through the fence a third time. Damaged were 15 steel fence posts, 330 feet of barbed wire, six stock guards and 12 pick up fingers on the chopper.



A



B

C

D

E

F

G

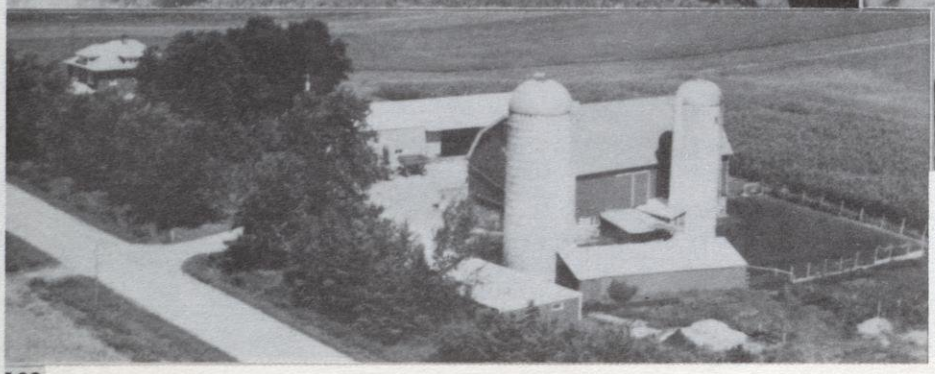
H

I

J

K

L



102 Year Old Griesbach Family Farm

On April 2, 1880 Casper and Anna Griesbach took ownership of their farm in the Town of Day. 102 years later the same farm is owned by the same family.

The first entry on the abstract to this property reads like this. "United States to State of Wisconsin. From the records in the General Land Office at Washington D.C., it appears that the S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 14 and the N.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼ of Sec. 15 Tp 26 NR-4-E were granted to the State of Wisconsin by an Act of Congress of the United States entitled: "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the swamplands within their limits."

The second entry is dated January 1, 1857, and was recorded January 14, 1857 In Volume A, page 529, Certificate by Coles Bashford, Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Coles Bashford, Governor of the State of Wisconsin in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State entitled "An Act for the protection of the Swamp and overflowed lands in the State and to grant pre-emption rights thereon" approved April 2, 1855, does hereby certify that the annexed description list embraces a correct description of all the swamp and overflow lands in the County of Marathon as appears by the records in this department ensuing to the State under the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "an Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to redeem the Swamp lands within these limits" approved September 28, 1850. Signed "by the Governor, Coles Bashford D.W. Jones, Sect'y of State."

Owners prior to the Griesbachs are consecutively listed on the abstract and are as follows: September 12, 1871 to Kingsley, Hewitt & Hyde. November 8, 1877 to Robt. Shiells. Casper Griesbach was issued a Special Warranty Deed on April 2, 1880.

The following entry on the abstract from the General Land Office at Washington D.C. includes the N.W. ¼ of S.E. ¼ of Sec 15 Tp 26 NR-4-E "and other lands." It goes on to specify that it "was granted to the State of Wisconsin under Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in the State of Wisconsin."

That railroad later being described as the Central Railroad Company.

The Casper Griesbachs farmed the land for twenty years, eventually selling the farm to their son Friederick on January 11, 1900. They had seven children in addition to Friederick and they were Jacob, Mike, Henry, John, Sabistan, Anna and Katie. Their family portrait reveals that they were a very handsome family.

Friederick and his wife Margaretha Shill farmed the same land for the next forty years. They had ten children, James A., John M., Henry S., William F., Mary (Mae) Mrs. John Monks), Arthur F., Hildegard, Delia, Alois and Lena (Griesbach) Zurn.

It was during the early 1900's that the stone silo was built on the farm, approximately 1904 or 1906. There was also another special building on the Griesbach farm built especially for Hilda by her father Fred. This was a little screened in house for her to sleep in, as Hilda had TB and needed the fresh air for her health. The house proved to be worth its while, as Hilda was cured of her ailment.

Alois was the third generation Griesbach to own the family farm.

Alois Griesbach was born on September 15, 1900 to Fred and Margaretha. On October 30, 1924 in St. Andrew's church in Rozellville he married Loretta Brost, daughter of Lambert and Margaret (May) Brost originally from Iowa. Loretta was born in the year 1898. It was on December 23, 1940 that Alois and Loretta took over the farm that had once belonged to his grandfather.

Alois and Loretta had three children. Silvan born January 6, 1925, Maxine born January 14, 1926. She married Bill Seidel of Hewitt on May 23, 1949, and Eunice born March 20, 1934. Eunice and her husband Ambrose Sterzinger of Colby were married in St. Andrew's Church at Rozellville on May 5, 1954.

Silvan became the fourth generation Griesbach to own the family farm. He and his wife Dora took over the operation on April 1, 1957.

Dora is the daughter of August and Rose (Bach) Bargander of Spencer. She was born on March 14, 1924. She and Silvan were married on August 21, 1948 at Christ the King Catholic Church in Spencer.

They are the parents of four children. Glenn, William, Audrey and James. Glenn, the first born child was born May 4, 1952. He married Geraldine Bukowski, daughter of Al and Gen Bukowski of Stevens Point, on December 8, 1976.

William (Bill) was born on November 3, 1954. For the past five years Bill has been in partnership on the farm with his parents Silvan and Dora. He plans to eventually take over the entire operation, which will make him the fifth generation Griesbach on the family farm.

Bill was married on May 7, 1977 to Carol Carolfi of Rangeline. She is the daughter of Tony and Violet Carolfi.

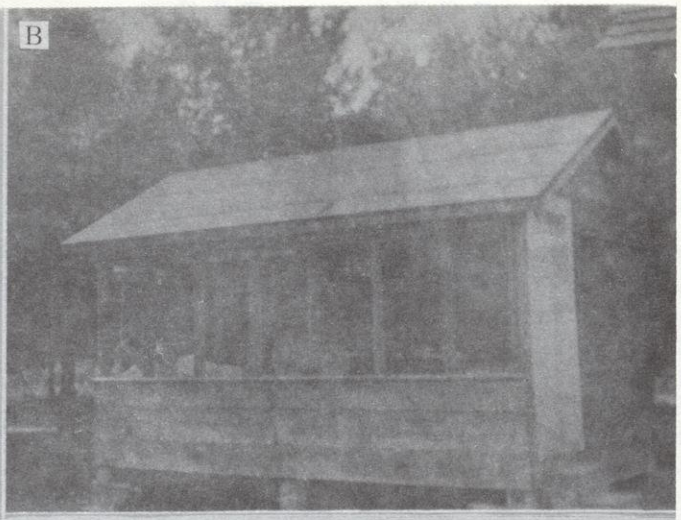
Audrey Griesbach was born on November 19, 1957. She married Ray Kohlbeck on September 16, 1978. His parents are Paul and Marian Kolbeck of the Hewitt area.

James (Jim) Griesbach was born on September 3, 1963. He is employed at the Buck-A-Neer Supper Club in Rozellville.

The Griesbach farm is one of the oldest family farms in the Town of Day. As have several other families, it has kept the tradition of passing on its heritage generation after generation.

Sixth generation Griesbach driving his tractor in Centennial parade.

A



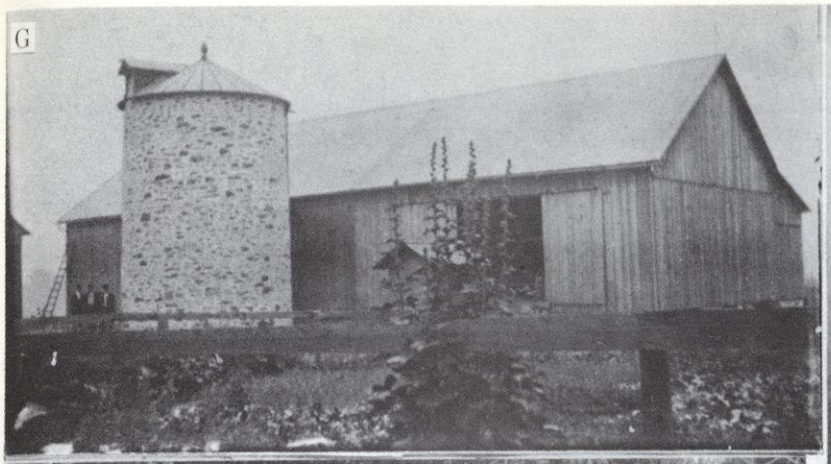
B

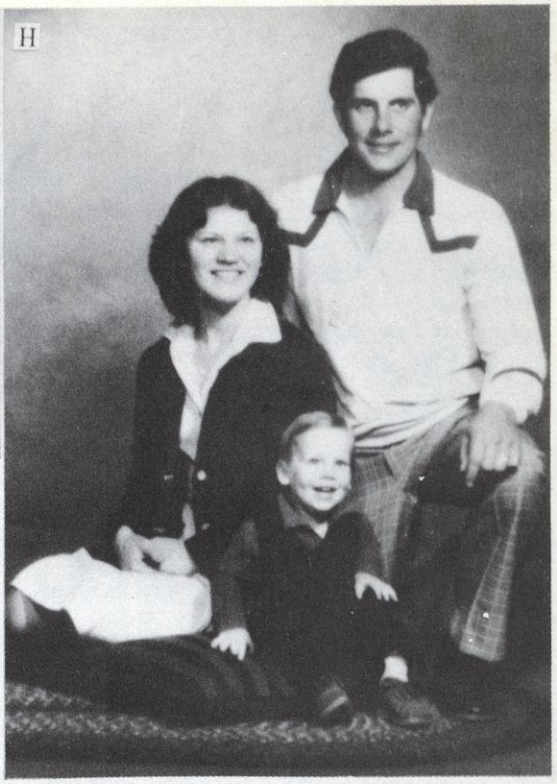
C

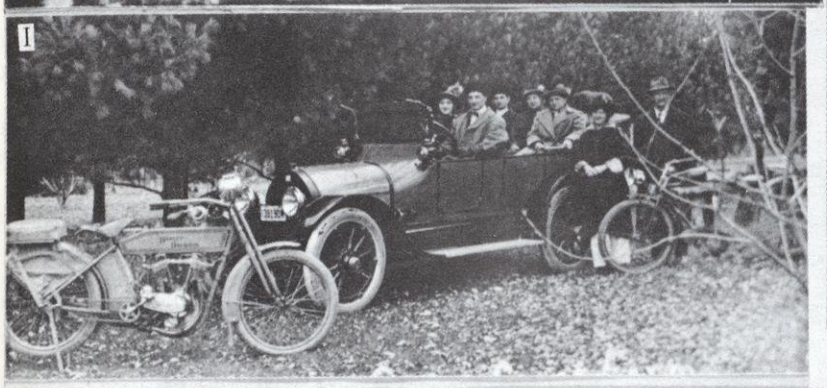
D

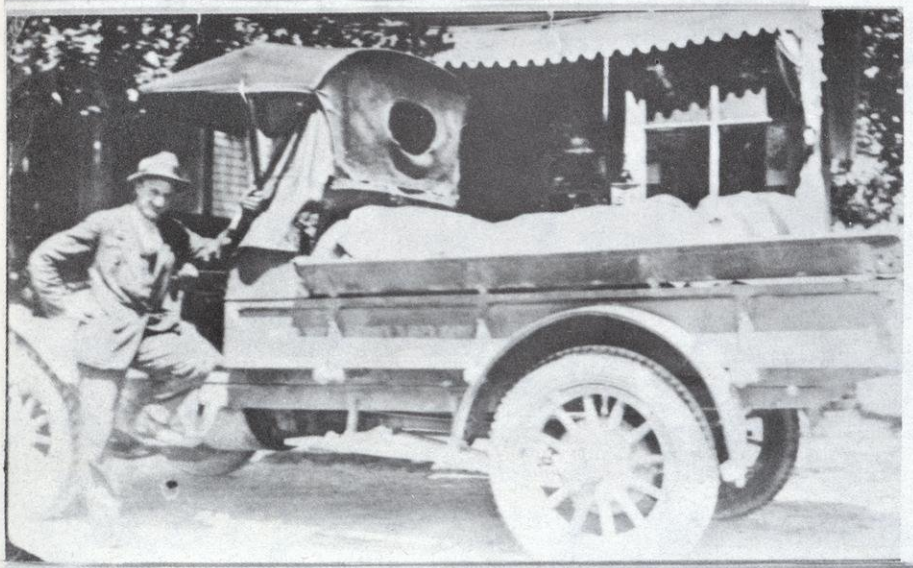
E

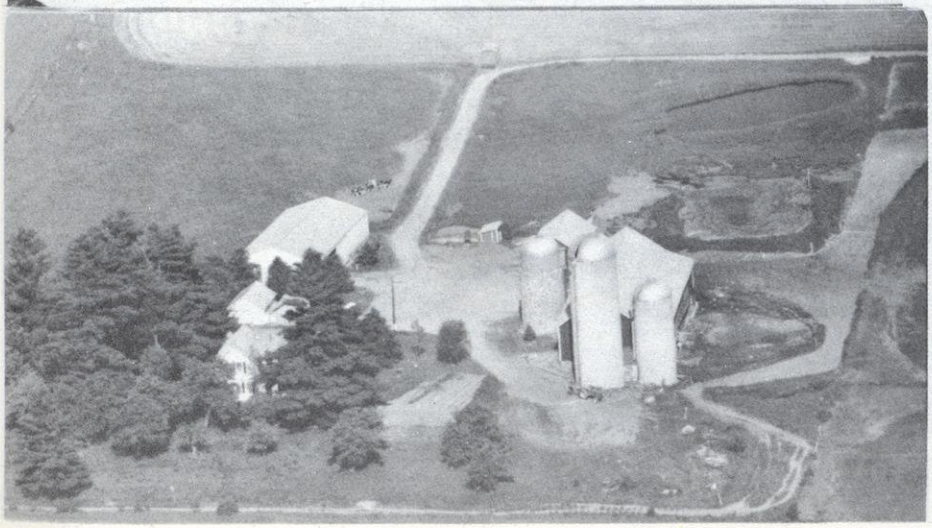
F











A. Caspar Griesbach family, back: Jacob, Fred, Mike, Henry, John, Sabistan, front: daughter Anna, Anna, Caspar, Katie
B. Hilda's Special House
C. Fred Griesbach family, back: Mae, Bill, Hilda, Henry, James, Lena, center: Delia, front: Art, Margaret, Alois, Fred, John
D. Silvan Griesbach family, back: Audrey, Bill, Glenn, front: Silvan, Dora, Jim
E. Loretta and Alois Griesbach
F. Wesley Griesbach
G. Original barn and silo; silo built in 1906 by Ralph Chrouser's dad
H. Carol, Bill and Wesley Griesbach
I. Fred Griesbach's new Buick. Bill and Henry's cycle
J. Henry Griesbach next to truck parked in front of Brinkmann Store
K. Griesbach Farm, 1982

Edward Griesbach Farm

In 1912 James Griesbach bought a 45 acre farm in the town of Day. James is the son of Fred and Margaretha (Schill) Griesbach. James was married on October 7, 1913 to Alma Lang, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Altenhofen) Lang of Appleton, Wisconsin. She was born August 10, 1891. James, her husband, was born November 30, 1886. Their wedding took place in Appleton.

Besides farming, James was an insurance salesman for many years.

James and Alma had seven children: Alfred, Norbert, Gertrude, Arnold, Robert, Lorraine and Edward.

Alfred Griesbach was born April 22, 1915. He died August 10, 1930, and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Norbert Andrew Griesbach was born September 19, 1916 in the town of Day as were all his brothers and sisters to follow. He was married on October 16, 1941 at LaCrosse, Wisconsin to Margaret A. Steines, daughter of Eugene E. and Mary (Kaiser) Steines of Stratford. Margaret was born May 9, 1922. Norbert and Margaret operated a farm in the town of Day for many years until their retirement, when they moved to Rozellville.

Gertrude Griesbach was born October 7, 1919. She was married on August 22, 1944 to Leo DeGroote at St. Andrew's Church. He is the son of Charles and Mary (Kesler) DeGroote of Shelby, Michigan. Leo was born on October 7, 1908. He died October 7, 1981.

Arnold A. Griesbach was born January 15, 1922. He was married on February 4, 1948 to Gertrude Rambalski, daughter of Joseph and Helen (Manelski) Rambalski of Frankfurt, Germany. Gertrude was born March 31, 1927. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville.

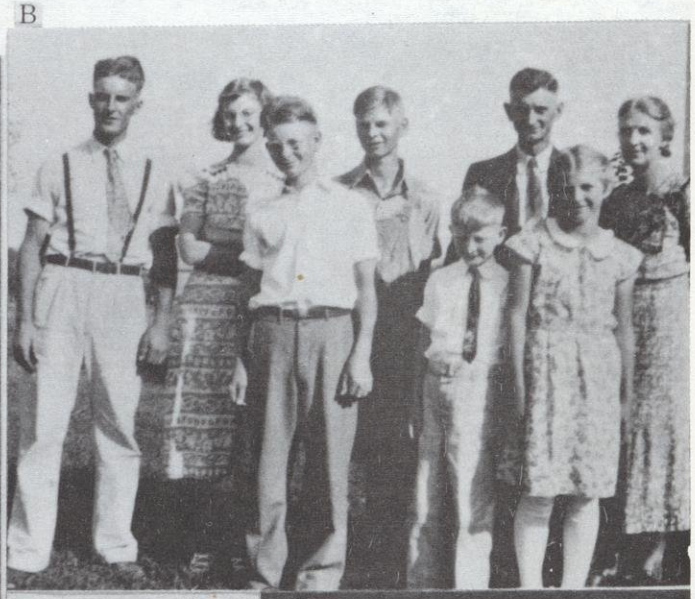
Robert Griesbach was born October 5, 1924. He was married in October 1952 to Lorraine Knetter, daughter of Joseph and Anna Knetter from the town of Cassel. Robert died on October 3, 1965 and is buried in Marshfield.

Lorraine Griesbach was born December 5, 1927. She was married on August 23, 1950 to George Sternweis, son of George and Mary (Klein) Sternweis. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church.

Edward Griesbach was born December 19, 1930. He has been farming on the home farm most of his life. He purchased the farm in the fall of 1973.

A

B



C

D

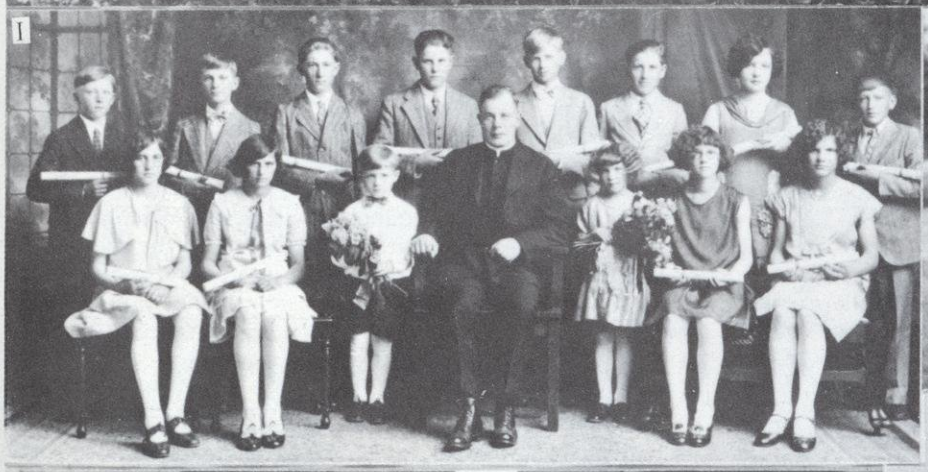
E

F

G

H

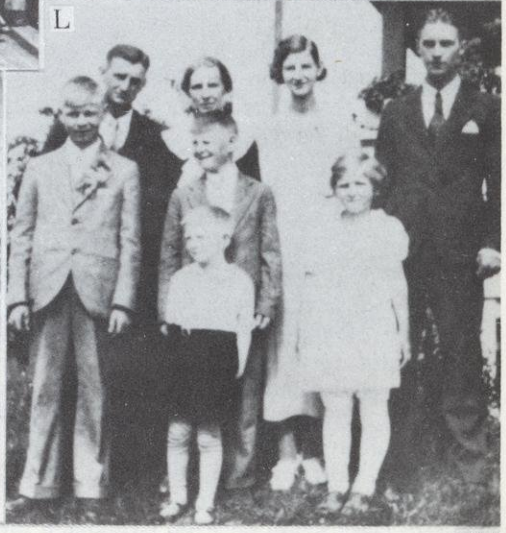
I



J

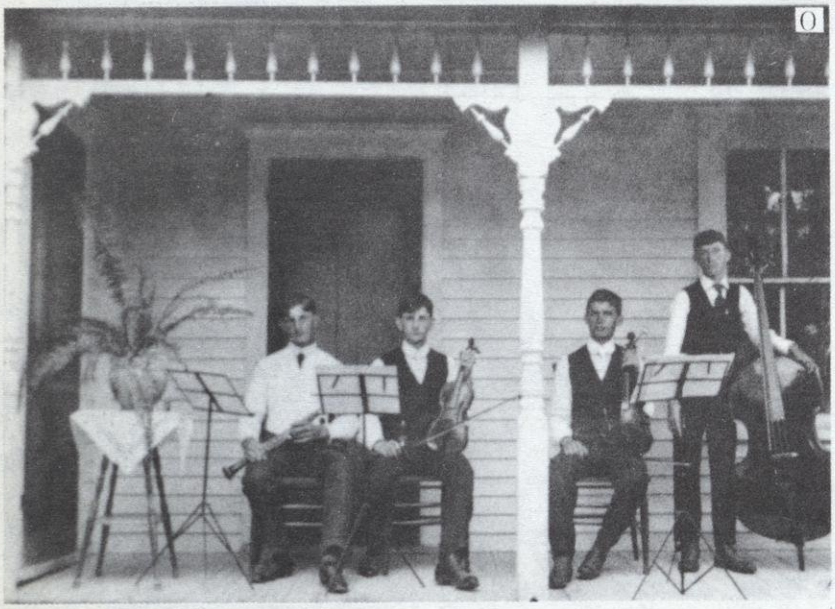
K

L



M

N



O

P

A. James and Alma Griesbach
B. James Griesbach family, back: Norbert, Gertrude, Arnold, James, front: Robert, Edward, Lorraine
C. Steer pulls buggy on Griesbach farm. Second from right is Fred Griesbach
D. Alma Griesbach
E. L to R: Delia Griesbach, Alois and Mrs. (Loretta Brost) Griesbach, Mrs Art (Clara Bonnlander) Griesbach, Arthur Griesbach, Mrs Mary (Mae Griesbach) Monks, John Monks, Mrs. (Susan) William Griesbach, Mrs. Henry (Grace) Griesbach and Henry, Mrs. John (Helen) Griesbach and John, Mrs. James (Alma Long) and James Griesbach.
F. Norbert Griesbach shocking oats
G. Alfred and Norbert Griesbach, foreground. Other children not identified. Notice buggy on left, car on right.
H. James Griesbach
I. 1929 8th Grade Graduation Class, St. Andrew's School, back: Nick Bentzler, Norbert Griesbach, Anton Ott, Alfred Brinkmann, Alfred Griesbach, Alois Reif, Irene Folz, Alvin Schermetzler, front: Helen Weber, Hiliaria Hennes, Andrew Reif, Fr. Kopf, Ruth Oppman, Marie Bentzler, Mercedes Kloos.
J. James and Alma Griesbach
K. James, Edward, Lorraine and Robert Griesbach
L. back: James, Alma, Gertrude, Norbert, center: Arnold, Robert, Lorraine and Edward in front
M. Sawing wood, James Griesbach farm
N. 1915 Oats Field on Fred Griesbach farm
O. Griesbach Boys Band
P. Norbert and Margaret Griesbach

October 6, 1916, SJ: Last Sunday about 1:30 p.m. Berth Austin Barn on Rangeline. Five horses, machinery, hay and all grain burned up. The cause of the said fire is unknown and the loss for Jim Austin who had the place rented is a severe one.

No cheese was made in the Rangeline factory last Sunday because the cheesemaker went out on a hunting and baptizing trip.

October 13, 1916 SJ: Dan Schlatthour's grey horse was badly cut in a wire fence some time ago but by using Father John's linament the horse is improving above expectation.

October 20, 1916, SJ: Arthur Garkee, teacher of District No. 5 attended the teacher's convention at Wausau held October 13th and 14th.

November 10, 1916, SJ: Fred Carolfi had hay balers on his farm last week. Louis J. Ress, the town clerk of Green Valley operated the performance. No trick for Louis to run out 4½ ton of hay in 55 minutes and 62½ seconds. That is as long as the oil runs.

September 6, 1918, SJ: Two pound sugar ration contains 192 teaspoons.

The new proprietors in Mrs. Striegel's Saloon had been very busy a few days cutting and hauling ice to cool off on the next summer when the real heat starts in sometime in August.

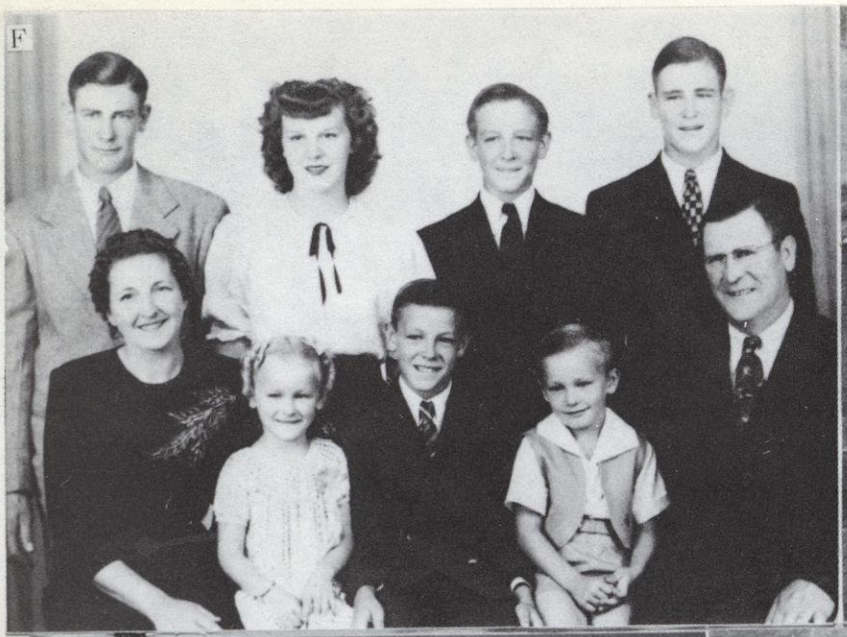
A

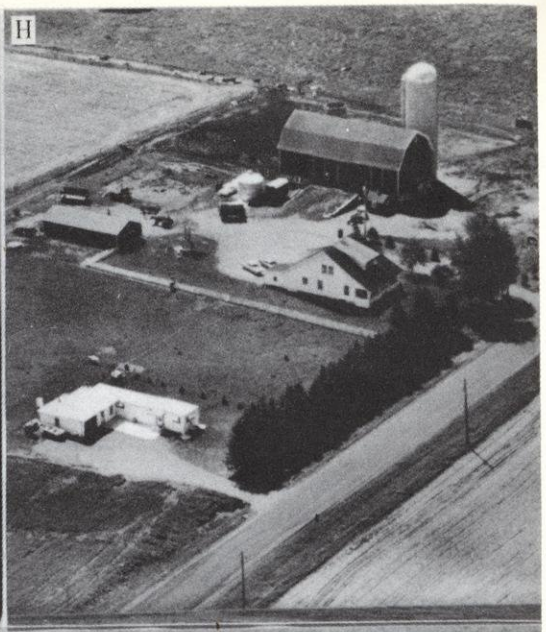
B

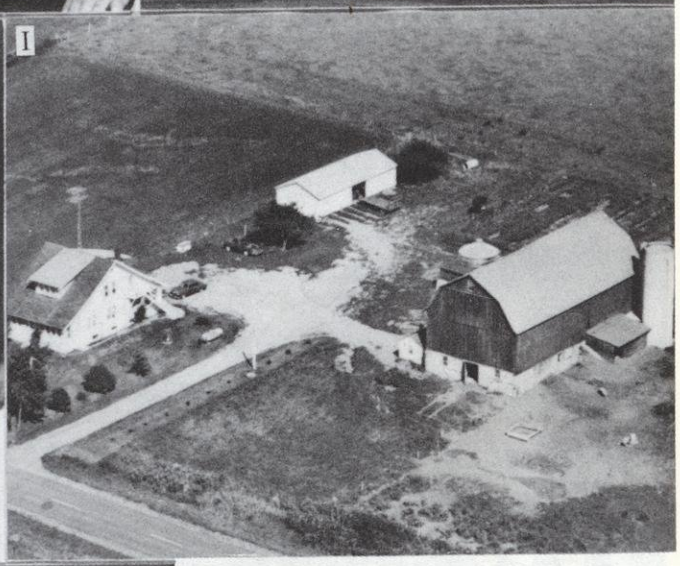
C

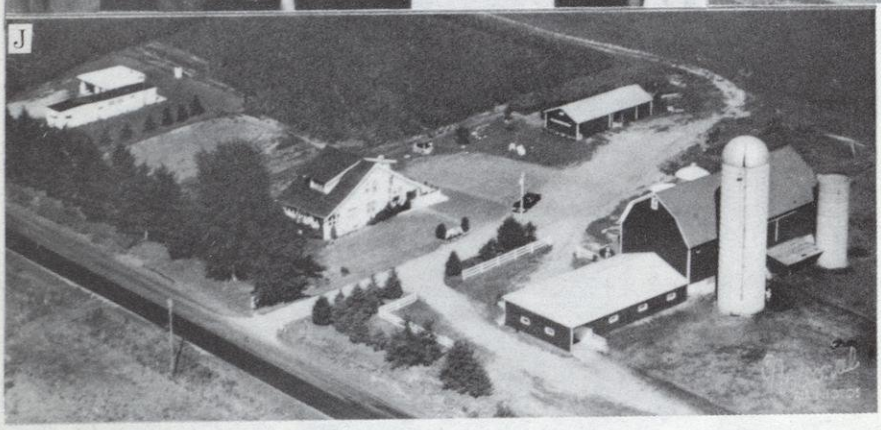
D

E









Photos, preceeding page

A. Caspar Pankratz family, rear: Anna Kohlbeck born in 1873, Caspar born about 1850, Mary Greiner, Liz sitting, Catherine Prassel, front: Louis, Treasa Brandl, Lizzie Lipka, Willie holding mother's right hand (he is Martin's father) and Joe. Caspar and Liz were married on Thanksgiving 1895.

B. Ann Pankratz, Joe Kohlbeck wedding

C. Joseph Kohlbeck family about 1920, rear: Margaret, Joseph, Ann, front: Mary, Liz, Art sitting on Joseph's lap, Catherine, Cecelia sitting on Ann's lap, Helen and Veronica.

D. Daniel Guldan, Liz Kohlbeck wedding

E. wedding party, rear: Fern Guldan, (Mrs. Ted Weber), George Spaeth, Helen Kohlbeck Eckes, Joe Hasselberger, Cecelia Kohlbeck Hasselberger, front: Frank Vogel, ring bearer, Dan Guldan, Liz Kohlbeck, Marian Heeg, flower girl.

Photos This Page

F. Dan Guldan family, rear: Bob, Mary Ann, Ronnie, Raymond (Butch), front: Liz, Rose Ann, Roger, Dan Jr., Dan Sr.

G. Dan Guldan family, rear: Roger, Ron, Rose Ann, Mary Ann, Ray, Robert, front: Dan, Liz.

H., I., J.: Guldan farm. I. earliest photo, H. later and J. most recent

Guldan Family Farm

In 1905 John Guldan and his wife Mary began farming in the town of Day. John was born in Austria on July 3, 1868 and Mary was born July 4, 1868 just one day later. Mary's parents were Frank and Elizabeth Spaeth of West Bend, Wisconsin.

The original farm consisted of 80 acres with a log house and a barn. Later they owned 160 acres.

John and Mary were the parents of five children: Tillie Guldan Stoiber born at West Bend 7-8-1891 to 4-4-1950. She is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery. George Guldan 6-5-1893 to 9-25-1968, Clarence Guldan 3-29-1898 to 6-13-1935, Ray 1-30-1900 to 1-30-1930, and Daniel born April 16, 1905.

George Guldan was married on September 14, 1914 to Pauline Schalk who was born in Marshfield on March 16, 1893. She was the daughter of Conrad and Mary (Rehe) Schalk of Germany. Pauline died on June 27, 1973. George and Pauline are buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery at Rozellville.

Clarence Guldan married the former Arvilla Brinkmann, daughter of William Brinkmann of Rozellville.

Ray Guldan married the former Viola Guden of Auburndale. The Clarence Guldans and Ray Guldans are buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

The second generation of Guldans on the family farm was Daniel and Elizabeth. They were married on November 18, 1930 at Auburndale. Liz is the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Pankratz) Kohlbeck of Auburndale. She was born September 28, 1911. They began operating their farm on November 18, 1930, their wedding day. Dan served on the town of Day board as chairman, Constable and Supervisor for eight or nine years. Dan and Liz had seven children: Robert born April 12, 1930, Raymond born July 24, 1931, Maryann born November 5, 1932, Ronald born August 8, 1934, Roger born October 29, 1937, and twins Daniel Jr. and Roseann born September 18, 1943.

The third generation on the Guldan farm was Dan, Jr. On June 2, 1962 Dan married Jan Jakoby, daughter of Gust and Violet Jakoby of the town of Green Valley. Jan was born April 3, 1944. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. In July of 1970 they took over the family farm.

Dan and Jan had the following children: Daniel Guldan III born November 13, 1962, David born December 18, 1963, Donald born January 2, 1965, Kim born September 3, 1966, Ester born September 14, 1967, Darren born November 28, 1969 and Dean born August 5, 1971.

On October 25, 1977 Daniel Guldan Jr. died. He is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

Jan has since remarried and has one child by that marriage, Deven Moen born April 3, 1981.

Hougum-Punswick Farm

Christian M. Punswick was born May 20, 1870 in Punsvik, Norway. He was the son of Samuel and Hansina (Karlesdatter) Ausberg. His daughter Eva Hougum explained the reason for her father's name change.

"Punswick--that isn't really the right, original way of spelling it, but my father when he came to this country--see, he was born in Norway, and he came over here after he was twenty years old. Well, he couldn't take the family name because he left home. He was the oldest of nine boys in his family, so he took the name of the little hamlet and that was spelled with a v-i-k. But he wanted to be an American. The old Country was past and gone. He wanted to be an American, so he wanted more of an American name."

"His family name was Ausberg. He wasn't allowed to have that because he left home. Then his next younger brother got the farm."

"They inherited the family farm and they inherited the name. That was the rule there, I guess. Its the same with Clarence's folks. His father evidently did the same thing and our last name should be Ringstad instead of Hougum. There are some Ringstads...a cousin of his out in Dakota. He took the family name, I suppose he was entitled to it, and Clarence's father wasn't."

"So many people took their father's first name and put 'son' on the end of it. That's why we've got so many Johnsons and Andersons and Petersons in this country. There are not any of them related.

"My father, when he came to this country, he went to the home of his uncle and his name was Anderson, so I think that he kept that name until after my parents were married and I was born...and then he had it legally changed by the court."

Christian M. Punswick did become an American, in fact he became a pioneer American. He lived with his family those first years in the old Connor Lumber Camp number three, just across the town line in the town of Cleveland. They lived in a remote location, far from their nearest neighbors until it came time for daughter, Eva to go to school. Since there weren't any schools close by, the Punswicks made their move to the town of Day in 1910.

Christian Punswick was married on November 27, 1901 at Jordan Lutheran Church. He married Bertha Fenne, daughter of Iver and Martha Fenne of LaFayette County, Wiota Township in Wisconsin. Bertha was born July 19, 1865.

On September 27, 1903 Eva Antonia Punswick was born in the town of Wiota, LaFayette County, Wisconsin. She moved with her parents to the town of Cleveland, where she spent the first years of her life.

In 1910 the Punswicks moved to the town of Day. They settled on a 120 acre tract of land. It was all unbroken land with 80 acres of woods and twenty acres stump land. There was an Indian trail through the front yard. It extended from the Indian settlement three-quarters of a mile north to the trading post in Rozellville. Connor's logging train tracks were located just a short distance to the west of the farm buildings. The buildings consisted of a new square, eight room house painted white, frame out buildings including a stable, grainery and sheds.

Christian M.Punswick died on April 17, 1921. His wife, Bertha died on April 13, 1940.

On September 19, 1925 Eva Antonia Punswick married Clarence L. Hougum at Argyle, Wisconsin. Clarence was born May 3, 1898. He is the son of the Rev. J.C. Hougum and former Carrie Lee Strand of Auburndale. In October of 1925 Eva and Clarence took over her parent's farm. They added an additional 40 acres of land to the farm,

making the total acreage 160. They replaced the frame stable with a basement barn west of the house. When Connor Company completed its logging operations, the tracks on the farm were removed. The old stable and lean-to sheds were torn down and a new shed and grainery were built.

Eva and Clarence had seven children. Betty Hougum Casanova was born February 4, 1927, Irene Hougum Kringle was born January 23, 1929, Maurice C. Hougum was born September 1, 1930, Evonna Hougum Cheetham was born November 20, 1932, Howard L. Hougum was born May 31, 1935. He died June 15, 1977. Mildred Hougum Brown was born November 9, 1938 and Karen Ann Hougum Hamblen was born September 15, 1943.

In October of 1958 Maurice Hougum took over the operation of the family farm. He was married on September 20, 1958 to Sylvia Heisler, daughter of Allie and Isabelle (Becker) Heisler of rural Marshfield. They were married in Chili, Wisconsin.

Maurice and Sylvia have five children: Larry born July 14, 1959, Darrell born July 11, 1960, Kurt born May 23, 1962, Maureen born July 26, 1965 and Ila born October 17, 1966.

Christian Punswick would be proud to know that the farm he cleared and settled seventy-two years ago, is still in the hands of his descendants.

Top photo: Bertha Fenne Punswick and Christian M. Punswick.
Bottom: Eva Punswick, Clarence Hougum wedding.

Hauke Family Farm

Waleryan (William) and his wife Josepha (Josephine) Hauke came to America from Poland. William was born in the year 1863 and Josephine was born September 20, 1859. The couple first settled in Pennsylvania, where several of their children were born. Four daughters died in infancy and were buried in Pennsylvania. Their son Theodore was born October 23, 1890 in Apollo, Pennsylvania. His first marriage took place May 14, 1914 to Lena Denz who was born April 3, 1895. Lena died March 1, 1926. Theodore then married Clara Streveler. Clara was born January 8, 1904. Theodore died on April 9, 1970 and Clara on January 23, 1977. They are buried in Marshfield.

Walter Hauke was born in 1899 also in Pennsylvania. He was killed in a farm accident in 1913 and is buried in Rozellville.

Joseph Hauke was born February 18, 1896 at Rozellville. He married Veronica J. Lotter, daughter of Frank and Eva Lotter of Athens, Wisconsin. Veronica was born November 29, 1908.

Joseph and Veronica began operating the family farm on August 16, 1912. They farmed their 80 acres of land in the Town of Day for nearly 50 years, when their son Robert J. Hauke took over the operation on May 26, 1961.

Robert was born on October 30, 1933 in Marshfield. He was their second child. The firstborn of Joseph and Veronica was a daughter Marion, born November 28, 1929. Marion was born in Marshfield. She married Richard Fischer on October 6, 1950 in Rozellville. Richard was born on May 4, 1925 to Michael and Florence Fischer of the Town of Day.

On September 3, 1937 the Joseph Haukes' had a second son, Allen Edward. Like all his brothers and sisters, Allen was born in Marshfield. Allen was married on July 22, 1961 to Lois Gotz, daughter of George and Bernice Gotz of Auburndale. She was born November 8, 1940.

The fourth child of Joseph and Veronica was born April 10, 1941. His name is Roger Andrew Hauke. On September 16, 1967 Roger married the former Carol Wein, daughter of Eugene and Marion Wein of Marshfield. Carol was born on February 18, 1946.

Dale James, the fifth child of Joseph and Veronica was born on April 4, 1945. He married Patti Bosko on June 19, 1970. Patti was born on January 3, 1951. She is the daughter of Elizabeth and Frank Bosko of Mosinee.

Gary Joseph was born on October 6, 1950. He is the sixth child of Joseph and Veronica Hauke. Gary married Kathy Jackson on September 16, 1977. She is the daughter of Lester and Virginia Jackson of the Town of Cleveland. Kathy was born August 11, 1955.

Walter John Hauke was born on March 16, 1954. He married Dolores Hirsch, daughter of Art and Lucille Hirsch of the Town of Green Valley. She was born August 25, 1954.

The third generation Hauke on the family farm, Robert, was married on May 14, 1960 to the former Judy Burr. Her parents are Adeline (Wagner) and Earl Burr of Marshfield. Robert and Judy have two children, Pamela Jayne born April 7, 1964 and Perry Jay born June 29, 1969. The Haukes' now operate a 200 acre farm which includes the original acreage of Robert's parents, Waleryan and Josepha.

Hoffman - Dennee Farm in Family 103 Years

On March 22, 1879 Nic Hoffman and his wife Wiebke Meyberg purchased their 40 acre farm in the town of Day. Nic was born July 15, 1849. Wiebke was born April 25, 1847. They had seven children: Jacob, John, Henry, Lena, Anna, Minnie and Katie.

Jacob Hoffman was born October 13, 1871. He died October 23, 1956 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery, Marshfield.

John Hoffman was born April 9, 1874. He married Kate Kinner born May 29, 1880. John died April 6, 1964 and Kate died December 13, 1943. Burial was made in the town of Day.

Henry Hoffman was married to a girl named Josephine. No further information was available.

Lena Hoffman was born July 6, 1877. She was married to Ed Dennee born February 15, 1872. Lena died February 8, 1962 and Ed died February 21, 1957. Ed was the son of Lawrence and Margaret Ann Dennee.

Anna Hoffman was born June 13, 1880. She married Herbert Dennee, son of Lawrence and Margaret Ann Dennee. Herbert was born January 1, 1885. Anna died February 23, 1947. Her husband died May 22, 1945.

Minnie Hoffman was married to Hubert Strong.

There is no information available on Katie Hoffman.

The senior Hoffman farmed until his daughter Anna and her husband Herbert Dennee took over the farm on April 11, 1921. Nic Hoffman died on March 29, 1935 and his wife Wiebke died April 11, 1920.

Anna and Herbert had four children: Melvin, Ralph, Myron and Carroll. All were born in the town of Day.

Melvin Dennee was born February 14, 1913. He was married to Sally Block. Her mother was a Frye girl.

Ralph Dennee was born June 13, 1918. He married Mae Grassman.

Carroll Dennee was born June 5, 1916. He died November 19, 1934 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery, Marshfield.

Myron Dennee became the third generation in his family to operate the family farm. He was born October 8, 1912. He married Eleanore Strigel daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bauer) Strigel of Auburndale. She was born October 27, 1918. They were married at St. Mary's in Auburndale on October 27, 1937. On October 14, 1943 the Dennee's took over the operation of the farm.

Myron and Eleanore had nine children: Betty, Kathy, Marian, Karen, Jean, Shirley, James, Gerald and Richard.

Betty Dennee was born December 14, 1938 at home. She married Duane Stencil, son of Anton and Rose Stencil of Edgar on June 4, 1957. They were married in St. Andrew's Church. Duane was born June 1, 1939.

Kathy Dennee was born April 6, 1940 at home. She married Brendan Kaiser, son of Oliver Kaiser of Edgar. He was born April 8, 1939. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville, on June 4, 1957.

Marian Dennee was born July 12, 1941 at home. She married Ronald Kaiser, son of Oliver and Cyrilla Kaiser of Edgar. He was born March 19, 1941. They were married at St. Andrew's Church, on July 15, 1961.

Karen Dennee was born December 13, 1944 at home. She was married on July 4, 1964 to Richard Caple, son of Frank and Evelyn Caple of Marshfield. Richard was born March 22, 1943.

Jean Dennee was born August 27, 1946 at home. She has worked her way through college and is working toward her Doctorate of English degree.

Shirley Dennee was born June 25, 1943 at home. She died July 3, 1944 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Gerald Dennee was born July 25, 1950 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Marshfield. He was married on November 8, 1969 to Carol Fischer, daughter of Sylvester and Alice Fischer of rural Stratford. Gerald and Carol were married at St. Andrew's Church. Carol was born September 8, 1949. The Gerald Dennees' farm in the town of Day.

Richard Dennee was born September 28, 1951 at St. Joseph's. He was married on January 10, 1976 to Diane Polivka, daughter of the Harold Polivka's of rural Stratford. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville.

James Dennee was born November 1, 1947. He married Sally March daughter of Richard and Duana (Allegar) March of Marshfield. Sally was born April 24, 1956. Their wedding took place on October 3, 1970 at St. Andrew's in Rozellville.

James and Sally now operate the farm that has been handed down through the generations, and been in the family for the past 103 years. The farm has grown to 140 acres, including the original 40 acres that Nic Hoffman, James' great grandfather bought back on March 22, 1879.

James and Sally have four children: Lauri born October 14, 1972, Lisa born August 3, 1973, Michael born February 11, 1975 and Gary born June 7, 1976.

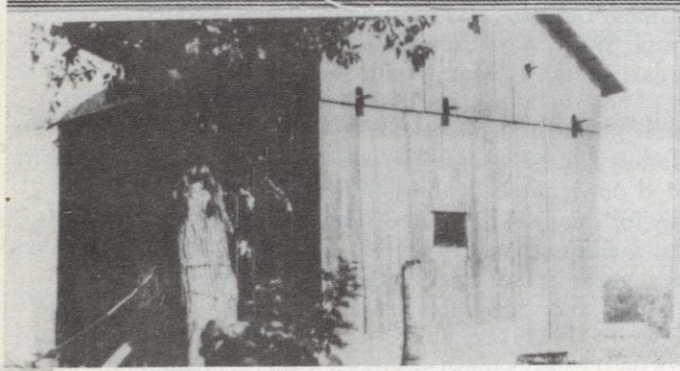
A

B

C

E

D



F

G

H

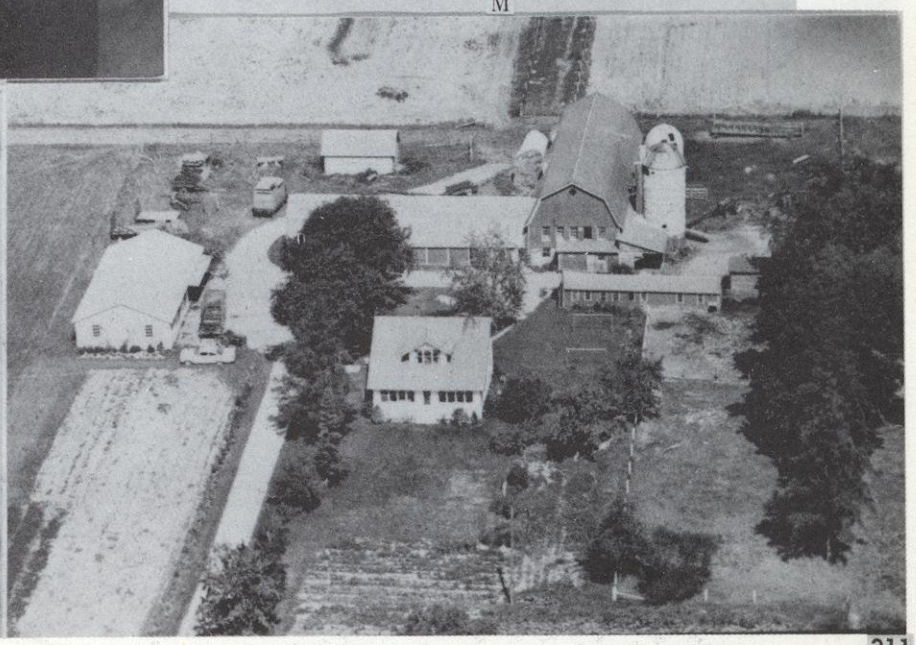
I

J

K

M

L



N

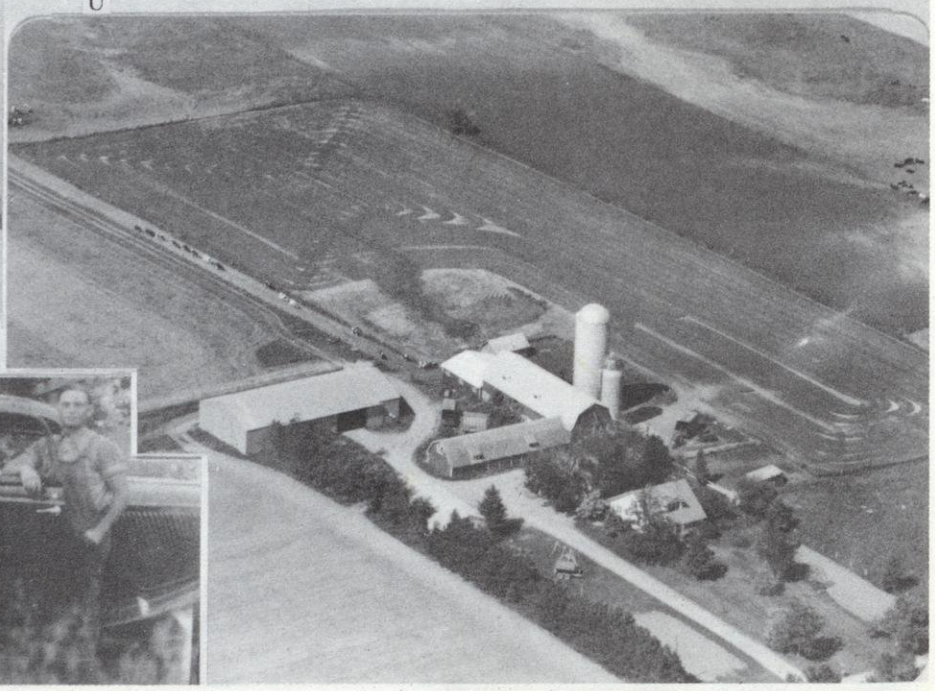
O

P

Q

R

S


U

T

Kloos Family Farm

In the year 1916 Martin Kloos began farming in the town of Day. Martin was born April 19, 1887 to Peter and Magdelna (Engmann) Kloos. He was married on November 10, 1908 to the former Anna Brinkmann daughter of Caroline (Daul) and John Brinkmann, Sr. Their farm consisted of 133 acres with a barn and house and other farm buildings.

They had eleven children: Mary, Loretta, Harold, John, Mercedes, Evelyn, Raymond, Cyril, Rita, Rose and Theresa. Their son Raymond chose to remain on the home farm and on April 1, 1957 he took it over.

Ray was born on February 11, 1919. His wife Mary Morris was born August 27, 1923. They were married April 10, 1945 at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville. Mary is the daughter of Everett and Estel (McDaniel) Morris of Centerville, Iowa.

Ray and Mary are the parents of seventeen children: Helen Anna, Kathleen Agnes, Mary Jean, Kenneth Raymond, Ruth Elaine, Cyril Everet, Ronald Eugene, LaVerne Robert, Delores Rose, William Allen, Marvin Carl, Glen John, Donald Anthony, Carol Marie, Jerome Michael, Nancy Ray, and Irene Patricia.

Helen was born December 8, 1945 at Marshfield. She married Robert Charles Kundinger born November 29, 1945. They were married at St. Andrew's Church on July 4, 1968. Robert is the son of Robert Kundinger, Sr. and his wife the former Harriet Collins of Blenker.

Kathleen was born December 30, 1946 in the town of Day. She was married on February 3, 1968 to Donald Arthur Budtke, son of Arthur and Verna (Petrie) Budtke of rural Auburndale. Donald was born June 10, 1945. Their wedding took place in Auburndale.

Mary was born April 1, 1948 in the town of Day. She married John Stueber on November 27, 1969. John is the son of Tony and Bernice (Kaiser) Stueber of rural Stratford. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's in Rozellville.

Kenneth was born April 22, 1949 at Marshfield. He married Linda Preuss daughter of Marie and Arthur Preuss of Wausau on August 5, 1972 at St. Ann's in Wausau. Linda was born June 8, 1949.

Ruth was born April 14, 1950 in the town of Day. She was married on February 28, 1971 to Daniel Lee Varsho, son of Leo and Marion (Hartle) Varsho of Marshfield. Daniel was born June 1, 1951. Their wedding took place in Rozellville at St. Andrew's church.

Cyril was born June 1, 1952 in Marshfield. He married Geraldene Holles of Wausau on June 10, 1978. She was born February 23, 1955. Their wedding took place at St. Ann's in Wausau.

Ronald was born April 10, 1953. On April 13, 1974 he married Margret Jeseke, daughter of the Ervin Jeseke's of Auburndale. She was born October 29, 1955. They were married in St. Michael's Church in Hewitt.

LaVern Robert Kloos was born at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield on June 9, 1955.

Delores was born June 1, 1956 in Marshfield. She married James Klemme on January 6, 1973 in St. Andrew's Church, Rozellville. James was born November 15, 1954 to Melvin and Marie Klemme of rural Marshfield.

William was born November 20, 1957 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. He died on February 2, 1961 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery in Rozellville.

Marvin was born November 6, 1958 at Marshfield. Glen, also born in Marshfield was born November 13, 1959.

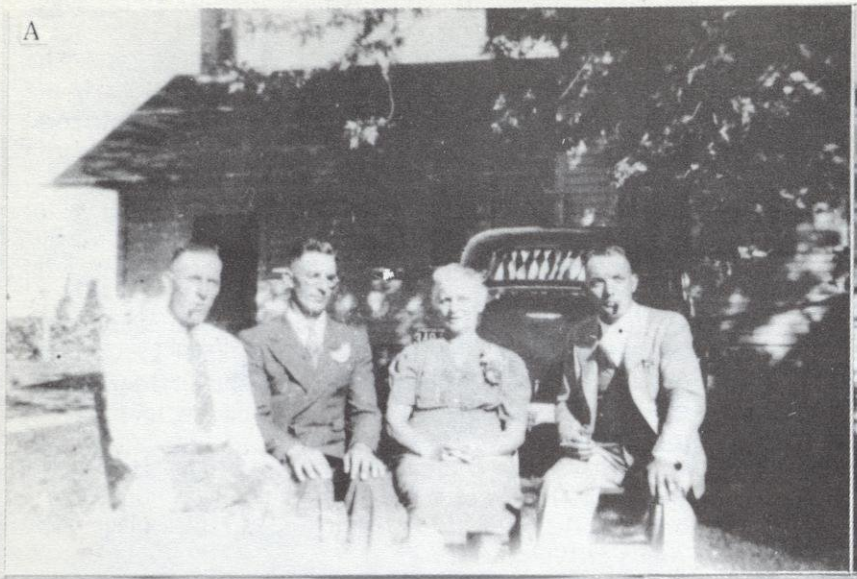
Donald was born May 25, 1961. He married Jo Ann Willfahrt at St. Mary's Church in Auburndale on September 15, 1979.

Carol Marie Kloos was born on January 3, 1963 at Marshfield. Her brother Jerome was born January 15, 1964. Nancy was born November 17, 1967 and Irene was born April 1, 1970. They were all born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Marshfield.

Since January 1, 1979 LaVern Kloos has been operating his family's farm. He still has the 133 acres that his grandfather Martin Kloos bought in 1916.

A. Josephine and William Hauke and son
B. Theodore and Joseph Hauke
C. Robert and Judy Hauke, Pam and Perry
D. Dale and Pat Hauke, Rochelle, Ryan, Travis
E. Hauke Farm
F. Granary on Dennee Farm, 1941
G. Myron Dennee wity team, 1940's
H. John (son of Nick Hoffman) Hoffman, Kate Kinner wedding, 1906. They became parents of 4 girls and 3 boys.
I. Myron James Dennee, Eleanore Strigel wedding, October 27, 1937
J. Anna Hoffman, Herbert Dennee wedding, 1911
K. In 1942 the log house burnt down while Myron and Eleanore and three daughters slept. Herbert, Myron's father, moved another house onto the foundation (in background). Pictured are John Hoffman, Herbert, Anna and son Myron.
L. Nick Hoffman barn in background, early 1900's. Melvin Dennee in tree.
M. Myron and Eleanore Dennee farm, 1960
N. James Dennee family, back: Lauri, Michael, Lisa, front: Jim, Gary, Sally
O. Eleanore and Myron Dennee
P. Making hay, 1918
Q. Myron Dennee, Nick Hoffman, Carroll and Ralph Dennee, 1932, cooking maple syrup
R. Water pump with gas engine, child: Marian Dennee
S. Winter of 1937. Log house has been remodeled. All the Nick Hoffman children, except Jake, were born here.
T. Herbert and Anna Dennee with sons Myron and Melvin with their new 1934 Ford.
U. Jim Dennee Farm, 1982

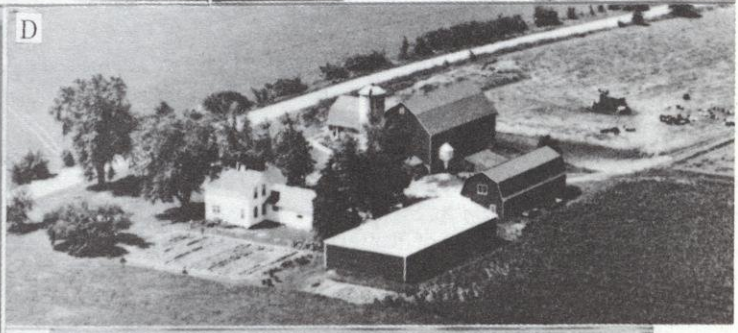
A. Early photo at Kloos farm. Anna Kloos and sons.
B. Anna Kloos, Mother's Day, 1982
C. Anna Kloos family: Loretta Weis, John, Harold, Mercedes Bangart, Ray, Rosalia Schermetzler, in front: Anna and Theresa Adams, May 1982
D. Kloos Farm, 1979
E. Kloos Farm, 1980
F. Mary and Ray Kloos
G. Ray Kloos family



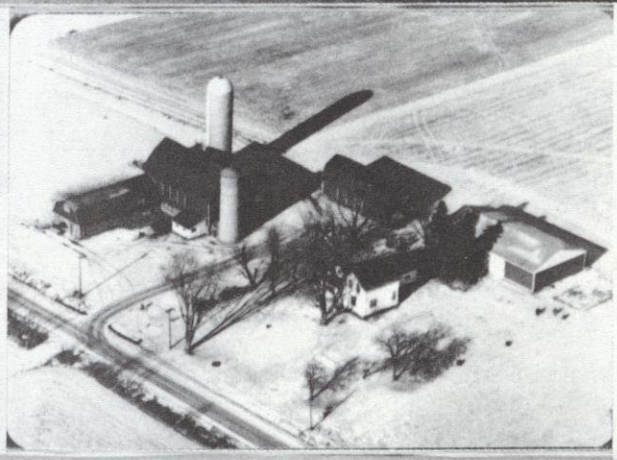
A

B

C



D



E

F

G

Kraus Family Farm

Ben Kraus and his wife Antonia (Weigland) Kraus came from Germany and first settled in Gilman, Illinois. They later came north to the town of Day and began farming. Their son Louis was about 11 years old when his parents moved to Marathon County, Wisconsin from Gilman in approximately 1903. Ben and Antonia had six children: Louis, Bertha, Emma, Rose, Mary and Joseph.

Louis was born January 2, 1892 at Gilman, Illinois. He married Agnes Gemskie, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Schaetz) Gemskie of Chicago, Illinois, originally from the region of the Poland-Germany border. Louis and Agnes were married at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville. Agnes was born April 5, 1900. Louis died October 5, 1966, his wife died June 8, 1975.

Bertha Kraus was born December 20, 1893 at Gilman, Illinois. On July 11, 1916 she married Edward Kann, son of Godfrey and Caroline (Mott) Kann of Rozellville. Their wedding took place in Rozellville. Bertha died on August 16, 1972 and her husband Edward died August 9, 1952.

Emma Kraus was born July 12, 1897 at Gilman, Illinois. She was married on July 17, 1919 to Adolph Schaller at Rozellville. He was from Auburndale. Emma died May 13, 1968 and is buried in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Rose Kraus was born August 6, 1899 in Gilman, Illinois. She was married on August 10, 1920 to Harry Engeldinger of Auburndale. They were married in Rozellville.

Mary Kraus was born March 12, 1902 at Gilman, Illinois. She was married on June 8, 1926 to Frank Kohlbeck at Rozellville.

Joseph A. Kraus, Sr. was born July 11, 1904 in the town of Day. He was married on May 25, 1926 to Dorothy Berdan, daughter of George and Mary (Hoffenbredle) Berdan of Auburndale. She was born September 27, 1901. They were married in Auburndale.

Joseph took over the family farm. His parents then moved to the village of Rozellville after their retirement.

Joseph and Dorothy had five children: Jeanette, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary and Joseph, Jr. All were born in Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Jeanette Kraus was born June 1, 1927. She married Robert Draxler on February 5, 1949 at Rozellville. Robert, the son of Frank and Mary (Marti) Draxler, was born March 28, 1919.

Richard Kraus was born January 27, 1930. He married Dolores Draxler on June 7, 1951 at Auburndale. Dolores was born August 17, 1931. She is the daughter of Frank and Mary (Marti) Draxler of Auburndale.

Elizabeth Kraus was born December 30, 1932. She was married on October 30, 1956 to Roger Bartz at Madison. He is the son of Irwin and Laura (Bishop) Bartz of Tomahawk.

Mary Kraus was born September 9, 1935. She was married on September 20, 1958 to Don Deming at Marshfield. Don, the son of Wayne and Ella (Hutchins) Deming of Marshfield, was born November 15, 1932.

Joseph Kraus, Jr. was born May 3, 1939. He was married on October 29, 1960 to Patricia Weigel, daughter of the Wendelin and Clara (Bargander) Weigel's of Marshfield. She was born January 16, 1940.

Joe became the third generation Kraus to operate the family farm. He and his wife Patricia have four children: Jane Marie born May 21, 1961, John Joseph born July 21, 1962, Dean Benjamin born November 22, 1967 and Aaron Thomas born June 2, 1970. All four children were born at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield.

Louis Kraus, the son of Ben and Antonia Kraus, also remained in the town of Day. At first he worked on the farm, then later went to the village of Rozellville where he went into the tavern business after his marriage. Louis and Agnes Kraus had sixteen children: Lorraine, Edward, Charles, Margaret, Laverne (Mutze), Marion, Leroy, Annita, Louis Jr., Agnes, Virginia, Jerold, Thomas, Marlyn, James and Kenneth.

Lorraine Kraus married Martin Mancl. They made their home in Blenker.

Edward married Emma Hood. He died in 1960. Emma lives in Janesville where they made their home. Edward is buried in Rozellville.

Charles Kraus was born in January 1922. He died at the age of 9 months in October of the same year. He is buried in Rozellville.

Margaret Kraus married Emil Oertel. They made their home at rural Marshfield.

Laverne (Mutze) was born October 3, 1924. She was married on November 10, 1943 to John (Jack) Fahey. Jack, the son of John and Rose (Dethloff) Fahey of Marshfield, was born September 12, 1920. Jack and Mutze operated the Kraus Bar & Ballroom for many years. They have two children: Sharon and John Jr.

Sharon is married to Scott Clifton, son of Ken and Lou Clifton of Stratford. They have two children, Tracy and Troy. They make their home at Medford.

John Jr. is married to the former Janice Murphy, daughter of Louis and Arlene Murphy of Beloit, Wisconsin. They have two children, Lisa and Denise. John and Janice and their family live in Madison.

Marion Kraus, daughter of Louis and Agnes Kraus, married Tony Jakubowski. They made their home at Wausau.

Leroy Kraus is married to Anita (Nitzie) Martin, daughter of Joe and Susan (Oppmann) Martin. Leroy and Nitzie operate the L & N Bar which is located east of Rozellville on County C. They have a rural Mosinee address. They serve the best hamburgers "Nitzie-burgers" in the area.

Annita Kraus is married to Dale Pokallus. Annita and Dale operate "Kegler's Kove" in Stratford.

Louis Kraus, Jr. is married to Dorothy Leick, daughter of the Archie Leick's of Stratford. They live in Wausau.

Agnes Mae Kraus is married to Ronald Rehlinger, son of Nick and Barbara (Thon) Rehlinger. They live at Marshfield.

Virginia Kraus married Roman Stauber, son of John and Nora Stauber. They live at Marshfield.

Jerold Kraus married Jean Kohlbeck, daughter of Charles Kohlbeck's of Stratford. They live in Marshfield.

Thomas Kraus married Margaret Vandehey, daughter of "Skid" and Ione Vandehey of Auburndale. Thomas and Margaret live in Marshfield.

Marlyn Kraus married Richard Wagner, son of the Mark Wagner's of the town of Day. They live at Marshfield.

James Kraus married Irene Schill, daughter of the Edward Schill's. They live at Janesville.

Kenneth Kraus married Mary Davel, daughter of Art and Evelyn Davel of Stratford. They operate Davel's Store in Stratford.

A

B

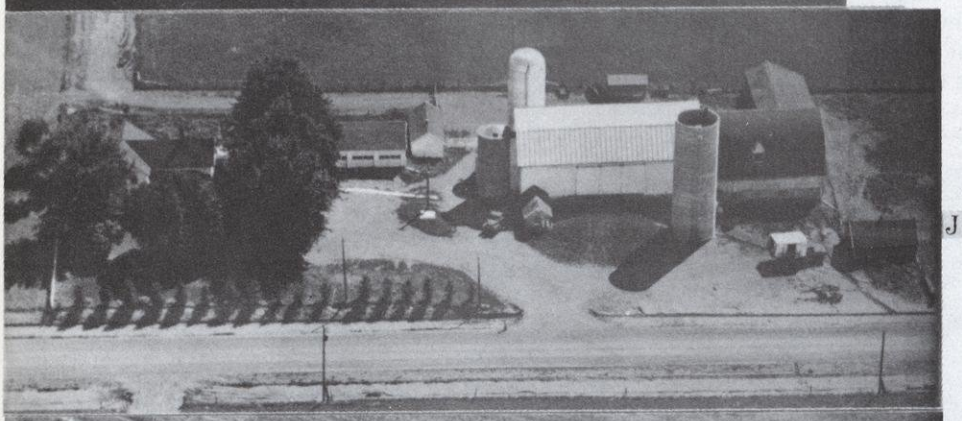
D

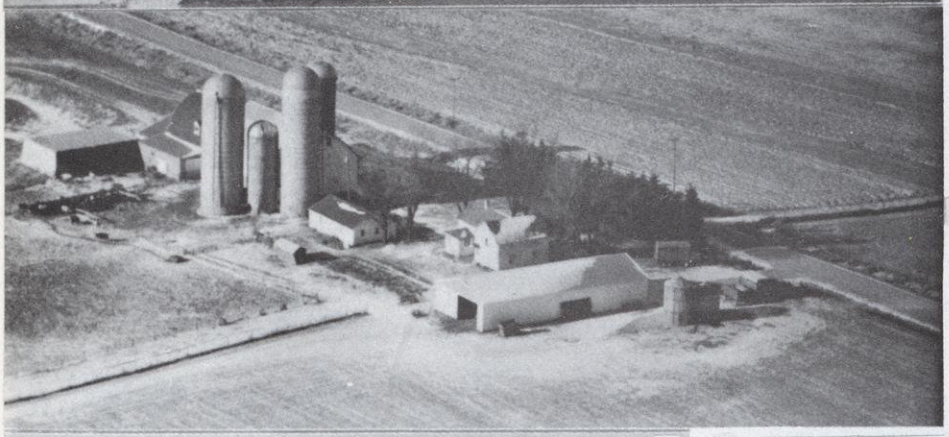
C

E

F

G





A. Ben and Antonia Kraus, Bertha, Louie, Mary
B. Kraus Farm, 1902
C. Dorothy and Joseph Kraus, Sr.
D. Joseph Kraus, Jr. family, back: Dean, John, Aaron, front: Joe Jr., Jane, Patricia
E. Ben Kraus family, about 1910, back: Bertha, Louis, Emma, front: Mary, Antonia, Joe Kraus, Sr., Ben, Rose.
F. Jack and Mutze Fahey
G. LeRoy and Annita Kraus
H. Joe Kraus Sr. family, back: Jeanette, Richard, Betty, Joe, Jr., Marie, front: Joe Sr., Dorothy
I. Richard and Delores Kraus and family, Chuck, Michelle, Greg, Tim and Patrice
J. Kraus Farm, 1966
K. Kraus Farm, about 1980
L. Dave Kraus and Rusty

June 29, 1917, SJ: August Sherman and William Petri will take possession of the Streigel Saloon by July 1.

July 20, 1917, SJ: John Burchardt has sold his 80 acre farm near Rozellville to Mr. Rollman and purchased another farm nearer the village.

February 2, 1917, SJ: Christ Mueller of Rozellville broke the ice and snow and went to Stratford shortly after the big (snow) storm. Christ said it was some trip.

February 2, 1918, SJ: A 40 x 80 ft. hall will be built in the near future at Rangeline.

March 30, 1937, SJ: Mrs. Ellen Habeck of the town of Eau Pleine is teaching at the Arthur School in the town of Day, from which position Mrs. Elmer Seehafer resigned.

Matti Family Farm

On February 19, 1910 Jacob Matti and Elwine Seever were married in Switzerland. Jacob was the son of the Christian Matti's born on May 11, 1885. Elwine was born July 13, 1886.

The young couple made their way to America, and a son Walter E. Matti was born to them on October 29, 1910 in Monroe, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1913 the young family came to the Town of Day where they set up farming on 80 acres of land. Their home was made of logs, and the barn was constructed of logs and lumber. Dave Matti is pictured with the team of horses hauling manure from the log barn in 1913. Dave was the brother of Jacob. In 1917 a new frame house was built, and in 1923 a new barn was built. Jacob died June 3, 1955 and Elwine died March 24, 1948.

The second generation of Matti's on the home place was Walter and his wife Evelyn. They were married at Rozellville on July 12, 1938. Evelyn is the daughter of Frank and Eleanor (Reese) Kelnhofer of the Town of Day. She was born July 29, 1916.

Walter and Evelyn began operating the farm in June of 1955. The total acreage of the farm had doubled with the addition of 80 acres directly to the south of the original 80.

Walter and Evelyn had three children: Melvin R. born January 11, 1939, Delores I. (Matti) Weis born September 9, 1942 and Merlin W. born March 21, 1953.

On November 12, 1966 Melvin married Charmaine Carolfi, daughter of Anton and Violet Carolfi who was born June 3, 1947. They were married in Rozellville.

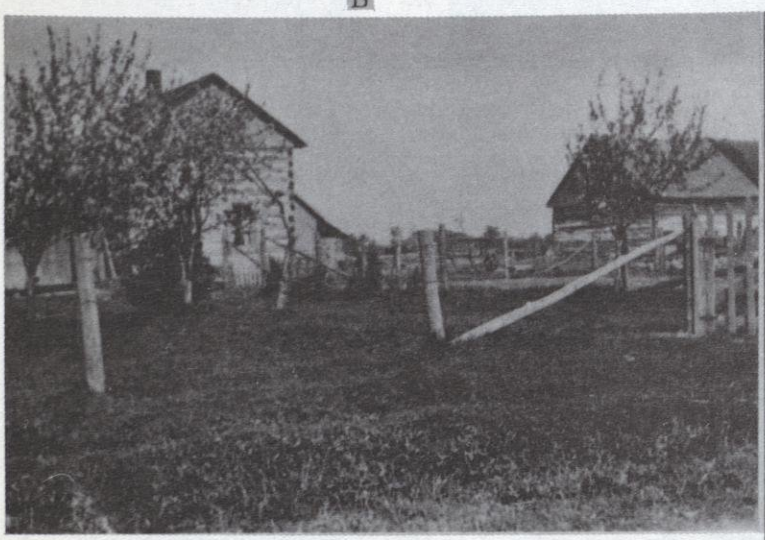
Delores was married on December 2, 1967 to John A. Weis, son of Alois and Loretta Weis of the Town of Day, born October 17, 1946. They were married at Rozellville.

Merlin Matti is the third generation Matti on the home farm. He took over the operation on October 19, 1974. On May 27, 1980 he married Deborah Vivian, daughter of Albert and Audrey Vivian of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They are the parents of Andrew Lee, born June 13, 1976 at Newport, Oregon and Michael Luther born October 9, 1980 at Marshfield. Michael died on January 14, 1981. He is buried in the Grace Lutheran Church cemetery in Green Valley.

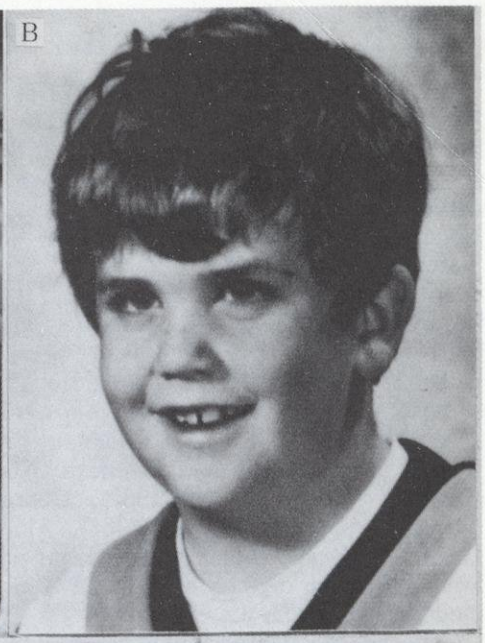
A

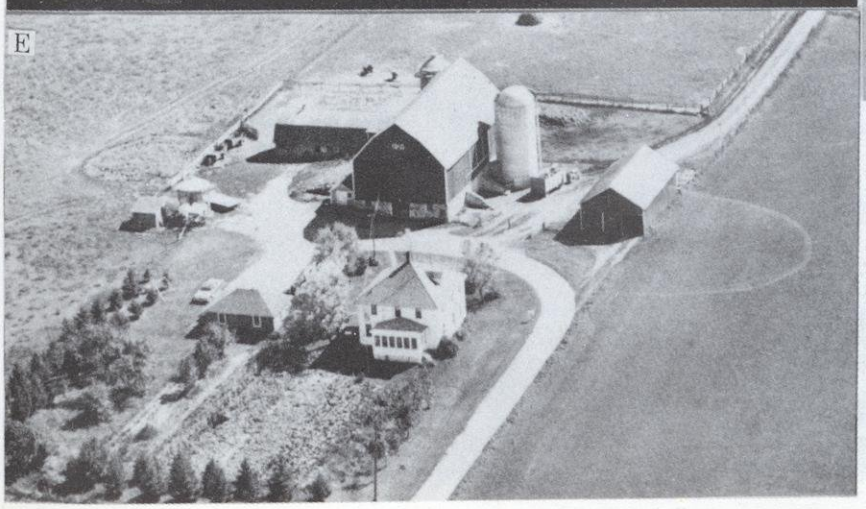
A. Dave Matti hauling manure, 1913
B. Jake Matti farm, 1913
C. Matti Farm, 1982

B



C





A. Anna & Anton Nikolai about 1925
B. Cody Nikolai
C. Anton Nikolai Farm, 1917 newly built
D. Nikolai Farm, 1933
E. Ed Nikolai, Caroline Wenzel wedding
F. Victor Nikolai Farm, 1965
G. Edmund Nikolai family, rear: Ted, Len, Eugene, Ray. Mid.: Carrie, Rose Marie, Mary Lou, Frankie, front: Eleanor, Victor, Germaine, Edmund, Caroline
H. Victor Nikolai Farm, 1981
I. Sharon Rogan, Victor Nikolai wedding

Victor Nikolai Farm

Victor (Hoot), Sharon and Cody Nikolai live on their farm which has been in the Nikolai family for 82 years. The farm was purchased on June 12, 1900 by Anton Nikolai, (Hoot's) grandfather. And in checking the records and noting old plats of the farm, we find that in 1878 Ann and John McDonald originally purchased the farm from the State of Wisconsin.

Anton Nikolai was born on October 4, 1861. He came from Whitelaw, Wisconsin. His wife Anna (Maersch) was born on June 18, 1869. They had twelve children: Mary (Nikolai) Schermetzler (2-12-1890 to 12-5-1977), Anton (3-8-1893 to 7-28-1949), Jake (6-6-1895 to 1-20-1969), Joseph (10-30-1897), Clara (Nikolai) Frodl (1-14-1901), Bertha (Mrs. Joseph Weber) born 3-14-1903, Bernard (Ben) (3-11-1905 to 4-29-1982), George (10-28-1907), Edmund (4-5-1910 to 10-14-1981), Alois (Allie) (4-29-1912), and Barbara and John Nikolai who both died in infancy. Anton died on May 12, 1941 and his wife Anna died July 16, 1932.

The second generation to occupy the Nikolai family farm was the Edmund Nikolai family. Edmund was married on June 19, 1933 to Caroline Wenzel, the daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Linzmaier) Wenzel. The Wenzel's lived on a farm about a mile south of Stratford on the West side of highway 97. Their marriage took place at St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Stratford. In the summer of 1934, Edmund and Caroline, who was born December 12, 1910, took over their 80 acre farm. Edmund and Caroline had a family of eleven children: Caroline (Nikolai) Hardinger (6-24-1935), Raymond (12-13-1936), Rosemarie (Nikolai) Wittenkeller (3-29-1938), Eleanor Nikolai (5-7-1939), Eugene (8-3-1940), Francis (9-29-1941), Theodore (11-30-1942), Victor (Hoot) (2-22-1944), Leonard (8-20-1945), Germaine Nikolai (5-14-1947), and Mary Lou (Nikolai) Hafenbredl (11-4-1949).

Caroline and her husband James Hardinger are the parents of five children: Sharon Ann (Mrs. Robert Dean Bruns) born August 14, 1958, Linda Mae (Mrs. Edward Albert Singstock) born March 7, 1960, Steven Gerard born March 21, 1962, Donna Jean born August 13, 1965 and Janice Kay born March 9, 1972.

Ray and Clara (Menke) Nikolai have one daughter Michelle Rae born September 23, 1980.

Rose Marie and her husband James Wittenkeller are the parents of the following: Terry Allen born August 15, 1964, Todd William born May 24, 1968, Benjamin James born June 27, 1974, and Sara Sue born June 14, 1977.

Eugene and Becky (Bishop) Nikolai are the parents of John Anthony born March 13, 1964, Michael Eugene born May 25, 1968, Patricia Linnea born June 27, 1969 and Joanne Marie born August 22, 1970.

Francis and Theresa (Lang) Nikolai are the parents of Jeffery Dean born April 7, 1967, Twins Gary Francis and Gail Lynn born July 27, 1968, Judy Kay born December 15, 1969 and Twins Brian David and Brenda Lee born August 1, 1971.

Theodore and Jeanette (Hafenbredl) Nikolai are the parents of Scott Allen born May 18, 1970 and Sherry Louise born October 28, 1971.

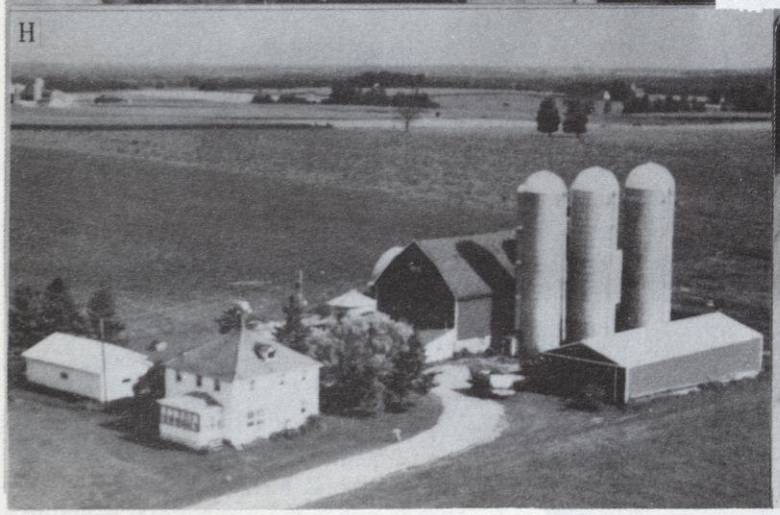
Leonard and Diane (Decker) Nikolai are the parents of Timothy Lee born March 12, 1967, Shelly Mae who was born and died on May 8, 1968, Melisha Lynn, their adopted daughter, born February 15, 1970, and Heidi Marie born November 13, 1974.

Marie Lou (Nikolai) and her husband Donald Hafenbredl have a son Richard Donald born February 26, 1972 and a daughter Lisa Marie born July 6, 1973.

On January 1, 1973 Victor Nikolai took over his family's farm. He is the third generation Nikolai on the same farm, and has increased the acreage to 120 acres. Sharon Ann Rogan, daughter of John and Sylvia (Schilling) Rogan of Marathon, Wisconsin and Victor were married on October 29, 1976 at Rozellville. They have a son Cody Allen Rogan Nikolai born May 29, 1973.

G

H



I

Offer Family Farm

On October 30, 1891 a couple from Iowa, John and Maria (Zorn) Offer purchased an 80 acre farm in the town of Day. Ninety-one years later, that farm is still in the Offer family.

John and Maria Offer had five children. They had a son John, a daughter Mary born in 1863, a son Fred born August 8, 1870 died April 1, 1955. A son Henry was born on October 24, 1873. Anna Offer Leslie, later of Athens, was born on September 30, 1875 and died September 25, 1964. John Offer was born in 1832 and died in 1901. Marie was born in 1837 and died a week after her husband in 1901.

Henry was the next in line to operate the Offer family farm. Henry came to Wisconsin at the age of 14 with his parents. He received part of his education in Iowa, and part in Marshfield. He was married on May 22, 1902 to Lena Gebelein, daughter of Regina and William Gebelein of Rib Falls in Marathon County. The wedding took place in Rozellville. Lena was born on December 20, 1883.

Henry and Lena had seven children. Ted, born May 22, 1909 in the town of Day, as were all his brothers and sisters, was their firstborn. Ted married Eleanor Kelnhofer on August 27, 1935 at Rozellville.

Mrs. Ralph (Mayme) Shirek was born on June 25, 1911. She married Ralph Shirek in Rozellville on June 20, 1933.

The next child of Henry and Lena was born November 30, 1913. She is Mrs. Carl (Helen) Singer. She and Carl were married July 3, 1934 at Rozellville.

Born on March 31, 1915 was another daughter, Mrs. Herb (Loretta) Brunke. Herb and Loretta were married June 25, 1940 also in Rozellville.

Philip Offer was born on June 22, 1920. He later took over the operation of the Offer farm.

Regina Offer was born in 1922 and died in 1925. She is buried in Rozellville.

Mrs. Robert (Delma) Galles is the youngest child of Henry and Lena Offer. She was born on January 4, 1926. The Galles' were married on February 14, 1956 at Rozellville.

Henry and Lena farmed from May 22, 1902 until April 16, 1948 when their son Philip purchased the farm. Besides farming Henry was chairman of the town of Day and Director of the Green Valley Cheese factory for 30 years. Henry died March 14, 1959 at the age of 85 and Lena died October 15, 1961.

The third generation owner of the Offer farm, Philip, was married on June 22, 1943 to Ann Pongratz, daughter of Mike and Elizabeth Pongratz of Rozellville, Philip added another 40 acres to the original farmland. He died on January 6, 1979, and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery in Rozellville.

Philip and Ann have three children. Philip Offer, Jr. was born March 31, 1944 in the town of Day. On July 14, 1972 in Marshfield, he married Gladys Beining, daughter of Fred and Theresa Hoefs. Gladys was born October 7, 1942. She and her family are from rural Auburndale.

James Offer was born December 21, 1949. He is the fourth generation Offer to operate his family's farm.

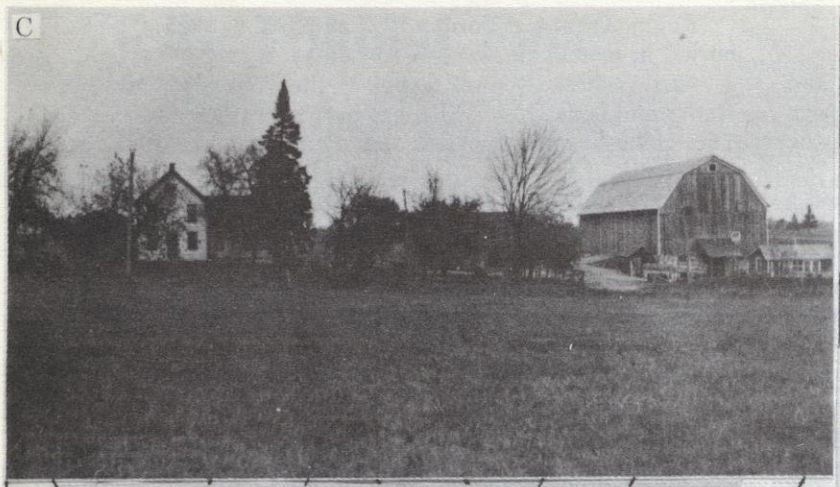
Philip and Ann had one daughter, Donna born August 6, 1945. Donna and her husband David Kowalski were married on September 25, 1965. David is the son of Ray and Lucille Kowalski formerly of Milladore, now living at Rangeline.

Since January 1, 1980 James Offer and his wife Carol operate their farm. Carol is the daughter of Leroy and Marcella Tasche of Wausau. They were married on September 30, 1972 at Rozellville. Carol was born May 31, 1949. They have a daughter Kristie Rae who was born August 1, 1979.

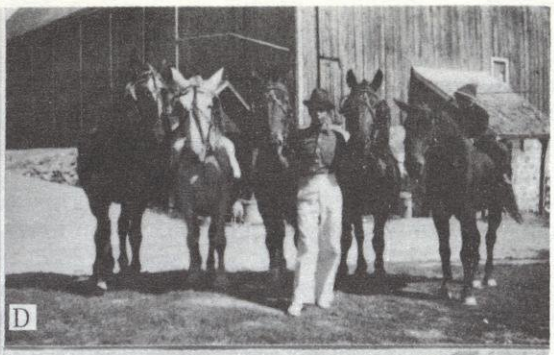
A. John Offer farm and family
B. Ann and Philip Offer
C. Offer Farm
D. Philip Offer and his horses
E. Henry Offer in back bending over, Ted (Dietz) behind tractor tire, and Philip with their hew 1935 model tractor purchased in 1936. This was their first farm tractor.
F. Early farm scene
G. Henry and Lena Offer
H. Offer farm as it appeared when Ann and Philip took over operation.
I. Carol and Jim Offer
J. Offer farm today

A

B



C

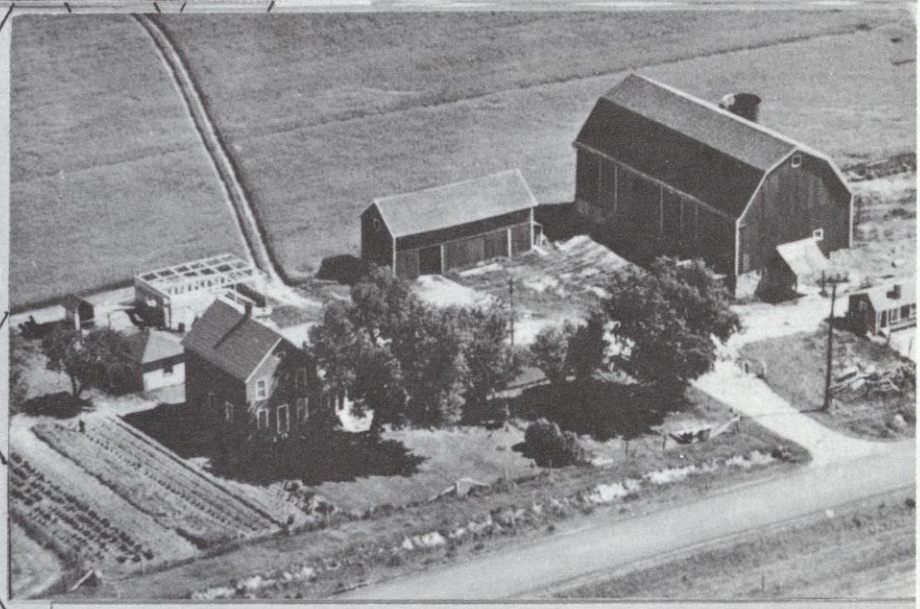


D

E

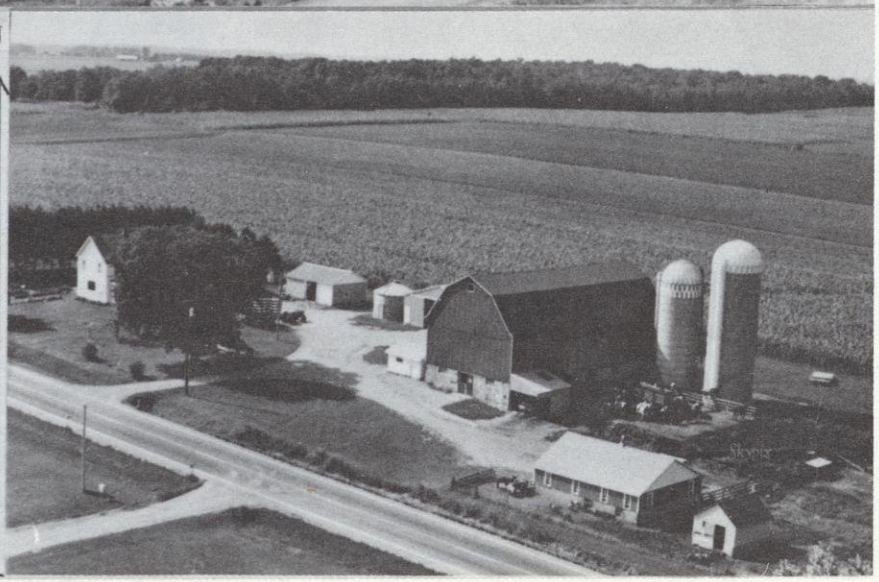
F

G

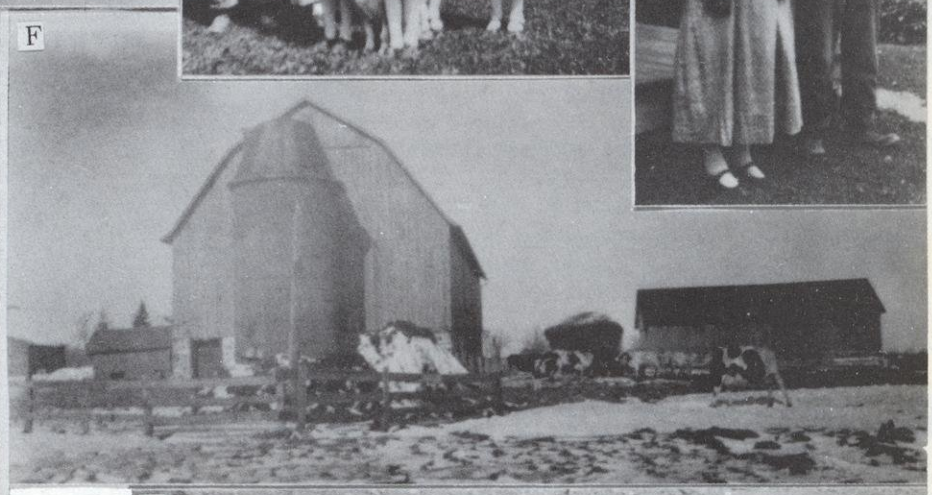


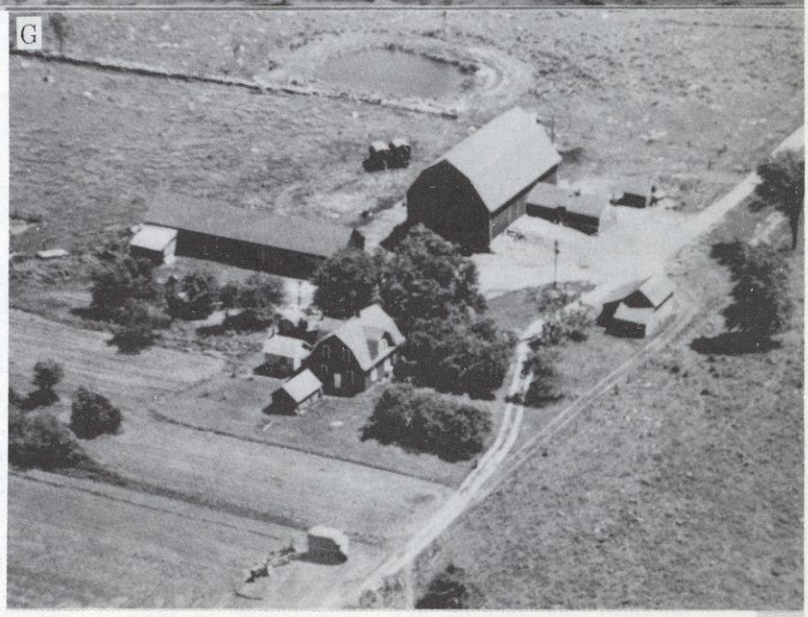
H

I

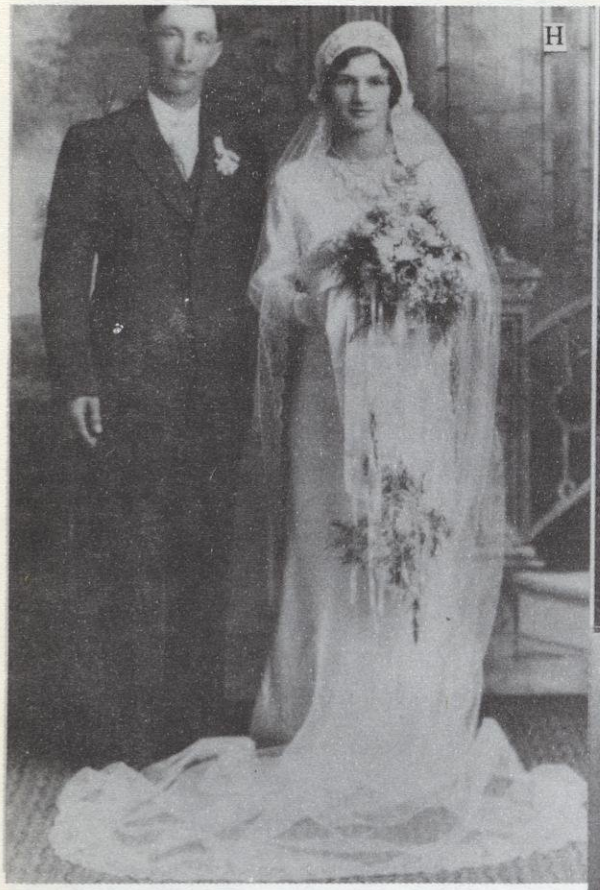


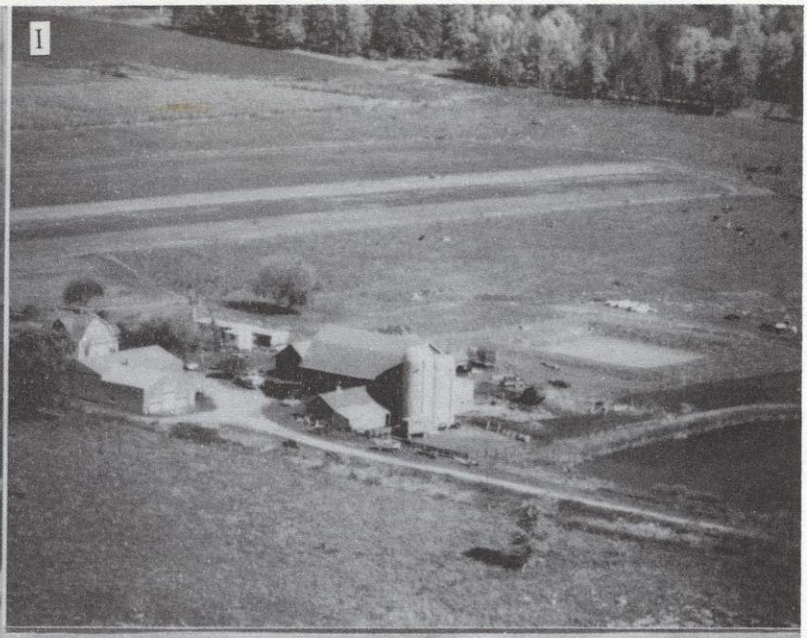
J





A. Barbra Meyer and Joseph Peters wedding.
B. Joseph Peters team
C. Joseph Peters family: Anna (Mrs. Carl Grittner, Chilton), Math, Barbara Hartle, Martha Ott, Rose Brost
D. Barbra and Joseph Peters, about 1928.
E. Joseph and Barbra Peters, 1935.
F. Joseph Peters farm, 1930s
G. Peters farm, early 1950s





H. Math Peters, Mary Bohman wedding, December 12, 1911.
I. Peters Family Farm, October 8, 1979.
J. Peters family, November 15, 1981: Math age 79, Mary age 69, Bernie age 33, Janice age 24, Christina age 4½, Russell age 3 and Kathleen, 4 months.

Peters Family Farm

Joseph Peters was born February 23, 1876 in Bavaria. He is the son of Joseph and Monica (Leitner) Peters. He first came to St. Nazianz after coming to America from Furth in Wald, Bavaria Germany. He married Barbra Meyer, born May 11, 1876. She was the daughter of Mathias Meyer and his wife, the former Barbra Hauser of St. Nazianz, Wisconsin. They were married on May 1, 1900 at St. Gregory's Church in St. Nazianz by Reverend Leonard Blum, a priest.

On May 4, 1896 Joseph purchased 120 acres in the town of Day.

At first Barbra and Joseph Peters lived about a mile from their 120 acre Woodland. (They stayed by a neighbor, Frank Markee. The farm is now owned by Richard Breu.) Then after enough land was cleared, a small house and barn were built and they moved to their land. Later a new and larger home and barn were built. Part of the old house is connected to the newer one.

Barbra was 5 feet 7 inches tall and had light brown hair and blue eyes. Her favorite past times were sewing, knitting, quilting and gardening.

Joseph was a hard working man. He was 5 ft. 9 inches tall and had black hair and brown eyes. Clearing land and farming were his main occupations. But when time permitted, he enjoyed hunting rabbits, fishing and playing sheepshead and schmier. He also loved to read. After 35 years of farming they sold their farm to their son Math.

Altogether, they had six children. Anna, Math, Edwin, Barbra, Martha and Rose.

Anna was born Friday, April 19, 1901. She married Carl Grittner on May 13, 1930 at St. Mary's in Auburndale. He was born July 20, 1894.

Math George Peters was born June 4, 1902, a Wednesday. He was married on his birthday, June 4, 1934 at the age of 32. He married Mary Bohman of Hewitt. The wedding took place at St. Michael's Catholic Church at Hewitt. Mary, the daughter of George and Mary (Schneider) Bohman was born December 12, 1911.

Edwin Peters was born June 17, 1911. He died July 13, the same year and is buried at St. Andrew's cemetery in Rozellville.

Barbra Peters was born December 3, 1914. She

married Ed Hartle, son of Albert and Alvina (Thon) Hartle of Rozellville, on June 28, 1938. Ed was born January 13, 1901. He died April 3, 1962.

Martha Peters was born January 3, 1917. She married Anton Ott on August 1, 1939 at St. Andrews. Martha died on April 7, 1940 and is buried at Auburndale.

Rose Peters was born July 10, 1918. She was married on June 7, 1938 to Delphin Brost at St. Andrew's. Delphin was born November 26, 1913. He died on September 11, 1959.

All the Peters' children were born at Auburndale, which is the rural address of their town of Day home.

Joseph Peters died September 2, 1944. His wife Barbra died December 9, 1962.

On July 26, 1935 their son Math and his wife Mary took over the farm. Math and Mary had five children: Joseph, George, Ronald, Ruth Ann and Bernard, all born at St. Joseph's Hospital at Marshfield.

Joseph Anthony Peters was born January 17, 1937. He married Bonnie Lori Hahn, daughter of Gehart and Pauline (Greenburg) Hahn of Stratford, on January 11, 1964 at St. John the Baptist Church of Athens. Bonnie was born July 22, 1945. They have two children Cheryl Ann born May 31, 1964 and Sue Marie born August 21, 1965. Joseph is a mechanic by trade.

George Matt Peters was born April 4, 1940. He was married on January 26, 1963 to Marsha Grace Backus, daughter of Grace (Sommers) and Orlen Backus originally from Marshfield, but now living in Stevens Point. Marsha was born January 27, 1946. George is a truck driver.

George and Marsha's children are Lana Ray born June 21, 1963, Mike Joseph born November 17, 1965 and Richard Raymond born December 17, 1972.

Ronald Frank Peters was born October 14, 1941. He is a construction worker.

Ruth Ann Peters was born May 20, 1944. She was married May 8, 1965 at St. Mary's Church in Auburndale to Dennis George Cook. He was born February 19, 1946 to Harold and Beth Cook of Greenwood. They have four children: Suzanne Marie born August 9, 1965, Scott Paul born June 17, 1968, Kelly Sue born May 28, 1969 and Shelby born September 3, 1971. All the children were born at Loyal, Wisconsin.

Bernard Peters is the third generation Peters' to remain on the same farm established back in 1896 by his grandfather, Joseph Peters. Bernard took over the farm on January 2, 1974.

Bernard was married on August 30, 1975 to Janice Kremer, daughter of Leander and Monica (Kundinger) Kremer of Marshfield. Janice was born January 26, 1957. Bernard and Janice were married at St. Michael's Church at Hewitt.

Bernard and Janice have three children: Christina Marie was born May 5, 1977, Russell Edward was born September 25, 1978 and Kathleen Sue was born July 4, 1981. All were born at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield.

The Peters' have added 60 acres to the original farm, now totaling 200 acres in all. They have made improvements including a large barn which holds 45 cows and young stock, equipped with a barn cleaner and pipeline.

The buildings on the farm include the main house plus a mobile home, large machine shed and tool shed and a separate summer kitchen. The farm is called the "Peters family farm" and is located five miles north of Auburndale on County Trunk M, and a half mile east.

Polivka - Sell Farm

The Polivka farm has been in the family since 1886, beginning with its first owner and settler, John Sell who was the Great Grand Father of Duane Polivka who now lives on the home place. In the beginning John Sell built a log house on his 40 acres which were located a half mile west of county M and 2 miles north of Rozellville. John's wife, Wilhelminia Kroening was born August 6, 1862. They were married in Crandon, Wisconsin on December 20, 1886. Their seven children were born in their original log house.

Their first child was George born December 16, 1887. He married Elsa Rudue born June 10, 1893. George died May 14, 1955 and Elsa died August 2, 1916. Place of burial is St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.

Anna, the second child of John and Wilhelminia was born November 11, 1889. On September 28, 1908 she married Albert Bauman. Albert was born March 2, 1879. Anna died July 8, 1961 and Albert died June 30, 1951. Burial was at Zion Lutheran Cemetery.

Robert J.C. Sell was born July 9, 1891. He died April 25, 1901 and is buried in St. Paul's Cemetery.

Katherine Sell was born on November 25, 1895. On June 22, 1920 she married James Polivka son of Joseph and Josiphine (Uher) Polivka of the Friendship-Adams area. James was born January 4, 1886 and died in 1961. Katherine died on August 9, 1950. Place of burial is St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.

William Sell was born January, 5, 1898. He was the fifth child of John and Wilhelminia. William has been a bachelor all his life.

Ella Sell was born January 27, 1904. She died at the age of 11 on November 29, 1915 and is buried in St. Paul's cemetery.

Arthur Sell, the seventh child born to John and Wilhelminia was born May 30, 1900. Arthur also remained a bachelor all his life. He died on May 13, 1961.

John Sell and his wife Wilhelminia passed their family farm on to their daughter Katherine. John passed away in September of 1927 and Wilhelminia on August 30, 1919.

In April of 1928 Katherine and James took over the farm which now included 140 acres. The Polivka's had four children.

Florence, their first born was born on April 22, 1921. She married Ervin Reichert on June 21, 1941. Ervin is the son of Phillip and Lottie Reichert born August 9, 1916.

Marion Polivka was born May 9, 1922 in the Town of McMillan. She married Clarence Fredrick born July 2, 1917.

Lucille was born December 8, 1923 in McMillan Township. She married Arnold Panzer on June 22, 1946. He was born May 14, 1922.

Harold Polivka was born August 18, 1927 in the Town of McMillan. On September 6, 1952 he married Lila Aldrich born March 14, 1934 to Lowell and Clara (Kirschbaum) Aldrich of Stratford. The wedding took place in St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

On April 20, 1953 Harold and Lila took over the operation of the farm. The following year their first child was born. Gary A. Polivka was born on November 27, 1954 at Marshfield. On August 18, 1980 he married

Jacquelyn Winkel born December 2, 1957. Her parents are Dave and Betty (Krejci)Winkel of Granton.

The second child of Harold and Lila's was born January 29, 1956. Duane H. Polivka was born in Marshfield. On November 12, 1977 he married the former Dawn Nahring who was born January 26, 1957. Dawn's parents are Melva (Mueller) and Vernon Nahring of Fenwood, Wisconsin.

Diane C. Polivka is the fourth child of Harold and Lila. She was born March 26, 1957 at Marshfield. She married Richard Dennee on January 10, 1976. Richard, born September 28, 1953 is the son of Myron and Eleanor (Strigel) Dennee of the Town of Day.

The Duane Polivka's are the fourth generation to operate their family farm. Perhaps one day they will pass their heritage on to one of their children.

Duane and Dawn have two living children. Brenda, who was born March 6, 1978 and Brian who was born October 10, 1980. Their second child, a daughter Beth Ann, was born and died on January 30, 1979.

Rehlinger Farm

Nick Rehlinger came to this country about 100 years ago. It is believed that he came from Germany. He settled on a farm about ¾ of a mile south of where Norman Rehlinger, his grandson, now lives in the Town of Day. He and his wife Angela Jacobs Rehlinger from Luxemburg, Wisconsin had a son Henry who farmed on Section 16, Range 4 East in the Town of Day. Henry was born January 5, 1892. In 1919 he married Anna Wunsch. Anna was born June 16, 1897. Her parents were William and Margaret (Firestein) Wunch from ½ mile east of Rozellville, across from the Harry Leick farm (which Jerry Nikolay now owns).

On March 28, 1921 Henry and Anna took over the operation of their 68 acre farm which had a 36 x 68' barn and a two story house. They raised eight children: Bro. Mark Rehlinger O.F.M. Cap. born April 4, 1920 who resides at Mt. Calvary Wisconsin, Margaret (Mrs. James Weigel) born May 14, 1922, Marshfield; Sylvester of Hartford, Wisconsin born October 25, 1924, Lavern of Germantown, Wisconsin, born March 4, 1928, Charles of Marshfield born June 10, 1930, Marilyn (Mrs. David Fehrenbach) of Crandon, born February 26, 1935, Darlene (Mrs. Richard Lindquist) of Newnen, Georgia born April 12, 1937, and Norman born May 3, 1926.

In June of 1942 Norman took over the farm, which he still operates today.

Pictured from left to right, front row: Marilyn, Henry and Anna, Darlene. Back row: Charles, Sylvester, Norman, Margaret, Harold (Bro. Mark) and Lavern.

Reif Family & Farm

August Reif was born in Reif Mills, Wisconsin on September 1, 1879 to Colette Hensdorf and John Reif. He moved to Rozellville as a young man and worked in a saw mill in Rozellville.

His wife, the former Mary Brinkmann was born in Rozellville to Caroline Daul and John Brinkmann on July 17, 1884.

August and Mary were married in Rozellville on November 3, 1903 and built their home on the 80 acres they farmed. They also had a saw mill on the southwest corner of their farm on County M.

Later they sold land for a cheese factory and filling station both of which later burned down.

John Bangart, Anna Kloos and Leo DeGroot now own that property. Alois Griesbach also purchased land for a home on M.

Their son Andrew Reif farmed the land for a short time until he married and moved to Nasonville.

The farm was then sold to Red Brown, all but the house and 1-⅓ acres. Dick Kraus, the present owner purchased the farm from Browns.

Later Dick sold land to Ed Spindler who was in the chicken business. Now there is the Bowling Alley and Bar and parking lot and a mobile home on that property.

John Reif and wife Mary purchased the house from Mrs. August Reif and 1-⅓ acres in 1956 and moved here in 1957.

Mrs. August Reif was church organist for many years and gave music lessons to many local people.

Children of August and Mary Reif numbered ten. There was Elmer John Reif born March 31, 1905, died April 20, 1951, Anna Reif Gemski, John A. Reif, Colette Reif Zach, Jerome Reif, Alois Reif born April 16, 1915, died January 16, 1963, Mildred Reif Miller born October 10, 1918, died May 23, 1981, Joseph Reif, Andrew Reif and Sylvester Reif.

John H. Reif and Mary Lenihan were married on July 31, 1933. John was born on August 15, 1908. His wife Mary is the daughter of Kathryn Finnegan and Dennis Lenihan of Baraboo, Wisconsin. Their wedding took place at Baraboo.

John and Mary have four children. John Dennis Reif was born August 22, 1935, Mary Jane Reif Clinger was born on December 9, 1936, Kathleen Mary Reif Bornbach was born on May 14, 1939 and James Daniel Reif was born on July 15, 1945.

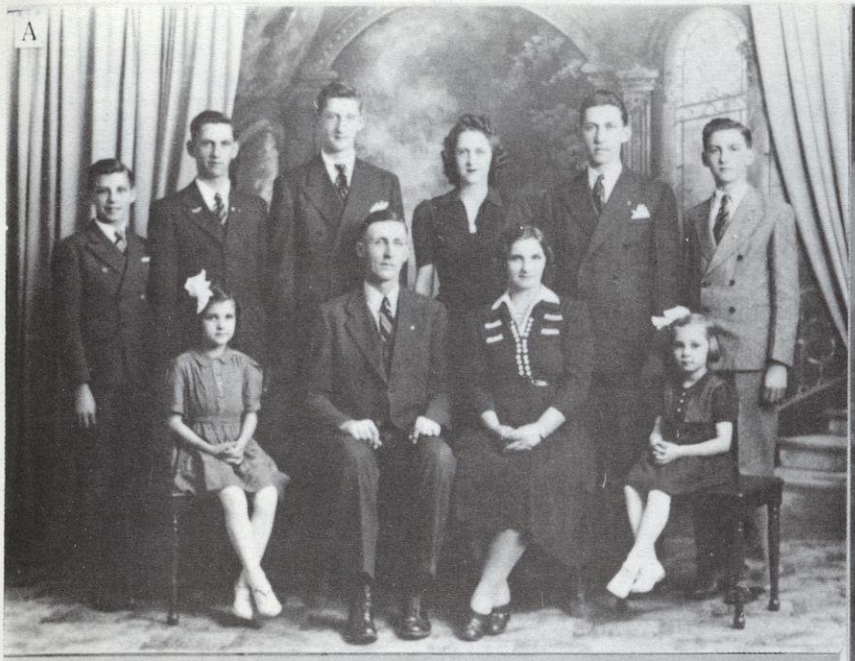
Rink Family Farm

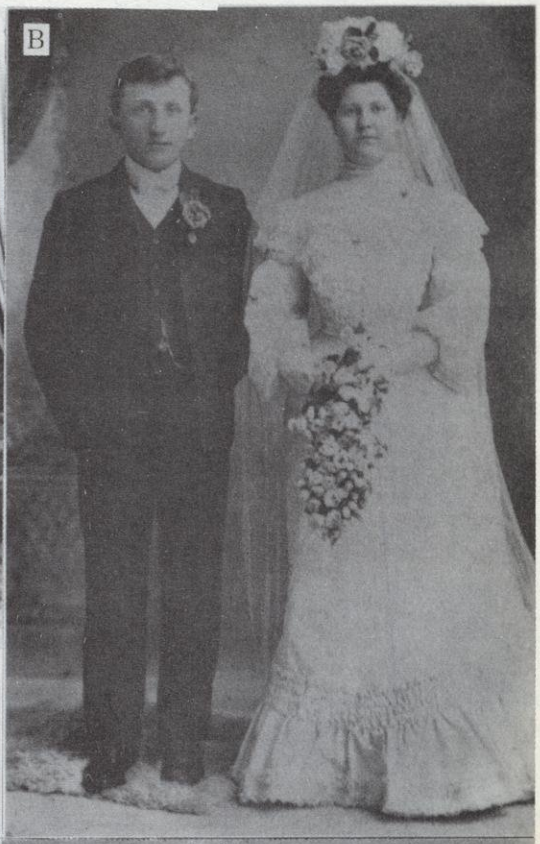
Arnold Rink, Sr. was born in a German settlement in Russia on March 12, 1873. His parents were John and Regina (Rode) Rink. Around the year 1900 Arnold made the trip to America leaving his parents and everything familiar behind him. It was about a year later that Arnold's parents followed their son to the new country. They settled in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Another family from the same area in Russia had also come to America. They were Peter Thomas and his wife Helena Unruh. Their daughter Mary who was born in Mcpherson, Kansas on March 21, 1881 was to later meet and marry Arnold Rink. Their wedding took place in Oklahoma on April 15, 1908.

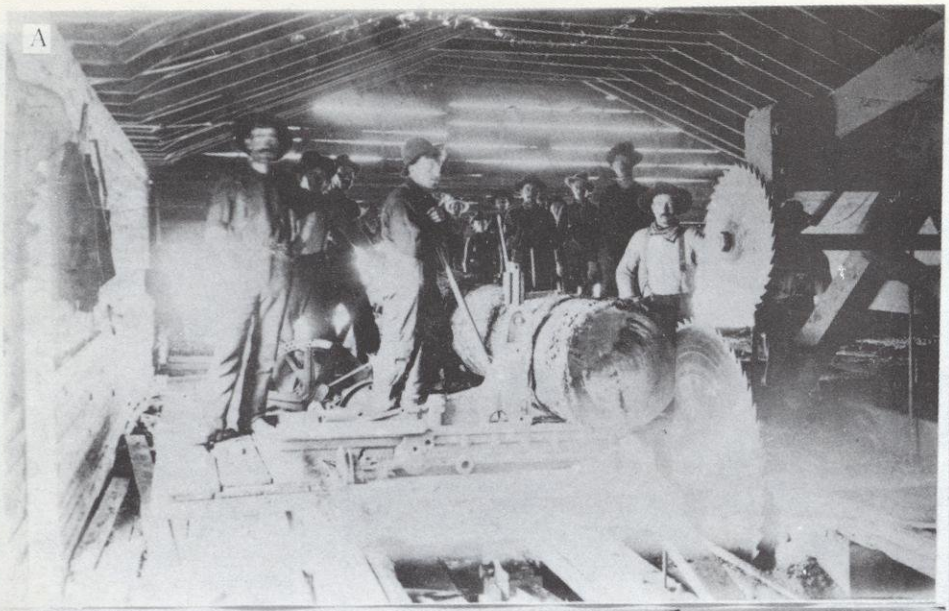
In November of 1913 the couple moved to the Town of Day to their 80 acre farm, only 6 of those acres were cleared. The log house is still standing, though it has long since become part of the new house that was built many years later. The farm at that time consisted of a part log and part frame barn, a frame shed and a barn yard surrounded with a log fence. Stumps left from clearing the timber still remained to be removed.

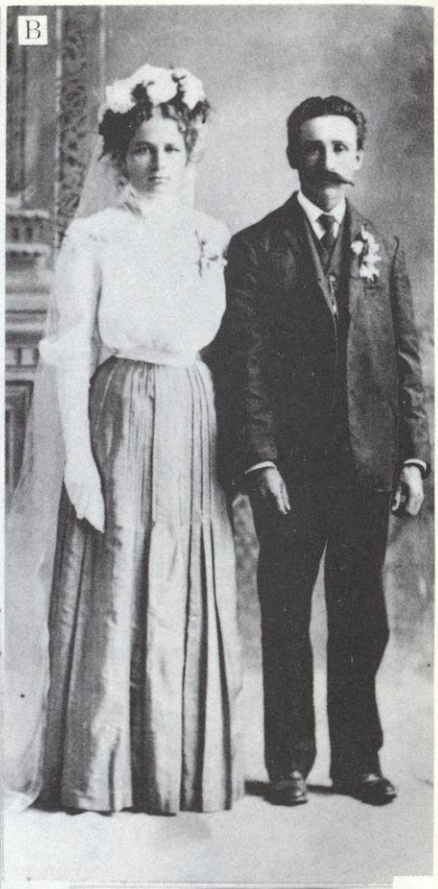
Arnold and Mary had seven children. Their first son Walter was born January 24, 1909 at Stillwater, Oklahoma. He married the former Hulda Polege on May 1, 1934. She was born December 18, 1916 to Rosa (Mueller) and Theodore Polege of Stratford. The wedding





A. Nick Rehlinger family
B. August Reif, Mary Brinkmann wedding, November 3, 1903.
C. Filling Station on land formerly owned by August Reif.
D. Building at left, in rear, was a creamry, later used as a storage shed. Nick Krebsbach built the cheese factory and it was later operated by Tony Breu. It was located where Herald Kloos' home is now.
E. Another view of cheese factory.
F. John Reif family, back: Jim, Cathy Bornbach, John II, front: Mary Jane Klinger, Mary and John Reif.





A. August Reif, center, at work in saw mill
B. Mary Thomas, Arnold Rink wedding, April 15, 1908
C. Rink farm, 1913
D. Ole Rudie
E. Clifford Rudie family, 1978, outside from left: Jackie, Kevin, Jeff, bride Faye, Rita, Clifford, Glen, Shawn, inside row: LaDon, Sonja, Rhonda

took place at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in the Town of Day.

Albert Rink, was born in Stillwater, Oklahoma on September 27, 1911.

Adelene Rink was born February 13, 1913 also in Stillwater.

Marie was born October 26, 1914. She was the first child to be born in the Town of Day. Marie married Louis E. Pingel born April 18, 1916. The wedding took place in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin on December 19, 1942. Louis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pingel, Sr. of Watertown, Wisconsin.

Helen Rink was born May 30, 1916 in the Town of Day. She and her brother Arnold operate the family farm. Arnold was born September 14, 1918.

Ida Ruth Rink was the seventh child born to Arnold Rink, Sr. and his wife Mary (Thomas). She was born September 4, 1922.

Since March of 1973 Arnold M. Rink has been operating his family farm, together with his sister. There are now 65 acres under cultivation, a far cry from the 6 cleared acres their father found when he first came to the farm. The buildings now consist of a seven room house and several barns and a 60 foot machine shed.

Along with farming, Helen raises her own vegetables in her large garden. She also has several flower gardens decorating the yard. The same land her father lived on, yet the changes make a drastic contrast between then and now.

Rudie Family Farm & K.K. Rudie, Author-Carpenter

On June 18, 1889 the Rudie brothers Gilbert and Ole, began farming in the town of Day. They were the sons of Knute and Mary Rudie of Tronjheim, Norway. It is believed that they may have come to America and located first in the Manitowoc or Valders area, as did many of the early immigrants from Norway. Their trip to America took 3 months.

Gilbert and Ole had a sister, Mary Rudie Knutson and a brother Knute who made his home with them, though he was not a farmer. The elder Knute Rudie of Norway was born July 16, 1825 and died August 28, 1897.

The Rudie brothers bought their farm from C.L. Waldo. Each paid his share of $560.00 for the 160 acre tract of land. According to the abstract the original owner of the property was Nichalas Overfield who purchased it on January 27, 1857 from the State. Then on January 25, 1869 he sold it to Alvan Lancaster for the sum of $3080. At this time the land was quite valuable because of the timber it contained. On March 20, 1874 the land was sold to Fredrick Farnham, then consecutively to James F. Allen, George Hazelton, Charles Dering, F.J. Schaeffer in March 1881, and then to C.L. Waldo for $1000.00. Waldo made a sum total of $160.00 on his sale of the land to the Rudie brothers.

While his brothers were busy farming, Knute was busy in his trade as a carpenter. Some of the most memorable things he built were the interior furnishings of the North Auburndale Lutheran Church, also known as the Norwegian Church that was located about five and one half miles south of Rozellville, on County M. He built the communion railing, the pulpit, podium, altar and back altar. He did all the intricate carving of these items. He also built a spiral staircase in the Knutson home, which like many of the area homes was built from the lumber sawed from the logs cut in clearing the land.

Knute was also an avid writer of Norwegian literature in the form of both prose and poetry. He composed numerous poems some of which he had printed for the individuals in the form of wedding pamphlets, and others published in a book. He also wrote a book entitled "The light in the Prison Window" and one called "Sol Og Skygge" in 1903. All the writings of K.K. Rudie, as he was known in the literary field, were in the Norwegian language. Knute later moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota where he lived for many years.

Gilbert Rudie was born December 16, 1861. He never married. He died February 5, 1920.

Ole Rudie was born February 26, 1863. On November 23, 1924 he married the former Ragna Olson Hansen who was born June 8, 1883. The wedding took place in Longwood, Wisconsin. Ole and Ragna had two children, Clifford born August 4, 1925 and Anna Mae born January 1, 1927. The following are Ragna's children from previous marriages: Grace Mary Hansen, Ralph Hansen, Harry Roul Hansen, Roy George Hansen and William Voight.

For a time, from 1948 to 1960, Harry Hansen farmed with his half brother Cliff Rudie, and in 1974 he moved to Marshfield. It was then that Cliff and his family took over the entire operation of the family farm.

Clifford married Rita Ann Fleischman on July 28, 1956 at Spencer, Wisconsin. Rita was born November 2, 1937 to Frank and Veronica Fleischman from Marshfield and Spencer (1939-1955).

The Rudie farm buildings consisted of the log house which was sided over, a wood shed, pump house, milk house and barn. Faye Kim was the first born to the Clifford Rudie's. She arrived on June 11, 1957, and was born in Marshfield as were all of her brothers and sisters to follow. Faye married Patrick John Fracaro on May 19, 1978 at Auburndale. Patrick, born April 16, 1952, is the son of Armand and Bess Jo Fracaro of Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

The second child, Jeffrey David, was born on March 2, 1959.

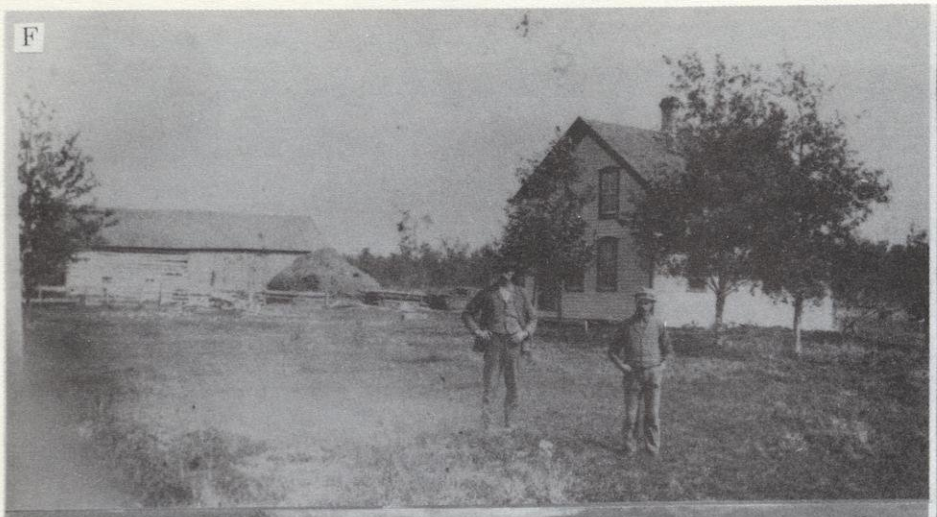
Glen Lee was born April 13, 1960. He married Lori Lynn Altman on April 29, 1979 at Blenker. Lori was born on July 17, 1960 to LaVerne (Jim) and Judy Altman of Blenker. They were divorced in 1980.

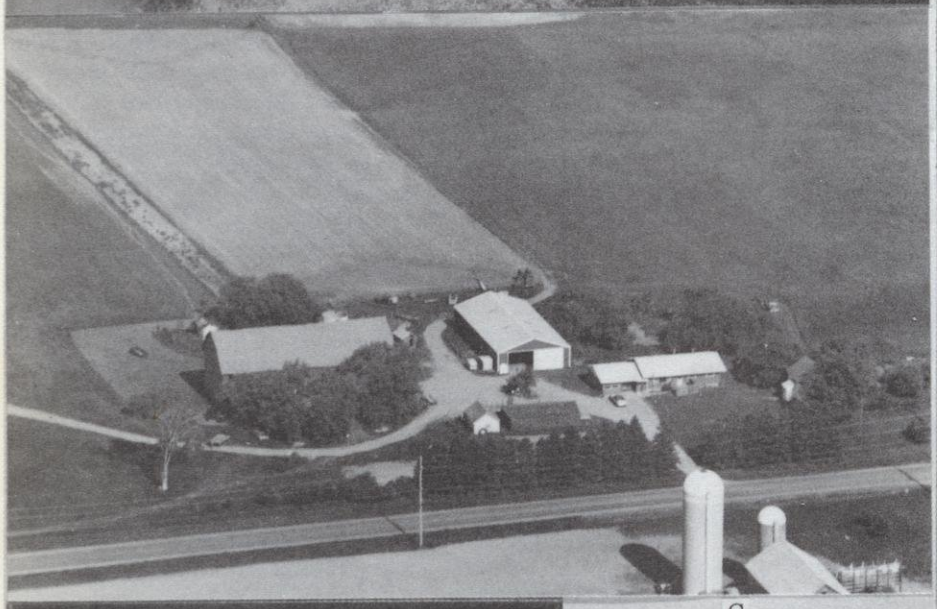
Kevin Paul Rudie was born on June 8, 1963, Shaun Edward Rudie was born December 22, 1966, Jacquelyn Joan born March 25, 1968, LaDon Ralph was born October 17, 1970, Rhonda Kae was born August 5, 1972 and Sonja Rae was born August 26, 1974.

Through the years many changes have taken place on the Rudie farm. The evergreens that now line the farm were first planted in 1950. Then in 1952 a windstorm blew down the wooden silo and a new one was erected to take its place. In 1957 a new shed was built, a garage was moved onto the farm from the Reuben Revlings' place in 1963 and in 1966 the Rudies' built a new ranch style home and moved in July 28, 1967. Then in 1970 a steel shed was erected on the farm.

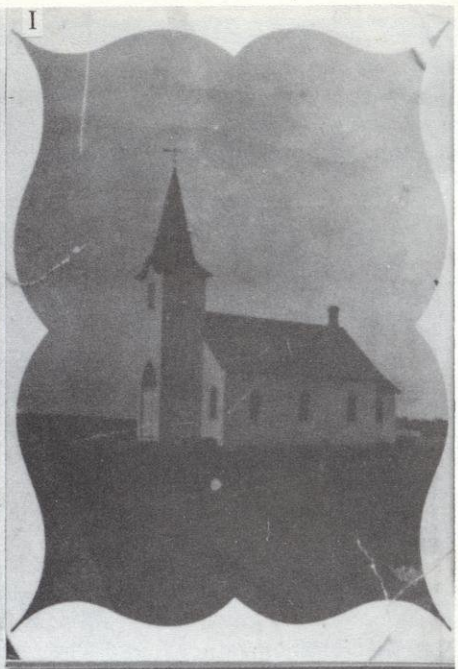
The original house still stands, its logs hidden from view by the siding that covers it. Few things remain the same--just the Rudie name and faint memories of times now passed.

F





I

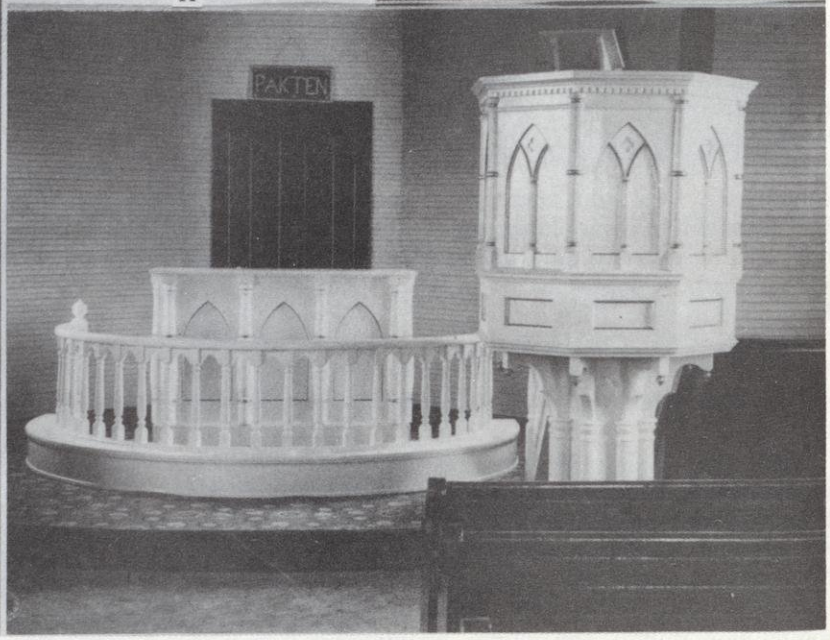


G

H

J

K



F. Gilbert and Ole Rudie on their farm
G. 1982 Rudie farm
H. Ragna Olson Hansen, Ole Rudie wedding, 1924
I. North Auburndale Norwegian Church
J. Back altar, podium, Communion Railing, pulpit hand made by K. K. Rudie (photo by Eva Hougum)
K. Communion Railing and pulpit made by K.K. Rudie

Schalk Family Farm

Conrad Schalk was born February 19, 1865 in Baden, Baden Germany. He married Mary Rehe Schalk, daughter of George and Kunikundi (Kraemer) Rehe of Wallisburg, Germany. Mary was born on September 23, 1871. They were married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on June 15, 1892.

On June 9, 1911 they purchased a 160 acre farm in the town of Day, located northwest of Rozellville.

The barn was on the west side of the road and the original house was like the one in the picture and on the east side.

The Schalk's had ten children. Pauline was born March 16, 1893. She married George Guldan who was born in June of 1893. Pauline died on September 25, 1968, and is buried in Rozellville.

Mary was born on May 5, 1895. She was married to Walter Widmann who was born in January of 1890. She died May 9, 1921.

Conrad was born on September 9, 1896. He died June 23, 1902.

Bertha was born on December 21, 1898. She married Joseph Schmidt of South Dakota.

Emma was born on February 12, 1901. She married William Bube born February 12, 1896. Emma died on November 22, 1968 and is buried at Rib Lake. Her husband died October 18, 1968.

Martha Ann was born on December 17, 1902. She married Rudolph Drexler born July 7, 1902. He was from Stratford. Rudolph died on July 16, 1979.

Helen was born April 20, 1905. She died October 1, 1973.

Josephine, Mrs. Julius Seiy was born on June 2, 1907.

William was born October 9, 1909. On September 2, 1937 he married the former June Hefko, daughter of Theodore and Mabel (Hood) Hefko of Marshfield. Their wedding took place at St. John's Catholic Church in Marshfield. June was born May 24, 1917. William died on October 1, 1979 and is buried at Rozellville.

Leona was born November 23, 1911. She married Richard Croell of Chili. His birthdate was June 24, 1908.

George was born July 13, 1914. He married Ruth Blenker on January 10, 1937 at Milwaukee. She was born January 10, 1919, and is the daughter of the Louis Blenkers' of Blenker. George died on January 4, 1979 and is buried in Milwaukee.

Florence Schalk was born October 15, 1917. She was married on June 6, 1937 to Elmer Schirpke of Edgar. He was born June 9, 1913. Their wedding took place in Rozellville.

Conrad Schalk died on December 11, 1933 and his wife Mary died on August 11, 1963.

Like his father, William Joseph Schalk farmed the same 160 acres in the town of Day. He and June had four children, Ted, Jack, Conrad and Robert, all born in Marshfield.

Theodore George Schalk was born on February 10, 1939. He was married on July 25, 1970 to Shirley Ann Czerwinski at Milwaukee. She is the daughter of Leonard and Esther Czerwinski of Milwaukee and was born April 4, 1947.

Jack George Schalk was born on December 10, 1940. He married the former Carol Mroczenski on November 26, 1966 at St. John's in Edgar. She was born November 26, 1946 to Michael and Verna (Ellenbecker) Mroczenski of Edgar.

Robert William Schalk was born September 22, 1942. He married Mary Polzin, daughter of Bernard and Lois Polzin of Abbotsford. She was born on November 8, 1949.

Conrad Schalk was born June 1, 1946. On November 11, 1970 he married Mari Beth Hilgart daughter of Hildigard (Kelnhofer) Hilgart of Marshfield. They were married at St. John's in Marshfield. Mari Beth was born October 24, 1952.

On June 30, 1976 Jack Schalk bought half the Schalk farm which consisted of the west 80 acres. His mother, June retained the other 80. Jack and Carol have two children, Jack Patrick born March 17, 1967 and William Michael born October 5, 1969.

Richard - Todd Spindler Family Farm

Louis H. Spindler, son of Ludwig and Helena (Fuchs) Spindler of the town of Day, was born July 19, 1884. On September 13, 1876 he married Sophia E. Bath, daughter of Nicolas and Anna (Krings) Bath. Sophia was born on November 30, 1882. Louis and Sophia purchased what had been the Pete Zeigler home.

They had four children: Melvin, Lorraine, Harold and Richard.

Melvin J. Spindler was born August 18, 1913 in Rozellville. He married Margarette Emma (Marge) Oestreich on June 20, 1936 at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Evanstan, Illinois. Marge was born August 24, 1911 to Henry and Amanda Oestreich of Marshfield.

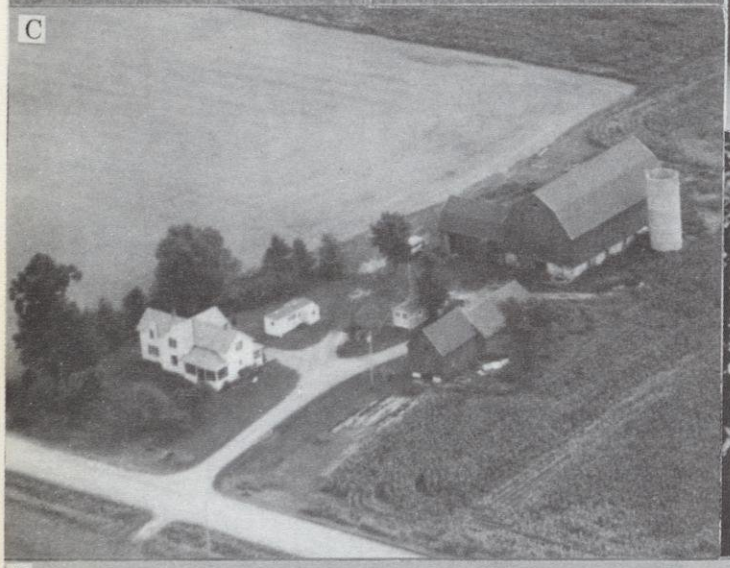
Lorraine Magdalen Spindler was born January 14, 1915 in Rozellville. She was married in St. Andrew's Church on October 10, 1939 to Harold John Weber, son of Matt and Philamena (Griener) Weber of the town of Day. Harold's birthdate was January 30, 1915.

Harold A. Spindler was born June 12, 1918 in Rozellville. He was married to Lela margaret Schnelle on July 10, 1941. Their wedding took place at St. Andrew's. Lela is the daughter of Fred and Leona (Ammerman) Schnelle of the town of Cleveland. She was born October 6, 1921.

Richard L. Spindler was born August 15, 1919 in Rozellville. He was married in St. Andrew's church on June 23, 1951 to Barbara (Bobbie) Caroline Bangart, daughter of John and Anna (Brausch) Bangart of the town of Day. Bobbie was born March 18, 1922. Shortly after their marriage took place, on July 1, 1951, Richard and Bobbie took over the farm which consisted of 80 acres at the time. They bought the personal property at that time and then on May 16, 1957 they purchased the land. The farm buildings included a house, barn, woodstave silo, machine shed, pump house and garage. On May 20, 1959 they bought an additional 40 acres (originally the Ed Fischer farm) from the James Frieders and on May 24, 1962 they bought 80 acres from Francis and Caroline

A

B


C

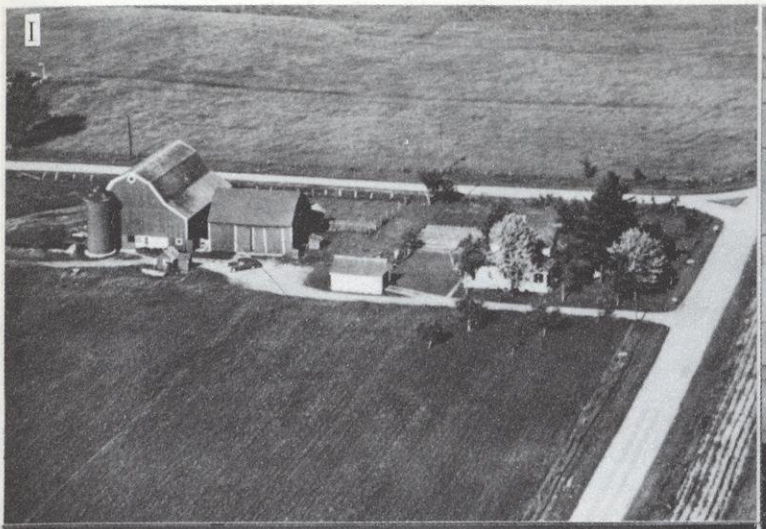
F

D

G

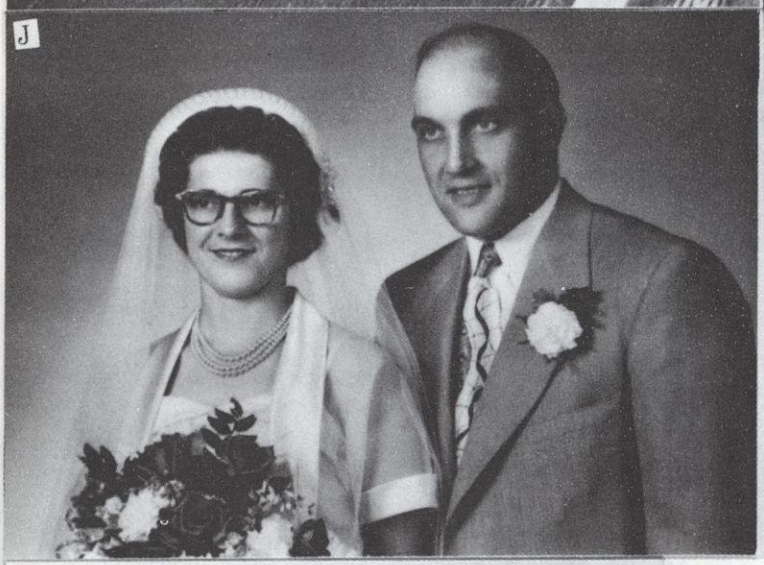
E

H

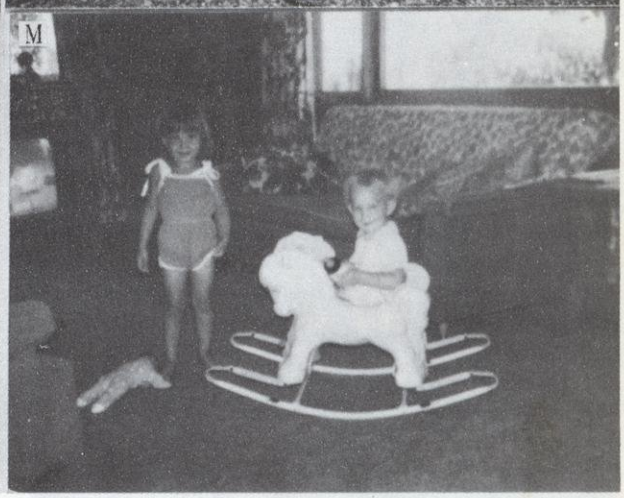


I

L



J



M

K

Patton. This was the old Bill and Elsie Frieders farm.

The Spindlers' had seven children: Keith, Dean, Scott, Renee, Mary Beth, Todd and Troy.

Keith William Spindler was born October 16, 1953. He was born at Marshfield, in St. Joseph's Hospital as were all of his brothers and sisters to follow. On July 8, 1978 Keith married Roxanne Schilling, daughter of Emmet and Janet (Kuyoth) Schilling of the town of Reitbrook. Their wedding took place at St. John's Catholic Church at Edgar. Roxanne was born July 8, 1956.

Renee Annette Spindler was born April 12, 1958. She married Duane Peter Kirsch on June 16, 1979 at St. Andrew's Church. Duane was born June 27, 1953. He is the son of Roland and Rita (Brock) Kirsch of the town of Cleveland. The Kirsch's purchased the former Albert Beining home in Rozellville on February 1, 1982.

Dean Richard Spindler was born November 6, 1954. He died on June 15, 1977 and is buried at St. Andrew's cemetery, Rozellville. Dean was in an automobile accident November 14, 1976 and was in a coma until his death in June, 1977.

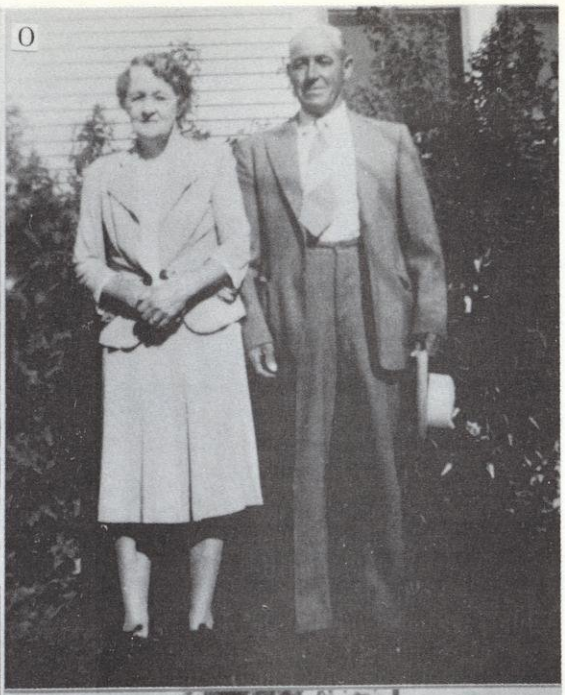
Scott Steven Spindler was born May 7, 1956. He died May 7, 1977 and is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery. Scott was killed in a truck-motorcyle accident in Cody, Wyoming. Scott had been on the motorcycle.

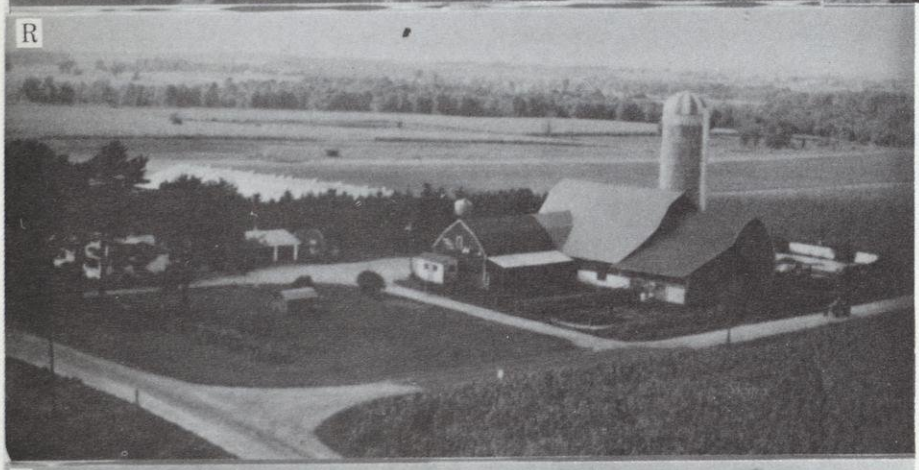
Mary Beth Spindler was born and died on September 2, 1960. She is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Todd Michael Spindler was born December 16, 1961 and Troy Gerald Spindler was born March 22, 1964.

Todd Spindler is planning to take over the entire operation of his family's farm one day. He has already purchased all of the personal property and when he is able to, he will assume the balance of the responsibility. The farm now consists of 190 acres. The buildings have changed over the years and now include a cement silo, 3-car garage, and attached garage on the house. The old pump house still stands.

Keith Spindler is also farming. He has a 6 acre parcel of land, the former Gordon Seehafer farm directly across the road from his parents farm and owns 10 acres--a former turkey farm he bought from Harold Weber which was part of the original Louis Spindler farm.





Pictures Page **232**

A. Mary and Conrad Schalk
B. William Schalk family: Ted, Jack, William, June, Conrad, Robert
C. Schalk farm, 1981
D. Man in center may be Conrad Schalk Man in light colored jacket is Jake Hessler from Sun Prairie, Wis. He was married to Conrad Schalk's sister. This is how the farm looked when Conrad and Mary bought it. The log barn was across the road.
E. Helen Schalk, Emma Bube, Leona Croell, William, Mary (Mrs. Conrad Schalk), George, Martha Drexler, Florence Schirpke, Pauline Guldan, Josephine Seiy, Bertha Schmidt.
F. Sophia and Louis Spindler
G. Keith Spindler, Roxanne Schilling wedding, July 8, 1978
H. Renee Spindler, Duane Kirsch wedding June 16, 1979

Continued next page...

Pictures Page **233**

I. 1951 Richard Spindler farm
J. Barbara Bangart, Richard Spindler wedding, 1951
K. Melvin Spindler riding on top of largest hay load of the season.
L. Todd Spindler
M. Sonja Rae and Logan Matthew, Children of Keith and Roxanne Spindler.

Pictures Page **234**

N. Louis Spindler family, back: Harold (Bud), Melvin, Dick, Front: Louis, Lorraine Weber, Sophia E.
O. Sophia and Louis Spindler
P. Richard Spindler family, 1971, back: Keith, Renee, Dean, Front: Barbara, Todd, Scott, Troy, Richard
Q. Renee, Scott, Dean, Keith, Front: Troy, Todd Spindler
R. 1980 Richard–Todd Spindler farm
S. Early picture of Spindler farm

Robert Spindler Farm

John Spindler had his work all set before him when he purchased his 80 acre farm in 1902. It was all trees, left from the lumbering Company who sold him the land, the Connor Company. John began clearing his land and in place of some of his timber, he planted an apple orchard.

John, the son of Ludwig and Helena (Fuchs) Spindler was born May 19, 1879. On January 21, 1903 he married Sophia Kipp, the daughter of Adolph and Bernadine Kipp of Ladbergan, Germany. They were married in the Ebenezer United Church of Christ in the town of Cleveland. Sophia was born December 26, 1881.

In 1903 a house was built on the Spindler's property. The main part of their barn, a log barn, was moved to the land. John built the buildings. He also bricked the house in 1913 as he was a brick layer in addition to his farming interest. Over the years he bricked many houses in the area. In 1913 he built a machine shed, hen house and grainery. The old log barn served its purpose until the year 1914 when it was time to construct a new, modern barn for the ever growing farm. In 1939 John built a garage. He also had a pig house moved onto the property. And sometime over the years he built a brooder house, and in 1952 he built a new milk house.

John and Sophia had three children: Erna, Elroy and Edwin.

Erna was born July 30, 1903 at their home in the town of Day. On November 1, 1927 she married Arthur Albrecht at the Ebenezer Church. Arthur is the son of August Albrecht and his wife, a former Westphal girl from Watertown in Dodge County. August was born January 16, 1898 and died January 14, 1961.

Elroy George Spindler was born December 21, 1906 also at home. He was married in Stillwater, Minnesota to Marie Evelyn Hughes, daughter of Frank and Katherine (Wachtel) Hughes of the town of Emmet. Marie was born May 18, 1909. They were married July 29, 1929.

Edwin Adolf Spindler was born April 5, 1914 at his parents home. He was married in 1937 to Apollonia Oppmann, daughter of George and Mary (Illig) Oppmann. Edwin died on December 29, 1974. He is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

John Spindler died on November 5, 1955 and his wife Sophia died December 16, 1976.

On March 1, 1952 John and Sophia's son, Elroy took over the farm. Some changes took place during these years although the house and barn remained the same. The two wood silos were replaced by a cement one in 1953. The remaining sheds and animal houses remained the same.

Elroy and Marie had seven children: Mary Lou, Glenn, Robert, Catherine, Diane, Gary, and Sandra.

Mary Lou Spindler was born in October of 1930 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. In May of 1952 she married James Eggebrecht at the Ebenezer Church in the town of Cleveland. James was born in 1929, the son of Ervin Eggebrecht. They had two daughters and four sons.

Glenn Spindler was born in 1934 in the town of Cleveland. He married Shirley Parrett on January 17, 1957 in Wood County. Shirley was born in 1936. They had one daughter.

Robert Spindler was born in March 1936 in the town of Cleveland. On March 1, 1955 he married Deloris (Dorie) Laessig, daughter of Leon and Olive (Kreidler) Laessig of the town of Cleveland. They were married at St. Joseph's Church in Stratford. Dorie was born October 8, 1936.

Catherine Spindler was born in 1940 in the town of Cleveland. She married James Frost on May 8, 1965 at the Ebenezer Church. James is the son of Raleigh and Rose Frost. They had two sons.

Diane Spindler was born in May 1945 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. She married Raymond Kleba in May of 1965 at the Ebenezer church. He is the son of George and Sylvia Kleba of Marshfield. They had two sons and a daughter.

Gary Spindler was born July 11, 1949 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. He died April 1, 1966 and is buried in the Ebenezer cemetery. Sandra Spindler was born February 12, 1953 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. She married Ronald Gebelein at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. He is the son of Arlo and Lucille Gebelein.

In April of 1967 Robert (Bob) and Dorie Spindler became the third generation on their family's farm. Over the years changes have taken place. The farm acreage was doubled, the house has been remodeled, the porches changed. The barn is the same, but a silo was added next to it and another silo 20 x 60 was built away from the barn in 1979. A green metal shed was built and a milk house was built in 1972. The hen house, brooder house and pig barn and the old machine shed have all been torn down. The appearance of the barnyard has changed too, with the addition of a second driveway.

Bob and Dorie had eight children: Jeffrey, John, Mary, Linda, Paul, Roy, Debra and Michael.

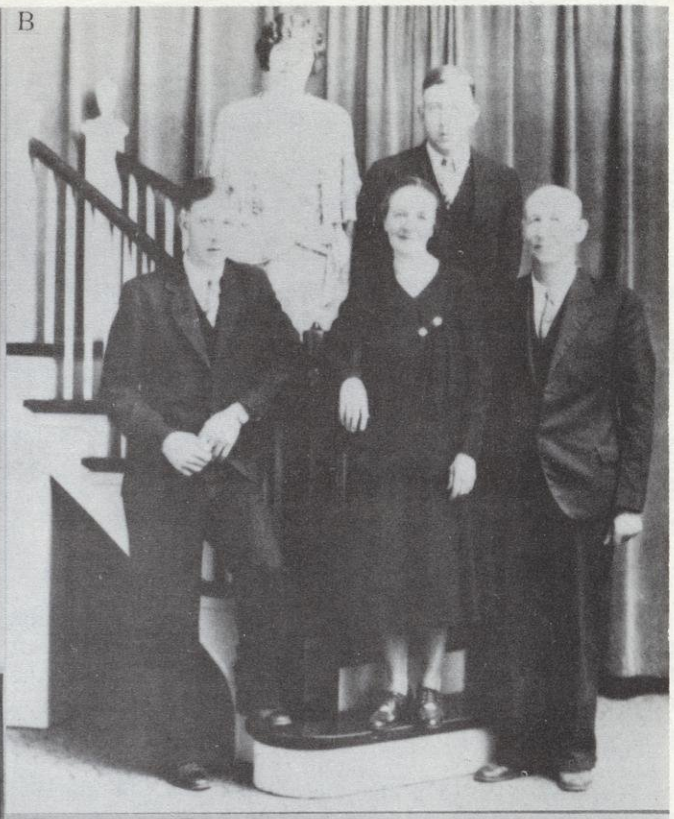
Jeffrey Lee Spindler was born in 1955 at St. Mary's in Wausau. He married Gloria Kloos in June of 1979 at St. Andrew's. She was born in January 1954 to John and Marie (Bangart) Kloos of Rozellville. They have one son, Lee Robert born February 1981. Jeff and Gloria live on a farm across the road from his parents.

John Robert Spindler was born in January 1957 at St. Joseph's in Marshfield. He married Marilyn Lobner in September 1977 at Auburndale. She is the daughter of Roman and Henrietta S. Lobner of Auburndale. They have a son Adam John born in 1982 and a daughter Alicia born in 1979.

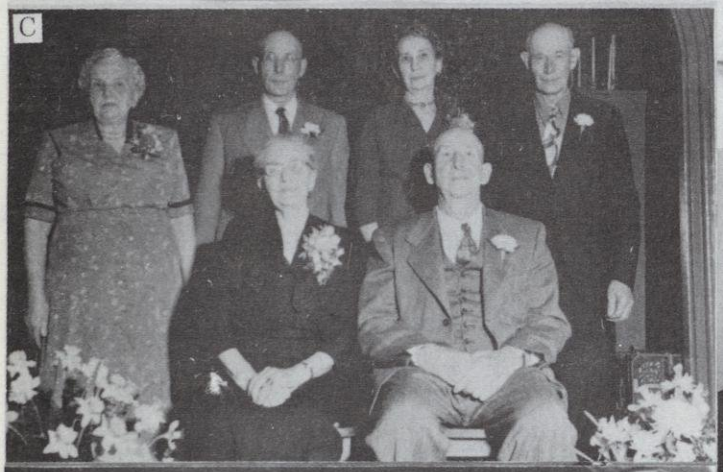
Linda Marie Spindler was born in February 1960. She was born at Marshfield, in St. Joseph's Hospital as were all of her brothers and sisters to follow.

Paul Chris Spindler was born December 25, 1963. Roy Gary Spindler was born February 1967, Debra Lynn was

A



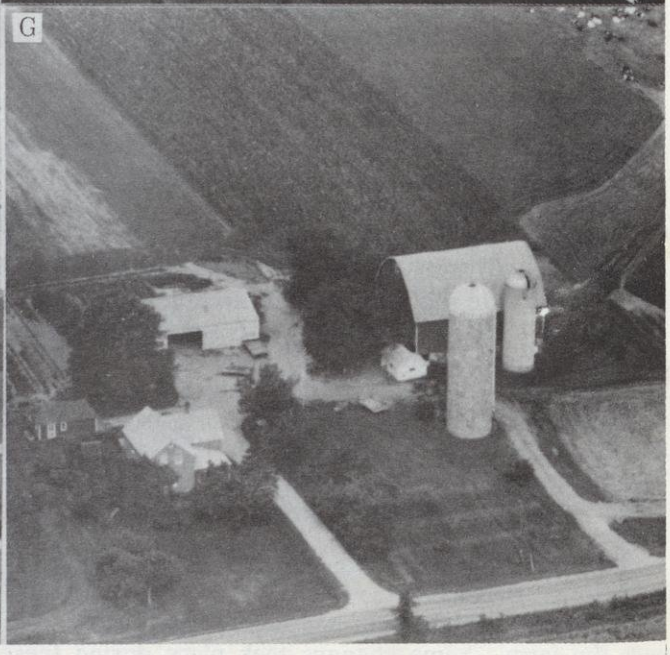
B



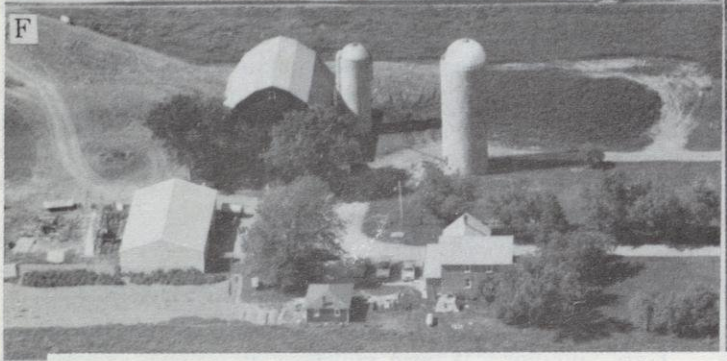
C

D

E



G



F

born in August 1970, Michael John was born in 1975 and Mary was born June 2, 1958. Mary died on the date of her birth.

Though the Spindler farm has changed in appearance over the years there are a few things that remain the same. The Spindler family still own and operate the farm, and also there remains something that John Spindler started many years ago. There are three apple trees left standing in his orchard.

Teska Family Farm

Back in 1859 the home 80 acres of the Teska farm was purchased from the State of Wisconsin by Nicholas Overfield. It came into the Teska family on January 5, 1898 when Carl and Caroline Teska, Uncle of Ray Teska, bought it. At the time Ray's father, John, was also on the farm and on May 15, 1902 John purchased it from his brother.

John and Mary Teska had eight children. Michael was born on October 3, 1881 at home. He lived in Auburndale and was an excellent stone mason. Michael died on February 27, 1957. He never married.

William Teska, was born on March 21, 1884, also on the home place in the town of Day. Bill is remembered for his stone masonry and carpentry skills. Many barns and foundations in the area were built by Bill and his brother Mike. Bill also built the farm where his nephew Roger Teska now lives, and also the home farm where Ray and Myrtle farmed for many years. Bill died on March 3, 1954, and is buried at the Greenwood Cemetery as is his brother Mike.

Other children of John and Mary Teska were Alice, Margaret, Elsie, John, Alfreda and Raymond. John died on April 21, 1903 and his wife Mary died April 4, 1911.

Raymond, son of John and Mary Teska became the third Teska family member to own the original farm. Ray was born on September 2, 1900. He married Myrtle Hilker, daughter of August and Agnes (Knutson) Hilker of Hubbard, Iowa. They were married on November 13, 1931. Ray's brothers Mike and Bill assisted him on the farm for a time but eventually Ray and Myrtle took over the entire operation. The acreage was also increased to 121 acres.

In addition to farming, Ray hauled milk for Hub Dairymen's Co-op of Marshfield from 1931 until around 1953 when his son Roger took over the route. Ray also hauled sand years ago with a team of horses for his brothers to use in cement work in barns, bridges, culverts, and foundations. Myrtle was a 4-H leader in Wood County for 31 years in addition to her homemaking and farming.

Ray and Myrtle have five children. Their firstborn son, Roger was born on December 22, 1931. He married Jean Mews. They reside on the farm built in 1927 by Bill Teska.

Duane Teska was born on May 18, 1934. He is married to the former Anne Harnick. Duane has been the Athletic Director and football coach at Colby High School for more than 10 years.

Patricia Teska was born on May 12, 1936. She is married to Frank Vandehey.

Coral, Mrs. Lory Larson, was born on March 27, 1938.

Judy Teska was born on September 11, 1939. She is the wife of Roger Heeg.

Ray Teska died on October 3, 1976 and is buried at Auburndale.

The Teska brothers, Mike, Bill and Ray originally spelled their name "Teske" but changed it to "Teska". Myrtle's mother, Agnes Knutson, daughter of Charles Knutson and his wife Mary Rudi also came into the Teska family when she married her second husband Bill Teska, brother of Ray and Mike.

The Knutson family originated in Norway, came to Manitowoc, then the town of Day. Charles Knutson, Sr. and his wife Serena Tollefson had the following children: Charles Jr., who is Myrtle Teska's grandfather, Conrad, Hannah, Clara, Christene and Mathilda.

Charles (Charley) Knutson Jr. married Mary Rudi (then spelled without the "e" on the end of the name.) Mary was a sister to Ole Rudie, father of Clifford. Charley and Mary had the following children: Agnes, who is Myrtle's mother, Mabel (pictured on the Little Eau Pleine bridge), Oscar, who took over the farm, and who's lumber from the house was bought by Rosie and Robert Theurer to use in building an addition to their home, Cornelius (Julius Cornelius) who served in World War I (see "The War Years") and Albert.

The Knutson's who remained in the town of Day were Oscar's family which consisted of three sons, Richard of Marshfield, Carroll of Wisconsin Rapids, and Willard who took over the farm. Willard was struck by a car and killed while walking home from Rozellville in 1963.

It is easy to see that the early families of our area were interwoven by blood--every which way, and the history of one family does not stand alone, but includes the lives of those so closely related.

Many of the people have long since died, but they have left behind their life's work in one form or another. Still standing today are homes, barns, and even an old round smoke house found on the Ray Teska farm. The stones and cement are still firmly in place where Bill and perhaps Mike placed them, many many years ago.

Thon - Hartle Farm

It was around the year 1880 when Joseph Thon and his wife Susanna (Wolf) came over from Germany. They brought their infant daughter Alvina who was born September 25, 1879. They settled on their 71 acre farm on October 5, 1901.

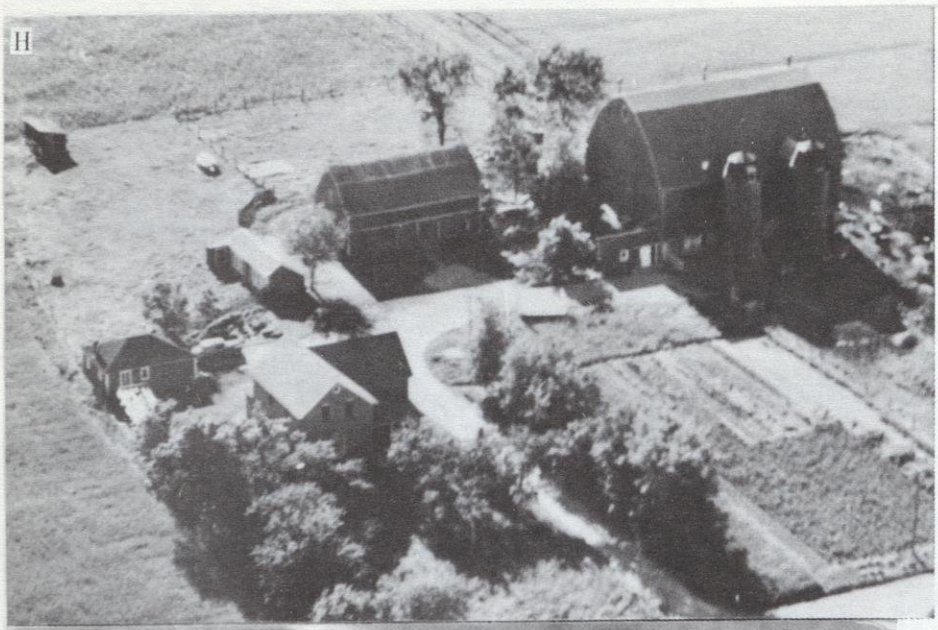
Joseph was born July 26, 1848 and his wife Susanna was born July 14, 1854. They were the parents of six children. Alivna, who married Albert Hartle who was born January 19, 1879, was their first born. Alvina died on December 21, 1941 and her husband died January 7, 1956. They are buried in Rozellville.

Mary was their second daughter. She was born June 3, 1882. She married Edward Schermetzler. Mary died on January 2, 1961 and is buried in Marshfield.

Anna was the third daughter born to Joseph and Susanna. She was born on June 18, 1885 in the town of Day. She was married on September 26, 1911 to Henry Goeres. Anna died April 21, 1980 and her husband died November 16, 1943. They are buried at Marshfield.

The fourth daughter of Joseph and Susanna was born on April 2, 1889. She was named Barbara. She became the wife of Nick Rehlinger on July 10, 1917 at Rozellville. Nick was born February 24, 1890. Barbara died on October 31, 1970 and her husband died July 3, 1963. They are buried in Marshfield.

Louis Thon, the first son and the fifth child of Joseph



Pictures, previous page:

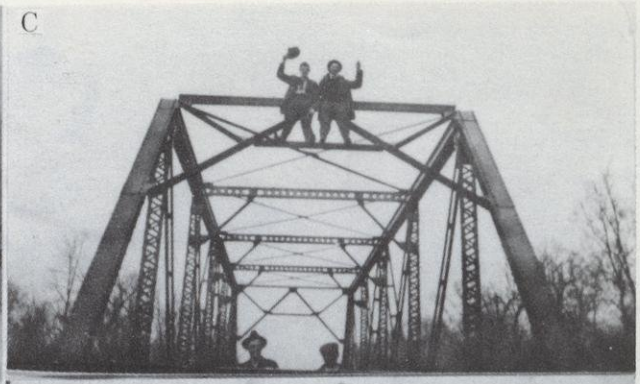
A. Ludwig Spindler family. Back: Lena (Moehn), John, Elizabeth, Joe, young boy is Albert, George, William. Front: Ann, Ludwig, Albert, Louis, and Helena (Fuchs) Spindler.
B. Back: Erna, Elroy. Front: Ed, Sophia, John Spindler
C. Josie Kipp Untiet, George Spindler, Elizabeth Spindler, Jacob Spindler; Sophia and John Spindler Golden Wedding Anniversary January 21, 1953.
D. John and Sophia Spindler
E. Ed, Sophia, Erna, John, Elroy Spindler
F. and G. Spindler Farm, 1982

H. Spindler Farm, 1953
I. Bob Spindler family: Jeff, Paul, Linda, John, Roy; front: Bob, Michael, Debra, Dorie
J. Alicia in Mary's arms, John, Dorie, Bob, Jeff, Gloria, Linda; front: Paul, Mike, Debbie, Roy

Pictures following page:

A. Mike Teska leading team
B. Teska Farm, 1915
C. Ray Teska is one of the men on the Little Eau Pleine Bridge south of Rozellville on M
D. Knutson home
E. Albert Knutson, Mary Rudi Knutson, Oscar Knutson, and K.K. Rudie in front of Knutson hoj e
F. Teska Farm
G. Round smoke house on Teska farm
H. Mabel Knutson on Little Eau Pleine bridge with child
I. Serena Knutson
J. Interior view of round smoke house. Note the rotisserie for hanging meat to be smoked (see arrow)

A


C

B

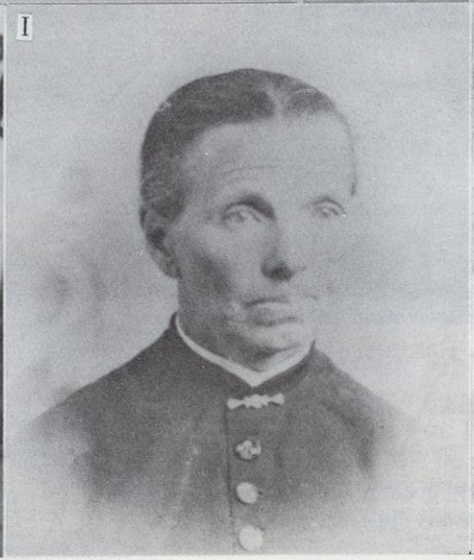
D

E

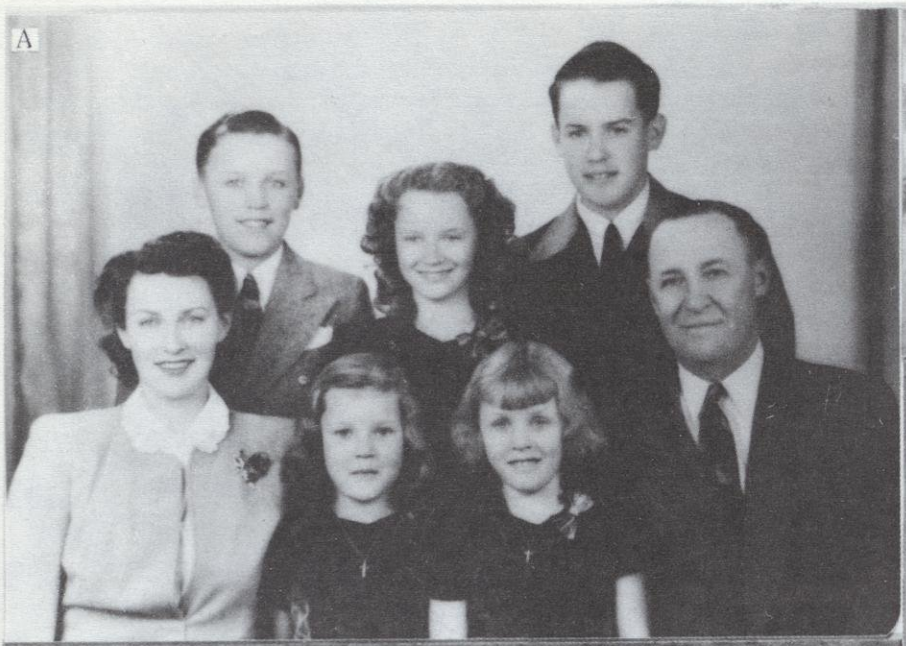
G

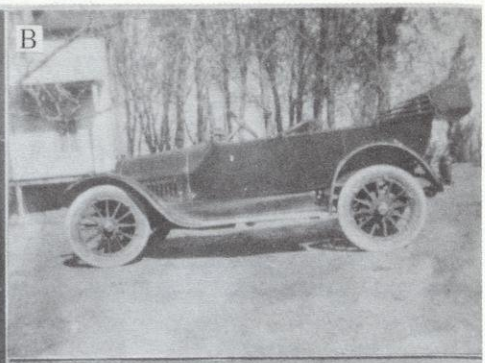
F

H


I

J





A. Ray Teska family, 1947, back:Roger, Patricia, Duane. front: Myrtle, Carol, Judith, Ray.
B. Myrtle Teska's parent's new 1913 Buick
C. Hartle Farm
D. Albert and Alvina (Thon) Hartle
E. Joseph Thon family: back: Mary Schermetzler, Barbara Rehlinger, Louis Thon, Anna Goeres, Alvina Hartle, Rosa Thon. front: Joseph and Susan Thon
F. Louis and Magdelin Thon wedding

and Susanna was born on March 9, 1893. He died on October 10, 1940 and is buried in Marshfield.

Rosa Thon, the sixth child, was born on April 19, 1895. She worked for many years as a cook to a priest out in South Dakota. She died June 5, 1950 and is buried in Marshfield.

Joseph Thon died January 13, 1924 and his wife Susanna died May 2, 1945.

The Thon farm, which is located just south of Rozellville on County M, remained in the family. However, it was a daughter that was to carry on the family tradition, and it is her husband's name that has since been attributed to the farm. Alvina Thon became the wife of Albert Hartl who was born September 25, 1879. In October of 1916 the Hartls' took over the operation of the farm. Albert changed the spelling of his last name by adding the "e", making it Hartle. Albert and Alvina had six children. Their first born son Edward was born on January 13, 1901, in the town of Day. He married Christina Bornbach, daughter of Matt and Mary Bornbach. She died in September of 1936. On June 28, 1938 Edward married Barbara Peters. Edward died on April 3, 1962 and is buried in Rozellville.

The second child born to Albert and Alvina was Ervin, born March 17, 1904. He married Pat Forsyth. Ervin died on November 27, 1973 and is buried at Belfield, North Dakota.

Clarence Hartle, the third son of Albert and Alvina was born on October 23, 1905. He died on May 23, 1950 and is buried in Sidney, Montana.

Kermit Hartle was the fourth son born to Albert and Alvina. He was born February 27, 1914 in the town of Day. He married Marie Leick on December 7, 1940 in Rozellville. She was born November 19, 1919. For many years they owned and operated the farm in the town of Day where James Bangart now lives. The Kermit Hartles' now reside in Marshfield.

Celia Hartle was the first daughter, and the fifth child of Albert and Alvina. She was born on October 29, 1917. She married Albert Harter in October 1938. Albert is the son of the John Harters' from the town of McMillan.

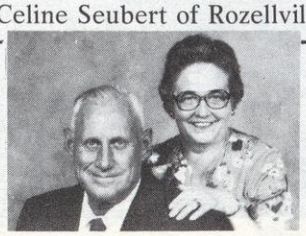
Albert died January 7, 1956 and Alvina died December 21, 1941.

Jerome Hartle, the sixth child of Albert and Alvina was born on May 30, 1920. He married Ruth Oppman on October 5, 1943. Ruth was born on October 5, 1921 to George and Mary (Illig) Oppman of the town of Day.

On April 1, 1944 Jerome and Ruth took over the farm. They are the third generation on the family farm. Jerome and Ruth have two children. They are Ronald and Jean Marie.

Ronald George Hartle was born on August 29, 1948. He was married to Shirley Thompson on October 28, 1978. She is the daughter of Marcel and Evelyn Thompson of Auburndale.

Jean Marie was born on September 29, 1954. She was married in Rozellville on May 16, 1975 to Roy Seubert, son of Richard and Celine Seubert of Rozellville.



JEROME & RUTH HARTLE

Jerome and Ruth Hartle

Russell Spindler Farm in Family 100 Years

About a hundred years ago Ludwig Spindler came to the town of Day area. Ludwig was the son of John Spindler. His wife was the former Helena Fuchs of Sheboygan county. The Spindlers' began farming on their land which is located north of Rozellville about a mile, on the west side of County M.

Ludwig and Helena had ten children: Lena, John, George, Louis, Elizabeth, Ann, Joseph, William, Albert and Herman.

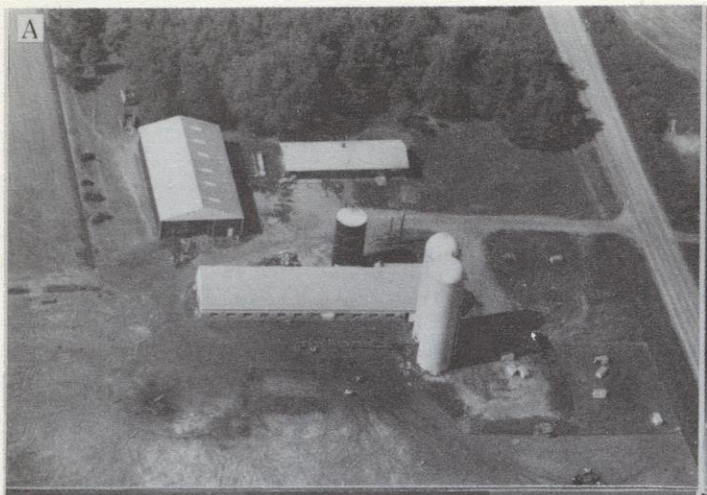
Herman took over the operaton of the Spindler farm from his father. Herman's wife is the former Theresa Falk, daughter of Herman and Mathilda Falk. They farmed their 200 acre farm until their son, Russell took over on May 1, 1972.

The Herman Spindler's had three children, Mark, Judith and Russell.

Russell was born November 2, 1949. On March 17, 1973 he married Sheila Kraus, daughter of LeRoy and Nitze Kraus. Sheila was born December 13, 1951. The Spindler-Kraus wedding took place in Rozellville. The couple operates its 150 acre farm, which includes the original acreage that Ludwig Spindler purchased a century ago.

Russell and Sheila have four children. Christopher David was born December 8, 1970, Rae Ann Lynn was born July 26, 1973, Kevin Russell was born March 15, 1979 and Ryan Lee was born February 20, 1980.

Perhaps one day, one of these children will become the fourth generation in the Spindler family to farm the same land.



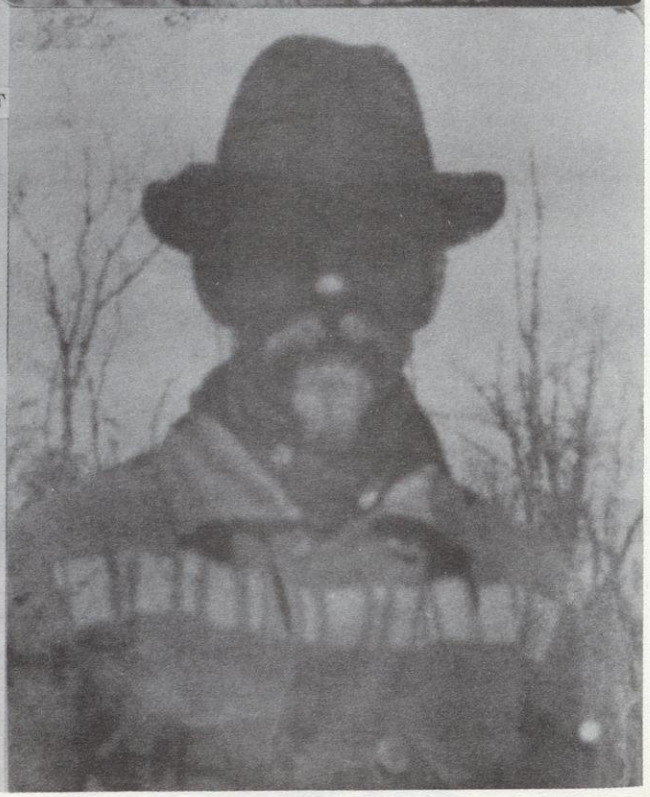
A

B

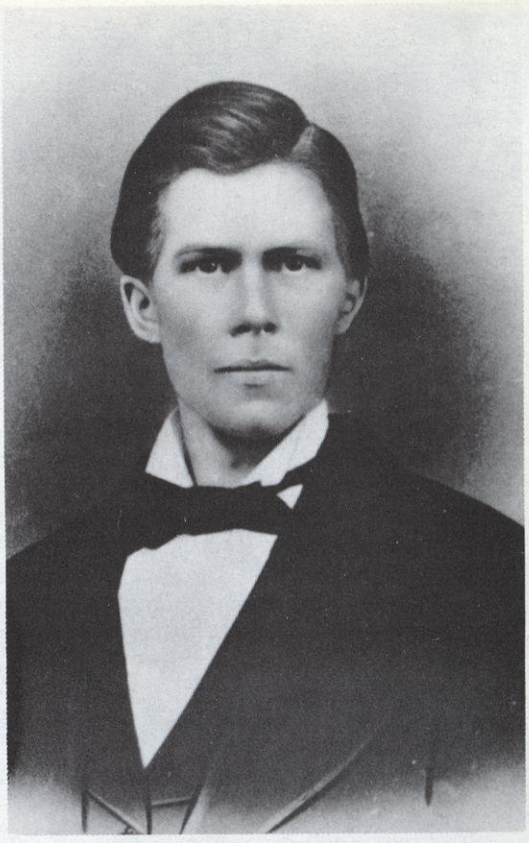
C

D

E



F



G. Betty Hanssen H. Charles Veers

Veers Farm in Family 104 Years

Seim Oesau (1769-1828) and
wife: Cecilia Manns Oesau (1787-1816)
were the parents of Claus Oesau.

Claus was born at Dammducht in the Duchy of Holstein on January 28, 1809. He married Jabe Christina Claassen, who was born in Kronprinzenkoog in the Duchy of Holstein on October 16, 1810. Jabe died September 1, 1842. Their children were Cecilia Chatrina, Siemon Heinrich, Tjark Peters, Claus Fredrich and Anke Margaretha.

On March 20, 1843 Claus married Margaretha Timm, a widow whose surname was originally Albrecht. She had two children by her first marriage; Louisa Helena Timm and Fredrich Wilhelm Timm.

During the latter part of 1847, Claus Oesau went to Hamburg to live as an exile, presumably because of participation of proscribed activities which preceeded the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 in Holstein.

In March 1848 Claus and Margaretha Oesau and their children departed for the United States on a sailing vessel which carried the first part of New Holstein pioneers.

Margaretha died on April 12, 1877 and Claus died February 10, 1904.

Cecilia C. Oesau was born February 14, 1831 at Kronprinzenkoog in the Duchy of Holstein. She married Andreas F. Hanssen, born in Schoenfeldt, Duchy of Holstein February 25, 1811. They were married in 1850. They had four children: Gustav, Wilhelmine, Betty and Frederick. Cecilia died April 27, 1915.

Betty Hanssen was born on July 27, 1855 at New Holstein. She was married to Charles Veers who was born at New Holstein on December 25, 1853. He was the son of Ernest and Bertha (Gruening) Veers, 1848 pioneers. Charles and Betty pioneered on a farm located in the town of Day, just east of Rozellville, beginning in 1878.

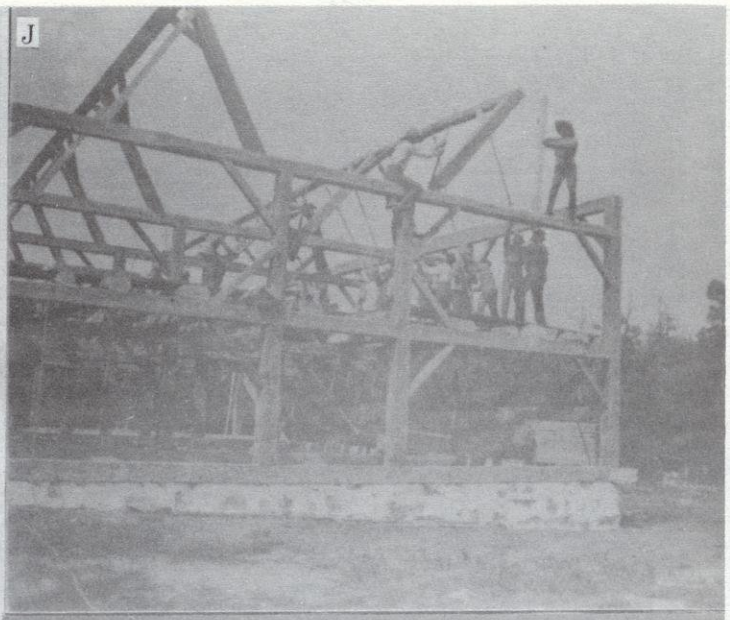
The ancestors of Charles and Betty Hanssen Veers all came from Schlerwig-Holstein, Germany in 1848 and settled in Calumet County, Wisconsin. About 60 people came over that year (1848) and founded the city of New Holstein, Wisconsin.

Bertha Veers father, Charles Groening was the first Judge of Calumet County and Andreas Hanssen was County Clerk. Charles and his wife, Betty Hanssen Veers came from New Holsten to Day Township and bought 120 acres of land which is now part of the farm owned by Robert Veers.

Charles Veers was a carpenter. He built all the first buildings on the farm, the house, dairy barn and grainery. They are still standing. The farm buildings are made of hand hewed rock elm frame. The house, which is a frame building, consists of all hand planed siding. The interior is also hand finished wood. Charles also built many other area farm buildings, but most are gone.

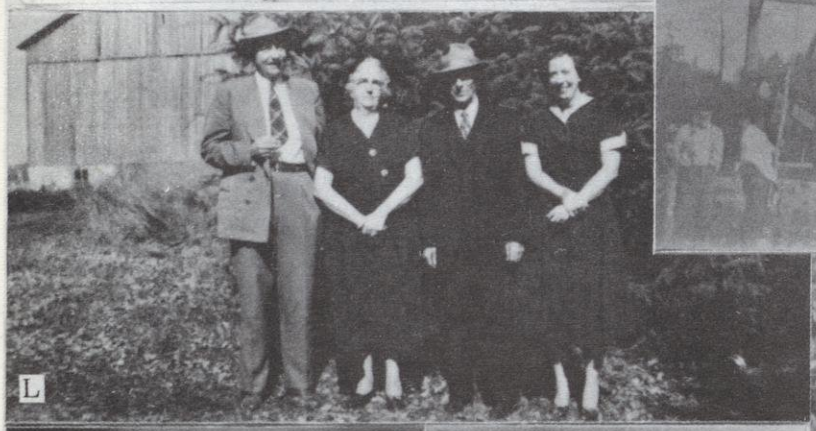
The only time Charles Veers-I left the state was to attend the World's Fair at St. Louis in about 1903. They made the trip by horses, train and Mississippi River Boat, a rear paddle drive. Charles Veers-I was called "the Colonel", as he looked like a Southern Colonel (like Co. Sanders.) He also drove very spirited horses and was killed when one fell on him as he was treating it for an injured leg. He was only 49 years old at the time. His wife Betty spent her last days, 1914 until her death in 1942, in

I



J

K



L

M

N

O

P

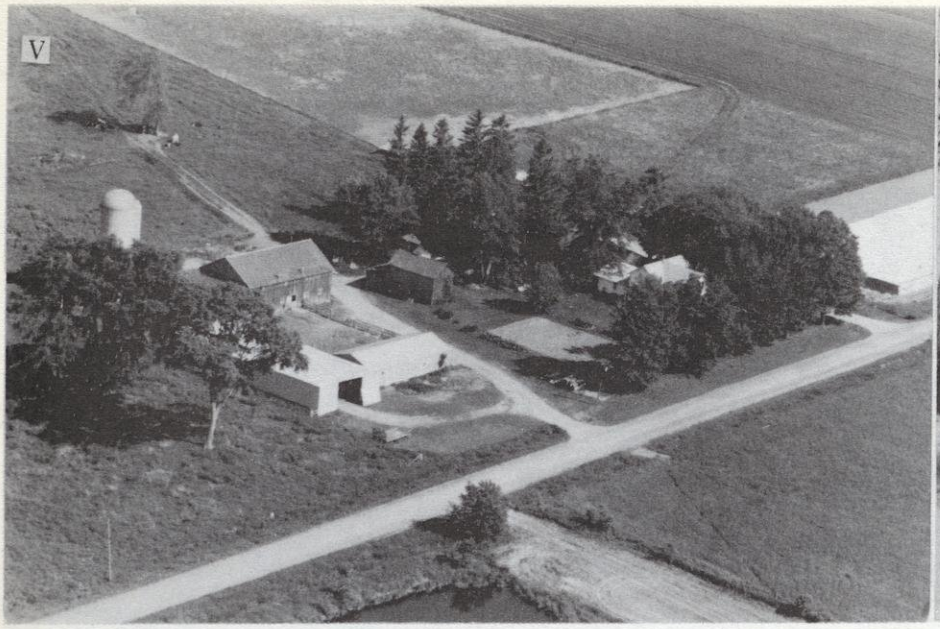
S

Q

T

R

U


V

W

Marshfield, Wisconsin. She lived with her oldest child, Agnes, who never married.

Charles and Betty had four children: Agnes Veers born June 29, 1879, died in 1969. Hermina Veers Rylander was born December 12, 1882 and died in 1972. Otto F. Veers was born September 10, 1883 and died in May 1977. Clara Veers Zeigler was born February 16, 1887 and died October 14, 1917.

Charles Veers-I died on January 5, 1911 and Betty Hanssen Veers died on December 4, 1942.

Otto F. Veers was born and raised in the Town of Day. His early childhood days were often spent with the Indian children of the area.

Local school was only six grades after which he attended Stevens Point Normal, now the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point. After his graduation he taught school for one year at Milladore, where he was also principal of the Milladore Elementary School. After his year of teaching he did several things including surveying, telephone installation, shipping livestock to Chicago by rail, then in 1914 he purchased his family's farm from his mother.

During his lifetime he held a number of offices: Director of Stratford Equity Livestock Association, Director of Grand Meadow Dairy Co-op., Treasurer of McKinley School, Town Chairman of the Town of Day for 16 years and member of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors for 16 years.

He was married on October 4, 1916 to Anna Joehnk. She was born March 10, 1887 at Marshfield. She was the daughter of George and Catherine (Briutt) Joehnk. They were married in Marshfield.

Otto and Anna farmed until 1958 when they sold the farm to their son Charles Veers-II, after which they lived in Marshfield until their passing. Otto lived his last two years with his daughter in Milwaukee.

Two children were born to Otto and Anna Veers. Charles George Veers was born September 14, 1917 and Catherine Veers was born June 10, 1921.

Otto Veers died May 30, 1977 and his wife, Anna died in 1971.

Charles Veers II was born in the town of Day. He graduated from McKinley High School in Marshfield in 1935, then graduated from a University of Wisconsin short course in agriculture at Madison in 1937. For thirty-one years he exhibited purebred livestock in local, state and national shows. During this time the Herd Prefex.

Veerland Farm was registered with the American Berkshire Association and the Contential Dorset Club.

On August 21, 1943 Charles married Bertha Hollatz, daughter of Fred and Minnie (Jacoby) Hollatz of the town of Green Valley. Bertha was born December 29, 1920.

Both Charles (Charlie) and Bertha (Bert) were 4-H leaders. Charlie for 19 years. He also held offices in cattle breeding organizations and Co-ops.

Both Charlie and Bert were active in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Charlie serving on the Church Council for several terms as treasurer and also president. Bert taught Sunday School for over 20 years.

In 1981 Charlie was elected to the town of Day board and in 1982 he was elected to the Marathon County Board of Supervisors.

Charlie and Bert have six children: Robert born August 18, 1944, Betty (Mrs. Tim Galbreth) born August 28, 1946, John born October 6, 1947, Jeanne (Mrs. Laverne Hildebrandt) born September 16, 1950, Carol born May 20, 1954 and Paul born June 20, 1956.

In 1980 Robert Veers took over the operation of his family's farm. Robert was born and raised in the town of Day. He graduated from Marshfield Senior High School and North Central Technical Institute at Wausau. He was very active in 4-H and F.F.A. (Future Farmers of America) during his school days. Robert was stationed in Germany while serving in the U.S. Army.

On July 20, 1968 he married Joan Bornowski, daughter of Lenard and Lavern (Hoernke) Bornowski of Stratford. She was born June 10, 1947. They have four children: Pam born July 23, 1969, Steve born September 22, 1971, Greg born April 15, 1975 and Jeff born March 27, 1978.

The Robert Veers' lived in Wausau, Rozellville, Eau Claire, Baldwin, and again in Wausau, as he is employed by U.P.S. (United Parcel Service). They have lived in the town of Day since 1980 when they took over the Veerland Farm which has been in the family for 102 years. He said, "Now lets try for 200" years.

Weber, Etringer et al Families & Farms

Written by Margaret Schlegelmilch
Condensed and Edited by Patti Laessig

Jacob Weber and Marie Heidersheid were the parents of John Weber. Jacob and Marie lived and died in Asselborn, Luxembourg. They had five children: Margaret (Mrs. Albert Jans, Sr.), Bertha (Mrs. Alex Reitz), John Weber (1850-1943), J.N. Weber and one daughter who moved to Buenes Aires, Argentina. There is no further record of her. It is told that John Weber had one brother and one sister who stayed in Luxembourg.

John Weber was born December 24, 1850 in Asselborn, Luxembourg. He died December 18, 1943 in Rozellville, Wisconsin. He is buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

John was living in the Woodland area when he married his first wife Molly who died in childbirth. The child died also. John married Margaret Etringer on November 27, 1882 in St. Mary's Catholic Mission Church in Woodland, Wisconsin which is in Dodge County. Margaret was born September 10, 1863.

Margaret was only three years of age when she came to America from Alsace Lorraine in 1886. She had been baptized in secret because of religious persecution over there. Margaret grew up in the Woodland area and received her schooling there.

The year before they came to Rozellville, they had a son John, Jr., who was born in 1883. In 1884 they moved to the town of Day.

Around Woodland the land was expensive and they had very little money. When John heard of the sale of land by the lumber companies up north at less cost, he said they should go there and try to make a new home. The Etringers sold whatever they had and went with them to Rozellville to homestead. The Etringers settled just south of Rozellville, and the Webers were just south of them. They built log cabins and barns and cleared the land.

The Etringers who came to Rozellville were Margaret's brother, John Etringer, her crippled sister Emma Etringer, her crippled, widowed mother, Helena (Muller) Etringer, and her widowed grandmother, Christina (LaBouvier) Muller.

At first they planted vegetables such as rutabagas around the rotting stumps. They were so sweet that they peeled them and ate them like apples in the winter time. Margaret said that John always wanted to make the garden in long rows, but she always insisted on little beds of everything.

To earn cash, John dug wells by hand and lined the inside with stones.

Their son, Joseph, was the first child born in the new house they built after the log house. He was born in 1897.

John went back to Asselborn to visit about the year 1912. Emil Urhausen went with him.

When they returned, John's neice and her husband, Margaret (Grate) and Anton Dentzer came over here to America with them. They later returned to Asselborn.

John and Margaret farmed south of Rozellville until 1926. They then sold the farm to their son, Joseph. The farm is now owned by their grandson, Jerome Weber. After the sale of the farm they moved to a house in the village of Rozellville and lived there until John's death in 1943. Margaret went to live with her daughter Nora (Weber) Urhausen in Illinois after John's death. It was during the time she lived there that she told Nick, her grandson, many things about her past, which he has shared and are provided here.

The children born to John Weber and Margaret (Etringer) Weber were John N. Weber, Jr. 1883-1885, Susanna (Weber) Kremer 1886-1978, Anna C. (Weber) Wehe born in 1888, Jacob J. Weber 1890-1891, Ella C. (Weber) Rennell 1892-1929, Nora M. (Weber) Urhausen 1894-1978, Joseph N. Weber, born in 1897, Julia M. (Weber) Schuld, born in 1899 (this article was written by Julia's daughter, Margaret (Schuld) Schlegelmilch), Margaret B. (Weber) Gall, born in 1901, and Theodore J. Weber born in 1904.

John and Margaret Weber lived to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary in 1942.

Susanna H. Weber was the second child born to John and Margaret Weber. She was born February 5, 1896 in Rozellville, Wisconsin. On September 23, 1908 she married Peter Kremer who was born in 1882. After their marriage they bought 80 acres of wild land, cleared it and put buildings on it. It was located about a mile west of the Weber farm. They lived there until 1960 when they built a house in the village of Rozellville and retired in December of 1960. At this time they sold their farm to their son, Joseph.

Children born to Susanna H. (Weber) and Peter Kremer were Mary (Kremer) Ponshock in 1909, Florence (Kremer) Schaefer in 1912, Margaret (Kremer) King in 1914, Joseph Kremer, Edward Kremer born in 1918, Leander Kremer born in 1920, Ellanore (Ella Kremer) Brandt in 1923, John Kremer born in 1926 and Theodore Kremer (Teddy) born in 1928.

Photographs, Preceding Pages

A. Russell Spindler Farm, 1982
B. Theresa and Herman Spindler
C. Jack Fahey presents Theresa with certificate
D. Road in front of Veers Farm, 1920's
E. Pioneer cattle, early stock on Veers farm
F. Charles Veers, taken by Hermine Veers about 1902 or 1903
G. Elizabeth (Betty) Hanssen Veers
H. Charles Veers, about 1875
I. Children of Charles and Betty (Hanssen) Veers: Clara, Agnes, Hermine, Otto
J. & K. Raising cow barn on Otto Veers farm about 1900
L. Otto F. Veers family: Charles, Anna, Otto, Catherine, about 1945
M. Otto F. Veers, about 1910
N. Ann Johnek Veers, about 1915
O. Otto and Anna Veers, about 1945
P. Veers farm about 1925; balsam trees trees were planted in 1895
Q. 1936 Veers farm scene
R. Henry Petri on top of load, Hank Brausch in front of first team, Otto Veers driving second team
S. Charles Veers I I family, 1980, back: Paul, Betty, Robert, John, Jeanne, front: Carol, Charlie, Bertha
T. Robert Veers family, back: Joan holding Jeff, front: Pam, Bob holding Greg, Steve
U. Early scene of cut logs on Veers farm
V. Veers Farm, 1982
W. Ice coated snow and trees from ice storm

Peter and Susie's daughter Mary, their firstborn, was married to John Ponschok September 5, 1932 at Rozellville. John was born October 30, 1893 and died June 19, 1952. He is buried in Rozellville.

Mary attended school at St. Andrew's School. She and John had no children.

Peter and Susie's daughter Florence was their second child. She was born June 1, 1912 at Rozellville. She married Ervin Schaefer at Rozellville on September 3, 1929. Florence and Ervin observed their 50th wedding anniversary on September 3, 1979. Ervin is the son of Peter and Johanna Schaefer. He was born September 27, 1902 at Stratford.

The Schaefers were farmers for 40 years. They had one daughter, Elaine (Schaefer) Boucher born in 1933. Elaine married Arthur Boucher June 16, 1951 at Rozellville. They have eight children and live in Alma Center, Wisconsin.

Peter and Susie's third daughter, Margaret was born April 15, 1914 at Rozellville. She married Harvey King on October 15, 1940 at Rozellville. They had eight children.

Joseph Kremer is the first son born to Susie and Peter, and the fourth child. He was born at Rozellville and attended St. Andrew's School. He married Shirley Gehler. Joseph purchased his parent's farm when they retired in 1960. Joseph and Shirley have a daughter, Mary Kay. Shirley had one son, William Loren Sabin born November 19, 1951, by a previous marriage. William died June 14, 1964. She also had one daughter, Judy Sabin (Mrs. William Wurl), mother of our Centennial Queen, Lisa Wurl.

Edward Kremer was born March 26, 1918 at Rozellville to Peter and Susie. He was their fifth child. He attended St. Andrew's School.

Leander Kremer was born May 22, 1920 at Rozellville. He married Monica Marie Kundinger on October 29, 1940. They farm at Route 4, Marshfield. They had nine children, Clarence, Shirley Ann (Kremer) Bredl, James Nicholas Kremer, Kenneth John Kremer, Diane Valaria (Kremer) Grosskreutz, Leonard Donald Kremer, Janice Marie (Mrs. Bernard Peters), Peter Luke Kremer and David Charles Kremer.

Peter and Susie (Weber) Kremer's seventh child, Ellanore, was born July 31, 1923 at Rozellville. She married Jack Brandt on February 23, 1945 in Rozellville. Ella attended St. Andrew's School. They had one daughter, Lucille, born January 26, 1946 at Rozellville.

John Kremer is the eighth child of Peter and Susie Kremer. He was born February 10, 1926 at Rozellville. He was married on October 24, 1950 to Valeria Kundinger. They have a dairy farm east of Arpin. They had six children, Arlene (Kremer) Powell, Ronald Kremer, Carol (Kremer) Christian, Donald Kremer, Susan (Kremer) Ruesch, and Sharon Kremer.

Annie (Weber) Wehe was the third child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. She was born January 27, 1888 at Rozellville. Annie attended St. Andrew's School. She married Boniface (Boni) Wehe on May 7, 1907 at St. Andrew's church in Rozellville. The week after their marriage they moved to a farm south of Loyal. Their children were Louise Margaret Wehe (Sister Imelda) born in 1909, John Titus Wehe born in 1912, Eugene Wehe born in 1915, Bernard Clement Wehe born in 1918, Wilfred William Wehe 1921-1938, and Jerome Wehe born in 1926 who farms on his parents farm near Loyal.

Jacob was the fourth child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. He was born April 13, 1890 at Rozellville. He died August 29, 1891.

Ella was the fifth child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. She was born May 19, 1892 in Rozellville. She married John Renell on August 23, 1926. She died August 25, 1929 in childbirth. Both she and her husband are buried in St. Andrew's cemetery.

Nora, the sixth child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber was born on September 29, 1894 in Rozellville in the log house. She married Nick Urhausen on November 19, 1919 in Rozellville. Their children were Sr. Margaret Urhausen born in 1920, Emil Urhausen 1922-1925, John Urhausen born in 1924 and Nick Urhausen, Jr. born in 1927.

Joseph Weber is the seventh child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. He was born on February 2, 1897 in Rozellville. He was the first child of John and Margaret born in the new house they had built on their farm, and until Joseph was born had lived in their log house.

Joe married Bertha Nikolai on June 17, 1903. They farmed on the home farm after their marriage until 1960 when they moved to Marshfield. Their children were Joseph Weber, Jr. born in 1926, Dorothy Weber 1927-1927, Mary Ann (Mrs. Bernard Bauer) born October 13, 1928, Louise (Mrs. Charles Paul) born November 27, 1929, Helen (Mrs. Everett (Bobby) Bartsch) born January 28, 1931, Margaret Weber born July 31, 1932, John Weber 1935-1956, Cecelia (Mrs. John Sacho) born March 22, 1936, Julia (Mrs. Richard Gebhardt) born November 20, 1937, Jerome Weber born in 1939, Nicholas Weber born October 20, 1940, Theresa (Mrs. David Van Der Leest) born December 6, 1941, Bernadette Weber 1943-1943, and Rita (Mrs. Thomas Binder) born April 9, 1946.

Joseph Weber, Jr. is the first child of Joseph Sr. and Bertha (Nikolai) Weber. He was born July 17, 1926 in Rozellville. On June 5, 1956 he married Arlene Niehaus. Arlene was born on October 5, 1931. They own and live on the farm originally owned by John Etringer, Sr., a brother of Margaret (Etringer) Weber. Their children are Jerry Weber born in 1957, and Michael Weber born in 1959.

Jerome Weber is the tenth child of Joseph, Sr. and Bertha (Nikolai) Weber. He was born January 23, 1939 in Rozellville. On August 27, 1960 he married Jean Ashbeck who was born July 30, 1941 in Wisconsin Rapids.

Since October of 1960 they live and farm on the farm homesteaded by John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber in 1884. This is the third generation since John and Margaret built the original log house. Children of Jerome and Jean are Lori born January 8, 1961, Linda born January 7, 1962, John born November 11, 1962, Lisa born October 17, 1965 and Jay born September 8, 1968. The barn has part of the original barn built by John Weber back in 1884. The house is all new.

Julia (Weber) Schuld is the eighth child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. She was born August 22, 1899 in Rozellville. She attended St. Andrew's School and learned to read and write both English and German. On May 11, 1920 Julia married Leander Schuld at St. Andrew's Church. Leander was born January 15, 1899 at Loyal, Wisconsin. They raised eight children: Alfred Anthony Schuld born in 1921, Elenore Margaret (Schuld) Long 1923-1969, Josephine Anna (Schuld) Schmidt born in

1925, Margaret Mary (Mrs. Nobert Schlegelmilch) born in 1928. Margaret Schlegelmilch is the author of "The Weber and Etringer Family Heritage Book" from which the information of these families was derived. Our thanks to Margaret for her invaluable contribution to our Centennial book. Romaine Joseph Schuld born in 1931, Gerald Leander Schuld born in 1933, Marilyn Ann (Schuld) Opelt Miller born in 1939 and David Michael Schuld born in 1943. The Leander Schuld family was raised on his home farm in Loyal.

Margaret (Weber) Gall is the ninth child born to John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. She was born on December 2, 1901 in Rozellville. She married Edwin Gall on May 29, 1922 at St. Andrew's. They had a small wedding at her parents farm home and they danced to accordian music on the barn floor. The next day they left for Loyal and resided on his parents farm in Pelsdorf. They had eleven children.

Theodore (Ted) Weber is the tenth child of John and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. He was born on September 8, 1904 in Rozellville. On January 3, 1933 he married Fern Guldan who was born on February 25, 1915. They have farmed all of their married life and own their farm at Route 3, Stratford. They had eight children: John, Betty, George, Dorothy, Joan, Florence, Kathleen, and Mary Kay.

John Weber, Marshfield, was born April 12, 1933. He married Janet Walgenbach born May 23, 1939. They have three children, Gary born December 18, 1957, Mike born July 18, 1959 and Charlene born July 20, 1967.

Betty, the second child of Ted and Fern was born July 25, 1935. She married Donald Weis. They have four children: Daniel born November 28, 1956, Dale born December 8, 1957, Donna (Mrs. James McGill) born in March 1961 and Lori born September 23, 1963. The Weis family lives in Port Edwards, Wisconsin.

George Weber was born September 11, 1937. He married Patricia Knetter and they have two children: Lelia Mae born July 17, 1963 and Allen born August 17, 1964. They live in West Allis, Wisconsin.

Dorothy Weber was born September 30, 1939. She married Jerry Fischer born September 7, 1932. They live at Butler, Wisconsin and have four children: Jean Ann born April 3, 1960, Jim born September 13, 1963, Joe born December 27, 1965 and Jeff born December 30, 1969.

Joan Weber was born January 25, 1942. She married James Jirschele and they live in Greenfield, Wisconsin. They have two children: Janet born February 21, 1968 and Jon born January 16, 1970.

Florence Weber was born June 12, 1946. She married Robert Klumb. They live in West Milwaukee. They have five children: Robert Jr. born May 27, 1967, Kris born January 31, 1969, Kevin born October 23, 1970 Billy and Danny.

Kathleen Weber was born February 26, 1950. She married Russell Kelnhofer. They live at Schofield, Wisconsin and have one child, Toni Kay born December 17, 1970.

Mary Kay Weber, the eighth child of Ted and Fern (Guldan) Weber was born April 6, 1957. She married James Krieger. They live in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Weber Family Photographs

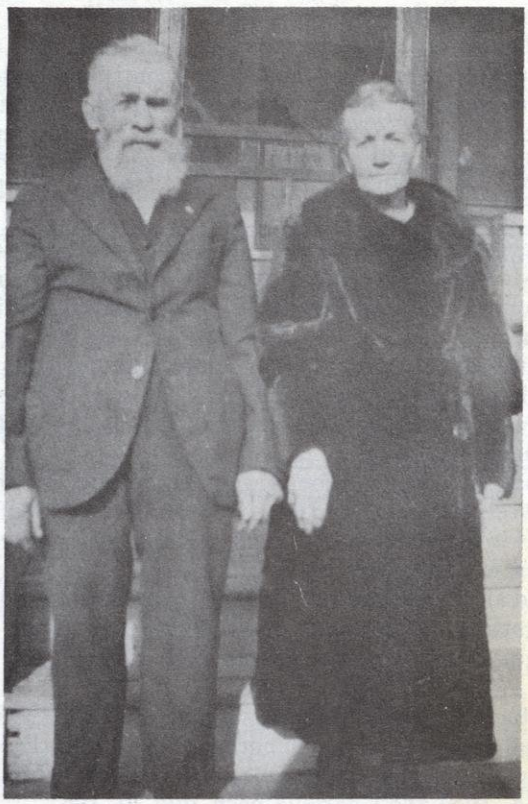
A. Margaret Etringer, John Weber wedding, 1882
B. and C. John and Margaret Weber
D. Florence and Ervin Schaefer
E. Shirley, Mary Kay and Joe Kremer
F. John Weber family, standing: Julia, Susie, Ella, Joe, Nora, Annie, Margaret, sitting: John, Ted, Margaret
G. John Weber family, back: Susie, Nora, Annie, Julia, Ella, Margaret, front: Joe, Margaret, John, Ted
H. John Ponchock, Mary Kremer wedding
I. Bernard Peters, Janice Kremer wedding, with Janice's Grandmother, Susie Kremer
J. Lucille Brandt, about 1956
K. Peter and Susie (Weber) Kremer
L. Jack and Ella (Kremer) Brandt and daughter Lucille
M. Christina and Russell Peters
N. The log house built by John Weber in Rozellville, photo taken about 1889. Margaret (Etringer) Weber, John, Susie Kremer, Annie Wehe, (the other child and the woman standing at right are unknown), woman sitting at right is Christina (Muller) Etringer
O. Ella Weber, John Renell wedding
P. Peter Kremer, Susie Weber wedding
Q. Jack Brandt, Ellanore Kremer wedding
R. Joseph Weber Farm, 1982 (originally the John Etringer, Sr. –brother of Margaret (Etringer) Weber –farm.
S. Peter Kremer family, back: Theodore, Edward, middle: John, Margaret, Leander, Ella, Joseph, front: Florence, Susie, Peter, Mary
T. Jerome and Jean Weber
U. Bertha Nikolai, Joe Weber wedding
V. Gathering at Weber home
W. Joseph Weber family, standing: Julia, Cecelia, Mary Ann, John, Jerome, Joseph, Jr., Helen, Louise, Margaret, sitting: Nicholas, Joseph, Sr., Rita, Bertha, Theresa
X. Weber girls: Norma, Ella, Julia
Y. Five generations, standing: Florence (Kremer) Schaefer, Susie Kremer, sitting: Margaret Weber, Elaine (Schaefer) Boucher and daughter Phyllis.
Z. Leander Schuld, Julia Weber wedding
AA. Children of Ted Weber, back: John, Betty, George, front: Dorothy, Joan
BB. Don Weis family, back: Dan, Dale, Lori, front: Betty, Donna, Donald
CC. Jerome Weber Children: John, Lisa, Lori, Jay, Linda
DD. Jerome Weber Farm today

Etringer Family Photographs

A. Christina (LaBouvier) Muller and daughter Helena (Muller) Etringer
B. Emma Etringer
C. Helena (Muller) Etringer
D. Peter Etringer
E. Peter Etringer's daughters, Left–Kate Wind, center–Margaret Weber, right–Helen Brausch
F. Tony Bangart Family
G. John Kloos Family, back: Richard, Dianne, Martin, Andrew, front: John, Gloria, Marie
H. Adeline Etringer Mersch, daughter of John and Mary (Borens) Etringer
I. Lena Bangart, Henry Brausch wedding
J. John Brausch

A

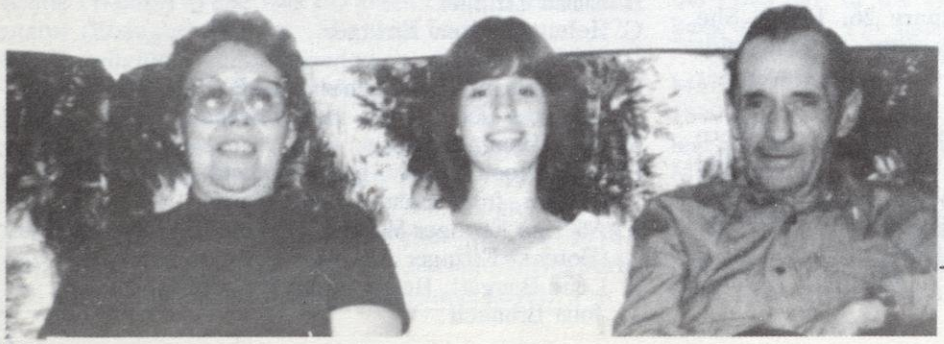
B



C

D

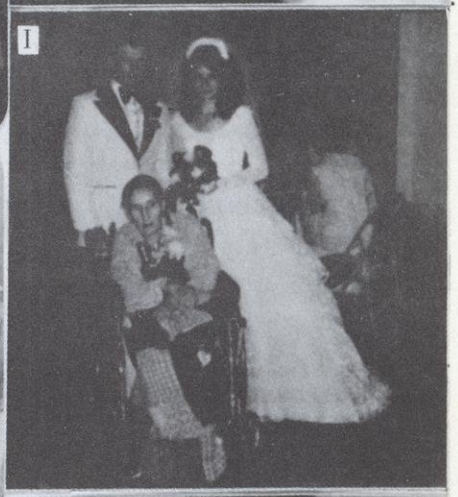
E



F

H

G


I

J

K

L

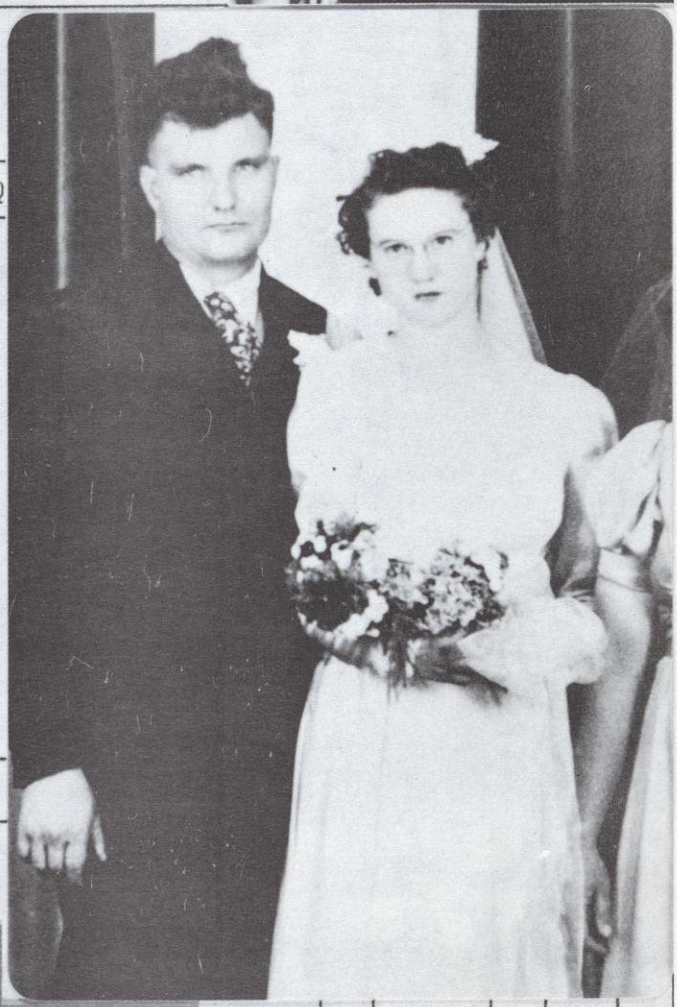
M

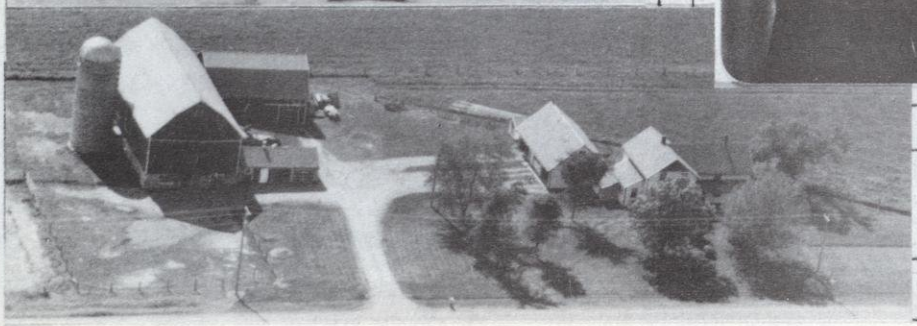
N

O

P

Q





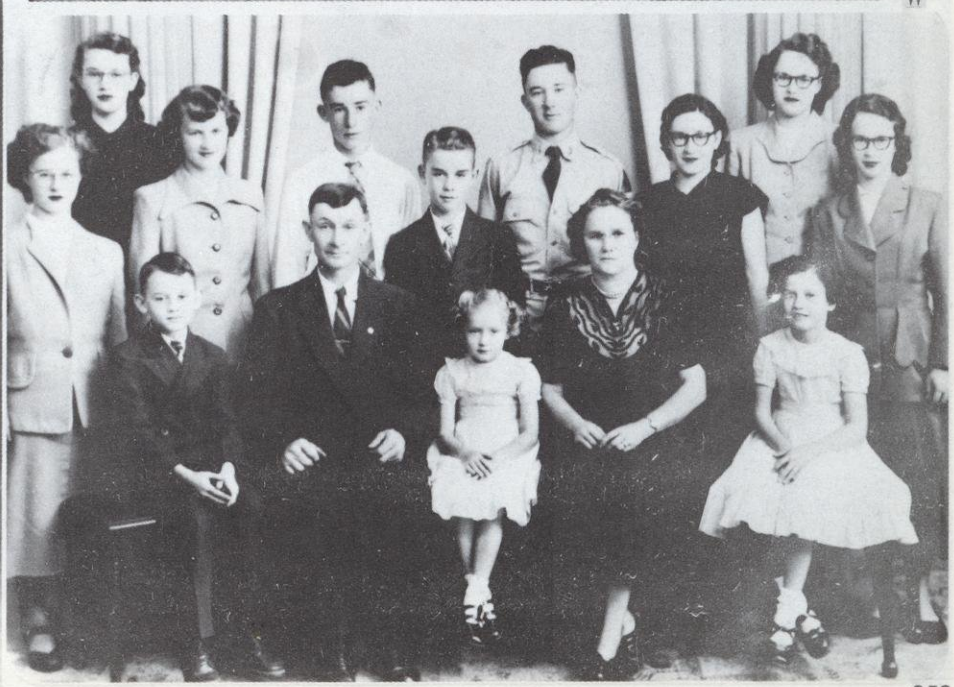
R

S

T

V

U



W

X

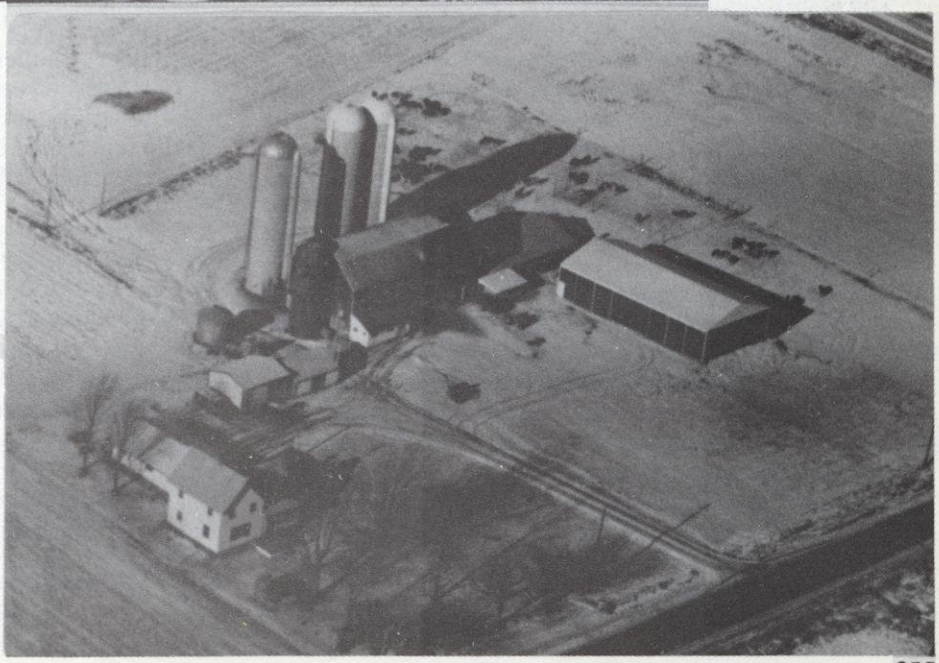
Y

Z

A A

BB

CC



DD

Christina (LaBouvier) Muller & Helena (Muller) Etringer

Christina (LaBouvier) Muller was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France in 1804 (it is believed). She died January 10, 1890 in Rozellville at the age of 86. She is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery. A wooden cross (unmarked) is on her grave which is located near her daughter, Helena (Muller) Etringer's grave. Annie (Weber) Wehe was only two years of age at the time of her great grandmother's death, but can still remember seeing her in bed at the home of her uncle, John Etringer.

The known children of Christina's are John Muller and Helena (Muller) Etringer 1832-1900. Christina's maiden name is believed to be LaBouvier, Lavouvie, or Labuwi. She came from Alsace-Lorraine in 1866 at the age of 62 with her son-in-law and daughter, Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer and their four small daughters: Helen (Etringer) Brausch, Christina (Etringer) Beyel, Kate (Etringer) Wind and Margaret (Etringer) Weber. They rode third class because of the rates, but came on the first steamship from Germany.

A son, John Muller, may have come over at the same time or preceded them by several years. It was told that John or a cousin in New Orleans or Pass Christian, Mississippi sent them passage money to come to America. When they arrived here they never could locate that relative. In later years Kate (Etringer) Wind tried again to locate him, but was unsuccessful. They landed in Pass Christian or New Orleans.

Christina's daughter, Helena (Muller) Etringer, gave birth to John Etringer, Sr. either on the ship or right after landing in the U.S.A.

While in New Orleans there was an outbreak of typhoid fever and they were advised to get out of there. They went north where they could buy land cheaper. It is believed that they went by horse and wagon north to Woodland, Wisconsin where they settled.

In 1884 the John Weber family moved to their farm in Rozellville, Wisconsin. It is believed that Christina (LaBouvier) Muller, Helena (Muller) Etringer, Emma Etringer, and John Etringer, Sr. moved to the farm in the town of Day at the same time. The three women lived the rest of their lives with the John Etringer Sr. family.

Helena (Muller) Etringer was the daughter of Christina (LaBouvier) Muller born December 9, 1832 in Alsace-Lorraine, France. It is believed that her husband Peter Etringer died and was buried at Woodland, Wisconsin between 1866 (when they came to America) and 1877. No record could be found in the Dodge County Court House; their records were destroyed by fire in 1877.

Helena and Peter had seven children. Helen (Etringer) Brausch 1855-1929, Christina (Etringer) Beyel 1856-1905, Kate (Etringer) Wind 1857-1920, Margaret (Etringer) Weber 1863-1962, John Etringer Sr. 1867-1948, Emma Etringer 1868-1940?) and Emma's twin who died at birth, name unknown.

Prior to coming to America in 1866, Peter Etringer was a horsekeeper at Fort Metz, France where Napoleon kept his cavalry horses. After one battle or war, Napolean told the men to go home on their horses or any way they could, and go back to farming. Peter Etringer was awarded a white medal for his efforts.

The wars left their toll on Peter. He was shell-shocked or emotionally crippled as a result, having seen so much blood-shed. From then on it was impossible for him to do hard physical labor. His wife, Helena, had to do the butchering of animals for food because he couldn't stand the sight of blood.

While living at Woodland, Wisconsin he was a peddler of small items such as thread, needles and small gold trinkets. They were very poor and his daughter, Margaret said they often took an egg to the store to trade for something they needed. In spite of their poverty, the ladies always bought ribbons for their hair to look nice for church on Sundays.

Helena (Muller) Etringer was crippled from birth. She always walked with a cane, and it was believed one leg was shorter than the other. Her mother, Christina (LaBouvier) Muller, was kicked in the stomach while milking a cow when she was pregnant with Helena and she went into premature labor. Helena was born with a broken leg. Her defect didn't stop her from working hard all of her life. Annie (Weber) Wehe remembers her grandmother when she lived with the John Etringer family working in the fields and doing farm work while using her cane. Helena died February 11, 1900 in Rozellville at age 68. She is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

Helen (Etringer) Brausch was the first child of Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer. She was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France in the year 1855. She married Matt Brausch who was born in the year 1842. Helen came to America at about 11 years of age. Matt came from Europe, too. They may have been married at Woodland, Wisconsin about 1884 and the Brausch's may have come about the same time. They all located on farms south of Rozellville. The Brausch's lived southeast of Rozellville. Matt and Helen Brausch had the mail route for many years. They carried the mail with horse and buggy. Mae Brausch tells, "My Aunt used to tell how they would warm

flat irons and take them along in the buggy to keep warm."

Helen (Etringer) Brausch died February 11, 1929 at the age of 74. Matt died March 24, 1924 at the age of 85.

Helen and Matt Brausch had ten children: Katie, Peter, Regina, Barbara, Victor, Clara, Christina, Annie, John and Henry.

Katie Brausch was born October 30, 1872 in Rubicon. She married Ed Fullmer in 1893 in Rozellville. He died in 1910. She later married Isadore Portlance in 1913. Katie died February 22, 1929 and is buried in Manitowoc.

Peter J. Brausch was born November 24, 1873 at Rubicon, Wisconsin. He and his wife, Elsie, lived in North Dakota. Peter died November 2, 1938 and is buried at Pingre, North Dakota. Peter and Elsie had three children: Matt Brausch who remained single, John Brausch who is married and lives in Glen Ullin, North Dakota, Mary Jane Brausch who married Joe Beedy and lives in Still Water, Minnesota. They have two boys.

Regina Brausch was born May 20, 1875 at Rubicon, Wisconsin. She married John Reif in Washington state. Regina is buried in Olympia, Washington. The Reif's had four children: Clifford, Edgar, Mildred (Mrs. Ed DeChamps) and Florence.

Barbara Brausch was born October 6, 1877 at Rubicon. She married Peter M. Weinert who was born October 24, 1870. Peter was from Marshfield. (Peter Weinert's mother was either a sister to Peter Beyel or to his father, John Peter Beyel.) Barbara and Peter had six children: Alma (Mrs. Jack Liebel 1897-1977, Annie (Mrs. Charles Schmidkunz) January 1, 1903 to 1971, Tillie, Marie (Mrs. Wenzel Hederer) October 20, 1906 to 1972, Leona (Mrs. Roy Biggert) (Leona's first husband, Frank Mueller is deceased) and a son, Tony Weinert. Barbara died September 29, 1953 and her husband Peter died June 8, 1952. They are buried in Marshfield.

Victor Brausch was born September 29, 1880 at Rubicon, Wisconsin. He attended school at Taft school in Rozellville. Victor made his home in North Dakota. He died and is buried in that state.

Clara Brausch was the sixth child of Matt and Helen (Etringer) Brausch. She was born on July 16, 1882 at Rubicon. She married Frank Poeschel who was born March 24, 1873. They were married in Rozellville. Clara and Frank farmed near Rangeline, east of Rozellville. They had fourteen children: Elsie, Lawrence, John, Norbert, Frances (Poeschel) Johnson, Arlene, Albert, Isadore, Henry, Art, Lucille (Poeschel) Hirsch, Marian, Lorraine and Johnny. Clara Brausch Poeschel died November 24, 1968 at the age of 86. Her husband, Frank died June 20, 1962. They are buried in Rozellville.

Christina Brausch was born March 7, 1885 in the town of Day. She was married to Frank Blaettler at Rozellville. They had four children: Esther, Clarence, Bill and Archie. Frank Blaettler died in 1912.

On June 10, 1915 Christina married Joseph Budo at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Christina died on August 7, 1970. Joseph Budo died in 1946.

Anna Brausch was the eighth child of Matt and Helen (Etringer) Brausch. She was born October 14, 1887 in Rozellville. She attended St. Andrew's school. Anna (Annie) was married on October 14, 1907 to John Bangart at Rozellville. John was born October 8, 1882. He was the son of Mary (Oppman) and Christ Bangart.

After their marriage they farmed in Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Then, in 1910, they moved back to the town of Day where they farmed until retiring in 1952, at which time they moved to the village of Rozellville.

Annie and John had thirteen children: Catherine (Katie), Andrew, Anton, Marie, Helen, Christine, Clara, Barbara, Ernest, Edmund, Regina, Mary Ann and Theodore.

Annie Brausch Bangart died January 7, 1978. John died February 26, 1970. They are buried in Rozellville.

See the Bangart family history for their children's family information.

John George Brausch was the ninth child of Matt and Helen (Etringer) Brausch. He was born September 21, 1889 in Rozellville. He remained single all his life. He died on October 22, 1964 and is buried in Rozellville.

Henry J. Brausch was born April 9, 1892 at Rozellville. He was married on August 16, 1932 to Lena Bangart, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Oppman) Bangart of Kaukauna, Wisconsin. They were married in Rozellville. Lena was born September 29, 1898.

Henry and Lena had four children: William and Mae I. William was born March 24, 1933 and Mae was born May 7, 1935. She is single. Two sons died as infants, Henry John and Francis Patrick.

Henry J. Brausch died December 22, 1973 and is buried in Rozellville. His wife, Lena, lives in Rozellville.

William A. Brausch married Patricia Pemper on September 8, 1962. They have four children: Tom, Barbara, John and Brad Brausch. They live in Rochester, Wisconsin.

Christina (Etringer) Beyel was the second child of Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer. She was born December 9, 1855 in Alsace-Lorraine, France. She married Peter Beyel around the year 1871. They lived with his father, John Peter Beyel, at Neosho for a few years then moved to Rozellville where they farmed.

Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer lived near John Peter Beyel in Dodge County. The two men met in a saloon one day and John Peter spoke of his son, and Peter Etringer spoke of his unmarried daughters.

After this Peter Beyel came calling quite often at the Etringers. Eventually Peter Etringer asked him why he didn't pick one of his daughters to marry, and Peter said, "I've had my eye on Christina", who was petite and weighed perhaps 90 pounds at the time.

Her father said, "Why not take Helen because she is the oldest and Christina is only 16?"

Peter said he would see what Christina thought about the matter. Christina told her mother that she was scared and thought she wasn't old enough to be married. She said, "Look at my arms, how skinny they are, I couldn't mix a big batch of bread."

She may have been young, but she learned to love her husband Peter with all of her heart.

Christina was pregnant with her youngest son at the time of her husband's sudden death in 1888 at the age of 42.

Julia (Weber) Schuld remembers her Aunt Christina Beyel coming over at Christmas time and bringing candy, two red cherries on a wire which could be hung on the tree.

Christina (Etringer) and Peter Beyel had seven children. Clara (Beyel) Streveler 1874-1899(?), Margaret (Beyel) Garton 1876-1934, Julia (Beyel) Hennes 1882-

1962, Magdalena (Lena) Beyel 1880's-1899, Joseph Beyel 1886-1964, Theodore Beyel, Sr. 1887-1975 and Peter Beyel, Jr. 1888-1958.

John Peter Beyel, father of Peter Beyel, father-in-law of Christina (Etringer) Beyel: John Peter Beyel was born in 1817. He died December 12, 1893 and is buried about 3 miles east of Neosho, Wisconsin. Most of the people from around there came from Alsace-Lorraine, a small country in Europe.

John Peter came over to this country in a sail boat like Columbus had, because it was cheaper than a steamboat. It took six weeks when the weather was right. John Peter settled at Neosho.

He was a tailor by trade and made suits and clothing for a living. There were no clothing and manufacturing companies at that time. He was a good tailor to get a good fit and everything was measured by tape. Most of the work was done by hand, a slow process, but is good workmanship. He had his tailor shop in his home, and was quite well off when he passed away.

He didn't farm much, his son Peter, husband of Christina (Etringer) Beyel, did most of the work on the land while his father followed his trade. (Much of the information of the Beyels and Etringers was written by Theodore Beyel, Sr. in a letter to his neice, Pamela Beyel, ten months before his death.)

Clara (Beyel) Streveler was the first daughter of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. She was born about 1874 in Dodge County, Wisconsin. She married Nicholas Streveler at Hewitt, Wisconsin. Clara had TB and died in childbirth about 1899.

Margaret (Beyel) Garton was the second child of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. Maggie, as she was called, was born in 1876 in Dodge County, Wisconsin. She married Ed Garton who was born in 1872. They had three children: Claude Garton 1895-1972, Andrew Garton 1897-1960, and Esther (Garton) Feeney 1899-. Margaret (Beyel) Garton died in 1934.

Julia (Beyel) Hennes was the third child of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. She was born in 1882 and died in 1962.

On April 24, 1901, Julia married Joseph Hennes who was born in 1880. They farmed near Rozellville. Both Julia and Joseph are buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery in Rozellville. They had thirteen children: Thecla (Hennes) Kaiser 1902-1976, Marie (Hennes) Merkes Kaiser 1903-1957, Walter born on August 18, 1905, Agnes (Hennes) Kaiser born in 1908, Emmeron born in 1910, Theodore born in 1912, Hilaria (Hennes) Schneider Cummings born in 1914, Rita (Hennes) Hebert born in 1916, Bernadine (Hennes) Steines, born in 1919, Sylvester born in 1920, Junilla (Hennes) Geiger born in 1923, Alvera (Hennes) Kann born in 1925 and Wilfred born in 1928.

Thecla was the first child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. She was born February 7, 1902 in the town of Day. She died March 13, 1976. She married Walter M. Kaiser on June 22, 1927 at Rozellville in a double wedding with his brother and her sister, Charles and Marie (Hennes) Kaiser. Walter was born April 3, 1900 in the town of Cleveland.

Thecla and Walter had five children: Mariette Kaiser died at birth August 8, 1928, Elaine (Kaiser) Samuels born in 1930, John born in 1932, Jean (Kaiser) Pankratz born in 1933 and Annella (Kaiser) born in 1934.

Walter Hennes, the son of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes operated the Rondevoo Bar, on highway 97, southwest of Rozellville for many years. He is married to the former Rose Junemann. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in August of 1981.

Marie (Hennes) Merkes Kaiser was the third child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes born October 6, 1903. She died July 18, 1957. Her first husband, Michael Merkes was born March 2, 1888 and died July 20, 1925. Michael had two children from a previous marriage: Helen (Merkes) Dosch and Raymond Merkes. Michael and Marie (Hennes) had two more children: Frances Joseph Merkes, Sr. born in 1922 and Leon Nicholas Merkes born in 1924. Marie remarried on June 22, 1927. Her second husband was Charles J. Kaiser born March 27, 1895. He died August 1, 1957.

Marie and Charles lived on a farm all of their married life, northeast of Stratford. They had seven children: Bernice Agnes (Kaiser) Sawicky born in 1928, Silvin Walter Kaiser born in 1930, Roger Martin Kaiser born in 1931, David Theodore Kaiser born in 1933, Alvin Charles Kaiser born in 1935, Geraldine Hilaria (Kaiser) Peelman born in 1938 and Ellen Marie Junilla (Kaiser) Neu born in 1940.

Agnes is the fourth child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. She was born October 6, 1908. She married Myron Kaiser on October 30, 1928. Myron is a brother to Walter and Charles Kaiser. Myron and Agnes live at Route 3, Stratford. They have nine children: Donald born in 1932, Irene (Rena Kaiser) Maguire born in 1934, Lester born in 1935, Agnes Ann (Kaiser) Burnham born in 1936, veronica (Ronnie Kaiser) Waskowiak born in 1938, Genarose (Gena Kaiser) Worzella born in 1940, Valeria (Larry Kaiser) Arch born in 1943, Corrine (Cornie Kaiser) Hinker born in 1944 and Marietta (Mazie Kaiser) Machtan born in 1947.

Emmeron Hennes, the son of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes was born September 22, 1910. On October 5, 1937 he married Beatrice Divorschack, who was born August 31, 1915. She died January 28, 1964. On September 13, 1964 Emmeron Hennes married Dorothy (Schultz) Winkler. She was born September 25, 1921 and died July 10, 1976. On September 13, 1980 he married Marrion. Emmeron and Beatrice had five children: James born October 25, 1941, Donna born December 13, 1942, Judith born November 24, 1945, Therese born September 28, 1952 and John born April 27, 1958.

Theodore Hennes, the son of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes was born August 20, 1912. He married Helen M. Wagner in February of 1939. They had two children: Linda born in 1958 and Glen born in 1960.

Hilaria (Larry Hennes) Schneider Cummings is the child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. She was born August 7, 1914 and married Edward F. Schneider on June 20, 1939. They had five children: Edward, Sandra (Schneider) Grandestaff born in 1941, Steven born in 1944, Julie A. (Schneider) James born in 1951 and Joel, twin of Julie. Edward Schneider died April 15, 1969. Larry married LaVerne Cummings on January 7, 1977. They live in Marshfield.

Rita (Hennes) Hebert is the child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. She was born August 23, 1916. She married Francis X. Hebert and they live at Unity, Wisconsin. They had ten children: Gerald Joseph born in 1936, Antoinette Mary (Hebert) Weis born in 1938,

Richard Walter born in 1939, Elizabeth Rita (Hebert) Sister Betty born in 1941, Francis Arnold Hebert, Jr. born in 1942, Carol Jean Bernice (Hebert) Kosier born in 1944, Rosaline Helen (Hebert) Peterson born in 1945, Virginia Junilla (Hebert) Borchardt born in 1947, Joseph Myron born in 1950 and Daniel Gerald born in 1954.

Bernadine (Hennes) Steines, the child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes was born May 2, 1919. She married Arnold Steines on August 11, 1941. They live in rural Spencer. They had nine children: Ardell born in 1943, Berna Jo (Steines) Mellenthin born in 1947, Philip born in 1950, Noreen born in 1952, Mary Rose born in 1955, Geriann born in 1957, Jolene born in 1959, Nick born in 1960 and Ted born in 1964.

Sylvester Hennes, the son of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes was born May 5, 1920. On September 16, 1947 he married Loretta Zahn. Loretta was born May 18, 1923. They live at Marshfield.

Junilla is the eleventh child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. She was born July 24, 1923. On September 30, 1942 she married Andy Geiger. They live in Florida. They had five children: Kenneth born in 1943, Judith (Geiger) Barbar born in 1945, Georgia (Geiger) Green born in 1948, Lee born in 1952 and Duane born in 1953.

Alvera (Hennes) Kann, the daughter of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes was born on September 27, 1925. She married William Kann on June 5, 1946 at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. They lived in Stratford for many years and now reside in Wisconsin Rapids. They had eight children: Cynthia (Kann) Nevina born in 1947, Karl born in 1948, Thomas born in 1949, William Jr. born in 1954, Linda (Kann) Koch born in 1958, Julie born in 1961, Sara born in 1964 and Robert born in 1968.

Wilfred is the thirteenth child of Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes. He was born on April 30, 1928 in the town of Day. On August 19, 1953 he married Gayle Brzezinski. Gayle was born on August 20, 1935. They live on a farm at Unity, Wisconsin. They had nine children: Cathleen (Hennes) Binning born in 1954, William born in 1956, Mary (Hennes) Jochimsen born in 1957, Carol (Hennes) Lietzow born in 1958, Jean (Hennes) Scidmore born in 1959, Lori Hennes born in 1960, Connie Hennes born in 1962, Joseph November 2, 1963 to October 4, 1980, and Dawn Hennes born in 1965.

Magdalena (Lena) Beyel was the fourth child of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. She was born about 1880's in Dodge County, Wisconsin. She died in about 1899 while in her teens. She was babysitting for an older sister and poured kerosene in the cook stove. Her apron caught fire. She couldn't get it off because it was knotted. She ran to the barn for help--a burning torch.

Joseph Beyel was the fifth child of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. He was born on January 27, 1886. He died May 11, 1964. Joseph was married on April 27, 1909 to Mary Schneider at St. Michaels in Washington County, about 4 miles from Kewaskum. They lived first at Loyal, then back to Kewaskum and later to Stratford. They had nine children: Alfred Joseph 1910-1944, Aurelia (Rena) (Mrs. Paul Pulchinski born in 1911, Laurelda (Laurie) (Mrs. Joseph Andrzejeuski) 1914-1973, Pauline A. (Mrs. Frank Leichey) born in 1915, Evelyn Marie (Mrs. Michael Pettinger) born in 1918, Isodore A. Beyel born in 1920, Dorothy Gertrude (Mrs. William Staadt) born in 1923, Dolores Christine (Mrs. George Fred Draeger) born in 1925 and Virginia Helen (Mrs. Joseph Fischer, Sr.) born in 1927.

Theodore was the sixth child of Peter and Christina (Etringer) Beyel. He was born on August 30, 1887 on a farm a half mile south of North Hewett Road, Marshfield. He died May 29, 1975, 45 years to the day after his daughter, Patsy's death. He married Elisabeth Wallie (her legal name was Minnich, but she went by her step father's name, Otto Wallie). She died February 10, 1959. They made their home on the south side of Chicago. Their children were Elizabeth (Betty Beyel) Mongeau 1914-1972, Marie (Beyel) Whelan 1917-1943, Theodore Beyel, Jr. born in 1919, Margaret Julia (Peggy Beyel) Lefler and her twin Patricia (Patsy) Beyel. The twins were born in 1924. Patsy died saving her twin's life at the age of 5 (on May 29, 1930). Peggy backed into the street because of a dog and Patsy pushed her away from a car and was killed herself. Their mother saw it happen from across the street.

Kate (Etringer) Wind was the third child born to Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer. She was born in 1857 in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and died in Chicago in 1920 at the age of 63. Kate was around nine years old when she came to America with her family. She married Louis Wind. They lived in South Chicago, Illinois. She visited her relatives at Rozellville often and is remembered for her fine clothes and fancy hats. She and her husband had no children.

Margaret (Etringer) Weber was the fourth child of Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer. She was born September 10, 1863 in Alsace-Lorraine, France and died April 21, 1962. She married John Weber. John was born December 24, 1850 in Asselborn, Luxembourg. He died December 18, 1943. They had ten children: John N. Weber 1883-1885, Susanna (Weber) Kremer 1886-1978, Anna C. (Weber) Wehe born in 1888, Jacob C. 1890-1891, Ella C. (Weber) Renell 1892-1929, Nora N. (Weber) Urhausen 1894-1978, Joseph N. Weber born in 1897, Julia M. (Weber) Schuld born in 1899, Margaret B. (Weber) Gall born in 1901 and Theodore Weber born in 1904.

John Etringer, Sr. is the fifth child of Peter and Helena (Mueller) Etringer. He was born in 1867 on the ship enroute to America or shortly after the arrival of his parents at Pass Christian, Mississippi. John Etringer lived to the age of 82, and died on June 28, 1948.

He married Mary Borens sometime after 1884. Mary was born in Rozellville. Her father was Peter Borens 1852-1900. Peter Borens was a shoemaker. Annie (Weber) Wehe remembers when she was a little girl they would go to him and he made their shoes for them. Peter Borens is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

John Etringer, Sr. became chairman of the town of Day and held office for many years.

John and Mary (Borens) Etringer had nine children: Adeline (Etringer) Mersch, Peter Etringer (died in 1965), Edmund Etringer, Christina (Etringer) Zenner 1900-1954, Frank Etringer, John Etringer of rural Marshfield, a son who died at six years of age, and George and Joseph Etringer.

Adeline (Etringer) Mersch was the daughter of John and Mary (Borens) Etringer. She married Nick Mersch. Nick went into the greenhouse business in Evanston,

Illinois.

Peter Etringer, the son of John and Mary (Borens) Etringer was born about 1894. He died June 10, 1965 at the age of 71. He married Rose Burlo. They lived in Maywood, Illinois. They had six children: Mary (Etringer) Borchardt, Dorothy (Etringer) Messenger, Dolores (Etringer) Kluth, Margaret (Etringer) Mervyn, John Etringer of Kansas City, Missouri and William Etringer of Tacoma, Washington.

Christina (Etringer) Zenner was the daughter of John and Mary (Borens) Etringer. She was born February 25, 1900 in Rozellville. She died November 18, 1954. They had a greenhouse in Evanston, Illinois. They had three children: Mike Zenner, and two daughters.

Emma Etringer was the sixth child of Peter and Helena (Muller) Etringer. She was born July 12, 1868 at Woodland, Wisconsin which is in Dodge County. She died at age 72, August 2, 1940 at Wausau, Wisconsin. The years of her birth and death are approximate, but the months and days are correct.

Emma was a twin and her twin died at birth. Emma was deformed in her hips and was not able to walk upright because she couldn't put one foot in front of the other. She got around by putting her hands on the seat of a chair and hopping behind it on both legs together as she pushed the chair.

Annie (Weber) Wehe remembers her coming down the road from the Etringer's home to the Weber's home in this manner. In later years, her sister Kate (Etringer) Wind purchased a wheel chair for Emma.

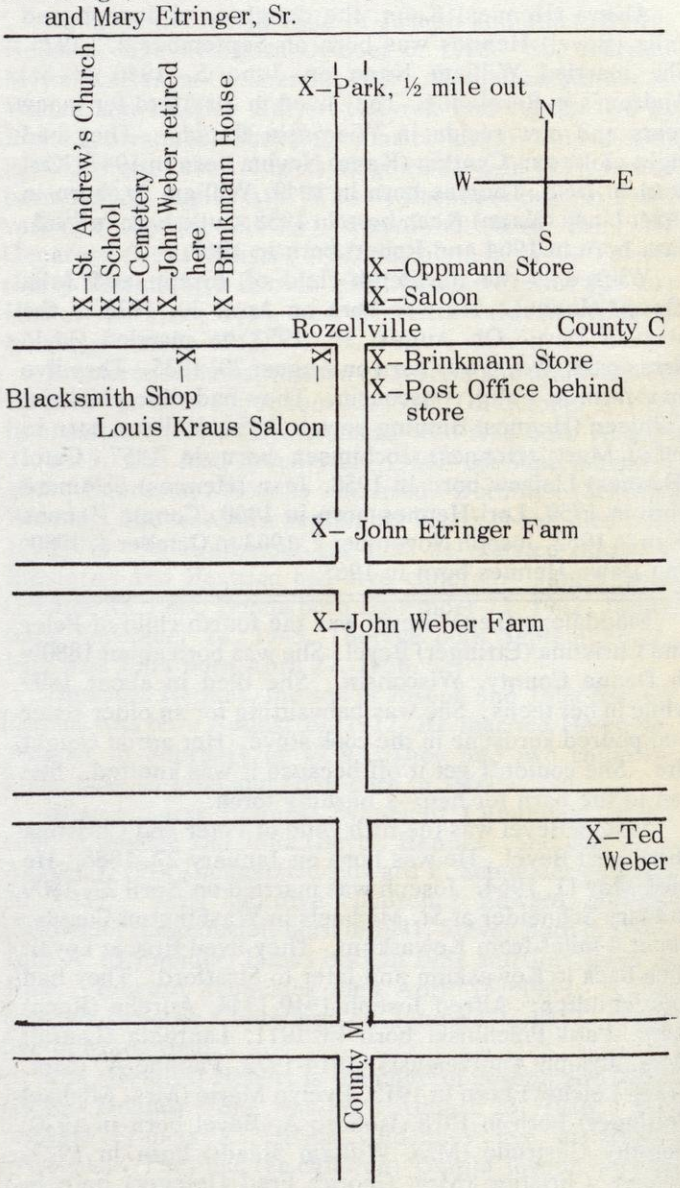
When Julia (Weber) Schuld was a child they would go over to the Etringers during the summer months and bring her Aunt Emma along home and she sometimes stayed for a month at a time. After Susie (Weber) Kremer married, Emma would stay with her during the summer months.

Because of her deformity Emma never went to school and therefore never learned to read or write.

In later years she was placed in an institution at Wausau, Wisconsin where she passed away.

B. Emma Etringer, below

K. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Brausch
L. Peter Brausch
M. Katie Brausch, Isodore Portlance wedding
N. Regina Brausch, John Reif wedding
O. Peter Beyel, Christina Etringer wedding
P. Clara Beyel, Claus Strevelor wedding
Q. Brausch sisters, back: Barbara Weinert, Christina Budo, Clara Poeschel, sitting: Katie Portlance, Annie Bangart, Regina Reif
R. Joe and Julia Hennes Golden Wedding celebration, April 24, 1951, taken at Rondivoo, then operated by Walter Hennes. Back: Ted, Sylvester, Wilfred, Emmeron, Walter, front: Junilla, Agnes, Thecla, Marie, Hiliaria, Bernadine, Alvera, Rita, front: Julia, Joe
S. Joseph and Julia (Beyel) Hennes children, back: Thecla, Marie, middle: Agnes, Larry, Ted, Walter, front: Emeron
T. Thecla (Hennes) and Walter M. Kaiser family, back: Jean Pankratz, John Kaiser, Anella Baldwin, front: Walter, Thecla, Elaine Samuels
U. Frank Etringer, son of John and Mary (Borens) Etringer
V. Walter and Rose (Junemann) Hennes 50th wedding anniversary photo, August 7 8, 1951
W. George Etringer, son of John and Mary Etringer
X. George, Joe and John Etringer, Jr., children of John and Mary Etringer, Sr.



C

D

F

E H

G

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

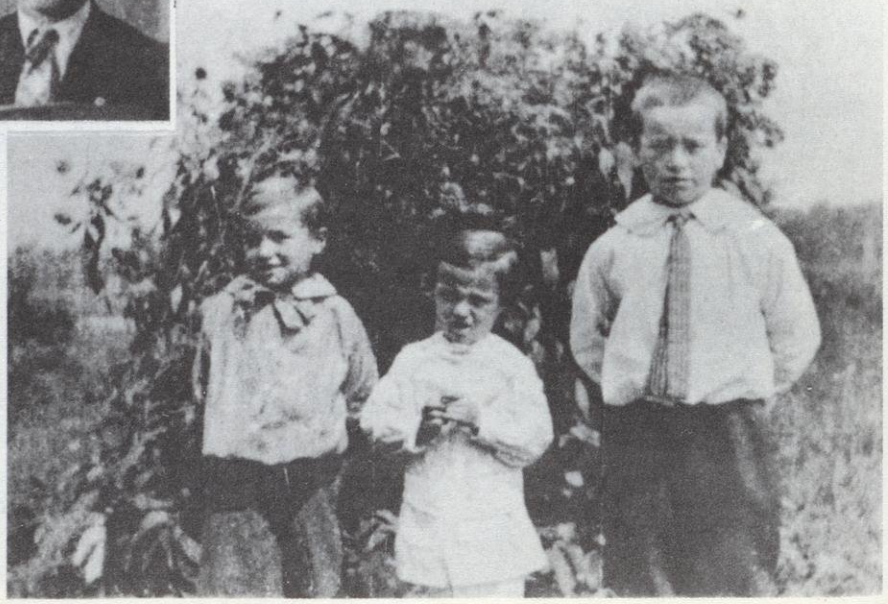
T

U

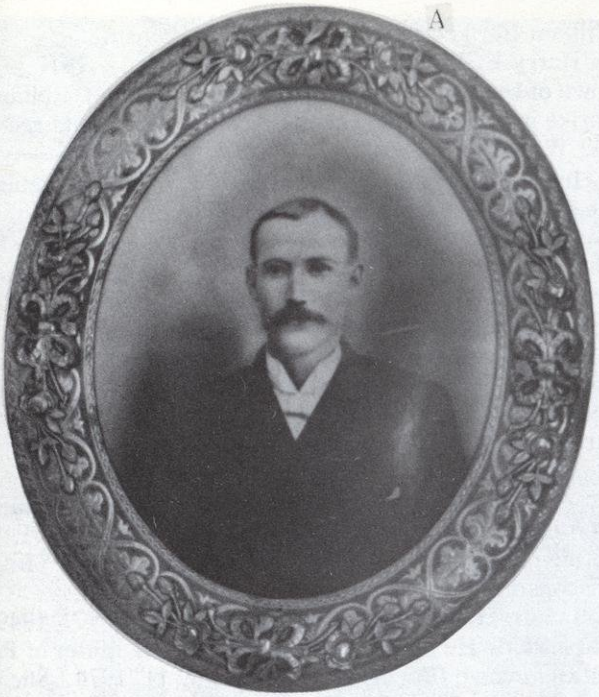
V

W

X



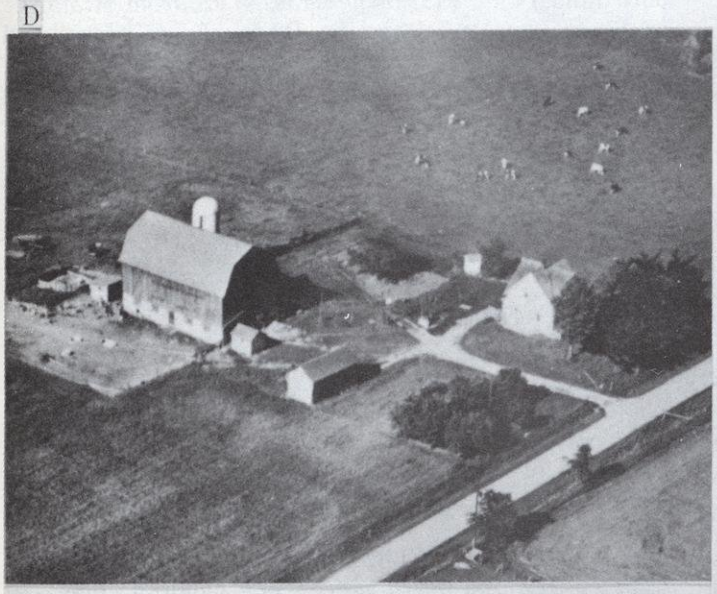
A

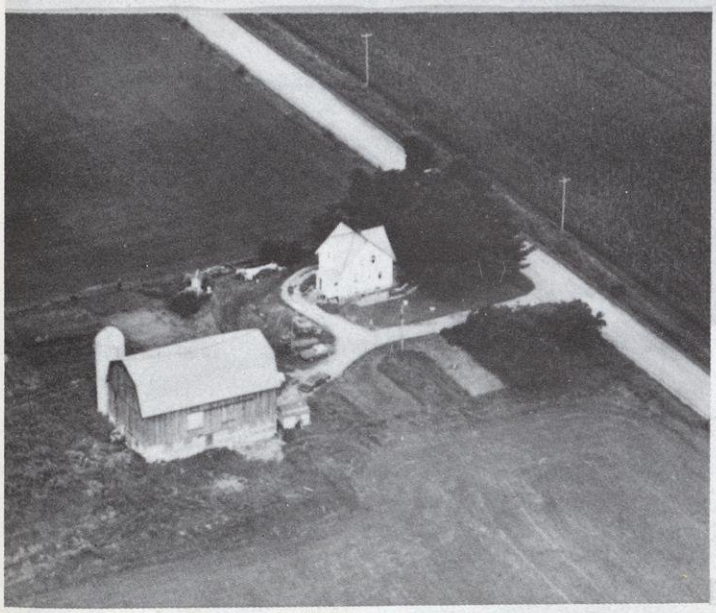


B

C

D





E

F

Willis Family Farm

In September of 1917 Charles Willis and his wife, the former Martha Koplitz came to the town of Day and settled on 55 acres northwest of Rozellville. Charles was born in 1869 and his wife, Martha, was born in 1879. They were married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The Willis's had three children. They had twins, Isabella and Helen born July 16, 1911. Tragically, Helen died on the day of her birth, and Isabella survived only until October 19th, and died at the age of three months. The twins are buried in the town of Day Cemetery.

Frederick Willis was born July 3, 1917 at his parents farm. On October 23, 1946 he married Jeraldine (Gerry) Marie Weber, daughter of Henry and Mary (Schmidtke) Weber of the town of Eau Pleine. Gerry was born October 31, 1919. In 1948 Frederick and Gerry took over his family's farm. The farm consisted of 55 acres, with a large barn, grainery and a two story house. In addition to farming, Frederick worked for Weyerhaeuser Company until his retirement in 1981.

Gerry's mother, Mary Weber, makes her home with the Willis's. Her husband, Henry, died on June 21, 1961 and since that time Mrs. Weber has lived in the town of Day.

Mary Weber was born January 31, 1891. She was married to Henry Weber, son of Christian and Anna (Kaiser) Weber of the town of Eau Pleine, on November 22, 1911 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Stratford. Mary is the daughter of Edward Schmidtke and Rose Nickdem Schmidtke who were from Germany. They later settled in Unity, Wisconsin. Henry and Mary lived in the town of Eau Pleine.

Henry and Mary had three children: Eileen, Jeraldine and Willard.

Mary is one of the oldest residents of the town of Day at age 91. She gave a bit of her philosophy on life, "Lots of hard work and just plain living."

A. Charles Willis
B. Martha Koplitz Willis
C. Frederick and Jeraldine Weber Willis
D. Willis farm, 1948
E. Willis farm, 1981
F. Mary Schmidtke Weber

Weichelt Family Farm

Jim and Patty Weichelt are the third generation Weichelt family to operate the farm Jim's Grandfather started back in 1905. At first the farm consisted of 80 acres with a log barn and a small frame house. Ernest Max Weichelt was the first generation on this Town of Day farm. He was born June 14, 1885 to Ernest Max Weichelt Sr. and his wife Augusta. The Senior Weichelt's were from Saxon, Germany. Ernest Jr. was married on March 29, 1910 to Anna Doll. Anna was born May 22, 1891 to Adolph and Willma Doll of Wisconsin. Their wedding took place in Hewitt, Wisconsin.

Ernest and Anna were the parents of three children. Their first son Otto G. Weichelt was born June 13, 1911. He died on November 8, 1925 and is buried in Hewitt.

George E. Weichelt was born October 19, 1914 in the Town of Day. He married Alfrieda Ehrike on May 22, 1936. Alfrieda was born May 18, 1914 to Ella (Koch) and William Ehrike of Dodge County, Wisconsin.

Harry E. Weichelt was born January 27, 1917 in the Town of Day. He was married June 7, 1940 to Caroline M. Ehrike in McMillan township. Caroline's parents are Ella and William Ehrike.

In 1949 Harry and Caroline took over the operation of the farm which now consisted of 135 acres. They raised five children. Their first, Beverly J. was born August 24, 1942 at Marshfield. She married Darrell Treankler on October 7, 1961. Darrell is the son of Helen and Lloyd Treankler and was born March 13, 1936.

The second child, Marlis A. Weichelt was born November 27, 1943 at Marshfield. She married Ronald Bell in the State of Washington on April 2, 1971. Ronald's parents are Anieta and Melvin Bell of Marshfield.

Audrey C. Weichelt was born in Marshfield on April 21, 1945. She married Lowell M. Borchardt on June 4, 1966 in Hewitt. Lowell was born on October 7, 1945 to Bernie (Fandry) and Henry Borchardt of Edgar, Wisconsin.

James H. Weichelt was born January 17, 1949 in Marshfield. He married Patricia Grassl, daughter of Peter and Genevieve (Bauer) Grassl, on May 11, 1974. She was born January 29, 1952. The Grassls' are from Stratford.

Linda L. Weichelt is the fifth child of Harry and Caroline. She was born in Marshfield on July 31, 1953.

On January 1, 1976 James H. Weichelt took over the farm that has been in his family for the past 77 years. The farm has increased to 233 acres.

Jim and Patty have one son, Lukas James born November 11, 1980. Besides farming, Patty operates a beauty salon in Stratford, Hair Unlimited.

Weis Family Farm

Anton Weis was born April 24, 1866. His wife, the former Katherine Burgraff was born August 12, 1869. Both Anton's and Katherine's parents lived in Alhbach, Germany. His parents were Peter and Katherine (Silba) Weis and her parents were Jacob and Katherine (Kurtz) Burgraff. The Anton Weis' were married in Germany but came to America and settled in the town of Day on an 80 acre farm in 1908. While enroute to America their son John was born on board ship. Their children numbered eleven in all. They were Kate, Pete, John, Al, Eugene, Rose, Mary, Ann, Steve, Tony and Agnes.

Anton Weis died April 28, 1954 and his wife Katherine died June 10, 1929.

Their son Al (Alois) took over the farm. He was married on October 29, 1929 to Loretta Weis, daughter of Martin Peter Kloos and his wife the former Anna Brinkmann. Al was born July 28, 1896. His wife Loretta was born December 1, 1910. Al died on June 28, 1978.

Al and Loretta had thirteen children: Cyril A., Jeanette M., Mildred K., Kenneth E., Jerrold F., Anna A., Raymond S., Catherine A., Dorothy M., Rosetta M., James W., John A., and Dennis M. Weis. All were born at Home.

Cyril A. Weis was born July 28, 1930. On November 9, 1957 he married Donna May Holtmann at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville. She is the daughter of the Carl Holtman's of Fenwood and was born January 1, 1936. Cyril and his family make their home in Milwaukee.

Jeanette M. Weis was born September 4, 1931. She married Ralph L. Burzynski on January 10, 1953 at St.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

A. Back, L–R: Eugene, Alois, John Pete, Kate, Middle: Stephen, Roselin, Front: Anton Jr., Catherine holding Anna, Mary, Anton Weis Sr.
B. Anton Weis Sr. family
C. Alois Weis family and visitors
D. Back: Stephen, Eugene, John, Peter, Alois, Middle: Anton, Mary, Front: Roselin, Anton Sr., Anna, Catherine, Katherine
E. Loretta Kloos Weis and Alois Weis
F. Couple on left: Kate Weis, John Ponzcoch
G. Anton Weis home farm
H. Load of logs
I. Al Weis family, 1975, back: Jerry, Jim, Katie, Raymond, Cyril, John, Middle: Mildred, Anna, Dorothy, Jeanette, Kenneth, Front: Rosetta, Alois, Loretta, Dennis.
J. Al Weis family, 1952, back: Jeanette, Jerry, Katie, Cyril, Kenneth, Mildred, Middle: Dorothy, Raymond, Loretta, Al, Anna, Rosetta, Front: John, Jim, Dennis

Andrew's. Ralph is the son of Leonard and Emily Burzynski of Milwaukee. He was born August 5, 1931. Her husband died in September of 1971. Jeanette makes her home in Lakeland, Florida.

Mildred K. Weis was born November 3, 1932. She was married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville on June 8, 1953 to Roger L. Maguire son of Robert J. and Alice Maguire of Halder. Roger was born June 18, 1928. They live at Mosinee.

Kenneth E. Weis was born January 21, 1934. He was married at St. Mary's in Auburndale on August 24, 1963 to Sheila Ledden. She is the daughter of Oscar and Christine Ledden of Marshfield and was born March 19, 1941. They make their home at Marshfield.

Jerrold F. (Jerry) Weis was born October 16, 1935. He was married on April 28, 1962 to Mary Lutz, daughter of Dale and Ann Lutz of Marshfield. They were married at St. Andrew's in Rozellville. Mary was born March 19, 1942. They make their home at Marshfield.

Anna A. Weis was born November 11, 1936. She was married on June 2, 1956 to Herman Weigel at St. Andrew's. Herman is the son of Oscar and Christina Weigel of Marshfield. He was born November 24, 1934. The Weigel's make their home at Colby.

Raymond S. Weis was born September 7, 1938. He married Susan LaSee daughter of Norbert and Joan LaSee of Marshfield. The wedding took place at St. Thomas Catholic Church in Milwaukee on February 27, 1960. Susan was born September 13, 1941. Raymond and Susan make their home in Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Catherine A. Weis was born February 17, 1940. She lives in Lakeland, Florida.

Dorothy M. Weis was born February 22, 1942. She married Robert Ertl on August 5, 1961 at St. Andrew's. He is the son of George Ertl of Hewitt, and was born June 5, 1938. They live at Hewitt.

Rosetta M. Weis was born July 29, 1943. She was married October 12, 1963 at St. Andrew's, to Norman Sebastian of Marshfield. He was born August 24, 1940.

James W. Weis was born January 6, 1945. He married Barbara Jeske on July 14, 1972 at St. Andrew's. She is the daughter of Irvin and Lorraine Jeske of Arpin and was born October 27, 1948. James and Barbara live at rural Stratford.

John A. Weis was born October 17, 1947. He was married at St. Andrew's on December 2, 1967 to Delores Matti, daughter of Walter and Evelyn Matti of the Rangeline area. Delores was born September 9, 1942. John and Delores live at rural Stratford.

Dennis M. Weis was born May 12, 1950. He married Barbara Corkhill on July 10, 1981 at Janesville. She is the daughter of Donald and Florence Corkhill of Janesville. Barbara was born September 18, 1946. Dennis and Barbara live at Janesville.

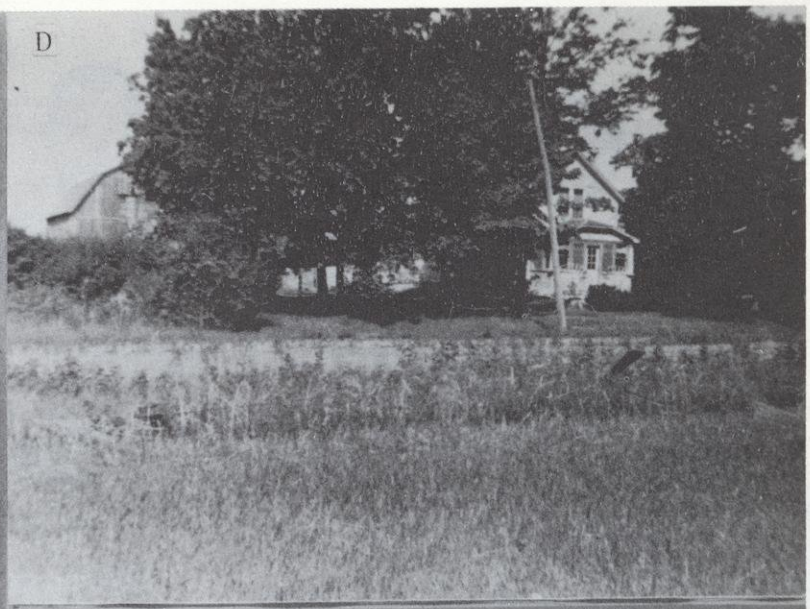
In 1960 Jerry Weis took over his family's farm, making him the third generation to operate the same farm. He and his wife Mary had four children: Debra J. born August 23, 1962, Jane M. born August 7, 1963, Dottie J. born June 26, 1965 and Julie Ann born March 1, 1970. Jerry and his family stayed on the farm for ten years, but then decided to sell the farm to his brother Jim in 1970.

Since 1970 Jim Weis and his wife Barbara have been on the farm. They have three children: Thomas born September 12, 1974, Jeff born January 16, 1976, Robyn born March 14, 1977.

A

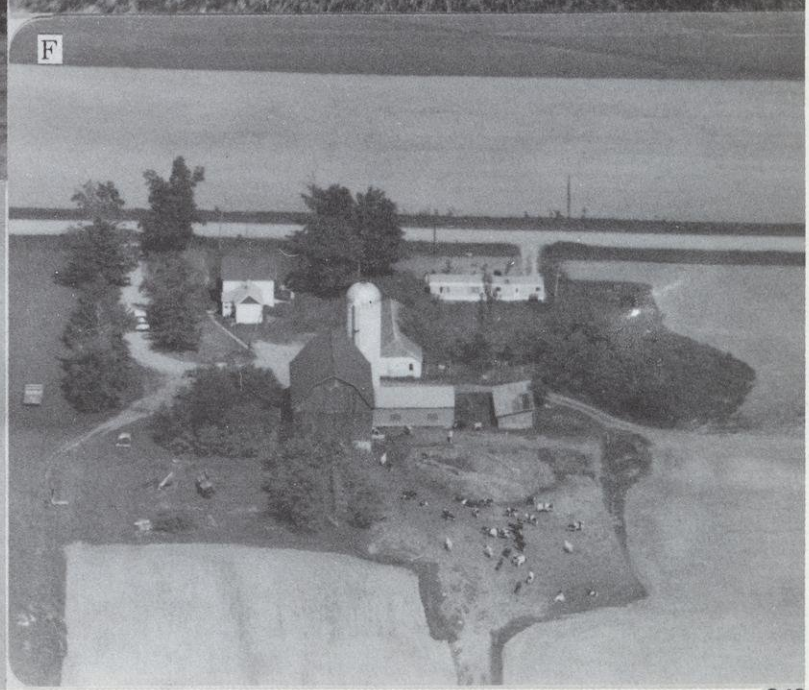
B

C



D

E



F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

Blast away

Clarence Wurl (right) of Rozellville, is shown here putting 71 sticks of dynamite down the well of Steve Schulte (left) Wednesday. Schulte's well is located at his future home north of Marshfield off Sugar Bush Lane. The well had been drilled 250 feet through 19 feet of clay soil and 229 feet of granite. However, not enough water was seeping into the well to supply the home with a reasonable amount needed. The Marshfield veterinarian decided to take drastic action and got Wurl to do his stuff. Schulte stated people in the area were getting water at 70 to 90 feet down, "but water is where you find it, I guess," he said. Wurl stated he had been working with dynamite ever since he "was 15 years old when he picked it up from his father." They eventually got 25 gallons of water an hour after the blast (right photo) which is enough for a four member family.

(News-Herald Photo)

A. Paul Wurl sitting, wife Pauline Miller Wurl
B. Myron, Melda, Clarence Wurl
C. Myron Wurl
D. and E. Paul Wurl Farm
F. Clarence Wurl farm, 1982
G. Clarence Wurl family, back: Mary Ann, William Gerald, front: Robert, Clarence, Marie, Thomas
H. Judy Sabin, Bill Wurl wedding
I. William Wurl family: William, Judith, Paul, Lisa
J. Robert Wurl
K. Thomas Wurl
L. Mary Ann Wurl
M. Gerald Wurl
N. Clarence Wurl, blasting well

Wurl Family Farm

Paul Wurl's parents were from Germany. Paul was born near Mayville in Dodge County, Wisconsin. He came to Auburndale with his parents at an early age. They bought an 80 acre farm there, west of the Auburndale Cemetery. Paul received his education at Auburndale.

Paul was a horseman. He worked for the Arpin Lumber Company, the R. Connor Company as a horseman, and as a teamster for the Wood County Hospital Farm. During this period of employment, he and his wife lived in the town of Marshfield for two years, in a home near the hospital. Later they bought 40 acres north of Hewitt on the Wood-Marathon County line. This property is now owned by Zinthefers.

In 1917 Paul and Pauline moved to the town of Day on a 100 acre farm, located directly across from the Reichert farm, northwest of Rozellville.

Paul Wurl was born February 19,1878. He was the son of William Wurl. His wife Pauline was born March 12, 1889. She was the daughter of the August Miller's of Rib Falls in Marathon County. Paul and Pauline were married in Milwaukee on October 15, 1912. They had three children: Clarence, Melda and Myron.

Clarence Wurl was born October 12, 1914. On July 25, 1941 he married Marie Kroening, daughter of Joseph and Minnie (Ponczoch) Kroening of the town of Day. The wedding took place in Wausau. Marie was born March 28, 1915. The Wurl's had five children: William, Robert, Gerald, Mary Ann and Thomas. They were all born at Marshfield.

William Clarence Wurl was born October 7, 1947. On July 30, 1966 he married Judith Ann Sabin, daughter of William Sabin of Oregon and Shirley Gehler of Marshfield. They were married at Rozellville. Judith (Judy) was born January 3, 1948. Her father died December 13, 1957. William (Bill) and Judy have two children: Paul William was born on July 18, 1969 and Lisa Ann was born May 7, 1967. Lisa was the town of Day Centennial Queen.

Robert Joseph Wurl was born September 10, 1948. He makes his home with his father in the town of Day.

Gerald Lee Wurl was born June 26, 1950. He lives in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he is employed.

Mary Ann Wurl was born October 16, 1952. She was married to Jerald Walter Mannigel on November 7, 1970. Jerald is the son of Walter and Mildred (Stini) Mannigel of Marshfield. He was born June 8, 1951. They were married at Rozellville. Mary Ann and Jerald have three children: Christine Mary born September 12, 1971, Douglas Gerald born March 16, 1973 and Rochelle Marie born May 1, 1976.

Thomas Paul Wurl was born January 8, 1956. Tom makes his home in the town of Day with his father.

Melda Wurl was the second child of Paul and Pauline Wurl. She was born March 8, 1916. Melda married William P. Kuehnhold, Jr. on October 15, 1940. William was born June 9, 1910. He is the son of William P. Kuehnhold, Sr. and Amanda (Krings) Kuehnhold of Auburndale. Melda and William had three children: Paulette (Mrs. Lonnie Peterson) born August 2, 1944, Dennis born July 16, 1949 and Darlene born September 29, 1952. Melda's husband, William, died on August 22, 1962 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery at Marshfield.

Myron Wurl, the youngest child of Paul and Pauline Wurl, was born September 1, 1921. On May 28, 1942 Myron married Helen Schmidt, daughter of Henry and Leona (Lonie) Schmid) Schmidt of the town of Cleveland. They were married at Stratford. Myron and Helen had two children: David was born January 20, 1944. He lives at Marshfield. Linda (Mrs. David Wielock) was born November 2, 1946. Linda and her husband, David, have a daughter Melanie born December 14, 1969. They live at Marathon City, Wisconsin.

Myron Wurl died in April of 1974. He is buried at Memorial Park Cemetery in Milwaukee.

On March 30, 1942 Pauline Wurl died. Her husband, Paul died in 1959. They are buried in Hillside Cemetery in Marshfield.

In 1959 Clarence and Marie Wurl took over the operation of his family's farm in the town of Day. They added 51 acres to the original 100. In addition to farming Clarence is a well blaster, having learned the art from his father.

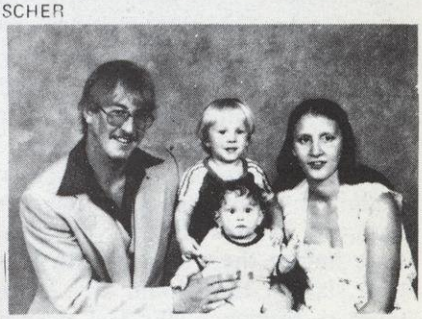
Marie was active in St. Anne's Society of St. Andrew's Church, serving as president for three years. She is also remembered for her excellent cooking and baking, having been recognized by the Marshfield News Herald for her talent a few years before her death.

Marie died on June 21, 1979. She is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery.

Clarence continues to farm on the land he has lived on since he was a young boy. It has been in his family for 65 years.

Miscellaneous Farm Owners in Township Who did not submit histories...

WARREN & BERNICE FISCHER



CHET & CARRIE FISCHER, RAYMOND, SCOTT

ROSE PONCZOCH

The Wellhoefers

Many people whose ancestors were early settlers in America had someone in their historical background that took part in the Civil War. Town of Day residents are no exception. Walter Wellhoefer's great grandfather was one of those veterans and the story has passed on down through time. Though details have been lost along the way, enough remains to capture a glimpse of the past.

"The Civil War" Walter began, "One man could buy another man's right to go to the Civil War in place of him. And then there was something like $500.00 changed hands at that time--and then he could stay home and then the other man would go in place of him. That's because they were poor people, they couldn't afford to spend $500.00 so they sold themselves is actually what is was...almost like...a slave. They fought to win freedom for the slaves, but yet there was a connection there somehow", a similarity. "I suppose years ago things went different...there must have been some conscription, draft or something, 'cause how did they know which ones should go? ...How was some available to be bought to go?" Walter pondered but had no idea as to the answer he said.

"My great grandfather...on my mother's side...went to the Civil War, then when he came back, well, I suppose he married then, and that's how one of the families got started. Now which side it was, if it was the mother's side or the father's side--that I don't know either, because there's always branches go off."

It was one of Walter's mother's ancestors--one of his great grandfathers. They were "from the town of Polk, Washington County--Slinger, Ackerville" area. It was from the "Kurtz" side of the family.

There were originally eleven in Walter's mother's family.

"On my dad's side there was 10 of them and on my mother's side was eleven. One of them died and then there was only ten then too actually living that we knew. One of them died with convulsions when they were children."

Other wars had their affects on the people who came to the town of Day, not only the Civil War. European conditions posed a serious threat to the lives of the young men of Germany. Walter explained how it came about that the Wellhoefer's came to America.

"Ervin's dad came in first..." he spoke of his cousin's father Mike who came to America in 1895. "...They always had to see if they could earn enough money to get somebody else...he was sponsored by a certain family down in Washington County and then when he earned enough money, then he left my dad come over. Well, then my dad also worked enough again and sponsored or brought in his brother.And then there was another brother that came in later on they yet. But see, they all left over there before their seventeenth birthday because if they were sixteen they could still leave the country without going to service. This last brother that came over--he came over later. He was physically handicapped to a certain degree, so he wasn't eligible for military service, so he had no danger of going in. He was in maybe his late 20's or 30's before he came over here then."

"Just the children" came over--not the parents. "There was ten children in the family. Five were in America and five of them stayed in Germany." One brother, the oldest Wellhoefer child stayed in Germany, Walter explained that it was customary for the firstborn to receive the home place as his inheritance. The younger children had less reason to remain in their homeland.

"...my uncle Mike, Ervin's dad, was the first one to migrate to this country then, because living conditions were very slim over there and...there was no future for them...so he left. Then my dad left, and then his next brother left...there were five girls and five boys in the family and four brothers and one sister was in America and the other four sisters and one brother were out in Germany."

Explaining family history posed problems for Walter, especially during his early school years. "I just couldn't fathom how you had to separate one from the other and place them back into--like taking a jigsaw puzzle and shaking it apart and then trying to get the pieces back together." He had a problem explaining how he was related to others. But his was a unique story, and he explained his kinship to Ervin Wellhoefer, his first cousin.

"...his mother and my mother were sisters, and his dad and my dad were brothers. Two sisters married two brothers. Ervin has the same grandparents as I do. Its almost like being brothers, but it isn't brothers. The same blood line is there, I know that's why a lot of times they think we're brothers."

Erwin is the son of Mike Wellhoefer and Walter is the son of Christ Wellhoefer. Both Mike and Christ are sons of Andrew Wellhoefer and his wife, Barbara Schmidt, both of Knodstadt, Germany.

"I never knew my grandfather" Walter explained. "I mean, he would write letters to my dad (and) I may have seen pictures of him, but never knew him. He never come over to America. And Ervin's dad was the first one to go back home again once. Of course, he went with the steam ship over back home again, and then my dad went back in 1953. When he came back to America in 1953 it was the same day he came in here on his first voyage. On May 3, 1903 he came in to America and 1953 on May third he came back. It just happened that way." A coincidence, that exactly fifty years to the day had lapsed between his arrivals in America.

"The aunts and uncles have passed on, I can't meet them no more. They're all dead now, the whole family is gone of the Wellhoefer side. Only the cousins are left."

Walter did have the opportunity however to meet a cousin of his from Germany. Two of his dad's sister's daughters came from Frankfort. One came after the second World War and stayed in America. Her sister came later for a visit and Walter met her. "Its kind of a surprise, its interesting to meet some of your relation...you don't know what to expect" Walter smiled as he remembered.

"Its harder to trace our family tree" Walter explained because "my mother and dad were never ones to rehash old stuff...they were always living for the future. I mean, the past is gone behind. If you recalled a lot of these things, then it'd stay more fresh in your mind, but they were never one to do that." He compared his folks to the story "Roots" written by Alex Hailey who traced his ancestors. "Them old ladies...they always passed that on to their children...people couldn't read or write, so that's how it was passed on."

"My mother and dad, they never reflected on the past. Well, they were glad that they were here and that they

could contribute something to their country and their life. So looking at the past--it don't really gain anything--it has something to do with history, of course, but well, I suppose they felt there was nothing about them that would make history."

But in their own way, just because they existed, because they lived in the pioneer days of the new country--America--their story deserves to be preserved for their posterity. It was the settlers, those immigrants who sought a better life, who made the history of our country, our state, our county and our township, the town of Day.

For seventy-eight years now, the farm first settled by Mike Wellhoefer has remained in the family. At age 16 Mike left his homeland and came to the new country. On April 27, 1902 he married Lizzie Kurtz from Ackerville. Lizzie's mother was a Headrick girl.

Mike and Lizzie came to the town of Day in 1904. Their family consisted of four children. Bertha was born on January 27, 1903. She died in September 1956. Elmer was born on May 23, 1905. Their son Clarence died as a small child. Erwin was born on December 9, 1911.

On November 1, 1934 Erwin began operating the farm. Just a few days later, on November 3, 1934, he married the former Ada Littge, daughter of Robert and Frances (Stauber) Littge from the town of McMillan. Ada was born on August 31, 1914. Their wedding took place at Marshfield, Wisconsin. Erwin and Ada have a son Neil who lives in Janesville. He was born on December 30, 1947. Erwin's father, Mike died in 1953.

The original farm is pictured in 1905 with Christ leading two horses to the left and Mike to the right, with two horses. Mike, Bertha, Lizzie, and Christ Wellhoefer stand in front of their home, left to right. And in 1914 the farm was pictured behind the fence, showing the road conditions of the day.

Walter's father, Christ began farming in the town of Day in December of 1912. He started with 80 acres of land. Christ was born on December 9, 1886 to Andrew and Barbara (Schmidt) Wellhoefer. He married Anna Kurtz in Washington County on November 5, 1913. Anna was born on January 24, 1889. Their son Walter was born on May 7, 1921 and their daughter Verna Freda Wellhoefer was born on July 26, 1926. Both children were born in the town of Day. Verna was married on June 5, 1954 to Harvey Ohm, son of Fred Ohm and his wife Ella of Marshfield. He was born December 25, 1925.

Walter took over his parent's farm on April 15, 1957. He was married at Auburndale on May 29, 1954 to Esther L. Denk. She is the daughter of Ferdinand and Martha Denk of Auburndale, and was born on June 25, 1919. Walter and Esther have a daughter Betty Jane who was born May 8, 1962.

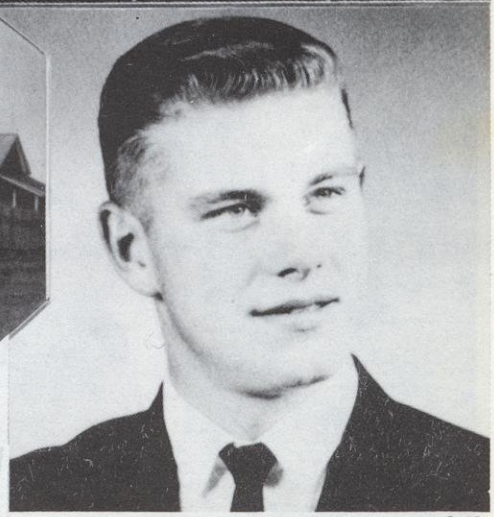
Christ Wellhoefer died on June 8, 1965, and his wife Anna died on July 13, 1975. Although they didn't reflect on the past, they have given us the opportunity to do so, as they are a part of the history of the town of Day.

A. Walter Wellhoefer Farm, B. Erwin Wellhoefer Farm
C. Ada and Erwin Wellhoefer, D. Neil Wellhoefer

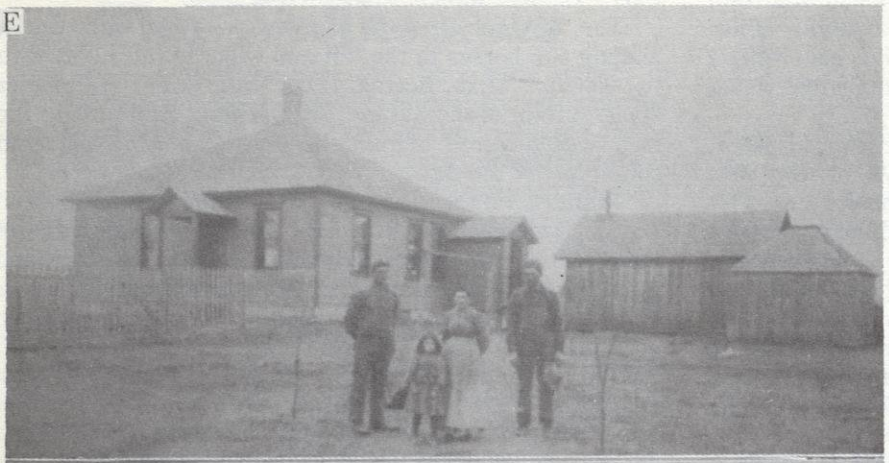
A

C

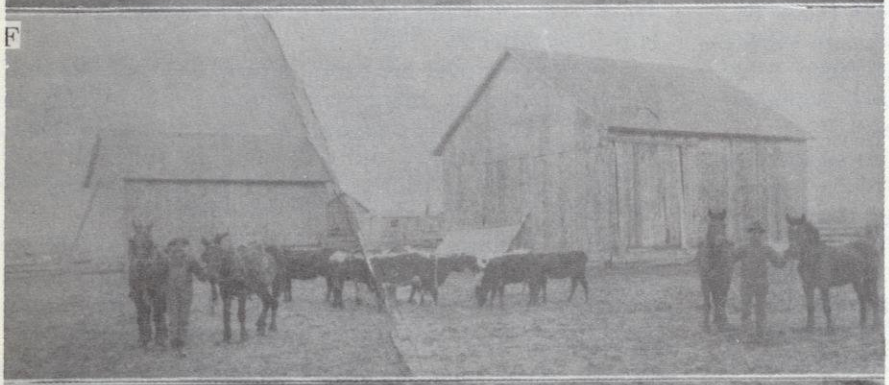
B


D

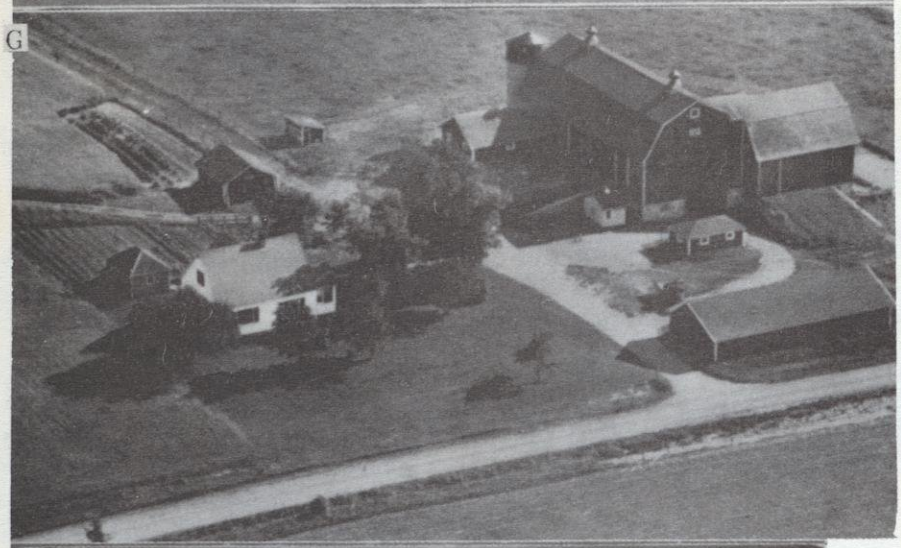
E



F



G



H

JACK & CAROL SCHALK, JACK, BILL

FRANK & CHARLOTTE BENZ, DIANE, DAREN, STEVE, DAN, MARIE, DONNA, SUE, BRIAN

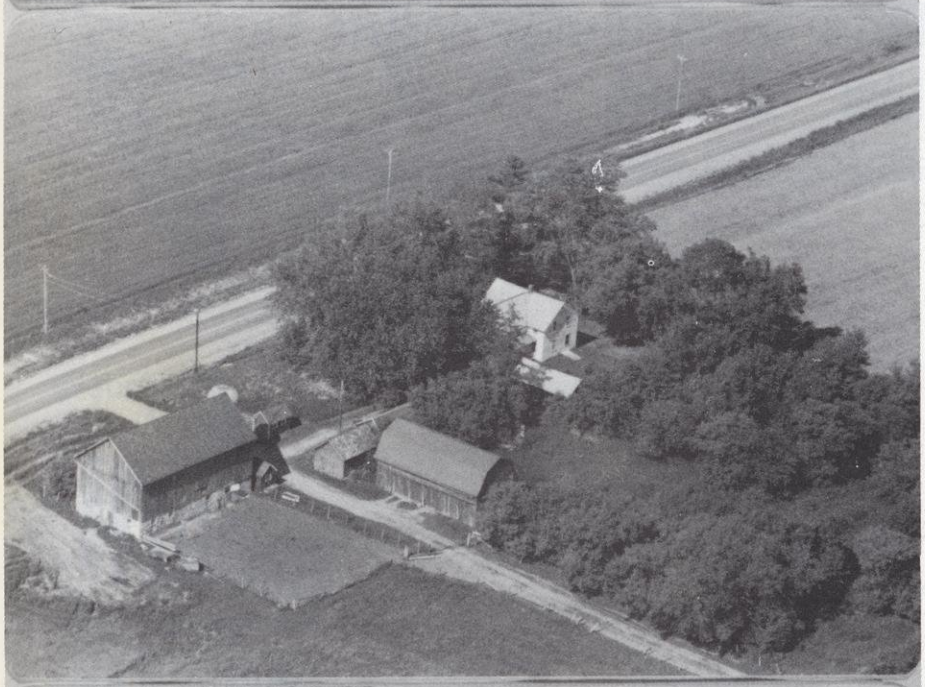
JOSEPH & HELEN STOCKHEIMER, RICHARD, VICKI

WALTER & ILA THEISEN, DAVID, SHARON, CAROL, DUANE, DONALD, RUSSELL, SUSAN

E. Mike, Bertha, Lizzie and Christ Wellhoefer, 1905.
F. Christ, left and Mike Wellhoefer with their teams and cattle.
G. Erwin Wellhoefer Farm
H. Mike Wellhoefer family, rear: Erwin, Bertha, Elmer, front: Mike and Lizzie

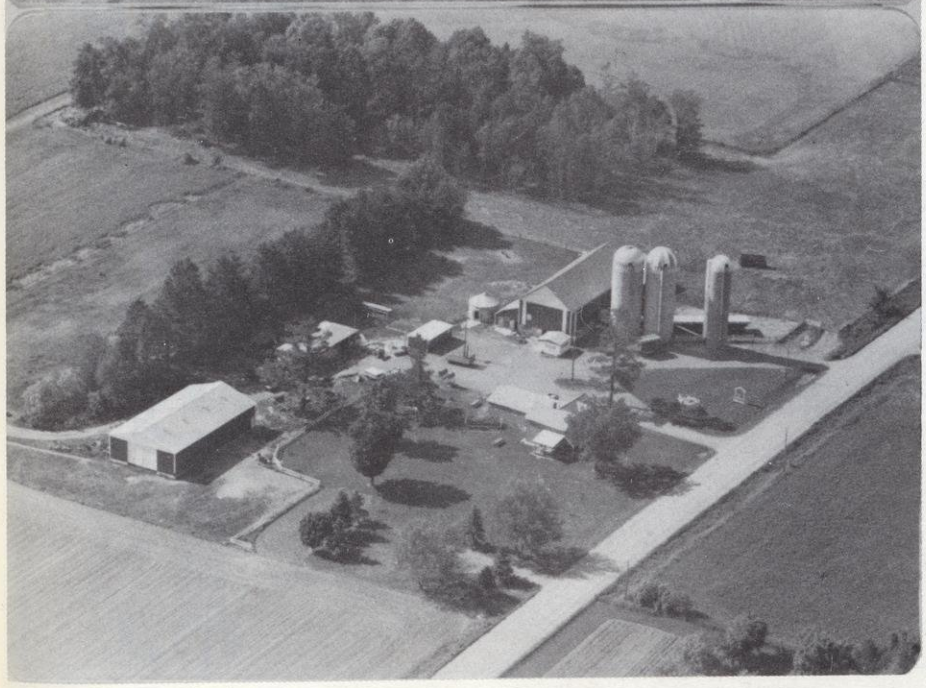
Joe Brill Farm

The 1895 plat shows the owner as Joe Brill. It has been operated by the Brill family ever since, with Joe Brill now being its owner–operator.



Margaret & Susan Leick Farm

The 1895 plat shows the owner as James Leick. The farm has remained in the Leick family and is now operated by Margaret and Susan Leick.

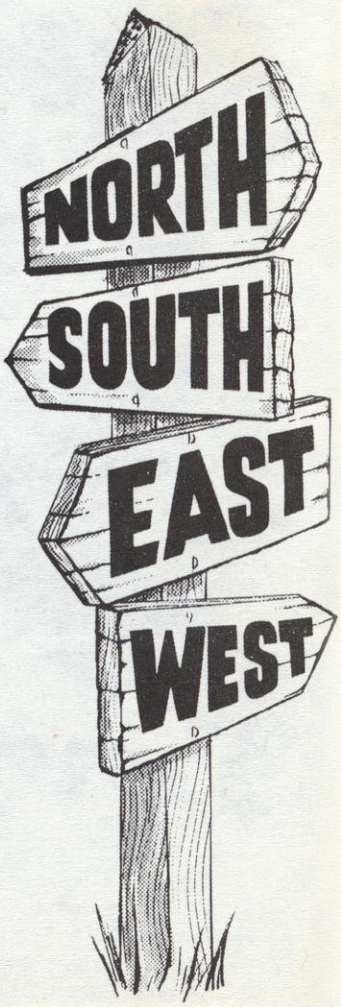


Harold Seitz Farm

Ida Seitz is shown on the 1895 plat as owner of this farm which is now owned and operated by the Harold Seitz family.

Above photos taken in 1982 by Bob Zimmerman.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY



Congratulations

Town of Day!

on Your 1881 - 1982 Centennial
From the

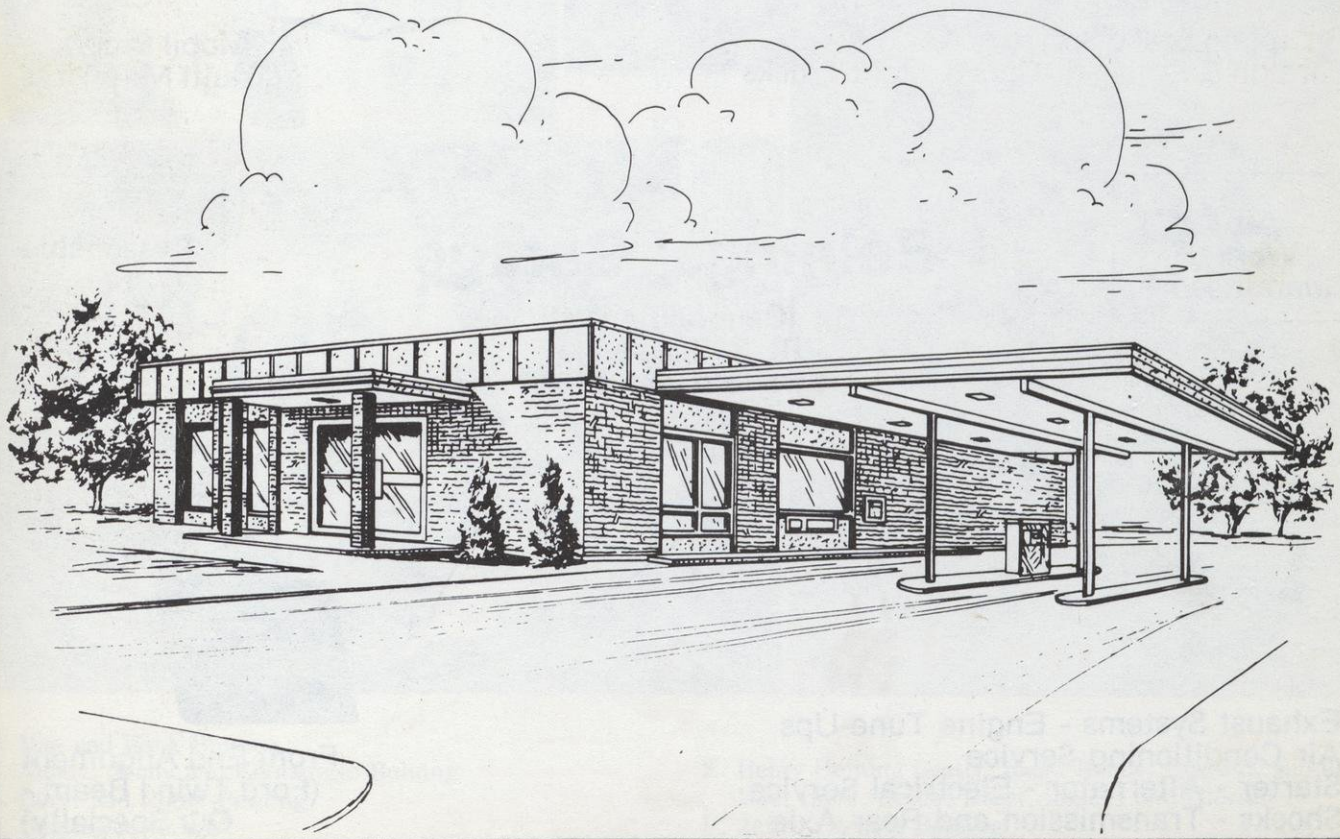
Rozellville Branch of the Auburndale State Bank

Members F.D.I.C.

Phone 384-3142

Hours:
Mon. - Thurs. 9:00 - 4:30
Fri. & 9:00 - 8:00

FREE CHECKING



Beinings' Garage

The Beining Garage in Rozellville has been operated by the Beining family since September 10, 1946 when Henry E. Beining, Jr. and Kermit Hartle purchased the properties from the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. Later, on October 1, 1951, Henry and Mae Beining became sole owners of the business.

Previous owners of the property include Mathew Oppmann back on April 2, 1883, then Andrew Oppmann in 1919, Charles Schultz in 1902, Ed J. Schilling in 1917, Louis A. Kraus in 1920, George Oppmann in 1923 and Joseph Bornbach became owner April 12, 1929. It was Joseph Bornbach who built the garage on the property. On June 13, 1931 Mathias Weber became owner. He was in the automobile business and operated the Rozellville Auto Co., which later leased the property to the Stratford Oil Company on July 14, 1931. The next owner was the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. from which Henry Beining purchased the property.

Henry, the son of Peter and Antonio (Kronbiegel) Beining was born December 3, 1913. He was married on June 29, 1949 to Mae Weber, daughter of L.B. Weber and his wife Jennie (Hughes) of Stratford. Mae was born on May 26, 1922. She is the grand daughter of Christian Weber, founder of Webertown and Holy Trinity Catholic Church in the town of Eau Pleine. Mae and Henry's wedding took place at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Stratford. They had six children, their first-born being Linda Lee, born on May 16, 1950.

Daryl James, their first son, was born on August 17, 1951. Daryl was married on September 30, 1979 to Patsy Jo Mews, daughter of Harvey and Delores (Knapp) Mews of Loyal. They were married at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville. Patsy's birth date is August 13, 1956. Daryl and his brother Randall have operated the garage since May 24, 1977.

The next child born to Henry and Mae was a daughter Gloria Mae on June 26, 1952. Gloria became the bride of Ward M. Olson, son of Arnold Olson and Naida (Welcome) Olson on June 14, 1975 at St. Andrew's. Ward was born July 25, 1952. The Olsons are from Menomonie.

Russell John Beining was born on June 1, 1953. He was born in Marshfield as were all of his brothers and sisters except Linda, who born in Wausau.

Randall Charles Beining was born on August 18, 1954. He was married to Bernadette Mary Hasenohrl, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Ashbeck) Hasenohrl of Auburndale. Bernadette was born August 8, 1958. Their wedding took place at Auburndale. Randall and Bernadette have a daughter Jenny Mae born in 1979.

The Beinings also have a son, Jeffrey Robert, born August 4, 1982. He is the youngest resident of the town of Day, that is at the time the centennial book went to press.

Lisa Ann Beining, the youngest child of Mae and Henry Beining was born on January 1, 1968.

Henry Beining died in a collision of two pickup trucks on Friday, April 7, 1978.

The Beining Garage is located just east of the junction of M and C in Rozellville. It is handy for the area residents for needed gas, parts and repairs. They have complete brake service, exhaust systems, engine tune-ups, plus many other services. They also guarantee their work. If one word could describe Daryl and Randy, it would be "busy".

Ammco

Complete Brake Service
Foreign & Domestic Cars & Light Trucks

Mobil

Mobil Products
Multi Mile Tires

All Work Guaranteed

Beinings' Garage

[General Repair]
Rt. 3 [Rozellville]
Stratford, WI 54484

[715] 384-2222

Reasonable Prices

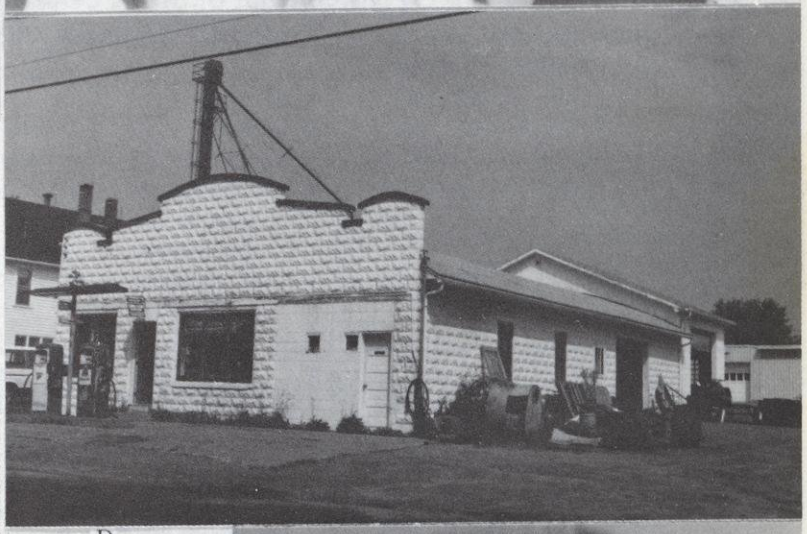
Exhaust Systems - Engine Tune-Ups
Air Conditioning Service
Starter - Alternator - Electrical Service
Shocks - Transmission and Rear Axle

Front End Alignment
(Ford Twin I Beam -
Our Specialty)

A

B

C


D

E

F

A. Mae and Hank Beining
B. Randy, Jenny and Bernadette Beining
C. Daryl and Patsy Beining
D. Beining's Garage
E. Henry Beining family, back: Randy, Russell, middle: Mae, Hank, Linda, Daryl, front: Lisa, Gloria
F. Jeffrey Robert Beining

L & N Halder Bridge Bar

Leroy & Nitzie Kraus

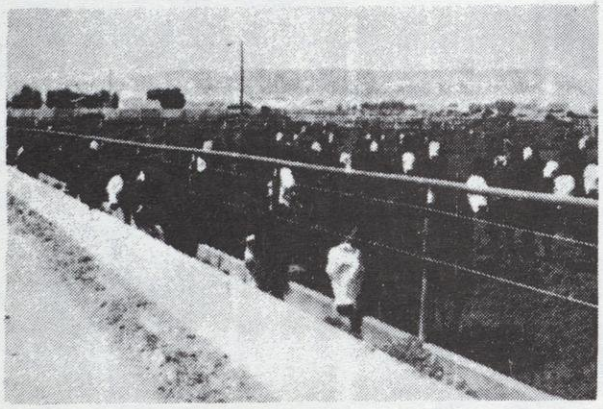
Sandwiches - Chili - Nitzie's Burgers
Lite Groceries - Carry Outs - Gas - Ice - Live Bait
Phone 715-387-1349

9 Miles East of 98 on County Trunks C & S
Route 4, Mosinee, Wisconsin

Cattlemen--Dairymen

Proved That

"SILAGE TREAT SUPREME"



Will Reduce Fermentation Losses Significantly!

Will Increase Digestibility of Nutrients

Will Increase Lactic Acid Production

Will Improve Palatibility

Will Reduce Shrinkage!

Manufactured By PCS Products, Inc.
Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361

Distributed By

Len Jaeckel
Route 3
Stratford, WI 54484
384-4285

The Broom Maker

By Collen Berger

Cyril Brown is an enterprising small businessman who runs his business from his workshop located in his home in Rozellville. His family moved to this area from South Dakota in 1947. Cy was 35. He came with his parents to farm the land next to the present filling station in Rozellville. Cy's parents are dead, but he has brothers in Stratford and Milwaukee and a sister and brother living in California.

Every businessman is unique and Cyril is no exception. At 67 years of age he owns his own specially built home and continues to work to supplement his pension. What is unusual about this? Cyril has been blind for the past thirty years.

Cyril's business is also different. He makes brooms. His brooms range from industrial type stiff—bristled push brooms to pretty house brooms.

Cyril learned to make brooms at the School for the Visually Handicapped in Janesville, Wisconsin. He first went to the school in the summer of 1955, three years after losing his sight completely. There he learned to make brooms, to type, and to read and write Braille.

He has many memories of the school and the friends he made there. Some of the non-school activities included bowling and music. He described one bowling trip. "We used to have a lot of fun when I went to summer school. We bowled down there. Not a lot, because I couldn't afford it, but some. It was really fun down there because you were bowling against your own competition. Oh, we got going sometimes. We'd go into a tavern and have a couple first. We weren't supposed to, you know. Well, we'd just have a ball. I knocked down more splits. I had a buddy from Superior, he'd get a split every time. 'Cy,' he says, 'you knock 'em down. I can't.' I don't know. The Lord had to be with us that day. I knocked down a seven-ten. That's pretty hard to do."

Cy enjoys listening to music. It must remind him of other good times he had at the school. "Some of those guys were so darn full of music. We had a jazz band there. I'm telling you, they could really play." He doesn't play an instrument himself, but says he often wishes he had learned to play.

But it wasn't all play at the school. In addition to taking classes he ran the refreshment counter for two years. He speaks fondly of some favorite customers, the children who stayed at the school over summer. "I'd get the darndest kick out of the little kids. They kept one small class for the ladies that they were teaching to take care of these blind people. They kept six little girls. To see how they'd get around, I'm telling you, it's something. They'd run. You'd think they were going to beat their brains out for sure."

"Down there we had a counter in. I ran it two years. You'd open it in the morning before classes and at noon and a couple of hours in the evening. Those little girls would come up and you could just tell they were putting their noses against the glass, you know. Some of them I think could see a little bit. See, they were partially sighted. They'd want this kind of a candy bar or that kind. That's a job for a blind guy to figure out. So I'd just tell them to come back and pick out which one they wanted."

When Cy was younger he was partially sighted. He attended a regular public elementary school. He did well, with some help getting assignments off the blackboard, and graduated with the highest marks in his eighth grade class. He never attended high school. Only after going completely blind and attending the school in Janesville did he learn Braille. Though it was useful at school and for communicating with blind friends, Cy says he rarely uses Braille now. "I used it for awhile, but from making the brushes my fingers are so darned calloused it makes me nervous if I stay at it too long. So, I've more or less dropped it. Now I have my little tape recorder. I use that instead. If I get orders on the phone or something, I just switch on my tape in case there's part of the conversation I figure I might forget. I type out all my own bills and my orders." He gets most of his supplies from Chicago and Middlebury, Vermont. His machinery was custom built by a friend.

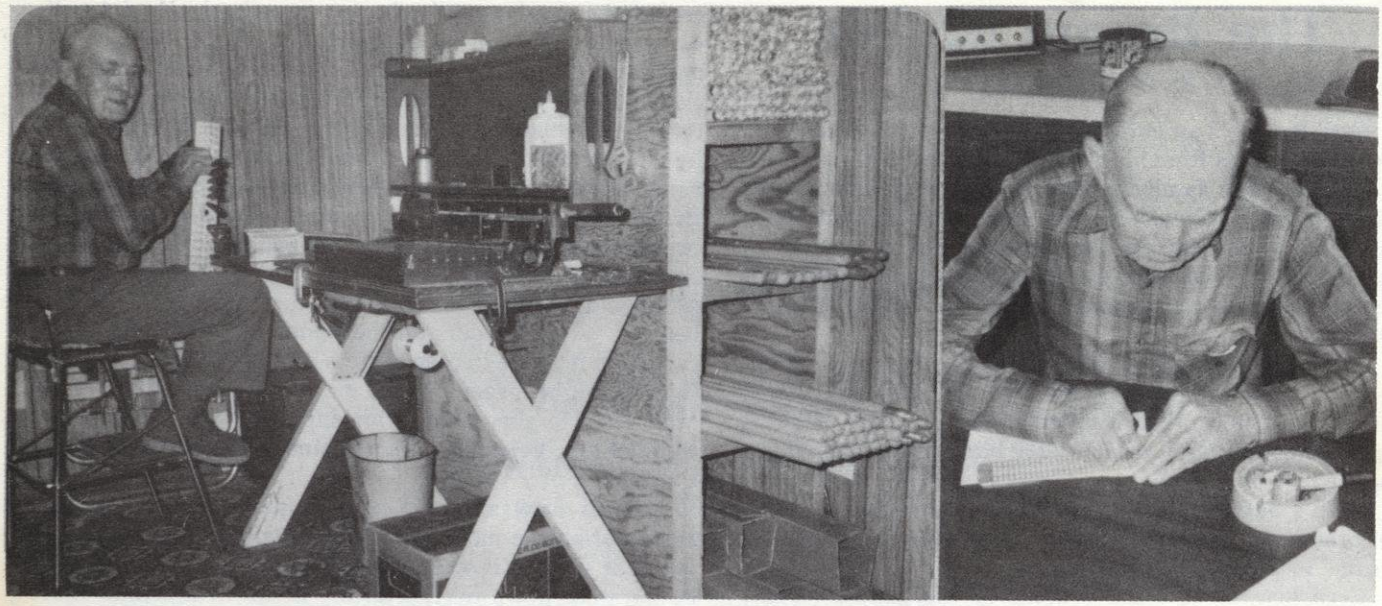
It was also a friend who helped Cy get his first customers. Like most other small businesses it was tough going at first. "It was awful slow at first. I had a good buddy here down on the farm. In the wintertime there when he'd get his chores and stuff done he'd take me out once in awhile. But to show you how tight, really how tight it was at first, I tried in Marshfield. I had, well, not good luck, but a little start there. But I couldn't do any more, seemed like anyhow. So I said to him, 'Let's run to Rapids one Sunday and take a try there.' So we did. It was one of these dreary days, snowing a little, damp out, but it wasn't a bad day to drive. I think we got there around ten, or a little after till we got started, and you know we worked till four o'clock. And you know, I didn't sell a dollar's worth? Not a dollar's worth."

The first company to buy Cyril's brooms was Rollohome. He now sells to Rollohome, Weyerhaeuser, Felker Brothers Manufacturing, and Marshfield Homes. He used to supply the Spencer mobilehome industry, but not anymore. He also ran a booth at the Marshfield Fair for about fifteen years. He gave that up five years ago. He isn't unhappy about cutting back. "I'm just as glad. Now I'm kind of tickled when they drop off."

Cy has a cheerful, yet realistic outlook on his dealings with people. He can recall a few times that someone tried to best him, but feels it happens to everyone. "In business, I don't care how small your business, you're going to run into it. I never let anything like that get me upset. Really, what for?"

"I've had a few things happen. Like when I had the booth at the fair I've had a little stuff swiped there. It happens to anybody. Really it does at a fair like that. I always checked pretty close. I don't think I ever got short—changed there. One guy, he wanted to look at a billfold. I handed it to him, he says, 'Thank you,' and he turned around and walked away. I don't know if he was a sharpie or what. I figured he was doing it, but you feel like hell to holler at him and then it wouldn't come out the way you figured. If I'd have hollered right away he'd have got caught."

"What really shocked me, I had my niece helping on a Sunday. It was always my busy day. Otherwise I ran it more or less alone during the week. I had my brooms setting upside down in racks where people could walk around and feel them. We were taking quite a few dollar bills and I had some in my pocket. We'd just hand the billfold back and forth. You know, if she needed change I'd hand it to her. She had it. And she said, 'I'm going to



straighten these ones a little bit. It's getting to look kind of messy.' I said, 'I've got a few here and some in my pocket'. She turned around more or less toward the people, which was a good thing to do. I stood up kind of tight to her and was going to slip mine around the front. And there had been a couple standing there for quite some time right at the corner rack. I knew they were there. I asked 'Could I help you folks?' 'No, we're just waiting.' And you know, those devils pulled one out of one of the clamps while she was there. We weren't any farther than from here to the desk from where they pulled it out, but my booth was right by the door. I asked for it there so I could get in and out easier. And they just had to go out the door and then a little ways and they could go around the corner of the building. Course I poked my niece. There was the same thing. I knew he pulled it out cause I heard it squeak a little. And I didn't have the guts to yell at him because I thought, well, I might be wrong. But if I'd have swung around and yelled you know he would have been caught. But that's guts, ain't it? And they knew she could see, you know, by the way she was going around the booth and doing things. There was no way that they figured she was blind too. Her name was Mary. She felt so bad. She said, 'Here I'm supposed to help you.' I said, 'Forget it Mary! If that's all we ever lose is a two and a half dollar broom. Don't get all shook up about that. Let them have it if they need it.' It just goes to show, you know, that some people will."

Like any other businessman Cy faces rising costs. In addition to bristles, handles, broom heads, and wire he buys clamps to attach the handles. "These little clamps that I connect those handles with, when I started I bought them for $3.35 a box. There's a hundred in a box. The other day I got two boxes of them. They're $10.15 a box now. You don't make that much on them."

Like many people of retirement age Cy feels it's time to slow down just a little. "I really want to cut down some. Course, this time of year I have a lot of people stop. But in the wintertime when we get that really cold weather like we had last winter, then it's kind of nice to have the factories."

Cy is an independent person and goes places in Rozellville on foot on his own when the weather is good. He says he's cut down on going out for beer, however. "I enjoy beer really more here to home. Just sit around and take your time drinking it. And it's cheaper."

Winter is not the best time for traveling on his own for Cy. He's a bit more house bound. He described one incident which was minor, but could have been more serious. "I have been lost already, but not really seriously lost that I was in danger. I've been where it took me awhile to figure it out. I go to church with the people at the second house up here. I don't know how come yet, there was a little fizzly snow and I'm always darn careful so I stay off that road. Somehow or another I did get across. Anyhow, I got mixed up. And do you think I could figure it out? Course on Sunday morning there's not as many cars going either. But I should've been able to figure it out. Finally, the guy I go to church with saw me and he hollered at me, 'Hey!' he says, 'You got to come this way.' "

Independence and tenacity seem to describe Cy best. As we sat in his clean, nicely furnished five-year-old home I asked him to tell me what he values most about having his business.

"That's a good question. I don't know whether it would be the financial part of it or the...I almost would have to say it's a job in life. You know what I mean? Of course, I wouldn't want to classify it as a hobby. There's a lot of work in it. And, some people, not that I, I don't get mad at them, but they'll say, 'That's your hobby.' You know, you work at that all day and you're just as ready to go to bed at night as the guy that's working on the farm. I would say I would value that above the financial part, I believe. Because if you didn't have a thing to do, you know now I'm looking for a little bit less to do, but if I wouldn't have had a thing to do when I started this...Like I say, I didn't have a high school education. Especially at the age I turned to this, at just forty. It got pretty late to go out and think you're going to get something pretty good when you can't see. I know so many blind people that just haven't got anything to do."

Cy believes in the goodness of life. It's in every story he tells. He's living proof that you can't keep a good man down.

Congratulations

Town of Day

on
101 Years
From Your Good Neighbor
The Town of Green Valley
A ''Young'' 69 Years Old

Rangeline Bar

Down Town Rangeline
Sandy Gebelein

Payco Seeds, Inc.
Dassel, Minnesota
''Northern Bred Seed is Better''
Dealer: Philip Offer
Route 2, Auburndale, Wisconsin
Telephone 384-4383

White Horse Inn
Brian & Judy Schmidt
Neillsville, Wisconsin
1-743-2212

Joe A. Stencil
Aux. Rte #4
Telephone 352-2866 Edgar, Wisconsin 54426
Bulldozing, Excavating
& Scrapper Work

Marty & Lu's Liquor Mart
Hwy. C In Rangeline
Auburndale, WI 54412
Big Eau Pleine Flowage
Carry Outs-Live Bait-Groceries-Gas

WAUSAU INSURANCE COMPANIES
Wausau, Wisconsin 54401
Marshfield Service Office
507 S. Chestnut Ave. (Box 249) 715/387-2541

1878 1982
Veerland Farm
104 YEARS
IN THE VEERS FAMILY

Farmside Equipment Inc.
Hwy. 97 South
Stratford, WI 54484
Dealer in New & Used Farm Equipment

Fareway Sales, Inc.
Phone (715) 687-3166
Stratford, WI 54484
Automotive Parts
Jim Drexler - Fritz Ulrich

Congratulations
Town of Day
Stratford Hardware
Stratford, WI 54484
687-4115

Congratulations

Town of Day

FROM THE AREA'S LARGEST
Service Organization
Supporting
Seeing Eye Dog Program - Wisconsin Lions Camp
Cornea Transplants - Used Eye Glass Collections - LCIF

Rozellville Lions Club

Lions Ball Park

Built and maintained by the Rozellville Lion's Club
Featuring a lighted field, clean rest rooms,
Modern concession stand, and a brand new shelter house

Men's League
Little League
Ladie's League
Pewee League

The Buck-A-Neer Supper Club

The Buck-A-Neer Supper Club, one of the long established businesses in the village of Rozellville has changed dramatically over the years both in appearance and in the capacity it serves the people of the community.

At first glance,one might find it inconceivable that the interior walls once served to enclose a blacksmith shop. The fireside bar and dining room in the main entrance was the original location of the blacksmith's shop. The fireplace was the blacksmith's forge.

Over the past 104 years, ownership of this parcel of land changed hands many times. It was in 1878 that the State of Wisconsin sold it to a Mr. Percy D. Norton. The description given was that of the NE¼-NE¼ of Section 16, Township 26 North Range 4 E of Marathon County. By the Northwest Ordinance, an act of Congress passed in 1846, each 16th section of every township in the Northwest Territory of which Wisconsin was a part, was granted to the township to be used or sold and the money used for school purposes. According to the abstract for this land, this action had to be taken to enable Wisconsin's eligibility as a state to the union.

The land was sold in 1878 to Jacob Noll, in 1879 to Fred Bernitt, Henry Budahn and Elizabeth Budahn for $450.00, then in February 1880 to Jacob Young, and to Luther Phelps in 1884.

According to the abstract on this property, many times it took four years to pay off a $500.00 mortage and often the taxes were not paid. Records show that in 1886 the land was again sold by Young to David Hammel.

Until the year 1889 the 40 acres remained as one plot of land, but now two acres were sold to Friedrich Adam Jung, and from then on it continued to be divided into smaller sections.

From 1892 to 1902 Fred Klumb operated a blacksmith shop at the location. In 1903 it was sold to Willie Wunsch, in 1904 Louis Thon purchased it, then in 1906 sold it to Albert Hartle, and in 1913 John Kiefer bought the land.

In 1915 Oscar Swensen and Wilhelm Zastrow bought the land that the Supper Club now stands on. Joe Breu purchased the land and its business in 1923 and operated the blacksmith shop. Included in his purchase were all the supplies of the previous owner. When Joe Breu died in 1929 the property was sold to Tollef Moen Jr.

In 1931 Art Merkel became the new owner. His inventory included 10 plow shares, 24 wagon skeins, sleigh runners, two dozen buggy spokes and all listed blacksmith tools.

The blacksmith trade was by then becoming an obslete occupation, one that would never be as crucial to a community as it had once been. Hence, the blacksmith shop soon was transformed into what became the widely known Paris Avenue Supper Club. Soon the blacksmith's tools and inventory were replaced with a cash register, 3 tables, five stools, 21 assorted chairs, a novelty ice box, and a Frigidare all purchased from the Tremmel Saloon at 1306 Central Avenue in Marshfield. These items were to become the first furnishings of Paris Avenue in 1933. The blacksmith's forge was turned into a stone lined fireplace, where diners could enjoy the warmth of the fire while enjoying their meals. Merkel used stones he gathered from seventeen different countries to decorate the fireplace.

Art Merkel died in 1952 leaving the business to his wife and children. Hilda Schoenfeldt bought Paris Avenue in 1958. Changes she made included the addition of a small dining room. The area up to that time had been living quarters.

For a time during the 1950's the Kenneth Bletsoe's operated the Supper Club, as did Strickys'.

In 1960 Kenneth Jamison purchased the business and in 1964 the Frank Obernbergers' became owners. They made many improvements in the building. In 1970 Cecil Crites operated the business, and in 1971 the Obernbergers again took over. It was at this time that the name of the business was changed to the Buck-A-Neer Supper Club. In 1972 John Iwasczenko became the new owner for a six month period of time until March of 1973 when Richard and Thomas Seubert bought it. Seuberts made many improvements in the dining areas, kitchen and living quarters. They enlarged the small dining room by converting the old kitchen and then building a new one. They added another apartment in the rear portion of the upstairs, and remodeled the original apartment.

Tom Seubert serves as chef, Dick Seubert bartender, and Anne Seubert serves as hostess and waitress. They provide a wide range of favorite drinks at their bar and have a menu comparable with any of the night clubs in the area. Buck-A-Neer is a family favorite for its Friday night fish fries and Sunday chicken dinners.

Buck-a-neer Supper Club, Inc.

Downtown Rozellville

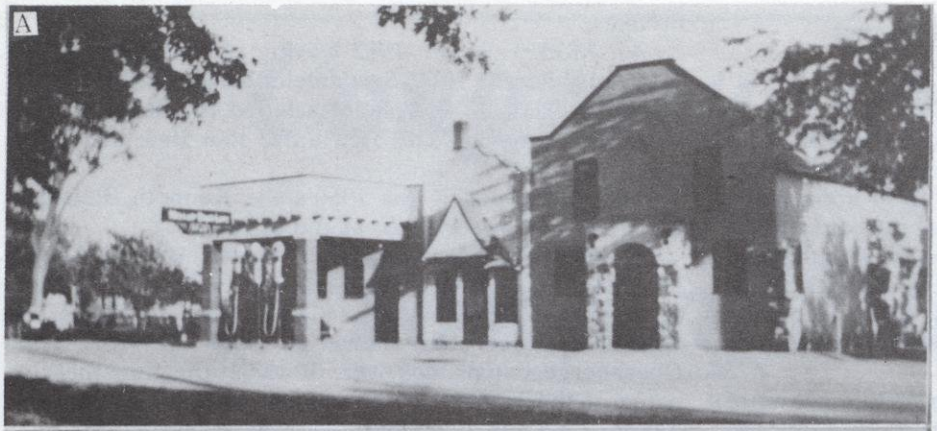
Steaks
Chops
Seafoods

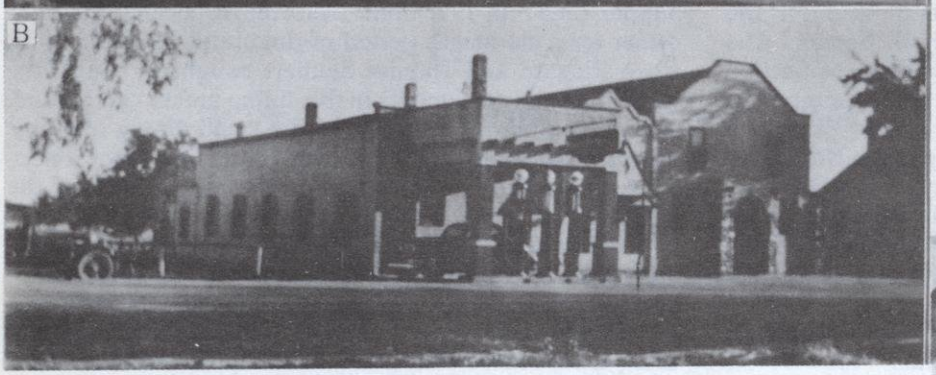
Cocktails
Daily
Specials

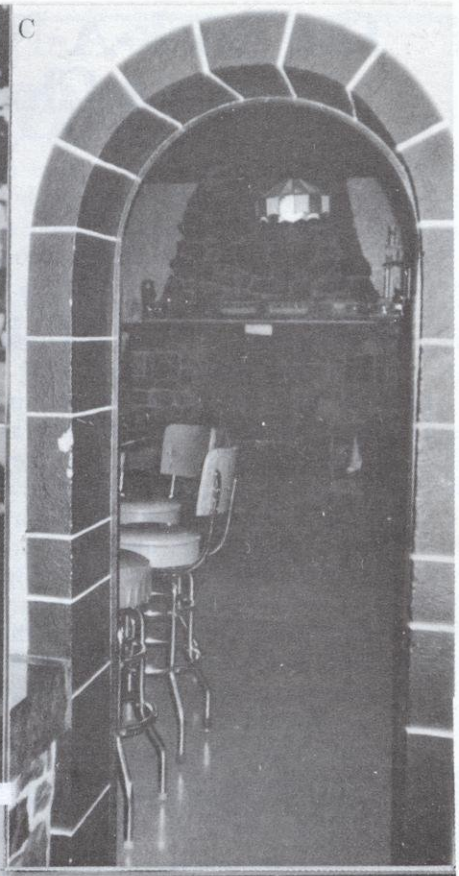
Once a Blacksmith Shop Now a Supper Club

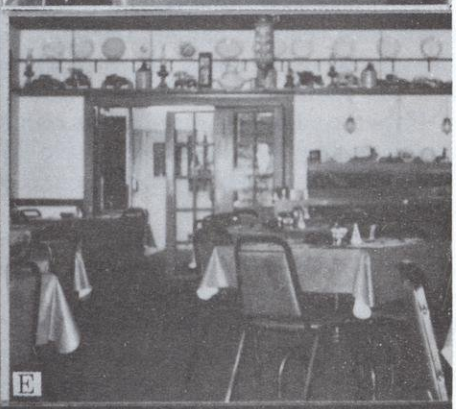
Phone 384-2629

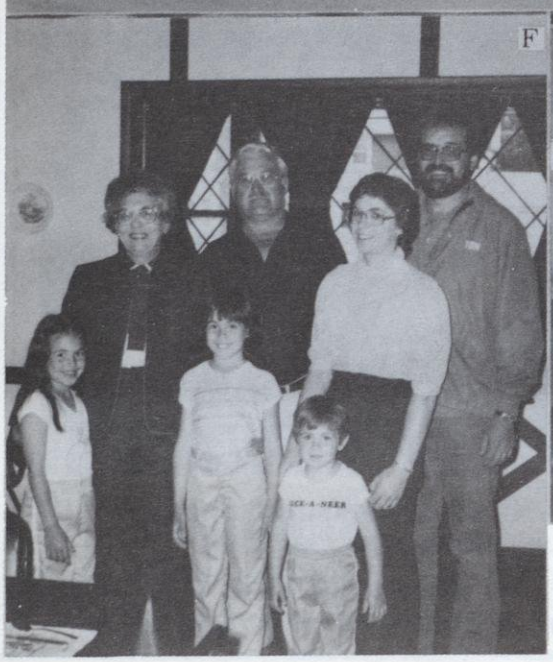
Richard & Celine - Tom & Ann Seubert











A. & B. Early scenes of Buck–A–Neer. C. D. E. & G., The Buck–A–Neer, 1982. F. The Seuberts, back: Celine, Dick, Ann, Tom, front: Jenny, Christie, Richie

Chuck's Custom Woodworks

On July 1, 1982 a new business opened its doors in Rozellville. It was then that Chuck Kraus put his hobby of three or four years to the test of succeeding in business.

"I think what I do is kind of a lost art", he said of the custom woodworking he does. "I like to do things that are one of a kind."

Chuck draws up all his own designs for the many items he builds. He said, "I build furniture, custom furniture and custom cabinets, mostly hardwood furniture." He has made tables, numerous gun cabinets, hutches, and kitchen cabinets. The furniture is finished with varnish or a laquer finish.

One of the hutches he is most proud of is the one that he built for his mother. It is twelve feet long and he built a matching tea cart to go with it.

Chuck has collected tools for the past three years and is continuously buying new tools to work with as he can afford them. He has a large sander which makes a smooth piece of lumber from rough wood, which is what he starts with when he begins a new piece of furniture. "I like to work with hardwood", he said, because of the quality. And usually he can build something for about what it would cost to buy in the store, if it is a quality piece.

Another of Chuck's abilities is to match existing cabinetry. He recently added a portion of cupboards to existing built-in cabinets in a home. The result was that they matched so well, one could not distinguish the added portion.

One of the most impressive pieces of furniture that Chuck has built is the replica of a desk designed in 1660. It is a roll-top desk built when they first began using machines in furniture building. Chuck especially enjoys making reproductions such as this. This type of creation gives him a great deal of personal satisfaction.

At the present time he is working on an altar for St. Andrew's Church. It will be a side-altar with a marble top and carved pedestals. Chuck drew the design himself, spending about five hours sitting in church observing the various designs used throughout the structure. He then incorporated them into his own unique design.

With the approval of the priest, who had no preconceived idea as to the design of the altar he wanted, Chuck began building the altar according to his pattern. He said, "its all whittling away with a file and a saw, carving this out to get it perfect", he said of the intricate detail. He also uses power tools when possible, but much of the work is done by hand.

Chuck and his wife, Debbie, were married in September of 1981. Debbie helps out by doing most of the paper work, and she also helps with the cleaning in the shop.

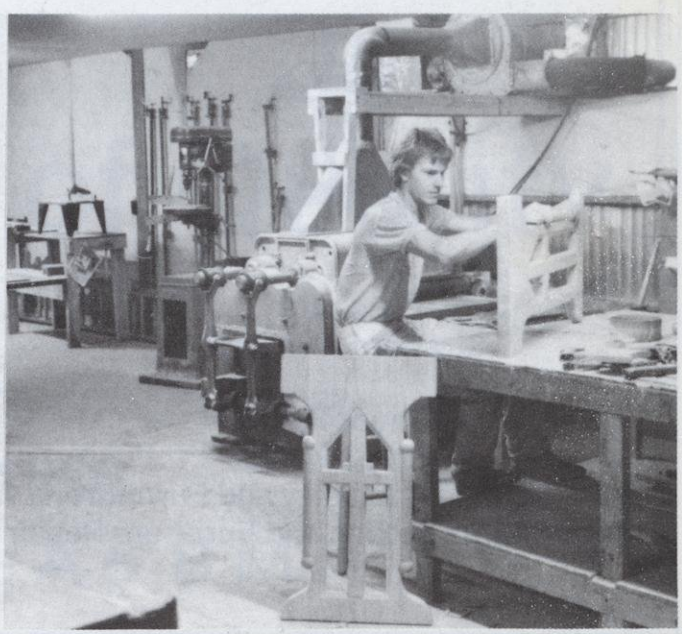
Chuck sells what he makes, eliminating the cost of a dealer. Exclusive pieces he's built include bunk beds, a podium, a grandfather clock, a gun cabinet with a hutch on each side, plus many tables and end tables.

All were of his own design, but he can also build to his customer's designs if requested. He will give an estimate as to the cost of the materials and labor in advance, at no charge.

Chuck is partial to using quality hardwoods in building furniture. Factory made furniture is often made of pine, he said, which is not a quality wood for furniture. Most people, he said, can't tell the difference and wind up paying a good price for the cheaper quality wood. Pine costs him about 50c a board foot while hardwoods cost $1.70 for the same quantity. And the difference is, a quality piece of furniture.

Another thing Chuck says of factory made furniture sold in stores is that the selection is limited. "You've got to take what's in front of you." His selection is limited only as much as his creative imagination---which is extensive.

As long as Chuck remains in business, making custom cabinetry and furniture and antique reproduction and furniture repairs, his art, that of a craftsman, will not be lost.



Central Candy Corp.

Distributors of
Old Dutch
&
Delicious
Snacks

Charles Ress, Jr.
406 E. Depot Street
Marshfield, Wisconsin 54449
Phone: 387-4084

Marshfield Co-op

Your Complete Farm Service Center
Petroleum - Feed - Hardware
Fertilizer - Farm Machinery
Ag. Chemicals
Phone 387-1291
111 South Peach
Marshfield, Wisconsin 54449

Chuck's Custom Woodworks

Route 3
Stratford, WI 54484

Chuck Kraus
(715) 384-3996
Custom Cabinetry and Furniture,
Antique Reproduction and Furniture Repair

Greetings From

KURTZWEIL APPRAISALS ,INC.

5022 FAIRVIEW ROAD
EDGAR, WISCONSIN 54426
715/687-2419
LOCAL PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS

RUPERT KURTZWEIL, JR.
WISCONSIN CERTIFIED
ASSESSOR I AND II

DOUGLAS J. KURTZWEIL
WISCONSIN CERTIFIED
ASSESSOR I

JAMES L. KURTZWEIL
WISCONSIN CERTIFIED
ASSESSOR I

PATRICIA A. KURTZWEIL
CLERICAL ASSISTANT

Centennial Greetings from

CLOVER HILL DAIRY CO-OP

Champions of Quality

Manufacturers of Cheese
Since 1916
Buyers of Grade A & B Milk

Clover Hill Dairy Co-operative

By Muriel Berger

The Clover Hill Dairy Corporation was formed on April 26, 1916. It came into being as a natural outgrowth of the farmers' gradual turn to the dairy industry. Bill Klemme was elected chairman of a group of interested people who could see the need for a place to sell the milk they produced. Other members of the board were Henry Beining, secretary, and John Stuhr, Sr., George Fischer, Sr., Frank Kohlbeck, Ed Bonnlender, Charles Steinke, J. Krostag, Pete Folz, Sr., Fred Flagel, Pete Schaefer, Ernest Weichelt, John Wilhelm, and Joe Bie. It was built on a half acre of land leased from John Stuhr, Sr. on a 99 year lease.

The first cheese maker, Oscar Dix, started making cheese on July 31, 1916, and worked there until 1923. Then J. Berres was in charge of making cheese until 1930, Bernard Split until 1943, Ervin Eggebrecht until 1953, Merlin Frank until 1956, and Kenneth Bletsoe until 1965.

In 1962, the corporation was reorganized as a co-operative. At that time the board of directors was Harry Weichelt, president, Lester Schalow, secretary, Albert Harter, treasurer, Paul Kohlbeck, director, and Bill Schalk, director. Cheese makers were Norman Knutson from 1965 to 1969, Sylvester Harris, 1971, David Hoernke, 1975, and Robert Steinmann until the present.

On January 10, 1980, the original building burned and a new building was erected. This modernized the plant and made it capable of processing 300,000 pounds of milk per day. In the same year, Robert and Dennis Steinmann received the Land O' Lakes Cheese Quality Award. This was the fourth consecutive year that they had been awarded that honor.

In 1916 when the plant began, milk was $2.24 per hundred weight, and cheese was 23c per pound. This year milk is $12.60 per hundred weight, and cheese is $1.31 per pound.

Grand Meadow Dairy Co-op

1952 Photo

The Grand Meadow Dairy Co-op was organized in 1924. A. Harbath was the first manager, John Ponczoch the first president, Ed Rogstag, secretary and Frank Krall, first vice-president. There were twenty-eight stockholders. Directors included Frank Bangart, Mike Wellhoefer, Charles Huebner, Anton Van de Loo, and Anton Nikolai.

There have been four managers altogether with George Spaeth taking the position from 1932 to 1933, followed by Rheinhold Aschebrock who served for thirty-two years and the present manager, Allen Empey.

Empey and his wife, Donna and their two children make their home at the site of the cheese factory and together they run the co-op's dairy store.

The co-op produces 2,800,000 pounds of cheese annually, derived from 28 million pounds of milk.

The cheese is marketed wholesale to Pauly, a cheese company out of Green Bay, and partially to Welcome Dairy of Colby.

"G" WHIZ

Wondering what varieties to plant next year? Talk to me. I'm the "G-Whiz" in this area—your Funk's G-Hybrid dealer. I can tell you which high-yielding Funk's G-Hybrids and forage crops are best for this area. I also have some information on new agronomic developments you should be looking into. And I'm ready now to take your order and help you make sure you have proven performers come planting time.

Corn
Alfalfa
Forage
Formulas
Sorghum

FUNK'S G HYBRID®

Funk's is a brand name; Numbers identify varieties.

The limitation of warranty and remedy on the tag attached to each bag of Funk's G-Hybrids sold is a part of the terms of sale thereof.

The world yield leader.

Walter M. Wellhoefer
Route 3
Stratford, Wisconsin 54484

384-8662

THE BANK OF EDGAR

"Continuous Service Since 1903"

AMERICAS BANKERS

LENDER

Each depositor insured to $40,000
FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Edgar, Wisconsin 54426
Phone: 352-2341

Farmers Looking For
A Milk Market
Call 384-5812

Grand Meadow Co-op Dairy

Stratford, Wisconsin
Made from Pasteurized Milk
Retail Store
Wholesale Cheese & Ice Cream
Open Monday thru Friday

MELVIN & MARGE SPINDLER

Oh! Chihuahua!

There aren't too many people around that take the time, or have the skill to successfully raise chihuahuas, but Mel Spindler does just that.

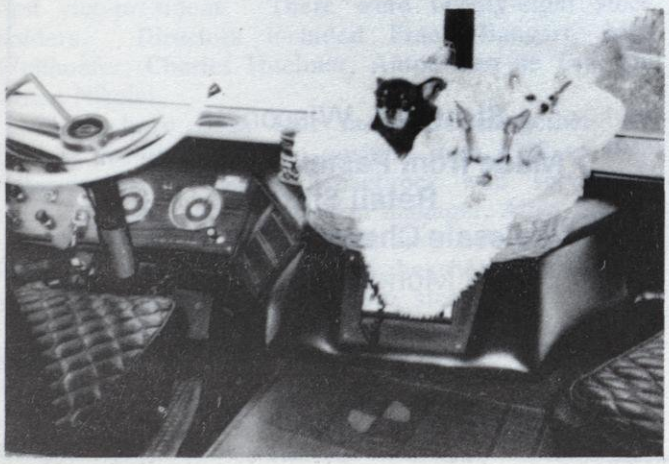
About 40 years ago Mel started raising dogs. At that time he had quite a variety of breeds, manchesters, cocker spaniels, beagles, rat terriers, dachshunds and shepards. Mel explained how he got started in the business. "My mother raised dogs fifty or sixty years ago and then she was quitting, so we got one, then we got two, then we got three, then we got five..." It was soon time to make room, since up to this time the dogs were kept in the house. It was then that Mel built a kennel.

"Back in 50--the 50's and 60's we probably sold around 500 to 800 pups. Since that time, since the 70's probably twenty-five, fifty..." a year. And in the recent years, Mel has narrowed his selection to chihuahuas.

Through the years Mel has specialized in what is called the blue line which sold for $150 to $500 twenty years ago. The regular breed of chihuahua went for between $25 and $50 at the time. The blues now are selling from $75 to $300.

There were years when the Spindlers did a lot of shipping by air. They shipped to Ireland, the Phillipines, Germany, Canada and Alaska. And in all those years, they never had a casualty.

Mel first got started raising chihuahuas when a man in Plover sold out his entire stock. "I took everything he had, and then I just worked down over the years to chihuahuas. We had long haired chihuahuas too but they're a lot of work. The little smooth hair, why, five minutes to give 'em a bath, five minutes to dry 'em, the long haired, half an hour to wash 'em and a half an hour to dry 'em. Soon as you got 'em cleaned up then they roll out there in the grass or run under the car and get all greased up again. So I've got just strictly smooth haired for the last 20 years, 25 years."



There is a lot of care and attention needed in raising this small breed of dog, especially when it is a very small animal. "They're hard to raise when they're that small," Mel said showing a very petite little female. "She had three of 'em, I worked on 'em for two weeks. Day and night, feed 'em every four hours." First one died, then another, leaving only one pup from the litter.

If the pups reach three to four weeks old they can be bottle fed formula such as Similac. They have to be closely watched, given vitamins, and seen to that they eliminate waste regularly.

Once the animals are old enough to be sold, other problems can arise, such as proper homes. Chihuahuas are not meant to be handled roughly, they are a fragile animal not suitable for young children. Many times these animals are abused by children who treat them as if they were a breed of sturdier structure. In several cases dogs have come back to Mel from their owners who insist the dogs have been mean, when in fact they have only been defending themselves against abusive treatment by their unknowing owners.

For the most part, chihuahuas are friendly, loving little dogs. They make excellent watch dogs, and are strictly house pets. They do at times, however, hold people at bay. "A dog knows if you're afraid, you can't bluff too much, they sense that." Marge Spindler explained. "They sense that. Your body gives off a fear scent", Mel added.

When it was time to take a picture, Mel called, "come on kids", and they all clustered around him, anxious for his attention.

Of the twenty-five dogs he keeps, several have come to live in the house with Mel and Marge. These were generally puppies that had to be specially cared for and fed. Once they came into the house, they also found a spot in the hearts of their owners and usually end up staying. They each have a pillow-bed of their own, which is a pillow with a blanket flap attached. They crawl right in and snuggle in their little nest, with only their head visible. From there they watch what goes on around them, and often just go to sleep. They also like to sun themselves in the sunshine through the window.

Mel considers raising chihuahuas a hobby. He said "if you lose a thousand dollars a year its a hobby. If you make a thousand dollars a year its a business." Call it what you may, but it is a sure thing that this man loves what he is doing--and loves his chihuahuas!

Stanley's
Beer Depot, Inc.

Distributors Of:

Schlitz
Schlitz Light
Schlitz Malt Liquor
Old Milwaukee
Old Milwaukee Light
Walter's
Leinenkugel's
Fox Deluxe

Hewitt 384-8885

"Duraclean"

The Otto Schmidtke's of the Town of Day operate a family business which they call "Duraclean Carpet and Upholstery Service". The Schmidtke's, originally from the Granton area, moved to this area sixteen years ago. They have been operating their cleaning business for the past seven years.

It all began back in June of 1975 when Otto and Linda attended a training school to learn the operation of the various machines and chemicals used in cleaning. Their basic business consists of carpet and furniture cleaning, and they have recently added drapery cleaning without removing the drapery from the rods.

Each year they attend a special training session to learn new techniques, become familiar with new machines and chemicals. They spent a week in Pennsylvania learning the drapery cleaning process. It is done with a portable machine, the drapes are first vacuumed, then cleaned with a special cleaning compound and then treated with sizing for both body and protection.

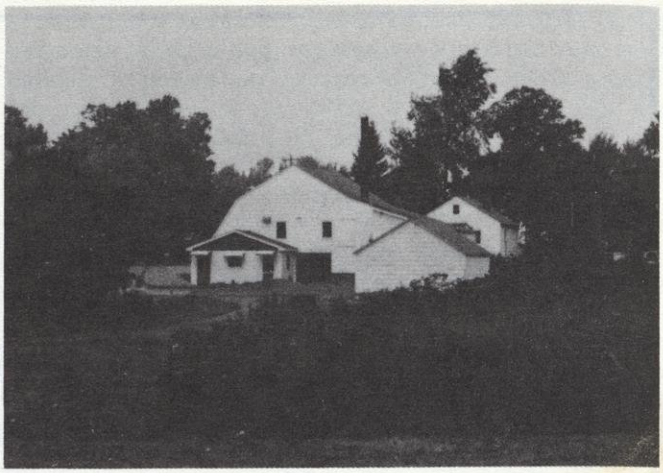
The basic method for carpet cleaning includes the use of a foam which is produced in a machine. It is applied to the carpet and then agitated with a soft nylon brush which releases the soil from the carpet. It is then extracted through a vacuum process. Charges for carpet cleaning are based on how much soil the carpet contains.

One of the regular services Schmidtke's provide is cleaning after fires. They do the whole house including pictures, draperies, walls, ceilings, carpet, furiture and cupboards. Cupboards are usually done on the outside only unless the people are elderly or prefer the inside done. Fire jobs usually come through an insurance company.

Many of the home fires they have cleaned up after have been caused by appliances left plugged in. Coffee makers, toasters, slow cookers are some of the most dangerous. Malfunctioning oven timers also cause their share of home fires and smoke damage. The most dangerous household appliance was cited as the television set because the tubes contain a deadly gas when broken, especially the newer models. When fire occurs these tubes can burst releasing a potential deadly hazard.

The Schmidtke's have learned from their experience in the business to take precautions for their own family by installing both smoke and fire alarms. Their three children, Victoria, Kerry and Kevin, have fire escapes from their upstairs bedrooms.

The steady year-around business keeps the Schmidtke's busy as they do virtually all their own work except for occasional help on big fire jobs. "80% of our business is from word of mouth," Linda explained. The other 20% is credited to an occasional newspaper ad and the "Yellow Pages" listing.



Brookside Once A Cheese Factory

The Brookside Cheese Factory was, for years, a favorite place to buy "squeeky cheese", a young colby cheese made by Paul Theurer. One could stop in at the factory and watch Paul as he went into the cooler, picked the horn of cheese that was already cut--or the one that his customer asked for, and then you could watch as he cut and wrapped it. The best part though, was in the eating.

The first thing that you noticed when you walked into the large room was the good smell of the liquids in the huge vats. Then as you watched you could see the big paddles as they swirled the milk around. Sometimes you could see the curds already formed in the liquid.

Then, as you went beyond the room where the vats were, there was a hallway. A shelf was on the wall opposite the cooler door where a scale was kept. It was here on this shelf that Paul cut and wrapped the cheese.

It was always amazing how he knew just where to cut the cheese when we asked for a pound or two. When he put it on the scale, it showed that he was usually right on the mark.

Cheesemaking days are in the past now at Brookside. In 1981 Paul Theurer ceased making cheese after 37 years. There is however a dairy store at the location. They sell cheese, sausage, butter and other dairy products.

The cheese factory was built in 1915. It is located east of highway 97 in the town of Day. In 1923 Robert Dehn operated the factory and installed a grocery store and an outlet for the cheese in 1925. That store closed in 1948.

June 16, 1916, SJ: SALE: 5c Clarks thread, 4c
Mens dress shirts 89c
7 bars Bob White soap 25c
10c Jello, 8c
4 lbs peaches 25c
1 lb Gold Leaf tobacco 35c
1 gallon pail syrup 35c

Morning Glory

Dairy Products

Dan Statz, Distributor

COOP.

Stratford Farmers Coop. Produce Co.

687-4136

STRATFORD, WISCONSIN 54484

FEEDS, SEEDS, FERTILIZER (Bag and Bulk), JOHN DEERE, and GEHL

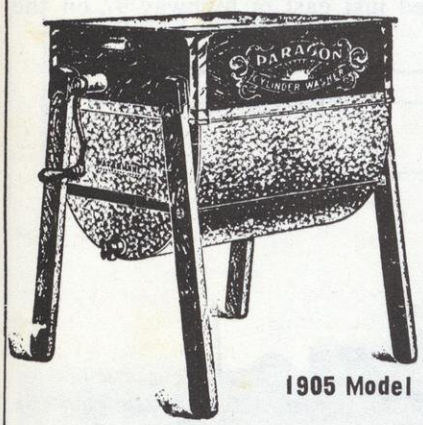
GASOLINE, OILS, GREASES, TIRES and L-P GAS

JOHN DEERE

The Town of Day Town Board Wishes to Congratulate the Town of Day on its 101 years.

Current Board Members:

John Fahey, Chairman
Len Jaeckel, Supervisor
Charles Veers, Supervisor
Robert Tichy, Treasurer
Rose Theurer, Clerk
Joe Kraus Jr., Constable



1905 Model

PARAGON

CYLINDER WASHER

The only domestic machine built on the principles of the large steam laundry machines with a perforated cylinder revolving in a metal basin.

Cleans quickly and thoroughly. Saves time, labor and material.

Call or write for literature to-day

PARAGON MFG CO.

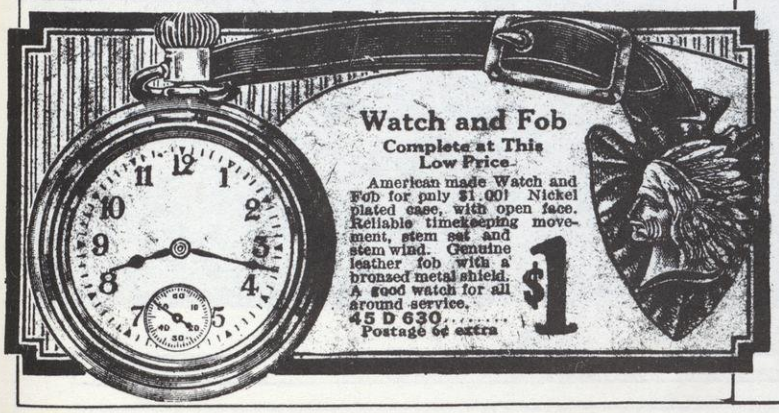
1950 Monadnock Block, Chicago

Marathon County DHIA Co-op

For All Your Dairy Herd Testing Needs

Local Supervisor: Myron Reigel

Court House Annex, Wausau 1-800-472-0085



Watch and Fob

Complete at This Low Price

American made Watch and Fob for only $1.00! Nickel plated case, with open face. Reliable timekeeping movement, stem set and stem wind. Genuine leather fob with a bronzed metal shield. A good watch for all around service.

45 D 630..... $1

Postage 6¢ extra

$1

New Spring Model

By bargaining with the manufacturer and sacrificing a part of our usual small profit, we got the price of this becoming roll-brim Hat low enough to put it on this special Dollar Page. Rest assured, it is a remarkable value. In addition, it is one of the season's smartest styles in a combination of Picot Edged Felt and Straw sewed row and row. The pleasing rosette of straw and felt gives the hat a neat finishing touch.

COLORS: Sand with jade; brown with tangerine; navy blue with red, or sand with brown. State color wanted.

412 D 13..... $1.00

Postage, 12¢ extra

Erv's Organic Gardens

Erv Kress is a man who feels "close to the soil." He loves gardening and says "wish it was all I have to do."

Erv, the son of John and Mary Kress, grew up on a farm in the town of Day. He has always been interested in growing things and is 'a natural' at growing vegetables, berries and flowers. All his life he has wanted to raise garden produce to "serve the local community" he said, and three years ago in August of 1979 he began to make his dream come true. He moved to the southwestern part of the township, across from the Rondivoo Club. He took with him the greenhouses he designed and built himself. That fall he began building up the soil using organic fertilizers.

He uses absolutely no chemicals in fertilizing the land or in controlling insects. He calls the kelp, sea weed, manure and other organic fertilizers he uses "natures fertilizers." The insecticides as well, are composed of strictly organic material.

Erv starts all of his own plants from seed and uses only plants he has grown to produce his crops.

His business is open already in May for the sale of bedding plants, garden plants and potted plants. And from May through November when the squash are ready, his business is open all day--every day. Someone is always there, he said, to assist the customers.

He would just as soon have the people come out and pick what they want. Starting about June 20th each year the strawberries are ready to pick. He now has about 10,500 plants he figures compared to the 1,000 or so he had the first year.

Then as the growing season progresses, there are peas and beans to harvest. All summer, in due season, he has parsley, onions, carrots, cabbage, kohlrabi, broccoli, peppers, pickles, beets, potatoes, rutabagas, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, turnips, tomatoes and sweet corn. He also raises musk melon, water melon, egg plant and Jerusalem artichokes plus many varieties of summer and winter squash.

Erv's produce is for sale "by the pound, by the bushel, by the 100 pounds or by the ton" he said. His market consists of distributors, restaurants and stores, but his favorite customers are the area people who come to 'shop' in his eight acre garden.

The man with the 'green thumb' also grows a complete line of flowers including moss roses, petunias, pansies, snapdragons, phlox, zinnias, bachelor buttons, ageratum in blue and white, lobelia, alyssum, coleus, begonias, asparagus ferns, asters and tuberous begonias. He also raises mixed double petunias which, he said, cost $800.00 an ounce for the seed.

He cautioned that unless a person is seriously interested in gardening and has the money to invest, it is quite an expensive occupation. It is also dependant upon the weather. Too little or too much rain can cause crops to produce less than they would in a good growing season with a good balance in the weather.

Erv is now working hard to build up his business so that more people will become aware of what he has to offer. Future projects he has in mind include perhaps raising bees not only for honey, but also for their pollination abilities. He hopes also to install coolers so that his produce can be kept fresh longer once it is harvested.

Anyone who wants healthful, fresh, organically grown garden vegetables can find all they need at Erv's Produce and Plant Farm located just east of highway 97 on the curve by Rondivoo.

Congratulations
Town of Day Centennial

REGULAR BANKING HOURS

	Monday thru Thursday	Friday	Saturdays
LOBBY	9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.	Closed
DRIVE-IN	8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.	Closed

OUR SERVICES

Personal Loans
Automobile Loans
Farm Loans
Home Loans
Master Charge

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Christmas Club
Bank-By-Mail
Safe Deposit Boxes

Night Depository
Money Orders
Cashiers Checks
Travelers Checks
Certificates of Deposit

Stratford State Bank

Stratford, Wisconsin
Telephone 687-2411
Member F.D.I.C.

STRATFORD STATE BANK

STRATFORD, WISCONSIN 54484

Larry's Gun Shop

The Hutchinson name is not a new one in the town of Day. Many years ago it was quite common in the area, but over the years families by that name moved to other areas.

On April 1, 1980 however, the Lawrence Hutchinson family moved to the former VanDeLoo farm southeast of Rozellville. Whether or not there is a connection between the Hutchinsons of the past and those of the present, would be a good project for an avid genealogist to trace.

Lawrence (Larry) and his wife, Kathleen (Kathy), moved here from Virginia where they had resided for over ten years. In that state, Larry operated a gun shop.

The Hutchinsons' were married on September 21, 1968 at Loyal, Wisconsin. Kathy is the daughter of Leonard and Mary (Scherer) Denk of Loyal. She was born October 10, 1945. Her husband, Larry, was born January 2, 1947. He is the son of William E. and Frances J. (Eberlein) Hutchinson of Adrian, Michigan, Lenawee County.

Larry and Kathy have four children: Darak William born October 24, 1969, Geoffrey Lawrence born March 12, 1971, Courtney Patricia born May 6, 1976 and Luke Anthony born April 15, 1978.

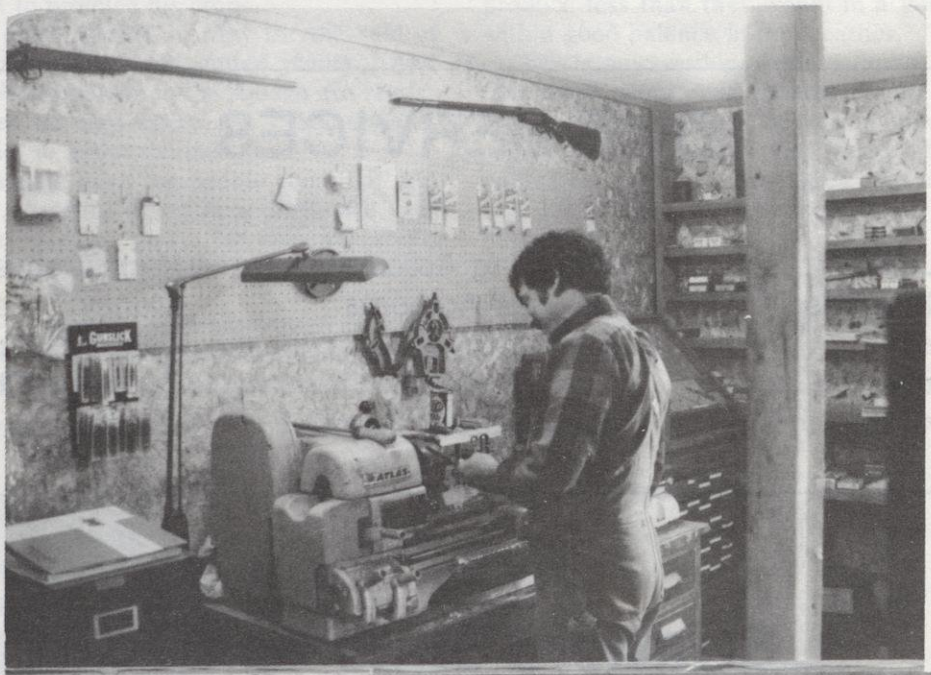
Larry again started in the business of selling and repairing guns in 1981 and has a shop located on the six acre site where he and his family reside.

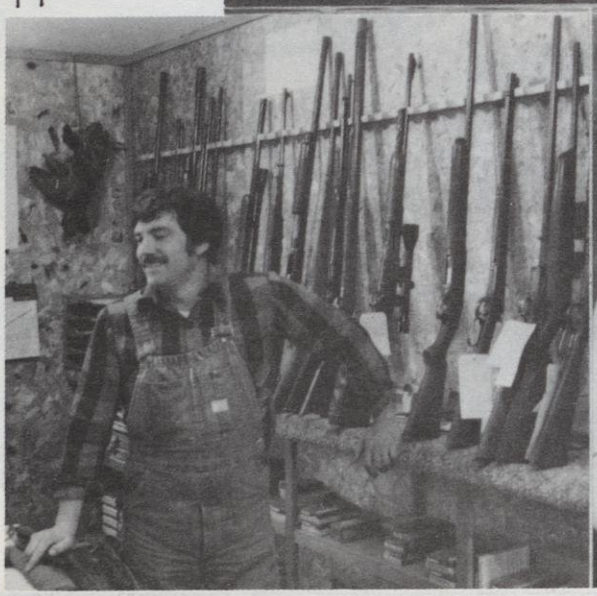
The shop is currently located in a shed on the property, but plans for a new structure are being made.

Larry had a thriving business out east, but he found little personal satisfaction in dealing with customers on such a large scale that he didn't even know their names. Here, in the rural area, he has the opportunity to get to know his customers and have them know him on a more personal level. Thus, his desire to return to midwestern Wisconsin.

Larry has worked at his trade of gunsmithing for many years. His primary business consists of firearm sales and repair. However, he also does welding and machine work.

Hunting enthusiasts and firearm owners who wish to have their weapons put in top condition, can follow the sign south of Rozellville that points to Larry's Gun Shop, for service and expertise they can rely on.





Rozellville Branch of the Auburndale State Bank

In June of 1978 the Rozellville Branch of the Auburndale State Bank became a reality, a long awaited one.

A mobile unit was the first home of the bank. It arrived in June and was ready to begin business operations in September when the new bank opened its doors.

A new, modern brick building was constructed beginning in May of 1981. In September of that year, the bank moved to its new facility which is located just south of the intersection of County C and M.

The bank in Rozellville was an idea that was impossible to put into effect until a law was changed to enable the Auburndale bank to cross county lines. Wood county had such a law prohibiting bank charters from crossing county lines. The law was finally changed, an it was then that the Rozellville Branch of the Auburndale State Bank came to be.

Bank manager is Terry Becker. He explained that the growth of the flowage area had made this area attractive for the location of the branch bank. It has been an asset to the community since it was established.

The bank has two additional employees, Ruth Seehafer and Connie Grzadzielewski.

Rozellville is one of the three branch banks of the Auburndale State Bank. The other two are located in Milladore and Hewitt. The branch system is actually one bank in four locations. Customers are able to do their banking in any of the four locations, and their transactions will automatically be transferred to their respective branch.

Another attractive feature of this bank is their free checking service. Although free to the customer, this service is costly to the bank. It is provided for the customers benefit.

Friday, July 7, 1916, SJ: Rozellville News

The road work is going on in good shape in district one, so in a few days any make of Jackson cars can run over the roads without breaking an axle.

Fred Carolfi took stock over to Stratford last Tuesday.

We understand the wedding bells will ring in Rozellville for 5 hours in the near future.

Paul Folz, the Marshfield popcorn man, was seen on our streets the other day bound for Halder, his old home.

Sunday School at Edward Bernitt's next Sunday. Everybody is requested to come. Rev. H. James from Smokey Hill is the leader.

Louis J. Ress of Rangeline went to Halder in his new Ford.

Joe Schaefer, our telephone operator was the lucky one at the Brinkmann Store by getting the first prize, a nice rocking chair. So he can now set down and take solid comfort when calling up circuit three.

Our town father was seen the other day with a team and split log drag ahead of him. Our roads must come up to the standard, soon.

Julius Illig, another Ford owner in our town was in our streets. The Fords take the lead, but the Fords will not be led.

Scott's Supermarket

209 W. Railroad
Stratford, Wisconsin
Phone 687-4568
Hours:
Mon. thur Thurs. 7 a.m.- 8 p.m.
Fri. 7:00 a.m.- 9:00 p.m.
Sat. 7:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Sun. 8:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

CONGRATULATIONS
Town of Day
Scott & Kathy Kann

Davel's Red & White

Groceries
&
Pro Hardware

307 3rd Avenue
Stratford, Wisconsin 54484
687-2144

The History of Our Corner Grocery & Tavern

The Oppmann family was well known in the village of Rozellville. First there were three brothers from Appleton. They were Matthew, Anton and Andrew.

Matthew Oppmann and his wife Frederika, known as Reka, had six children: John, Theodore, Susanna, Leonard, Frank and Anna. John was born July 23, 1885, Theodore was born November 9, 1887, Susanna (Mrs. Joseph Martin) was born September 10, 1890, Leonard was born December 10, 1893, Frank was born January 28, 1895 and Anna whose exact birth date is unknown.

On April 2, 1883 Matthew Oppmann made a down payment on his land in the amount of $4.75 and on July 10, 1883 he became owner. He purchased the land from the United States Government. The land was located on the northeast corner of the intersection of County C and M. The building on the corner was a saloon.

The saloon had a waiting room in the back for the ladies who would come with their men into town but who were not allowed in the bar room. The bar room was not considered a fit place for a lady in those days.

The saloon burned down. Shortly afterwards, Matt's brother Anton moved up to Rozellville and settled on the first farm east of the village. Anton was a carpenter, and in 1887 he built a new building on the corner for his brother Matt. This building consisted of a bar room downstairs, a ballroom upstairs, and a back room used as a waiting room for the ladies. There was a little house built onto this structure in 1924 and used for living quarters.

Matthew Oppmann died on November 3, 1897. At the time of his death, his daughter Anna was two months old. She however, lived only a short time, and by the time her mother registered Matthew's death on their property abstract on May 9, 1899, the child had already died.

Reka Oppmann remarried around the year 1899. She married Matthew's brother, Andrew, and they had two children, Irma and Eleanore. Andrew became owner of the property on May 22, 1905. On March 5, 1932 Andrew Oppmann died.

Anton Oppmann who had moved to Rozellville in 1887, and his wife Kate Heid, had nine children: George, Barbara, Lena, Molly, Elizabeth, Antonia, Ernest, Leona and Frances.

George Oppmann was born June 4, 1889. He married Mary Illig. She was the daughter of Julius and Apollonia (Weigand) Illig of the town of Day. Mary was born November 7, 1891. Mary worked for Brinkmann's store as a clerk until the time of her marriage. George and Mary were married at St. Andrew's church in Rozellville on June 19, 1917.

A little house north of the existing feed mill was the location of first a blacksmith shop, then the first Oppmann store. On July 14, 1923 George Oppmann's name first appeared on the property abstract. It was then that he and his brother, Ernest, went into the tavern business together.

The first Oppman store was owned by George, who spelled his name with only one "n" at the end. He ran that business along with the help of his sisters Lizzie and Molly. One of the girls helped him in the store and the other was a hat maker, who made and sold hats in the store.

The store was located in the same small building until 1924 when George moved it to the back room of the existing building, which also housed the saloon. At this time George also bought out his brother, Ernest, and became sole proprietor of the business.

The little store was then turned into a home, and on September 13, 1928 George and Mary sold it to Ben and Antonia Kraus. Land to the east of the present store and bar room was sold on May 6, 1929 to Joseph Bornbach who built and operated a garage on the property.

For a time there were dances held upstairs in the ballroom in the Oppman building. Anna Kloos recalled going there often for dancing as a young lady. Appy Oppman Spindler, George Oppman's daughter, remembers her grandmother taking her to a masquerade dance in the upstairs hall when she was about nine years old, but there weren't many events held there after that. By 1928 there were only small showers and card parties in the upstairs. The major dances in the area were by this time held at Kraus' Willow Grove Pavillion which was built in 1926.

George and Mary Oppman had seven children: Apollonia Katherine born May 7, 1918, Katherine (Kay) Seimers born December 20, 1919, Ruth Helen Hartle born October 5, 1922, Marian Agnes Britten born July 17, 1924, George Adam born November 1, 1927, Rosetta Elizabeth Seitz born March 23, 1929 and Nancy Jean Heckel born December 28, 1934.

George Oppman died April 26, 1962 and his wife Mary died October 5, 1949.

George and Mary's daughter Apollonia (known as Appy) was married on September 14, 1937 to Edwin Spindler, son of John and Sophia (Kipp) Spindler of the town of Day. Ed was born April 5, 1914. They were married at St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville.

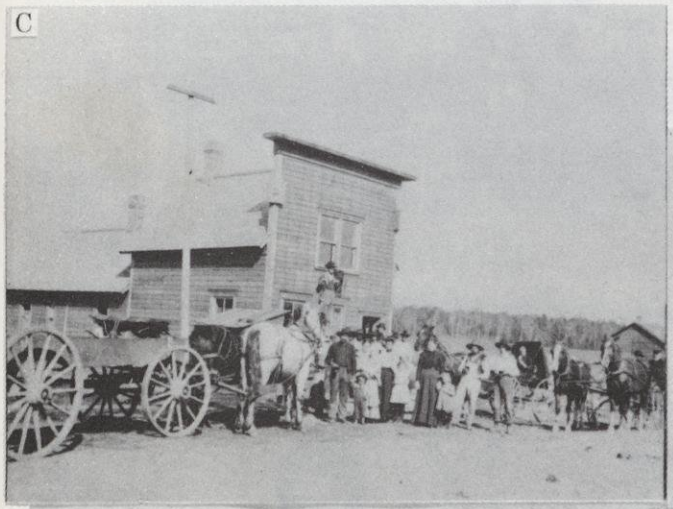
On November 1, 1946 Appy and Ed began operating the business, which now included the grocery store and tavern.

Appy and Ed had four children: Dale John born January 18, 1938, Gerald George born August 23, 1939, Ruth Kay Spindler Lang born August 11, 1948 and Duane Edwin born January 6, 1951.

The family business was passed on to Dale. Dale married Elaine Aschebrock on July 18, 1962 at St. Andrew's. Elaine was born December 1, 1938. She is the daughter of Reinhold and Dorothy (Britten) Aschebrock of Stratford. Dale and Elaine have three children: Jay Robert born January 18, 1963, Stacey Jean born May 11, 1968 and Krisann Elaine born May 12, 1973.

The Spindler's store serves the community of Rozellville and the outlying area as a convenience store. They stock a good supply of groceries and miscellaneous items for the residents. They don't try to compete with the large stores in the surrounding area, but aim to be handy for those items people most often run out of.

A. Oppmann's Saloon, Matt Oppmann tending bar, young John Oppmann standing on bar.
B. Oppmann's, 1887
C. Oppmann's about 1882
D. The family in front of their home addition to the tavern



E. 1911, house north of feed mill, later had store in it. Center: George Oppman, to left: Lizzie Oppmann Rammer, Barbara Weinert, Quade boy to left, Molly Oppmann Morrow, Beatrice Lipke, Frances Oppmann Voss and Elizabeth Quade.

F. 1936 Photo Calendar reading "United Home Grocers", Geo. J. Oppman, General Mdse., Tavern, Cheese Factory.

G. Close up in Oppman store about 1930–31. Mary Oppmann, Olga Solinsky (Mrs. Alfred Kremer), Geo. Oppman. Customer is Aleline Hauke.

H. Eddy & Appy Spindler, 1963.
I. Full view of photo G.
J. Felix Maguire from Halder area. He was a patrolman in Rozellville at the time. And George Oppman.
K. George Oppman family, 1943, back: Marian, Ruth, George Jr. (Sonny), Kay, Rosetta, front: Apollonia, George Sr., Mary, Nancy.
L. Edwin Spindler family, 1967, back: Gerald, Duane (Butch), Ruth Kay, Dale, front: Edwin, Appy.
M. Dale Spindler family, 1981, back: Jay, Stacey, front: Dale, Kris, Elaine.

Spindler Store & Bar

DALE & ELAINE

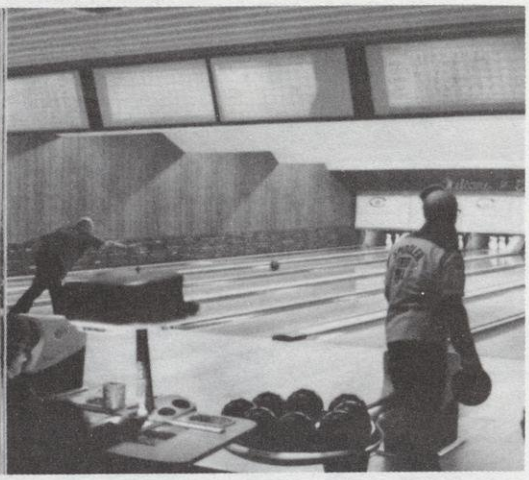
Phone [715] 384-3670
Downtown Rozellville
R.D. 3
Stratford, WI 54484

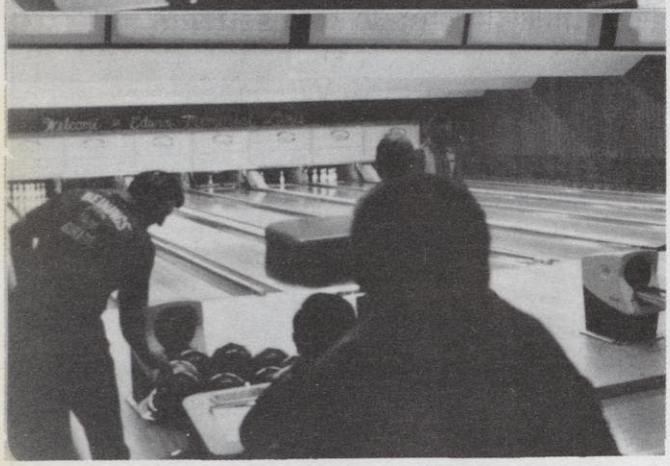
EDWIN MEMORIAL LANES
Featuring The
WATERING TROUGH
Lounge & Disco
OPEN & LEAGUE BOWLING
OPEN 8:00 A.M. -
Summertime 6:30 P.M.

BOWLING
"AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING SPORT"
384-9972
Located So. Of
Jct. Cty. C & M
Rozellville
R.F.D. 3 Stratford

Ken Weis Electric Inc.

Electric Contractor
Farm - Home - Commercial
Mobile Phone 384-2020 #82
P.O. Box 605
Marshfield, Wisconsin 54449
Phone 384-9794





Edwin Memorial Lanes & Watering Trough Bar

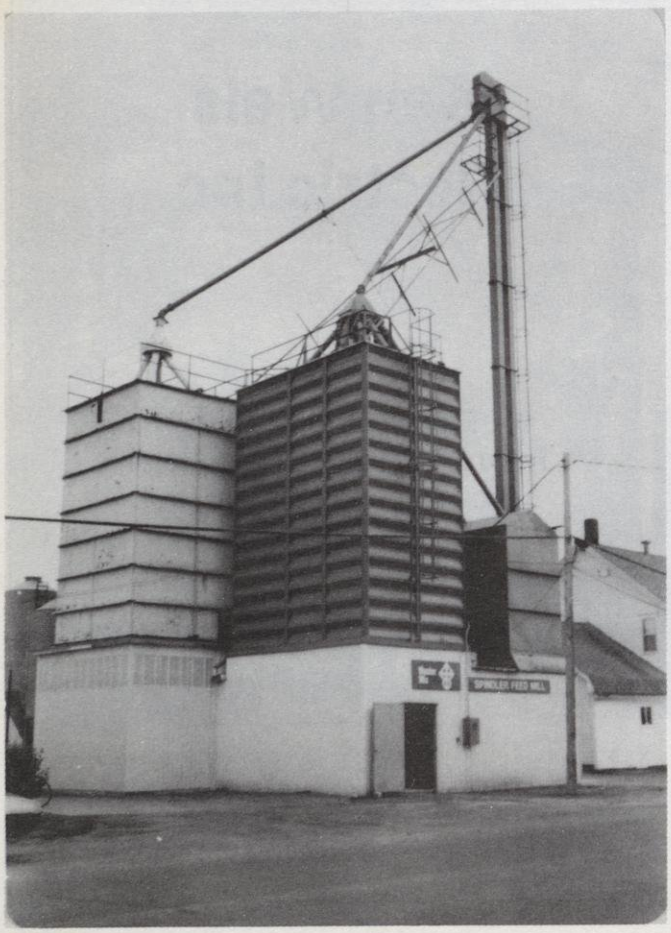
Edwin Memorial Lanes, a relatively new business in the village of Rozellville, was named for its owner's father, Edwin Spindler. Duane Spindler, known to all as "Butch" established the business in September of 1976. It is located on the NW¼, NW¼ of Section 15-25-04, or more easily understood, on the southeast corner of the intersection of County C and M, directly behind the John Schultz home.

The bowling alley and bar is a favorite spot for recreation in the area. It offers both league and open bowling.

Butch handles professional bowlers supplies and will do ball drilling.

In the beginning the business employed one full and three part time workers, but has grown to employ three full time and six part time employees.

Ruth Lang, Butch's sister, is vice president of the organization and Butch serves as president.



Spindler Feed Mill

Twenty-one years ago, in 1961, Gerald Spindler took over the operation of the feed mill that was started in 1945 by his father, Ed. Ed Spindler operated the mill for sixteen years. He did custom grinding and mixing of grains for feed in his one man operation.

The services now include the sale of fertilizers, seeds, soil and roughage analysis and a custom spray service. The business has grown over the years to employ seven people.

Gerald (Jerry) Spindler and his wife Carol were married on February 13, 1960. Carol is the daughter of Mike and Elizabeth (Weinfurter) Pongratz. She was born November 29, 1941. They were married in St. Andrew's Church in Rozellville.

The Spindler's have five children: Sue Ann was born July 18, 1960. Like her brothers and sisters to follow, she was born at St. Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield. Sue Ann married Robert Haupt on September 20, 1980 at St. Andrew's. He was born April 4, 1960. Sue Ann and Robert have a daughter Lee Ann born December 17, 1981.

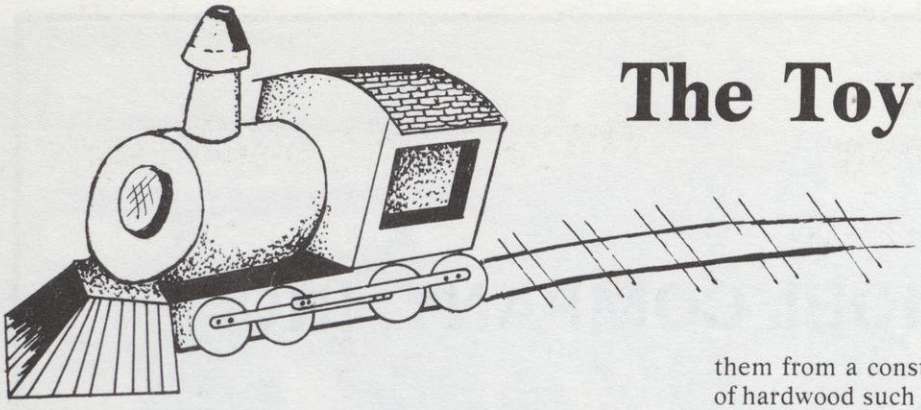
Donald Michael Spindler was born December 19, 1961. His sister, Mary Carol was born August 15, 1963. Then on March 15, 1969 Thomas Edwin Spindler was born, and on May 15, 1972 Greg Jon was born.

J. N. WEIGEL COMPANY, INC.

- OLD STYLE
- BLATZ
- SCHMIDT
- DREWRYS

Congratulations
Town of Day!

ROUTE 4 MANN STREET
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN 54449
715-384-3737



The Toy Maker

The history of the town of Day would not be complete without telling of its toy maker. George Joch can turn a plain hunk of wood into a child's durable toy.

He began making wooden toys about five years ago. He has his workshop at his home on old county "C" just west of Rozellvile.

George was inspired to make wooden toys while stationed in Germany. He noticed that many of the toys there were made of wood. However, he did not attempt to make any of his own until he returned to the States. While stationed in Washington D.C. his brother showed him a wooden toy he'd made. George thought he could make a better one, and so he began his first attempt at toy making.

He started out making crude toys of plywood, not having many tools to work with. But as his skill grew, so did his supply of tools. He now uses a drill press to drill holes at 90-degree angles through the cars and trucks and trains that he designs. The press allows the drilling to be accurate so that the wheels will turn evenly. He carefully sands each piece of the toy smooth and assembles them, using wooden pegs, "and a lot of precise fitting." He never uses nails. He is safety minded, smoothing any rough edges on the toys so that they will be safe for small children to play with. He also makes wooden peg connectors for hitching the train cars and truck trailers, avoiding dangerous metal connectors, that children could unscrew.

George brought about a thousand pounds of scrap wood with him when he moved back to Wisconsin. He got them from a construction company that discarded scraps of hardwood such as walnut and mahogany. These varied colored woods are used to contrast parts of the toys. Tractor headlights, truck grates, train engine cabs seats and other trims are made out of these darker woods.

George designs all his own toys. He looks through magazines and books for ideas, but never copies someone else's pattern. He has found that many toys are designed very plain, without added realistic features such as "headlights. No grate, nothing that made it look like something other than a piece of wood with wheels on it."

"What I like to do," George said, "is make it look half-way attractive and durable enough to play with. I never had anyone come back and say it fell apart." And toys made of wood can be fixed if something does break, unlike plastic or metal toys, he said.

George makes many sizes of toys, the smallest car being no more than two inches long. Though small, it is made complete with details: a steering wheel and headlights. The largest toy he makes is about two and a half feet long. This item is a truck cab with a removable flatbed, complete with a spare tire made of walnut attached to the underside.

He enjoys not only working with the wood, but also says, "I love the smell." And anyone who enters his workshop can smell the fresh scent of wood, and understand what he is talking about.

George has retail outlets for his toys in Eau Claire and West Bend. He also sells at craft fairs all over the state and, of course, right out of his workshop at Route 3, Stratford, where he and his wife Nancy and their children Tina, Chris, Patrick and Lori make their home.

Wisconsin Farm Business Association Co-op

P.O. Box A
Pittsville, Wisconsin 54466
Phone (715) 884-2999

Don Creola, Manager

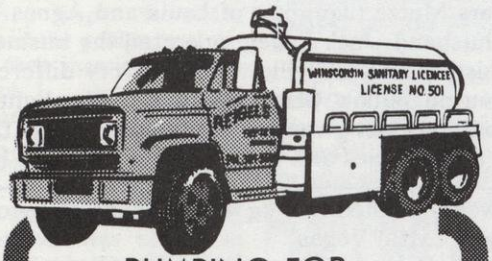
"Farming Without Records Is Like A Clock Without Hands"

Rozellville Ballroom

Rozellville, Wisconsin

Ballroom Available For
Shower Dances
Wedding Dances
Anniversaries
Reunions
Benefit Dances
Picnics

Phone 384-2543



PUMPING FOR
SEPTIC TANKS
HOLDING TANKS
OVER 10 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE
YEAR 'ROUND SERVICE
WE HAVE THE EQUIPMENT TO
PUMP DISTANCES, SO IT IS NOT
NECESSARY TO RUT YOUR LAWN

REIGELS SEPTIC TANK CLEANING SERVICE

384-9500

R.F.D. 1 MARSHFIELD, WIS.

PURINA CHOWS

Becher

Feed & Farm Supply, Inc.
Purina Chows & Health Aids
Grinding & Mixing
Custom Barn Painting
Baby Chicks

The Silopress System
The Lowest Cost
Storage System.

687-4111
401 North Street
Stratford, Wisconsin

Willow Grove Pavillion

Finding a parking space in Rozellville on a Saturday night is one challenge that many people are willing to take. In fact, for the past 68 years there has been stiff competition for these spaces.

In 1924 people from all over the area flocked to see the new Willow Grove Pavillion and hear the latest tunes played by some of the most popular bands of the time. By September of that year, the new hall was ready for the dancing feet of the public. The proud proprietors were Louis and Agnes Kraus who built the ballroom and bar and operated it for many years.

According to Helen Jo Brew, it was Father Aloysius Daniels, pastor of St. Andrew's Parish, who directed the building plans. All the lumber was bought at Dancy from the Daul Lumber Company. It took about six weeks from start to finish to build the main building and the roof.

Frank Kohlbeck Jr. was head carpenter. The crew help earned $2.50 a day wages. They worked ten hours a day at 25c an hour. The entire crew roomed and boarded at the Louis Kraus Tavern during the time the dance hall was being constructed.

It took two whole days just to lay the floor. White oak two-by-fours were used in the two layers. The second layer crossed the first. This gave the floor a spring with the weight of a crowd. The floor rests on concrete piers that set twelve feet apart.

Crew men who worked on the building were Charles Kohlbeck, Roman Kohlbeck, Wenzel (Jimmy) Kohlbeck, Joe Nikolai, Mike Wenzel, George Ertl, George Gerl, Lewis Young and Nick Grossbier.

One of the crew men got married before the Pavillion was completed, and on September 9, 1924 Joseph Nikolai and Anna Rose Gerl's wedding dance was the very first dance in that hall. After the hall was completed, the Grand Opening Dance hosted a double wedding dance. John G. Breu, Sr. and Oscar Swensen were band members who supplied the entertainment for this event. The capacity of the crowd was standing-room-only. Breu and Swensen were well known musicians throughout the dance hall circuit.

It was the Joe Nikolai's who started a trend that caught on and became a weekly occurance every Saturday night. The ballroom became synonymous with Rozellville. Going to "Rozellville" meant going dancing to the area residents. Young people found a place to meet and enjoy the music, dancing and refreshments (if one could sneak by the bouncer and get a quick beer before getting caught).

The large hall has a hardwood dance floor which is never cleaned with water. Instead it is cleaned with steel wool, then swept twice and then given a gym coating. The orchestras perform on a proscenium stage, which is one that is set back into the south wall of the building, and raised several feet off the dance floor.

The double door entrance has welcomed bands such as The Jerry Goetsch Orchestra, Bernie Roberts, Cousin Fuzzy, Howie Sturtz, Don Frodl, The Nikolodians, Whoopie John, Greiner Brothers, Romie Gosz, Lawrence Duchow, Benny Gagas, Reinhie Hirsch, The Jolly 8, The Griesbach Band, Ed Hirsch, Frankie Yankowich plus many, many others including rock and roll bands, such as Teen Angel in later years. A good share of the talented musicians who have shared their musical abilities at the hall have been born and raised in the town of Day.

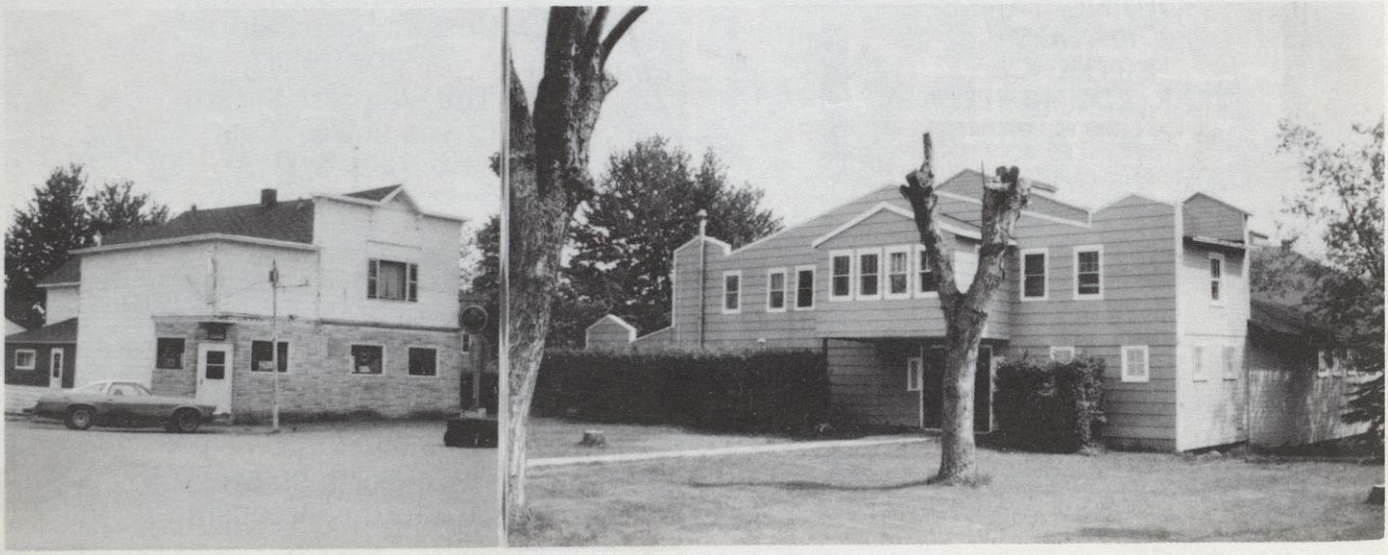
Although the interior decor has changed a bit over the years, the inviting atmosphere of the ballroom has always remained. One can enter the hall and feel at home.

Oh, there have been times when an overzealous person has had a few too many, and decided to prove his brawling abilities, but for the most part, the memories are fond ones to those who have entered, paid their minimal cover charge, and set out to have a good time.

The name too, has sucumbed to change over the years, and is now known as the Rozellville Bar & Ballroom, Inc. It is still owned and operated by the Kraus family, and for many years Mutze (daughter of Louis and Agnes Kraus) and her husband, Jack Fahey, operated the business.

The history of Rozellville would be very different had there been no Willow Grove Pavillion. The light green colored building has given the entire area and its families a wealth of memories and has earned its place in history.

Left: Tavern operated by Peg and Dennis Gabrovic, Now called 'Little Vegas'
Right: Kraus Ballroom, formerly Willow Grove Pavillion



Marshfield News-Herald
Tues. Sept 3-1974

(News-Herald Photo)

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Nikolai

Joseph P. Nikolais Note Golden Event on Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Nikolai, 1202 S. Chestnut Ave., who were married by the Rev. Joseph Schumacher in St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Stratford Sept. 9, 1924, celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage on Sunday, Sept. 1.

Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, of which they are members, was the scene of the 11:15 a.m. anniversary Mass in their honor. Following Mass, dinner was served in Msgr. Toeller hall of the school for members of their immediate family. Fresh flowers adorned the dinner table.

Open House for the honored couple was held at the hall from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening a social gathering was held at the Rondivoo Club, route 3, Stratford, with music being played for the occasion, from 8 until midnight, by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Hanneman of Marshfield.

For the day's festivities, Mrs. Nikolai had a corsage and her husband a boutonniere.

All the children, their spouses and their families were home for the anniversary celebration.

Mr. Nikolai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Nikolai, was born at Whitelaw Oct. 30, 1897. He attended St. Andrew's Parochial School in Rozellville and did farming and carpenter work in the Rozellville area.

His wife, the former Anna Rose Gerl, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gerl Aug. 26, 1905, at Hewitt, where she received her education. Before she was married she did housework in the Stratford area.

For a year after their marriage, Mr. Nikolai worked for Roddis Lumber and Veneer Company (Weyerhaeuser Company) here, then moved to a farm on route 3, Stratford, operating that place until his retirement in April of 1963, when he and Mrs. Nikolai again located in Marshfield.

Mr. Nikolai enjoys good health and Mrs. Nikolai's health is fair. His hobbies are hunting and playing cards, and Mrs. Nikolai busies herself with her gardening and decorates cakes for a hobby.

The couple's seven children are Mrs. Richard D. (Leonor) Hanneman, Marshfield; Clarence Nikolai, Palatine, Ill.; Richard Nikolai, Colby; Mrs. Joseph (Lucille) Adamus, Chicago, Ill.; James Nikolai, Lindenhurst, Ill.; Patrick H. Nikolai, Stratford; and Mrs. Ralph O. (Jeanette) Komis, Chugiak, Alaska. Another son, Harold, died in infancy.

There are 27 grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Mrs. Joseph (Bertha Nikolai) Weber of Marshfield, who was in the 1924 wedding party, joined in the anniversary festivities.

Fri. Oct 4-1974

Kraus Family Has Reunion

ROZELLVILLE — The family of Mrs. Agnes Kraus and the late Louis Kraus, of Rozellville, held a reunion Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, at their ballroom in Rozellville.

The day included a dinner and 8 p.m. Mass at St. Andrew's Catholic Church here and concluded with a public dance in the evening commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Rozellville Ballroom. Dancing was to the music of the Ruby Grassel Orchestra. A total of 202 persons were present.

The senior Kraus family went into the tavern business on July 1, 1919, and later built the hall in 1924 which was known as the Willow Grove Pavillion. The place is now managed by their daughter and son-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nikolai, of Marshfield, who held the first wedding dance in the hall and recently celebrated their 50th anniversary, were present at the dance and given special recognition.

Mrs. Agnes Kraus, 74, was presented a corsage of yellow roses with gold trim; and each of her children wore a gold carnation. The family includes 14 living children, 87 grandchildren and 79 great-grandchildren, all of which reside in Wisconsin with the exception of three grandchildren.

Louis Kraus Sr. died Oct. 5, 1966. A son, Edward, died February, 1960, at the age of 39, and another son, Charles, died in infancy in 1922.

Relatives were present from Chicago, Blenker, Janesville, Marshfield, Rozellville, Wausau, and Stratford.

July 3, 1882 State Trust Fund Loan was made in the amount of $2,000.00, "to repair and construct the State road from the Rozellville P.O. to the Wood County line." Votes were 56 in total. 49 yes and 7 no.

January 19, 1917, SJ: The Rangeline blacksmith shop is now open, and has been running night and day. A. Gebelein is the blacksmith.

November 8, 1918, SJ: Those who received their notices to report for the draft are: Edmund J. Beining, Andy E. Rogstadt, Nicholaus Benz, Harvey John Schuster, Robert J. Kuehlmann.

June 16, 1916, SJ: There will be a small celebration at Rozellville July 4th. Everybody welcome.

August 18, 1916, SJ: We have told you before that Rozellville has an up to date garage where everything can be bought and every job done in a satisfactory way. Oscar Swensen and Wilhelm DeGrosse are the proprietors.

August 25, 1916, SJ: The threashing is now in full blast. Brinkmann and Reif are doing the work in our locality and they can do it, too. We are all satisfied with the work.

September 8, 1916, SJ: The M.P. Kloos sale was largely attended and everything sold went for market price and a little better. The Auburndale auctioneer knows how to make things go on sale days.
September 8, 1916, SJ:

August 25, 1916, SJ: D.H. Helms and family autoed to Neillsville last Sunday and made the trip in two hours and twenty seven and one half minutes.

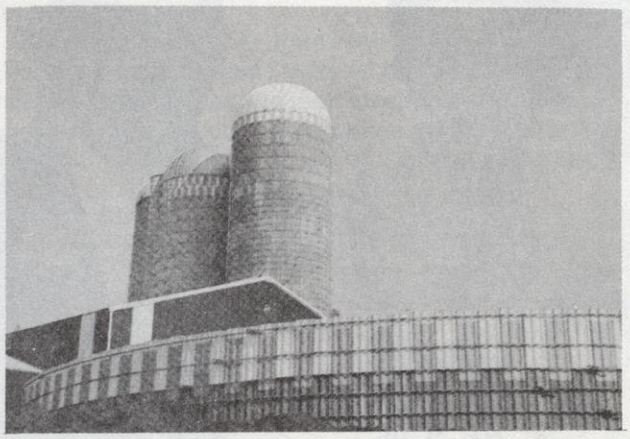
The Marathon County Board of Supervisors

and the

Residents of Marathon County

CONGRATULATE
The
Town of Day
on their 101st birthday.

Midwest Silos



Manure Vats
Van Dale Feeding Equipment
Berg Barn Equipment

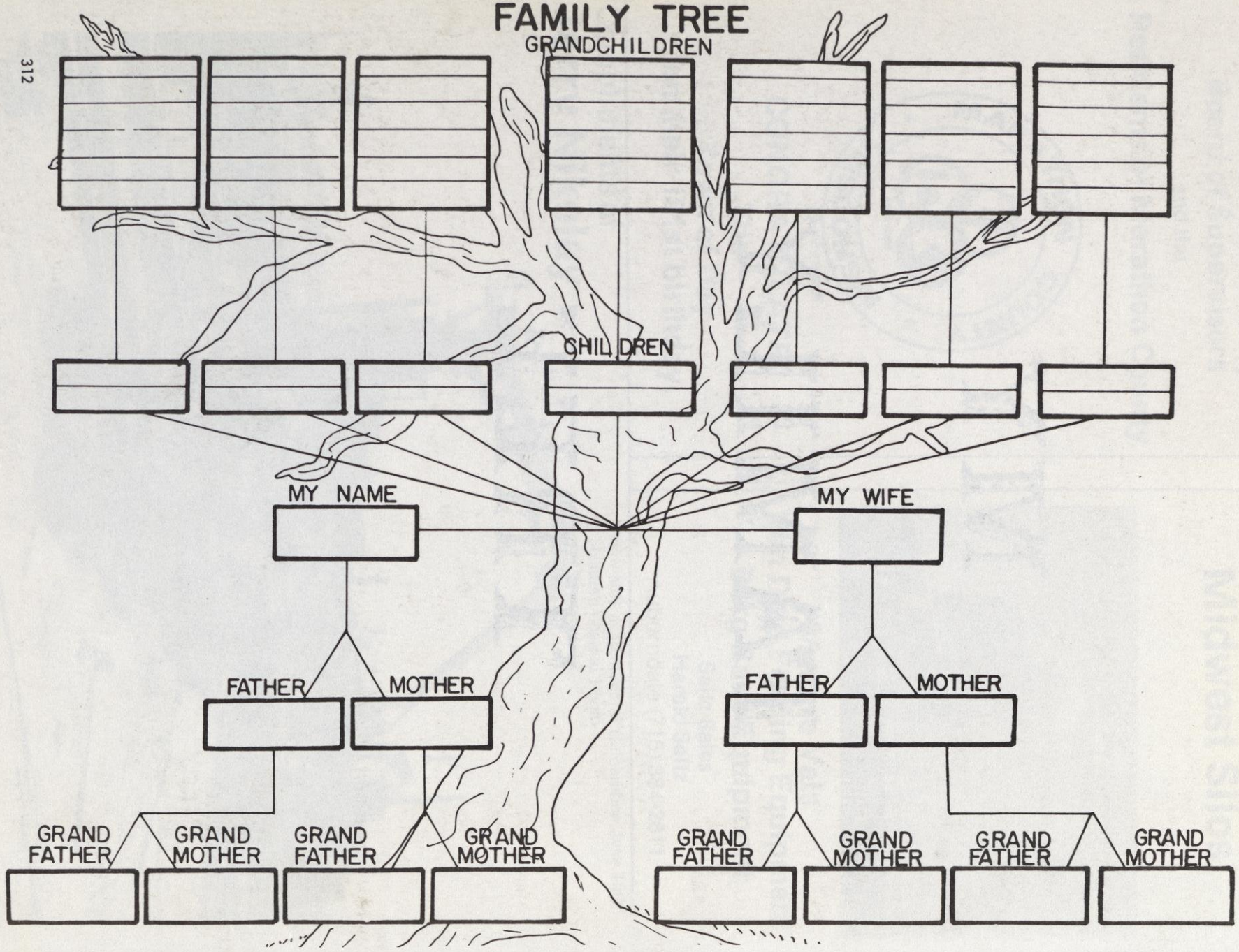
Seitz Sales
Harold Seitz
Auburndale (715) 384-2811

Compliments of
Jerry Nikolay

Saw Mill at Centennial Celebration June 1982
Stratford Journal Photo

MY FAMILY TREE

FAMILY TREE


GRANDCHILDREN
CHILDREN
MY NAME
MY WIFE
FATHER
MOTHER
FATHER
MOTHER
GRAND FATHER
GRAND MOTHER
GRAND FATHER
GRAND MOTHER
GRAND FATHER
GRAND MOTHER
GRAND FATHER
GRAND MOTHER

YOUR NAME AND YOUR COAT OF ARMS -- Priceless Gifts From History

Until about 1100 A.D. most people in Europe had only one name (This is still true in some primitive countries today). As the population increased it became awkward to live in a village wherein perhaps 1/3 of the males were named John, another sizable percentage named William, and so forth.

And so, to distinguish one John from another a second name was needed. There were four primary sources for these second names. They were: a man's occupation, his location, his father's name or some peculiar characteristic of his. Here are some examples.

Occupation: The local house builder, food preparer, grain grinder and suit maker would be named respectively: John Carpenter, John Cook, John Miller, and John Taylor.

Location: The John who lived over the hill became know as John Overhill, the one who dwelled near a stream might be dubbed John Brook or perhaps John Atbrook.

Patronymical (father's name): Many of these surnames can be recognized by the termination-son, such as Williamson, Jackson, etc. Some endings used by other countries to indicate "son" are: Armenian - ian, Danish and Norwegian - sen, Finnish - nen, Greek - pulos, Spanish - ez and Polish - wiecz. Prefixes denoting "son" are the Welsh - Ap, the Scotch & Irish - Mac and the Norman - Fitz. The Irish O' incidentally denotes grandfather.

Characteristics: An unusually small person might be labeled Small, Short, Little or Lytle. A large man might be named Large, Long, Lang or Longfellow. Many persons having characteristics of a certain animal would be given the animal name. Examples: a sly person might be named Fox, a filthy person - Hogg, a good swimmer - Fish, etc.

In addition to needing an extra name for identification, one occupational group found it necessary to go a step further. The fighting man: The fighting man of the middle ages wore a metal suit of armor for protection. Since this suit of armor included a helmet that completely covered the head, a knight in full battle dress was unrecognizable. To prevent friend from attacking friend during the heat of battle it became necessary for each knight to somehow identify himself. Many knights accomplished this by painting colorful patterns on their battle shields. These patterns were also woven into cloth surcoats which were worn over a suit of armor, Thus was born the term "coat-of-arms". As this practice grew more popular, it became more and more likely that two knights unknown to each other might be using the same insignia. To prevent this, records were kept that granted the right to a particular pattern to a particular knight. His family also shared his right to display these arms. In some instances, these records have been preserved and/or compiled into book form. The records list the family name and an exact description of the coat-of-arms granted to that family.

Interest in heraldry is increasing daily. This is especially true among peole who have a measure of family pride and who resent attempts of our society to reduce each individual to a series of numbers stored somewhere in a computer. In our matter-of-fact day and age, a coat-of-arms is one of the rare devices remaining that can provide an incentive to preserve our heritage. We hope you'll agree that it is much more than just a wall decoration.

If you are interested in a more in-depth study of the subject of this paper, may we suggest you contact the genealogical department of any fair sized public library. We especially recommend the "Dictionary of American Family Names" published by harper & Row and also "The Surnames of Scotland" available from the New York Public Library as excellent sources on the meaning of surnames.

Nancy Halbert

Friday, May 9, 1930, SJ: William Junemann narrowly escaped death Tuesday. Wm Junemann, town of Day, while dragging with a tractor Tuesday evening tipped backward from the seat falling between a spiked-tooth harrow. Mr. Junemann was finally able to lift the drag on his back and shoulders and extricate himself. His clothes were literally torn from his body. One of the spikes caught in his mouth tearing his lower lip and muscles of right side of jaw into shreds. A physician from Stratford was called and took him to his office where 36 stitches were taken to repair the laceration. At present Mr. Junemann is doing as well as can be expected.

August 18, 1916, SJ: The class of 1916 that was confirmed last Sunday by Rev. Thom of Marshfield consisted of the following pupils: Freda Redo, Mayme Happle, Elizabeth Jaeckel, Ester Zeigler, Tony Schuster, Minnie Stewert, Louis Zimmerman, William Oertle, Herman Oertle, Henry Punswick, Eugene Schlotthour, Fred Haves, George Albrect, Rhinard Nibower, Rhinard Rink, Albert Exnee.

School started in District No. 5 last Monday with Mr. Arthur Garkee of Athens as teacher.

August 11, 1916, SJ: Mr. Marty, Leo Seitz, Edwin Schmid, and several others left last Sunday morning for Dakota.

August 11, 1916, SJ: John Stark is seriously ill.

August 11, 1916, SJ: Victor Brausch, formerly of this community died last week in Dakota. He had been married a month.

The current photographs for this book were taken by Bob Zimmerman and Patti Laessig.

1,376 hours were spent by the author on this book. 808 hours (101 8 - hour days) were paid the author through the C.E.T.A. Adult Work Experience program at $3.35 per hour. The remaining 568 hours were donated. Not included in the hours listed above were the many, many donated hours of work by the following people: Peggy Griesbach of the town of Day, Collen Angel-Berger of Marshfield, Bob Zimmerman of the town of Day, Muriel Berger of Port Edwards, Louise Doescher of the town of Eau Pleine, Rosie Holtz of Rudolph, Sue Weber of the town of McMillan, and Sharon Laessig of Marshfield.

September 1, 1916, SJ: It pays for every saloon keeper at both ends too, to have full equipment license. We heard the other day that one of our Rangeline saloon keepers was found short of the wholesale license and had to count out 49 one dollar bills and one silver dollar to meet the demand of the officer.

March 29, 1918, SJ: Peter Zeigler of Rozellville sold his 80 acre farm with stock and Machinery to Louis Spindler, Jr. this week.

SAFETY
SERVICE
TRENTH
STRATFORD STATE
BANK
CAPITAL & SURPLUS
$60.000.00
R. CONNOR CO.
STRATFORD
THE BIG DEPARTMENT
WE HANDLE EVERYTHING
DEALER IN CHEVROLET
E.T. OPPMAN
SOFE DRINKS
ICE CREAM
JOHN H. BRINKMAN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
ROZELLVILLE
CHEESE FACTORY
ROZELLVILLE
AUTO CO.
HAUKE & DICK
TOWN OF DAY
QUEEN
LISA WURL
Edna Holtz
Patti Kaesig
Rosie Holtz
Becky Beining
Charlie Vegas

W
977.529
T663
c.2

Town of Day, 101
years

DATE DUE

Marathon County Public Library

LIBRARIES IN: Athens, Brokaw, Edgar, Marathon, Mosinee,
Rothschild, Schofield, Spencer, Stratford, Unity, Wausau

Headquarters: 400 First St. • Wausau, WI 54401

DEMCO

W 977.529 T663 c. 2
Laessig, Patti.
Town of Day, 101 years : 1881-1982, cent
s.n., ANF
3 3468 00365 2047