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History of Sheboygan County. 1898

Sheboygan, Wisconsin: Demokrat Printing Co., 1898

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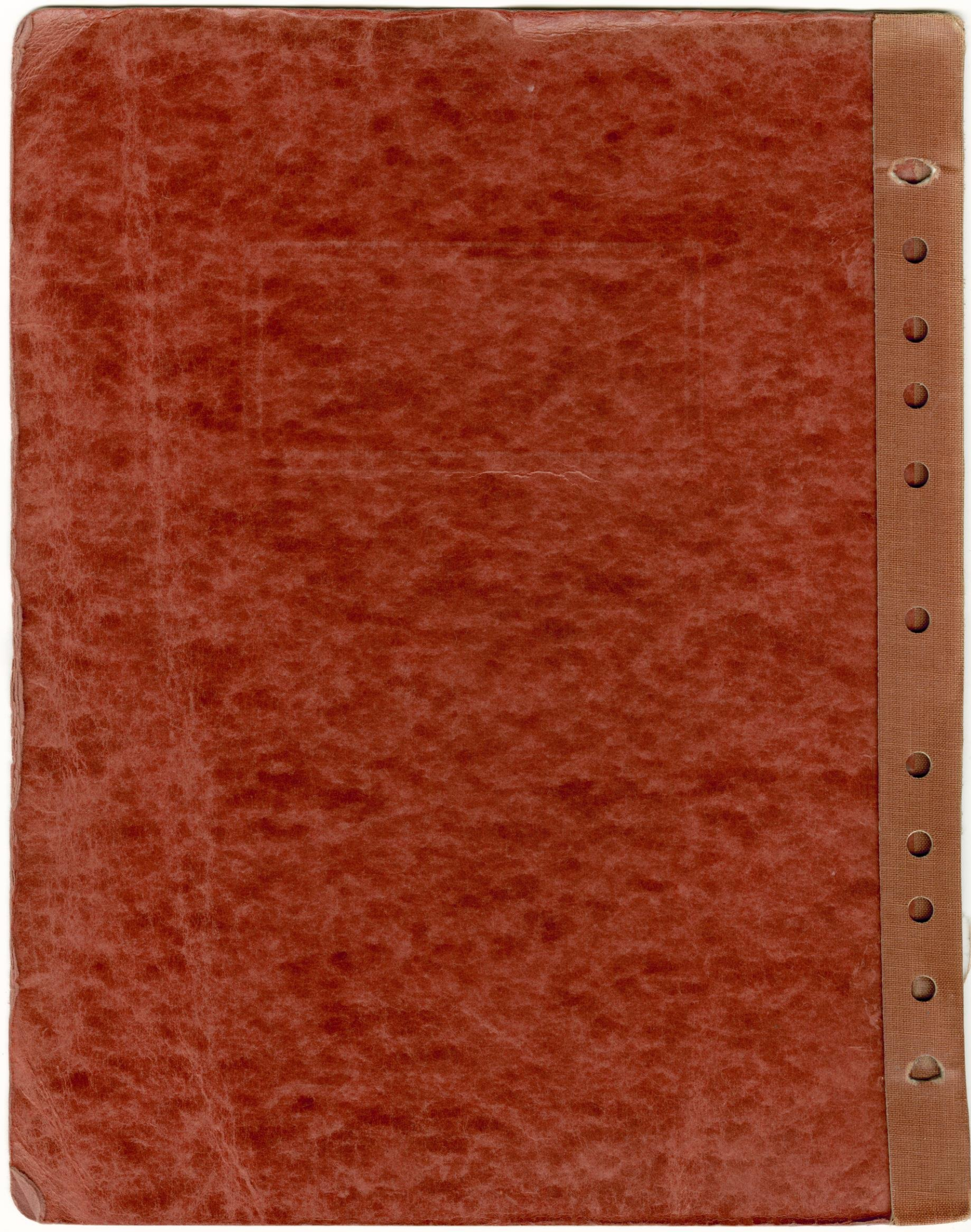
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HISTORY
of
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

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HISTORY
OF
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

published by the
Franklin Publishing Co.

A.D. Heyer, President

G.A. Strassburger, Manager

F.P. Franke, A.B., Editor

1898.
Demokrat Printing Co.,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Corrections to "History of Sheboygan County"

- p. 2, l. 3: delete "Prof." (at his request!)
- p. 5, l. 14: after "again" insert "in their thousands"
- p. 14, l. 2 of verse: change "secretly" to "mysteriously"
and change "knew" to "suspected"
- p. 32, last line: change "Translator's note" to "Editorial note"
- p. 35, l. 3 of verse: change "right" to "justice"
- p. 52, l. 7: change "Northwestern" to "Northwest"
- p. 60, l. 10: change "Frau Gagnier" to "Gagnier's wife"
- p. 65, l. 15: change "untended" to "plowed under"
- " l. 16: change "settlements" to "lands"
- p. 66, l. 7: after "even" insert "a person like"
- " " change "finally" to "eventually"
- p. 72, last line: change "Die" to "The"
- p. 75, l. 15: insert comma after "above"
- p. 82, l. 13: change "exciting scenes" to "troubled events"
- p. 103, l. 1: spell "self-denying" with hyphen
- p. 124, l. 1: change "heartening" to "heartrending"
- p. 128, l. 6: delete "There" at beginning of sentence
- p. 130, 2nd line from bottom: change "1892" to "1872"
- p. 153, l. 2 of verse: change "in" to "of"
- p. 176, last line of verse: change "A secret brother!" to
"A brother from his native land!"
- p. 186, l. 16: change "fetch" to "get"
- p. 226, l. 7 of verse: change "care" to "anguish"
- p. 231, l. 11: change "lies fallen in the" to "has turned into"
- p. 234, l. 8: after "the" insert "local"
- " " delete "here"
- p. 250, l. 5: "Mission House" with initial capitals
- p. 264, l. 4 from bottom: delete "for its entire length"
and insert "the entire township" after "through"
- p. 267, l. 10: change "Truttschel" to "Truttchel"
- " l. 22: delete "be"

Note to Typesetter: The word order on page 3 of the translation is different from the original. To reproduce the effect of the original, "Fifty-Year Jubilee" should be in the largest type and "Inhabitants and Friends", "Sheboygan County", and "State of Wisconsin" should be in intermediate type.

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Title of Original: "Geschichte von Sheboygan County."

Translated by Colin D. Thomson

Introduction and Editorial Notes by Prof. Jürgen Eichhoff.

Dedicated
to all
Citizens and Friends
of
Sheboygan County
on the
Fifty-Year Jubilee
of the
State of Wisconsin

"Let us be and remain German;
German handshakes suit us well.
Let a German heart infuse
What we think and speak and write."

(Gleim.)

Foreword

All books, from the oldest to the most recent, are mysteriously interconnected; for no one who has written a book has become what he is solely by his own efforts; everyone stands on the shoulders of his predecessors. Everything that was achieved before him has in some way contributed to the formation of his mind and his life, and that which he has produced has in some way formed other people, and so it goes on, from their minds to their successors'. Thus the contents of all books form a great intellectual kingdom upon earth. All who are now living and creating new works, live on and draw sustenance from the souls of the departed. Those who have long since given back their bodies to nature are daily brought to life again through history, as it has been recorded for us. Communion with the great minds of the past is one of the noblest of pleasures; we live with them as with friends, we admire them and love them as if they dwelt among us in the flesh. May this little book, then, also be a modest contribution to the great and slowly developing work of history.

The Author.

Franklin, Wis. Easter, A.D. 1898.

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Our Presidents

1. George Washington of Virginia	1789-1797
2. John Adams of Massachusetts	1797-1801
3. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia	1801-1809
4. James Madison of Virginia	1809-1817
5. James Monroe of Virginia	1817-1825
6. J. Quincy Adams of Massachusetts	1825-1829
7. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee	1829-1837
8. M. Van Buren of New York	1837-1841
9. William H. Harrison of Ohio	1841 (1 month)
10. John Tyler of Virginia	1841-1845
11. James R. Polk of Tennessee	1845-1849
12. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana	1849-1850
13. Millard Fillmore of New York	1850-1853
14. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire	1853-1857
15. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania	1857-1861
16. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois	1861-1865
17. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee	1865-1869
18. Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois	1869-1877
19. R.B. Hayes of Ohio	1877-1881
20. James A. Garfield of Ohio	1881 (6 months)
21. Chester A. Arthur of New York	1881-1885
22. Grover Cleveland of New York	1885-1889
23. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana	1889-1893
24. Grover Cleveland of New York	1893-1897
25. William McKinley of Ohio	1897-

PREHISTORY.

I.

The Mound Builders.*

"Traveler! It befits you well
 To slumber in the mountains' ruins;
 Dreaming, you may rebuild
 Them magnificently for yourself."
 (Uhland.)

It must be obvious to every reader of these lines that our land is just as old as any other, even though other lands have been known longer. Many of the lands in the opposite hemisphere have, according to generally accepted statements, about six thousand years of history behind them, and a great deal of this history is known, even right back to its misty origins. Reliable sources are to be found on the one hand in the Bible, and on the other hand in the ancient monuments of stone and bronze, as well as in the results of discoveries and excavations in modern times and in the past. At all events, the history of our land is equally old, but about 4500 years of this history is covered by an almost impenetrable veil. The first rays of light broke through on that

* Much of the information in this chapter is no longer considered accurate by modern scholars: see Introduction.

-- Editorial note.

famous 12th of October in the year 1492, but even then they were still meager. About 4500 years of American history are therefore practically a secret from us -- and will probably remain so; for whatever investigations into this prehistory may have been carried out, we still have little genuine history. Even if our land was inhabited throughout this period, these peoples, whoever they were, left behind nothing of significance from which we could construct a prehistory.*

However, in various parts of our land, and in particular in Wisconsin, discoveries have now been made, from which conclusions, to some extent justifiable, have been drawn. Especially on the banks of lakes and rivers, but also in other suitable places, mounds or pyramids have been found, which closer investigation showed to have been raised or built by human hands; but as to how and when they were built, even the most recent investigations have produced nothing but large question marks. Everything that has so far been discovered in this field leads one to conclude that these mounds or pyramids are the products of a partially civilized race, and that these people, known as Mound Builders, inhabited and ruled our land even before the Indians. Archeological studies have established that these people were considerably more advanced in the arts than the Indian

* Note. At least, not as far as the period before 1600 A.D. is concerned.

tribes; but it is not known when these Mound Builders died out, or whether they were absorbed by another race; for they left behind neither hieroglyphs nor any kind of written documents, from which, if they existed, we might obtain more precise information.

The characteristic feature of these prehistoric people is their mound building, of which there is evidence in our own state. Excavations and investigations of these mounds have brought to light skeletons, individual human and animal bones, as well as various other things. Insofar as these are still recognizable and of value, they (or at least some of them) have found a place in our public museums. Now, if the various tools and other small items that have been found by means of excavation are compared with the tools and other equipment of the Indians, it is apparent that these Mound Builders were at a higher cultural level than the Indians, who are commonly said to be their successors.

The purpose for which these people used their mounds, and the reasons why these were constructed at all, are again matters of pure conjecture. The mounds may have been used for purposes of fortification and defense, or again as places of sacrifice or even as temples where a deity was honored. All that we know with certainty is that many of these mounds were burial places, for that has been adequately demonstrated by the excavation of human skeletons. The only characteristic feature is the way in which these people followed a very

definite pattern when deciding on the location of the mounds, namely that they always located their structures near a lake or on the bank of a river. The same pattern, of course, prevails even today, in that a city is always founded where there is an opportunity for waterborne traffic with the rest of the world.

Now it must not be supposed that all of these mounds were built according to a single design; rather, the greatest diversity prevails here, and the mounds have very different forms, sometimes round, sometimes with four, six, eight, or more sides. The principal ones that have been discovered in our state seem to imitate certain species of animals, and some have also been found which seem to be modeled on fishes, birds, trees, etc. It is also possible that these people, like the Indians, were divided into tribes, and that each tribe had its own style of construction, or that each tribe constructed such mounds in honor of one of its heroes, just as monuments are erected nowadays. But these are mere speculations. Practically no Indian tribes have been found which bury their dead deeply, whereas it can be demonstrated that this was the custom of that prehistoric race. This disproves the opinion, which even today has numerous adherents, that these Mound Builders were identical with the Indians. The view has also recently been put forward that the Indians can be shown to fall into three large classes: a

first, which had a fairly high level of culture (this is then supposed to be identical with the Mound Builders); a second, a so-called middle class; and a third, the so-called wild Indians. For reasons already adduced, and other reasons to be adduced later, we cannot altogether agree with this opinion.

From the first missionaries who penetrated into the region that is now Wisconsin, we have reports that they came upon copper mines, especially in the northern part of the state. These missionaries discovered old ravines which showed clear signs of having been worked in ancient times, and from this it was concluded that the ancient race of the Mound Builders had practiced mining, i.e. that they had worked with ores. This cannot be demonstrated for the old Indian tribes, which is a further proof of the distinctness of this prehistoric people. Interesting discoveries have been made in these old ravines, or so-called copper mines: parts of fish and bird skeletons have been found, beside which lay fragments of old tools, and it is believed that one can conclude from this that these relics are the remains of meals eaten in these ravines by the people working there. Further, tools of stone and bronze have been discovered, as well as remarkable impressions on the rocks, all signs that at one time people worked here. Thus even today we still have indications and relics that justify us in concluding that such a race existed; but how large this race was,

whether it represented the original inhabitants, where it came from and where it went -- on these subjects the annals, legends, or tales of this race, that might have been transmitted to later peoples, are silent; as we find with many prehistoric peoples, none have been handed down to us. Here a rich area of research is still open to the geologist; and it may be, too, that the future holds further revelations of undoubted interest concerning this mysterious people, the Mound Builders.

II.

The Indians.

"But hark! There goes a gentle reminder,
A whispering goes secretly --
As if one already knew
What everything should be from now on."
(von Rodenberg.)

In this part of our history we stand on surer ground than in the preceding part. Where the sure ground or firm basis of history fails, historical science comes to our aid and reconstructs it from analogies and similarities, thus reaching back with reasonable certainty to the year 1400 B.C. A brief summary of the latter part of the history so reconstructed follows as an appendix to this section. We begin here with the time for which we have genuine, reliable historical sources, i.e. when foreigners came into contact with the Indian tribes. Since we believe that it is precisely this period that will be of particular interest to most readers, there now follows a rather more detailed presentation than really belongs within the framework of our overall picture.

The first account has come down to us from the year 1634. The first white man of whom we have authenticated reports that he came into contact with the Indian tribes of Wisconsin, was a Frenchman by the name of Jean Nicolet, who came to Wisconsin with a twofold purpose. The French had

[picture about here]

Jean Nicolet's arrival among the Winnebagos.

several colonies in Canada about this time. The first Governor of these colonies had listened eagerly to many tales of the far west. Among other things he had heard that foreigners were trading with the Indian tribes who lived there. These foreigners were generally believed to be Chinese, and this fact led to the conclusion that there must be a route to China either in a southeasterly direction or at least beyond Lake Ontario or Lake Huron. On the basis of this conjecture, Champlain (that was the Governor's name) sent Nicolet with several companions to the west on a journey of exploration. That was one of the purposes that brought Nicolet to what is now Green Bay; the other was to carry out missionary work among the Indians living there and thus also to establish trading relations with them. Nicolet made his way with difficulty along Lakes Huron and Georgia and up the Ottawa River, and finally, by following the northern shore of Lake Michigan, reached Green Bay after many battles with wolves and gnats. At Green Bay he got a friendly reception from the Winnebagos, who lived there at that time; he had, however, suitably impressed them beforehand by firing off his gun, so that they regarded him with fear and amazement and moreover believed that he was the Great Spirit who had suddenly appeared among them with his thunder and lightning. This attitude of the Indians was very convenient for him, and enabled him to carry out his current mission among them without appreciable difficulty. Nicolet, who initially still

conceived these Indians to be a kind of Chinese, was soon put right by them; they informed him that they were usually called the Salt Water Tribe; but Nicolet named them Puants [Stinkers] and to Green Bay he gave the name Baie des Puans [Stinker Bay]. These names are said to have remained in force until 1735.

Let us keep alive the memory of the great feast that these obliging Indians prepared for Nicolet and his colleagues. Some 120 beavers were caught and cooked in rather peculiar baskets, other similar delicacies were also served up in abundance, and after several thousand Winnebagos had been called together, there began several days of feasting. Nicolet, to whom these festive meals probably did not particularly appeal, took his leave of them after a few days; before then, however, this tribe had promised him peace with the white man and with other Indian tribes. This was, however, only of short duration, especially in relation to other Indian tribes. Nicolet went on several more adventurous journeys up the Fox River and encountered other Indian tribes, from whom he learned that it would be vain to seek for Chinese here; after this, he returned by the same way that he had come, and made his report to Champlain. The latter died shortly afterwards, and the little French-Canadian colony, too, soon perished. A tribe of the Iroquois Indians destroyed the entire colony and so put an abrupt end to any further discoveries or expeditions.

* * *

The two main Indian tribes who led their peculiar nomadic life in the forests and by the lakes of Wisconsin, were the Algonquins and the Dakotas. To the latter belong the Winnebagos already mentioned, generally a peace-loving tribe, whom Nicolet first met to the south of Green Bay. These Winnebagos are said to have migrated here from the east at an earlier period. A further tribe, which belongs to the Dakota family, is that of the Sioux. From the Algonquin tribe the following have branched off: the Chippeways, the Menomonees, the Mascoutins, the Illinois, the Pottawatomies, the Kickapoos, and the Miams. Nicolet made the acquaintance of several of these tribes on his tour in 1634, but after this time rather more than 20 years passed before anything else was learned of them. Around December of the year 1669 we hear of a missionary Klaudius Allouez, who landed in the region of Green Bay and worked with some success among the Indians residing here. In the following year he took up his missionary work among the Menomonees; he found that this tribe had been brought low by disease and by fighting with other tribes. He did not stay long with this tribe, and indeed he soon departed altogether from this region.

Another missionary, who arrived some time after Allouez's departure, was not quite so successful. This man, Louis Andre by name, put up his tent beside the Menomonee River, but had to flee when his dwelling-place was set on

fire. In 1673 another missionary, Marquette, appeared among these Indian tribes. He reported that the work of his predecessors had not been entirely fruitless. At this time the Indians began a brisk trade in furs or skins with the foreigners. In this business, as is generally known, the Indians usually drew the shorter straw, as they were not yet familiar with the ways of commerce. In 1760 we find in the neighborhood of Green Bay a fort, small but adequate for the conditions of that time, which was transferred, along with its garrison, from the French into the hands of the British. This fort was above all the assembly place and main trading station of the Menomonees. The latter came to know the British as entirely respectable people, who cheated them in trade far less than the French had. This good opinion that the Menomonees had of the English proved advantageous to the latter in the Pontiac skirmishes in 1763, and likewise in the conflicts between the British and the American colonies; indeed, the Menomonees were still sticking by them in the battles of 1812-1815. It is therefore surprising that after this war, when the Americans took possession of Green Bay, this same tribe gave them a friendly reception, as it had previously to the British after the departure of the French. At this period the Menomonees held a large part of the western shore of Lake Michigan; around 1825 they had become a strong tribe, and their number at this time is said to have been 3-4000. After 1831 the government assigned them hunting

grounds north of the Fox River and east of the Wolf River. In 1848 the government would have liked to assign a region on the Mississippi to this tribe, but such difficulties arose that nothing came of the matter. But as the years passed, the region assigned to this tribe grew smaller and smaller; in the end it was left with two counties on the Wolf River, truly a small area in comparison with its former extensive possessions. In the last civil war this tribe still distinguished itself, sending many competent people to the army.

* * *

Another important tribe of Wisconsin Indians is the tribe of the Winnebagos. On the whole, these do not make such a favorable impression on us as the Menomonee tribe, for they are not so hospitable and peace-loving as the latter. This tribe, too, had set up camp on the shores of Green Bay. It is generally stated that they first became acquainted with foreigners in 1634. As already mentioned, the Winnebagos belonged to the main family of the Dakotas, who are believed to have migrated into Wisconsin at an earlier period. The Winnebagos initially had their seat in the present Winnebago, Calumet, and Fond du Lac Counties on Lake Winnebago, from where they later moved to the banks of the Fox River. Here, missionaries made contact with them around 1670. They reported that these Indians worshiped idols, which is a peculiar feature of this tribe; for most Indian tribes visited by missionaries and other foreigners had no so-called

idolatrous religion, but worshiped a "Great Spirit." They imagined the latter as a skillful warrior and hunter, to whom, and to whose celestial hunting grounds, all brave Redskins come after their death. Of interest is their conception of the creation of man. They believed that in the beginning, when the Great Spirit created man, he kneaded together clods of earth and then baked them. Some were roasted rather too strongly, and these were Blacks; the next were not roasted at all, and these were the palefaces, the Whites; but by the third attempt the Great Spirit had learned by experience, and he drew forth a fine, red-baked Indian.

* * *

At the beginning of the 18th century the Winnebagos were under French control and were living in peace, even with the dreaded, warlike Iroquois. In 1718 their numbers were small; it is estimated that at this time there were about 600 persons. When the British took possession of Green Bay, the Winnebagos concluded a peace treaty with them, which they abided by even during the Revolutionary War until 1812. In that year we find them to be a strong, warlike tribe, numbering about 4500 fighting men. Later, when the United States took possession of Green Bay, they did not have things as easy as the British; the Winnebagos took up a hostile attitude toward the commandant, but the disputes were resolved after some negotiations. In 1820 the Winnebagos counted among their possessions five villages on Lake

Winnebago and fourteen villages on the Rock River. The extent of their possessions grew remarkably in the following period, up to the year 1829; at this time the United States purchased a considerable amount of territory from them, namely a part of southwestern Wisconsin. In the following years they handed over more and more of their possessions to the government and retreated to the Mississippi. Their numbers are now naturally very small.

* * *

The next tribe that had its hunting grounds in Wisconsin and that can be designated one of the largest tribes, is the tribe of the Chippeways, or more correctly Otchipwe, also called Sauteux by the French. Their territory comprised the whole of northern Wisconsin with the exception of areas held by the Menomonees and Winnebagos in Wisconsin. The Chippeways are generally characterized as a brave warrior tribe, as skillful hunters, and further as people fond of adventuring. They are known for the many incursions that they made into neighboring territory, thereby coming into conflict with other tribes. Their particular enemies were the Fox Indians, the Iroquois, and the Sioux; they drove the latter entirely out of their proper territory. They were men of the forests; that is, they preferred to fight their battles in the dense primeval forest, and here they were usually successful. They were less successful when they engaged in hand-to-hand combat on the open prairie, for that was not their element. This

tribe, too, was visited by missionaries at an early period. The first foreigner to make contact with them was the missionary Jogues, a Frenchman. In 1642 he founded a mission among this tribe near the so-called Sault St. Marie. It is reported that between 1500 and 2000 Indians often gathered here. Another missionary, Raymbaut, also a Frenchman, tried to pursue his missionary work among this warlike tribe. It is sufficiently obvious from the present situation that all of these missionary works, which were carried on at this period among the various Indian tribes, were not crowned by any particularly remarkable success.

The Chippeways' numbers were considerably reduced by the continual wars that they waged in the years from 1642 to 1692, but throughout this period they stuck by the French. During the American War of Independence they were on the side of the British. But both in 1785 and in 1789 they placed themselves under the authority of the United States. In 1842 they gave up their lands or forest regions in Wisconsin, both in the northern and in the northwestern part, and crossed the Father of Rivers.

* * *

Two other Wisconsin tribes are the Sacs and the Fox Indians; both belong to the main family of the Algonquins. Both had their camping grounds on the banks of the Fox River. The earliest reports that we have of these tribes are from the year 1665 from a missionary, who describes them to us as

a large, powerful tribe. In comparison to the Indians previously mentioned, they were wild men of a fiery and unbridled nature. Polygamy flourished among them; women and children formed the majority in their villages. It is supposed that these two tribes migrated to Wisconsin from the east. Before they came to our state they had put up their tents in Michigan, but were pushed forward from there into Wisconsin by the Iroquois. A French missionary relates that during his activity among these two tribes on the Fox River, he baptized about 60 Indians. He also reports that they were not as averse to agriculture as he had found other Redskins to be; in particular it was maize that they preferred to cultivate. Toward the French, as the first foreign usurpers of their territory, they adopted a hostile attitude, though not always with success. In 1716 the French, together with some Indian tribes, invaded their territory and forced them to a peace treaty, which however they did not keep for long. In 1728 both tribes were again attacked by their enemies and their wigwams almost totally destroyed. In 1730 they were attacked for a third time and defeated. They were more fortunate, however, in 1734, when, on being attacked by the same enemies, they won back territory from them. In the disputes between the British and French in 1754, however, they supported their former enemies, the French, against the British. By about 1761 the numbers of their men capable of bearing arms had dwindled considerably, amounting to about

700 warriors. The tribe of the Fox Indians continued to live for some time longer on the banks of the Fox River; the Sacs on the other hand moved further west. During the Revolutionary War, both tribes were on the side of the English. Around 1804 both of these warlike hordes abandoned their possessions in Wisconsin and sought new hunting grounds in another region.

* * *

There is yet another, smaller, Indian tribe of Wisconsin to be considered. This is the Pottawatomies, a tribe that did not often appear independently, but is almost always mentioned in connection with other, neighboring tribes, the Winnebagos and the Ottawas. Contact was made with them in about 1639, also in the neighborhood of Green Bay. Thirty years later, two Indian villages also belonging to the Pottawatomies were found on the south shore of the bay. They were particularly fond of dwelling on the islands where the river flows into the bay; indeed, these islands came to be called the Pottawatomie Islands. This tribe, in conjunction with other, neighboring tribes, caused the government many problems, for they claimed large tracts of land, which they were not disposed to give up. In 1833 these disputes reached their conclusion, and the land on the western shore of Lake Michigan, west to the Rock River, was transferred to the government. The Indians, however, were allowed to continue to live in these transferred areas; nevertheless for most of

the Indian tribes in Wisconsin, their best days in our state were over. From this time on, one tribe after another gradually disappeared from Wisconsin. The settler's ax began to clear the forest and to frighten the game; the former kindly spirit of the Indian was gone. Wars among themselves and wars with external enemies diminished the numbers of the braves only too quickly, so that the once mighty hordes have now dwindled to small handfuls.

* * *

Besides the five Indian tribes discussed, the Menomonees, Winnebagos, Chippeways, Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies, there were also various other tribes, who temporarily chose Wisconsin for their home. However, since these never stayed long in the state, they cannot really be numbered among the Wisconsin tribes; we will here merely mention their names. Among others, they are mainly the Hurons, the Kickapoos, the Illinois, the Mascoutins, the Miams, the Ottawas, the Sioux, etc.

Note: Jean Nicolet deserves a foremost place among the field workers among the Indians of the West; therefore we will here give some supplementary data. Of French descent, he was born in Normandy, emigrated to Canada in 1618, and shortly afterwards settled on the Allumette Islands in order to become acquainted with the language of the Indians. In 1634 he came to Green Bay and went from here to Quebec. In 1635 he was in St. Lawrence, from where he soon reached Quebec. Here, on October 7, 1637, he married Margarethe Couillard. He died on October 31, 1642, on an adventure with the Indians. He pioneered the way to the West, and it is due to his courageous actions that soon after him, others made the acquaintance of our Wisconsin Indian tribes.

APPENDIX TO I AND II.

It was pointed out at the beginning that the prehistory of our state of Wisconsin is hidden by a thick veil; but the situation takes on a different aspect if we cast our gaze over our land as a whole. In this appendix, therefore, we take the liberty of giving some brief information on the question and opinion thus expressed, since we can assume that this point is full of interest for the reader.

The discoveries of America teach us that whenever foreigners landed here and in whatever different places they landed, each time and everywhere they found the land to be inhabited; but it was not one type of people, one race, that they found, but rather very different types and classes of people that they met with here. In Africa, as well as in the many islands and island groups, and even in the coastal regions of other lands, races have been discovered of which it can be proved that they are identical in customs, language, and even body structure with the peoples found in America. This probably justifies the conclusion that such inhabitants of other lands, coming at various times from various countries, were driven off course onto the coasts of America, and that later, after such involuntary introductions, true emigration took place. It is today generally

accepted that there were six main waves of immigration of this kind, and the Malays are regarded as the basic element of the population. The Malays were skillful seafarers and made relatively long journeys by water; thus it has been demonstrated that they settled Hawaii from Madagascar, thus traversing a distance of 2550 geographical miles. If they were able to sail across this enormous stretch of water, how much more were they able to cross the remaining comparatively short stretch of 600 geographical miles from Hawaii to California. It would not even need to have happened deliberately and voluntarily; rather, the possibility becomes more of a certainty if it happened involuntarily! The proof of this is as follows. The North Pacific Current flows directly from the Polynesian Islands to Northern California, and it is a daily spectacle in the Gulf of California that wrecks of ships and boats, as well as tree trunks, that have come from Polynesia,* are driven onto the coast. There is also, in the South Pacific Ocean, the South Polar Current, which flows past Easter Island and from there to Chile. Ships or boats that found their way into one of these two streams were driven irrevocably toward either California or Chile. It is striking that it is in fact precisely in these two lands that Indian tribes are to be found who are exactly of the Malayan

* Note. Perhaps better known as "Oceania." (Islands in the Pacific Ocean.)

and Polynesian racial types. In California both the English explorer Pickering and the French explorer Jaquinot found tribes of dark skin color, whose facial features and body structures were entirely Polynesian. These tribes spread southward along the West Coast. Chamberlain, whom we mentioned earlier, also found Indian tribes who in fact originally came from Polynesia. The Indians of New Spain likewise have the characteristics of Polynesians, namely the small hands and feet, the dark skin color, and the slim build.

One traveler in America, Smith, brought Malay servants with him to New Jersey; these servants were greatly astonished at the Indians they met here, and similarly the Indians were astonished at the Malay servants, and this was because of the striking similarity. If, however, anyone should declare that this proof from similarity of bodily structure is insufficient, that may be justifiable; but we are not limited to that one proof, for there is another in addition, namely the proof by identity of customs. From this it can be proved that Malayo-Polynesian tribes not only gave their surplus population to the West Coast, but also, being pushed out and scattered by later immigrants or possibly impelled by their own wanderlust, branched and spread far into the east of both North and South America. Distinctly Polynesian customs have even been shown to exist among the Dakotas and Iroquois. Among such similar customs we find,

among other things, painting the body in garish colors, and piercing the ears and hanging heavy ornaments from them. Further similarities are the same kind of weaponry among both peoples; the preservation of the scalp of a slain enemy; further, that to save a mortally sick person, the little finger of a child is cut off; and the burial of corpses in a sitting position. The proof of this was provided in 1808,* when there was discovered, in northeastern Mexico, a cave containing over a thousand well-preserved Indian corpses sitting on the floor. In upper California the Indian women wear a needle in the hair, as do the women in the Fiji Islands; and the feather headdress of the Indians is like that of the inhabitants of Hawaii. The art of feather embroidery has its origins in Polynesia; strangely enough we find that it was among the Indians of Mexico that this art also flourished. The Indians on the Orinoco shoot their poisoned arrows through a long tube, and so do the Malays in the Indian Archipelago. Among the Indian tribes of the Hurons, Dakotas, and Iroquois, which were also to be found in Wisconsin, it was the custom that every family chose an animal or a plant as a coat of arms and protection, and that no member of this species could then be killed or eaten; the same custom is found among the inhabitants of Australia. From these two proofs, then -- that of identity of body

* "Smith" in his Essays.

structure and customs between American Indian tribes and the said foreign heathen tribes -- it can assuredly be reasonably deduced that our land was settled from the outside in ancient times.*

That there were so many and various Indian tribes, apart from the Mound or Pyramid Builders, is explained in the first place by the fact that various, repeated wanderings or waves of immigration of Malayo-Polynesian tribes took place; and in the second place by the fact that much intermingling with other tribes of other origins, which had come later to America by other routes, took place; but always in such a way that even among the later mixed tribes, the Malayo-Polynesian customs prevailed and became the predominant ones.

A further proof of the theory of the original settlement of America as expounded here has been provided by linguists. If the Indian languages are compared with the languages of foreign island dwellers, it can be seen that the languages were originally one.** Finally, confirmation of the immigration referred to is provided by the cultivated plants of America. Thus the yam root, which grows wild in the Indian Archipelago, is found here as a cultivated plant; likewise indigo and banana plants. On the other hand it cannot be

* Note. The dates quoted vary between 1600 and 1800 B.C.

** For further information on this subject see:

[William] Ellis, Polynesian Researches, [New York, 1833].

proved that the constructional relics (mounds) that have been found, originated with the Malayo-Polynesian tribes; here, what we stated in Section I about this matter still applies. We find no analogs of these Mound Builders and therefore cannot reconstruct their history by scientific means. -- We cannot concern ourselves further with this subject here; it is enough that we have given the reader some indication of how America came by its Indians. Anyone who desires further information about this subject is referred to the English author Bradford, American Antiquities,* and to the German investigator W. von Humboldt, Collected Works.

* Alexander W. Bradford, American Antiquities, New York and Boston, 1842. -- Translator's note.

History

of

WISCONSIN.

[picture]

On the way to the Legislature in Madison.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

"Where men are found
Who courageously unite
For honor and right,
There a free people dwells."

I.

Under French Rule.

One of the northern central states of our great Union is Wisconsin. The four great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, with which it is immediately connected, guaranteed it an early and eventful history, of which we will here briefly present the main events in due sequence. By taking the history of our state first, we will subsequently be in a better position to understand the history of our country. -- Wisconsin -- bounded to the north by Lake Superior and northern Michigan, to the south by Illinois, to the west by Minnesota and northern Iowa, and finally to the east by Lake Michigan -- was discovered at an early date by foreigners, the French. The reader may here ask: how is it that explorers penetrated so early so deep into the interior of the country, into our Wisconsin? The riddle, however, is very easily solved. Once the foreigner had reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic Ocean, he would be driven, at least by curiosity, to follow the waterway that lay before him. Thus he entered the St. Lawrence River, which then led

him to Lake Ontario, from where he passed to the other two Great Lakes, first Erie and then Huron; the latter then led him directly to our Lake Michigan. In order now to penetrate deeper into Wisconsin, the inlet near the present Green Bay offered a good route. From here it was also an easy matter to go by water up the Fox River and penetrate to the heart of our state. In fact, explorers followed this route first and so discovered the Mississippi, which separates our state from Minnesota on the west side, by way of the Wisconsin River, an arm of the Father of Rivers.

Wisconsin has a land area of 54,450 square miles and a water area of 1590 square miles. Its length from north to south is 300 miles and its width is 250 miles. The lowest areas are about 600 feet above sea level, and the highest places rise about 1800 feet above sea level. The majority of the state was originally dense primeval forest; only in the southern and western parts were stretches of prairie to be found. The climate comes under the influence of the Great Lakes in the north and east, hence the often rapid changes in temperature both in winter and summer. After these preliminary remarks we will now let the events that have befallen the state since the momentous year of 1634, pass before our mind's eye.

1634-1760.

We have already become acquainted with the Indian tribes that principally made their homes in Wisconsin, and also with some of the foreigners who -- in connection with the Indians who gave them a friendly reception -- made the first journeys of exploration in the interior of the state; foremost among these was Nicolet. No one has yet denied him the honor of being the first white man to have trodden the soil of Wisconsin; that is, of course, to the extent that we have confirmed reports. Inspired by him, two Frenchmen, Radisson and Groseilliers, stepped onto the soil of Wisconsin 25 years later, in 1659, in the neighborhood of Green Bay. These men, after spending the winter among the Indians, continued their expedition in the spring. They followed the Fox River, finally reaching the Wisconsin River, and if their reports can be believed, they were the first to see the Mississippi. Two years later we find them in the region of Lake Superior in the company of four fur traders and some Huron Indians. Their journeys achieved some success; they made the acquaintance of various Indian tribes, inviting them to trade in furs, and also discovered several large copper mines, though at that time they did not think of exploiting them. In the fall they reached Chequamegon Bay; in the area of the present Ashland they erected a fort; here they stored the booty they had acquired and then made their way to Minnesota, where they

wintered among Indians. In the spring of the next year they returned to the aforesaid Bay, where they then built a second fort. Content with the discoveries they had made, they then returned to Canada in the same year.

The journey of the Jesuit missionary Menard did not turn out so favorably. His objective was to reach the region of the Chippewa River in order to carry out missionary work among the Huron Indians there. While traveling through the dense forests he was assailed by swarms of mosquitos, which made up a considerable proportion of the inhabitants, and these were joined by a second enemy, hunger; also he and his band were often troubled by hostile savages. He finally lost his way in the forests and never reached his objective. It is assumed that he was killed by savages; at least, nothing more was ever heard of him.

A successful worker in the wildernesses of Wisconsin was the missionary Allouez, whom we mentioned earlier. He also came over from Canada and began his activity among the savages in 1665 in the region of the present Washburn, where he worked successfully for four years. After the immortal Father Marquette had taken up his place here, Allouez went to the Pottawatomies in Green Bay. Here he met up with the adventurous Nicholas Perrot; these two, accompanied by other Jesuit missionaries, then moved to Sault Ste. Marie, where in 1670 Perrot, in the presence of a gathering of Indians, had formally proclaimed the whole of the Northwest to be the

property of the King of France. Allouez continued to work energetically; on the south side of the Fox River he founded a mission, which he named St. Francis Xavier's; this was near the present Depere. In 1672 he founded two more missions, one on the Wolf River, which he called Saint Mark, and another on Lake Winnebago, which received the name of St. James.

A journey of importance for the great but still largely unexplored North American France was undertaken in 1673 and 1674 by Louis Joliet, a man who regarded it as his life's work to explore and open up the vast, wild Northwest for his king. His companion was Father Marquette; he, in accordance with his office, was probably less concerned with large-scale explorations, and yet the spirit of the time has accorded this man historical monuments and forgotten Joliet, to whom they really belong. In the Capitol in Washington there is a statue of Marquette, Wisconsin has a county named for him and even a town of Marquette, the city of Milwaukee has named important squares after him; and so this man, who has admittedly deserved well of our state, lives on, while Joliet, who was head of the Mississippi expedition, is forgotten. The journey that Joliet undertook, accompanied by Marquette and several boatmen, was along the Fox River into the area of the present town of Portage; from here they followed the Wisconsin River and by this route discovered the Father of Streams. Joliet undertook several more expedi-

tions, while Marquette returned to the Xavier Mission. After he had to some extent recovered here from the strain of the undoubtedly laborious journey, he undertook an expedition, along with two assistants, to Kaskaskia, in order to become acquainted with the Illinois Indians here. From this journey, which involved inhuman exertions, he did not return, but died en route on May 19, 1674.

The expeditions that we have told of so far were almost all undertaken in small vessels, canoes, even on the larger lakes; this was of course only possible if one kept close to the shore, not least on account of provisions. Not until 1679 did a stately two-master, the Griffin, appear before Green Bay, to the considerable amazement of the Indians. This ship had been built for La Salle near the Niagara Falls and had come from there, richly laden, to Green Bay, in order to set up trade relations with the Indians here, in which it in fact succeeded. La Salle remained in Wisconsin but sent his ship back to Quebec, richly laden with the animal skins produced by the Indians; but the captain was a rogue, who kept the ship and cargo and never returned.

After his ship, the Griffin, had sailed away, La Salle began his journeys of exploration along the western shore of Lake Michigan, using several small boats laden with all kinds of precious goods for the Indians. But he had chosen a bad time: during the whole of his journey, Lake Michigan was in a constant Storm and Stress period, so that it was often

[picture about here]

"GRIFFIN."

The first ship of any size on Lake Michigan.

impossible for days on end for La Salle and his people to land. And when he finally succeeded in landing in the region of the present Milwaukee and in saving his supplies here, he was shamefully robbed by the Fox Indians; but he succeeded in recovering his property by a trick. On his journey he reached St. Joseph's River, and on the banks of this river he then erected a fort, from where he later launched other important expeditions. On his advice the missionary Hennepin, with two colleagues, made a journey via the Illinois and Wisconsin Rivers, so reaching that magnificent region of Wisconsin, Prairie du Chien. But their joy at this discovery was shortlived; Sioux Indians attacked them and carried them into captivity at the place where the great city of St. Paul, Minn., now stands. Having arrived here, they were invited by the Sioux to take part in a buffalo hunt, a request with which they readily complied. Since the redskins did not quite know what to do with the palefaces, they let them go. But they had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire; for they were soon captured again by other Sioux, who treated them badly. They were carried by them into the area of the Chippewa River, where they were finally freed by other whites under the leadership of D.G. Du Luth (Duluth).

In the years from 1685 to 1690, the chief person in the history of Wisconsin is the aforementioned Nicholas Perrot, who was leader of the so-called coureur du bois (woodmen). He was appointed Commander of the West, and he was supported

by a great army of no less than 20 men. When he arrived in Green Bay, the Indians told him that there were palefaces living in the southwest, and that they lived in houses that went on the water; probably Spaniards were meant. Perrot, whose curiosity was aroused by this report, set out, and by following the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers he finally reached the Mississippi; he wintered here on the east bank, about where Trempealeau now is. Here he founded several trading posts, to which the Indians came to exchange their game for white men's goods. He also found several mines here, and even then laid the basis for their exploitation. As a good French patriot he claimed whatever he found for his king. Perrot, content with his achievements up to this point, returned to France, but in 1699 we find him already back on the soil of Wisconsin, having brought with him 30 competent mineworkers. At this period we also meet him in our own Sheboygan, where Father Marest had already taken up his labors and had erected a cross for his mission.

Indian Wars of 1706-1734.

Up to now, the foreigners had on the whole gotten along peacefully with the natives. Small disagreements were naturally inevitable, but had never led to any more serious conflicts. However, immigration was rapidly increasing, barter and the fur trade were assuming greater and greater dimensions, and the Indians probably soon realized that in

these matters the French were more concerned with lining their own pockets than with the welfare of the Indians.

The great waterway running right through the state from Green Bay to the Mississippi had become the main trade route, and so the redskins, made wise by experience, conceived the idea of exacting a tribute from everyone who traded along this waterway, and thus avenging themselves in some measure for the constant cheating. Now, this might not have been such a great crime on their part if they had been able to publish their resolutions in a large daily newspaper, or to inform the foreigners of their recommendations within a few hours by telegraph. "Oh, it would have been so nice," but . . . we cannot impose our 19th-century outlook on the primeval forest of the 17th century. At that time the rule was simply:

"If you are not willing,
Then I will use force!"

The traders were stopped; if they refused to pay, their scalps became a supplementary tribute. The French naturally regarded such operations as going too far, and -- war was declared! -- It was primarily the tribe of the Fox Indians that was drawn into the hostilities. A French captain by the name of Marin was sent against them with his army, which was a very mixed one. Marin surprised the Foxes, who, suspecting nothing, were romping by Lake Winnebago, and massacred several hundred Indians. The remainder, now burning for

revenge, tried to destroy Detroit in 1712, but did not succeed. But they rampaged onward; whenever a white man fell into their hands, his scalp was forfeit. Now in the same year Lieutenant De Louvigny was sent out with 800 men to pacify the unleashed savages. The latter had entrenched themselves 30 miles above Green Bay in their villages, from which they could not be driven out until Louvigny finally succeeded in blowing up their fortifications by means of underground passages. Seeing themselves now thrown inescapably into the arms of the enemy, they sued for peace, which was in fact granted them under severe conditions. In the peace treaty they made the finest promises, but never kept them; despite their promises they continued to besiege the great waterway. The French concluded a new treaty with them in 1726, according to which they were to free the passage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. But since they did not keep this treaty, Lignery moved against them with 400 Frenchmen; when the Fox Indians heard of his coming, they fled, after destroying their villages and cornfields, which caused Lignery and his people very great hardship, so that he had to withdraw without accomplishing his mission. But in order that he might still perform one heroic deed, he destroyed Fort St. Francis near Green Bay.

Marin, who had earlier been successful against the Indians, now went on the warpath again. He had opened several trading posts in Grant County, but was constantly

being troubled by the Foxes, so that he decided to energetically put an end to this constant friction. He collected a force from among the Indians who were friendly toward him, as well as from among his countrymen. Then in 1730 he moved from Green Bay up the river, until he came to the region of the so-called Grand Chute. Here he divided his force into two groups. At this period the Indians had established their quarters there, and Marin now sent out one part of his force to fall upon the Foxes from behind, while he sailed slowly upstream with his troop. But he made use of a trick. All of the occupants of each boat, except for two rowers, had to lie down on the bottom of the boat, and then a large oilcloth was spread out over them; the spreading-out of the oilcloth would not strike the Indians as unusual, since almost every trader used such things to protect his goods from water. When the Indians on the bank caught sight of this boat, they thought merely that traders were making their way upstream with their goods, and thus they were already looking forward to their arrival, because they would then receive their tribute. Thus about 1500 redskins were present on the bank as the boats drew near. One by one the boats drew in close to the bank, and the redskins believed themselves to be already in possession of a safe and easily won prize, when a signal was given, the oilcloths were thrown back, and a deadly salvo was loosed at the still unsuspecting Indians; the rifle fire was supported by a cannon on board

Marin's ship. The effect of the gunfire was terrible. Almost 1000 Indians died on the spot; the remainder, arriving breathless in their villages, found these in flames and ruins. Now their only escape route was into the forests, but even these were occupied by the enemy. Here the few remaining Indians fought a desperate battle, but of the 1500 Fox warriors, only a few escaped. These fled to what is now Wauzeka. But Marin pursued them even here and drove them over the Mississippi.

Some years later there was further friction between the traders and the Sacs. The latter, who had for some time been living peaceably near Green Bay, grew tired of peace and took to plundering; but the other side was not going to put up with this. It was in particular Charles de Langlade who now moved against these Sacs. Langlade and a number of soldiers, supported by the local inhabitants, gained the upper hand over the Sacs in a fierce battle and drove them out of the Green Bay area. They fled to the neighborhoods of the towns of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac. But here too they could not remain permanently, for the white men were constantly spreading, and moreover they were also at war with other Indian tribes. The remnants of the Foxes and the Sacs then joined together, as indicated previously, and sought other hunting grounds. Thus the first significant Indian revolts came to an end for the time being.

It should further be mentioned that the aforesaid

Charles de Langlade is generally regarded as the first white settler in Wisconsin. This may seem doubtful to the reader, since we are already 100 years into the history of Wisconsin. But this is how the matter stands: The traders, immigrants, soldiers, etc., of whom we have spoken up to now, cannot be regarded as settlers in the true sense, for they had no permanent colonies or settlements on Wisconsin soil. As a rule, they came over from Canada without families, made their pile here during the trading season, and then returned to their families and farms, if any. But Langlade was different; he founded a homestead on Wisconsin soil, settled down permanently, and farmed the land in addition to his trading activities.

The British, who by this time (1754) had already acquired considerable possessions in other states of the present Union, gradually pushed on into Wisconsin too, and even the peace treaty that Marin the Younger concluded for France with all Indian tribes of our state, could not stem the flood of British into Wisconsin. And so we come in our history to the year 1760, when the French possessions formally passed into the hands of the British, at least for the time being.

II.

Under British Rule: 1760-1815

The preceding section has shown us that it was French missionaries, who shunned no labor, no difficulty, and no danger,-- that it was they who dared to enter an almost impenetrable primeval forest, not knowing whether in the next minute a savage's tomahawk would put an end to their courageous undertaking, or whether they would fall victim to one of the wild beasts of prey. We found that some sacrificed their lives to their courage and their task, but that others were not deterred thereby, so that their places, as well as sufficient new ones, were filled with competent men. By these Jesuit missionaries the first route was opened up in Wisconsin. Soon enough, people of another kind were also to be found there, namely such as realized that a profitable trade could be carried on with the Indians; the missions were thus gradually transformed into trading posts, and in times of unrest into forts. But in spite of all this there was still no question of proper colonization; only the beginning for this had been made, and how it progressed we will see in what follows.

It was in the year 1761 that an English colonel came with his soldiers to Green Bay and took possession of it.

Belfour, for this was his name, was not happy with the name Green Bay and therefore renamed it Fort Edward. He now left behind his lieutenant, James Correll, as well as a sergeant, a corporal, and 15 soldiers, to guard the fort. This small troop had to suffer through a severe winter in the old fort; they were plagued by hunger and Indians at the same time. In the spring, when the Indians returned from their expeditions to Green Bay, Correll entered into trade with them and managed to conclude a treaty with them; but how much weight the Wisconsin tribes gave to such a treaty, the British had of course still to learn. Correll found it out the very next year. At this time the so-called Pontiac conspiracy took place. Ten Indian tribes had banded together in order to run their new overlords out of the country. The British treated the Indians better than the French had, comparatively speaking, but the redskins placed no trust in them; and of course those Frenchmen who were still there did all they could to cast suspicion on the British and to blacken their names. So it came about that Correll and six other English outposts had to leave the country. At every outpost, the redskins massacred as many British as they could lay hands on, and only a small remnant escaped, and even this was usually only because they were escorted by friendly Indians. After the storm clouds had drawn back in some degree, the territory known as "New France," which included Wisconsin, was ceded by the French to the English in 1763. That same

year a trading post was opened in Milwaukee. Three years later we also find a small colony of white settlers in the Green Bay region. At the same time we also hear of a scholar, who also held a post as an official, by the name of Jonathan Carver. This man made several expeditions in the hope of discovering a water route to the Pacific Ocean; after long wanderings he returned disappointed, traveling across Lake Superior.

The French, who had carried on their trade with the Wisconsin tribes for such a long time and had in a sense won the confidence of the Indians, continued their trade even under British rule; it was therefore no easy matter for the British to set up profitable business connections with the Indians. The British therefore felt obliged to send out a party to invite the Indians to enter into more active trade with them. At the head of this party they placed the experienced Captain Robertson, who with his crew had accomplished his mission on the ship under his command, the "Felicity," in a competent and prudent manner in 1779. However, the barter and fur trade with the Indians, which had for so long occupied a preeminent position, was now declining more and more as time went on, and business circles in Wisconsin were concentrating on another field, namely mining. It was Julian Dubuque who rendered particularly outstanding services in this sphere in the good old days; he traveled through the greater part of Wisconsin and also Iowa with the

object of discovering lead and copper mines. Even the Indians became involved in this work; thus it is reported that around 1788 both natives and foreigners were practicing mining on a large scale.

So now, little by little, Sheboygan begins to play a small part in the history of Wisconsin. It was in the year 1795 that an agent of the so-called Northwestern Company took a closer look at the area of Sheboygan and found it good to set up a trading post here. This agent, Jacques Bieau, also visited the towns of Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee in that same year. The period from 1795 to 1811 passed without any particular incidents. Of importance perhaps is the peace treaty that General Harrison concluded with the Sacs and the Foxes in 1804. Some significance may also attach to the expedition under Astor, Hunt, and Crook, who visited Green Bay and Prairie du Chien and then continued on their journey toward the Pacific Ocean. Their experiences and adventures have been engagingly described by Irving in his "Astoria." This is the same Astor who reappears later and who performed outstanding services for the American fur trade in the Northwest. Some years before Astor, two learned gentlemen -- Thomas Nuttall, a botanist, and John Bradbury, a Scotsman who had made a special study of the natural sciences -- had already undertaken journeys through Wisconsin in order to investigate from a scientific standpoint what there was to be found in this famous Wisconsin.

We come now to a point in our history that shows our part of the present Union in a state of great confusion. The year is 1812; as is well known, the independence of the American states had been declared in 1776 on the fourth of July. Wisconsin did not yet belong to these states, as it was not admitted to the Union until May 20, 1848; but in the events of the years 1812 to 1815 lie the first seeds of the struggle to be free from the British yoke. Now, the attempt to exorcize the French element from the state had not yet succeeded, French and English ideas were coming into contact, and being supplemented to some extent by Spanish and American influence; so it could not be long before these all finally collided and produced a tangle of complete confusion. This tangle was unraveled inasmuch as the individual parties were formed out of it in 1812. It was probably under French influence that the Indians placed themselves on the side of the British; this supposition is all the more likely since French traders had given the British considerable encouragement during the war. The foregoing friction turned to deadly earnest in the year 1814.

* * *

General William Clark was at this time Governor of the Missouri Territory and as such also Commander of the American Forces on the upper Mississippi. Since he was aware of the importance of the water route from the Mississippi through Wisconsin to the four Great Lakes, he dispatched Lieutenant

Joseph Perkins with 150 volunteers on the well equipped gunboat "Clark" to Prairie du Chien. Perkins entrenched himself here and named his temporary fortifications Fort Shelby. He had his boat, which had a length of 70 feet and 40 cannon on board, take up station on the Mississippi in front of the fort. The enemy did not keep him waiting long. Major William McKay, who had been dispatched to Green Bay, reinforced his small troop here with Indians and whatever else he could get hold of here. And so it was a motley company that made its way upriver, Canadians, Frenchmen, British, and Indians with the most varied attire and weaponry. On July 17 they arrived in the neighborhood of the American fort. McKay, a resolute man, immediately sent Perkins a note ordering him to surrender the fort, otherwise they would fight to the last man. Perkins answered promptly and briefly: "Received your esteemed note, prefer the latter choice and am resolved to fight to the last man."

McKay had not intended to attack that same day, but his Indians were curious to see his threepounder, which he had brought along in his boat, in action; so he had to give in, and the first shot was fired by him at Perkins' gunboat. Perkins had divided his company; half were manning the boat, while the other half held the fort. Under McKay's fire the position of the boat "Clark" soon became too dangerous, and it steamed off downstream, leaving the defense solely to those in the fort. The defense lasted two days, and on the

evening of the second, when the ammunition of the British was beginning to run low (which Perkins of course could not know), he capitulated. He and his remaining men were allowed to depart, while all the supplies that were stored in the fort fell into the hands of the British. McKay had intended to take similar action against other forts that the British had along the Mississippi, but it must have been that no favorable reports reached his ears, for he refrained from so doing. His stay in the captured Fort Shelby, which he renamed Fort McKay, was only a short one. He returned to Mackinaw from whence he had come, leaving the fort in the care of a trader, Anderson; but it remained only a short time under his administration; for shortly after, Captain A. Bulger, a regular officer, was posted there. Not long after his arrival, the peace treaty between the British and the Americans was concluded, and so he informed Governor Clark of St. Louis that he was going to withdraw and place the fort at his disposal. The English flag was lowered and in its place appeared the American Stars and Stripes. England had lost its dominion over Wisconsin, and the latter made the first halting attempts to stand on its own feet.

III.

Under American Rule: 1815-1848.

Wisconsin did not yet constitute a link in the chain of the Union, however; in order to become one, it needed a preparatory period of 33 years. This preparatory period is the time period mentioned above. In 1816 the peace treaties of 1804 with the Indian tribes were renewed and confirmed; we almost said strengthened, as other historians do, but we would rather not, since we have already gotten to know something of the Indian gentlemen. The outstanding events of this year were the building of forts. It was found advisable to provide defenses for the important strategic post at Prairie du Chien, and here Fort Crawford was erected, to which Major Morgan was assigned as commander. Further, the building of Fort Howard at Green Bay was put in hand, and here John Miller was stationed as Commander in Chief. In 1818 Illinois was lucky enough to be incorporated as a link in the chain of the Union. Michigan, which at this time was still a Territory, received our present state as an addition, and these two, together with some other appendages, formed a single Territory. We have therefore safely arrived, so to speak, in the haven of the great "Territorial Period," in which historical events of great significance for Wisconsin

took place. In the year 1820 the Commissar of the United States was posted to Green Bay, to set in order the land rights there; in this period there was also a revival of the fur trade. The American Company, which had become famous under J.J. Astor's leadership, erected trading posts in Green Bay, as well as on the Peshtigo, Menomonee, Oconto, and upper Fox Rivers, and used them to carry on an extensive trade. Trade with the Pottawatomies was limited almost exclusively to the post in Milwaukee. A trading post of this kind was also established in the neighborhood of the present Kaukauna, and here Aug. Grignon traded with the Indians of the lower Fox River. At Prairie du Chien, Joseph Roulette was the principal representative of the American Company; his territory stretched from the Mississippi to Dubuque. The same company also had important trading posts in the Chippewa territory. This company is credited with having given the initial impulse to later settlement; for in the course of time, many of these primitive trading huts developed into important cities -- including the city of Sheboygan. Among others we may mention the following: Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Madison, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Depere, Kaukauna, Neenah, Hudson, Oconto, Black River Falls, etc.

Wisconsin can boast of having had the father of the inventor of the telegraph for its first Protestant preacher. He delivered his first sermon on Wisconsin soil on July 9,

1820, at Fort Howard; he was the Reverend J. Morse. He was soon followed by others, so that as early as 1823 a mission was founded near Green Bay. The year before, slave labor had been introduced into Wisconsin from Kentucky by James Johnson; he used his blacks as miners in the lead and copper mines that he had started. In 1823 the Mississippi got to carry a steamship for the first time; it was a British ship, steaming toward Lake Superior under the command of Lieutenant Bayfield. In the same year the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michillimackinac joined together to form a circuit court district, and the first court session in the Territory took place in Green Bay with Judge I.D. Doty presiding.

Some years later, around 1826, Lake Michigan also had the privilege of bearing a proud steamer upon its waves. From this year date the Indian uprisings, which dragged on until 1832, when they culminated in the greatest of the Indian wars, the famous "Black Hawk" war. It was in the same year of 1826 that greater attention began to be paid to Wisconsin's mines, the government itself taking an interest in the matter, and so the number of mineworkers quickly rose from 100 to 400.

The Indians, who had for some time been living with the immigrants to Wisconsin without any particular discord, began to be restless about this time; however, they were mostly incited to this from outside. In March 1827 some young Winnebago Indians were roaming through the district on the

Yellow River in Iowa, about 12 miles from Prairie du Chien. Here they came upon a log cabin, where a certain Methode lived with his wife and five children. When the Winnebagos encountered him, he was engaged in making maple sugar, but was struck down and scalped by them along with his wife and children. The news of this murder spread quickly among the settlers living around and resulted in no slight panic. Moreover, the troops from Fort Crawford had been sent away to the distant Fort Snelling, so that the settlers saw themselves in a helpless situation. There was also another matter. The Sioux on the other side of the Mississippi had had dealings with the settlers here and wished for vengeance. They sent some of their people to the chief of the Winnebagos and deluded him into believing that prisoners from his tribe had been murdered near Fort Crawford. Through this deceit by the Sioux, he let himself be persuaded to an act of vengeance; to be sure, the mood of the Winnebagos against the whites was already inflamed. At this point two boats laden with provisions were making their way toward Fort Snelling, and as they were passing the territory of the Winnebagos, they were stopped by them; however, after the redskins had convinced themselves that they were unarmed, they let the boats go on their way unhindered. Red Bird, the chief of the Winnebagos, probably had good reasons for refraining from performing his act of vengeance on the crews of the two boats. However, the alleged murders had to be avenged

somehow. The chief, with his friend Wekau (Sun) and two others, now went out on a scalp hunt, and soon, in the neighborhood of Prairie du Chien, they found what they were seeking. They stopped at the house of a settler, Gagnier, who received them in a friendly fashion and had a meal prepared for them; he was actually a man well known for his philanthropy. When they had spent some hours with him and seemed to be on perfectly friendly terms, the redskins suddenly leaped up and shot down Gagnier and his servant Lipcap. Frau Gagnier, in a state of mortal terror, snatched up her youngest child and ran to the window, but here she was seized by Wekau and the child was dragged away from her and apparently killed and scalped. The woman, however, had sufficient presence of mind to grab a weapon, by which she held her enemy in check, and so escaped with her ten-year-old boy to the nearest trading post. The redskins followed her, but when they arrived at the trading post they were driven off by the settlers, who had already been apprised of the situation and prepared themselves. That same day the settlers made their way to the place of misfortune and had the satisfaction of being able to save the small child, 18 months old, that had been scalped. The child thrived despite the mistreatment it had suffered. The two massacred men were buried by their friends. The savages now withdrew to the bank of the Mississippi, in order here to celebrate their dance of victory. Shortly after this incident, the two boats

previously mentioned were returning from Fort Snelling, but this time the journey was not to turn out as well as the first time. When the leading ship entered Winnebago territory, it was greeted by the warcries of the savages, which gave the alarm to the 16-man crew. When the ship had approached to within about 60 feet of the bank, the redskins fired a salvo at it; the crew went below decks and returned the fire through the loopholes. At nightfall, some bold Indians got onto the ship and steered it onto a sandbank. Finally, after a three-hour fight, some valiant sailors succeeded in refloating the ship. It safely attained the speed of the current and thus quickly escaped from the danger that threatened; for the Indians had planned to destroy the ship during the night. About 700 bullets had penetrated the ship; two sailors had been killed and four seriously wounded, but the losses on the reskins' side were greater; they had 7 dead and 14 wounded. Around midnight the second boat passed the same spot, but came off more lightly. To be sure, the Indians opened fire on it, but without any notable effect; the boat passed quickly by, and moreover returned the fire in an appropriate manner. Both ships safely reached Prairie du Chien, where the news of their encounters with the savages had caused the people no little agitation. Immediately 100 men were dispatched from Galena, and others capable of bearing arms streamed in from the mines. The Winnebagos were everywhere assuming such a

threatening aspect that a general Indian uprising was feared. Governor Cass of Michigan was dispatched with his forces to hold the Indians in check. The settlers, too, took every conceivable defensive measure to ensure their safety from the rebellious Winnebagos. Fort Snelling sent some auxiliary troops, and General Atkinson arrived with an entire regiment. At about the same time, Major W. Whistler from Fort Howard was pursuing the Indians on the Fox River.

Major Whistler met with the Winnebagos, Chippewas, and Menomonees and demanded of them that they hand over the chief and his accomplice, Wekau, and this they promised to do. Atkinson and his soldiers followed the Wisconsin River with the intention of joining Whistler and his men. The latter had occupied a fortified position on the Fox River and from here sent out messengers to inform the Indians that they must hand over the two murderers, Red Bird and Wekau, in accordance with their promise, otherwise their tribe would be wiped off the face of the earth. The very next day they both presented themselves, accompanied by many of their friends, who were however unarmed; on arriving in Whistler's camp, they all began to sing the death song of their tribe. Red Bird put himself entirely at the disposal of his enemies; he regarded himself as a martyr of his people. He had only one request, that he should not be put in chains, and he was granted this request. He was brought to Prairie du Chien and put in prison; here he had many opportunities to escape, but

he never made use of them. He died, after several months of captivity, of an epidemic sickness that had broken out in the settlement. Mrs. Gagnier was granted a pension, and the murderers of the Methodes were prosecuted and sentenced to death, but pardoned by President Adams. That was the end of this unrest, which is to be considered a precursor of the subsequent and important Black Hawk War. In 1828 a peace treaty was concluded at Green Bay with the Indian tribes, on which occasion the lead mining regions were also purchased from them. As a result of this, thousands of enterprising persons were soon making their way to these regions, in order to make their pile here. Through this circumstance, speculators also found a fruitful field here on Wisconsin soil. It is worth mentioning that in that same year, or rather at the beginning of the following year, the Methodists founded a mission in Green Bay.

In the following year the Indians were to some extent at loggerheads with one another, especially the Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes. Also in these years, several Protestant missions were established on Lake Superior. And so we have now come to the tumultuous year of 1832, which is rightly represented as one of the most troubled years of the good old days.

* * *

The Black Hawk Disturbances

The first causes of these disturbances may well stem from the year 1804, when titles to lead mining districts were

ceded to the government by some chiefs of the Sacs and the Foxes in the name of the whole tribe, which step however was not ratified by other tribal leaders. Among the latter was Black Hawk, who was not supreme commander of the whole tribe, but merely chief of a part of the Sac Indians. He and his division formed the majority of the opposing party; this party was also still known for its friendly relations with the British. Now there was a clause in the treaty of 1804 allowing the Sacs and Foxes to live on the ceded territory until such time as it was settled by foreigners. However, a significant portion of the Sacs and Foxes had not taken advantage of this provision, but had shortly afterward crossed over to the west bank of the Mississippi. Black Hawk, however, with his like-minded companions, remained in the hunting grounds that had become dear and precious to him, despite many attempts at persuasion by his fellow tribesmen; for here he had been born, here were the burial places of his ancestors, and also he was too ambitious to submit to the will of the other chiefs. His entire trade was with the British, whose admirer he was, and who had their trading posts in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. He went there at least once a year, got a friendly reception, and was sent away laden with gifts; and his friends here did not fail to incite him against the newcomers. As early as 1823 the whites were already trying to make their way into the fruitful area on the Mississippi that he called his own; and

it quite often happened that when he was roaming with his people through more distant hunting grounds, they found that a village had simply been reduced to ashes and the land occupied. It is easy to understand that under such circumstances, peaceful relations with these Indians were impossible. His fellow tribesmen on the other side of the river were constantly advising him to give up the territory, but this he could not and would not make up his mind to do. He also labored under the illusion that he was invincible, believing that in a case of real necessity, the Pottawatomies of Illinois and Wisconsin would come in on his side.

Black Hawk had been on a lengthy excursion with his men, and in the spring of 1830 he returned from this to his home. But what did he find here? His villages destroyed, the burial places untended, and the whites in full possession of his settlements! The howls of vengeance and rage of the so mistreated savages resounded frightfully in the ears of the cruel newcomers. The Indians made their way to Canada, to their friends the British, who inflamed their lust for revenge even more. In the spring of 1831, despite the warnings of the whites, they returned to the places of their homes, and here there ensued a bloody conflict between the Indians and those who wished to displace them. Immediately, an inflammatory proclamation was issued, calling everyone to arms, in order to get rid of these "brutal" Indians. On June 25 there appeared before Black Hawk's camp 1600 volunteers

and several companies of United States troops, who compelled him to leave the area immediately, after giving a written promise never again to set foot upon the east side of the river without the express permission of the United States Government. But this is probably not a good way to cool an embittered Indian tribe's desire for revenge.

However, even Black Hawk would have finally given in, were it not for the fact that he had to give up his home, and that he suffered the most wretched conditions on the other side of the Mississippi. But after much hesitation he resolved to cross over again to that portion of earth that had become dear to him, probably in the expectation that the Government would not dare to drive him out. He crossed the Father of Rivers on April 6 with 500 warriors and their squaws and children, together with all of their possessions. Their intention was to secure a corn harvest here, and then, if it should be necessary, to go on the warpath. The news of the redskins' intrusion caused a tremendous panic, and an indescribable terror overtook the whole settlement; many settlers abandoned their possessions and fled, others joined together and erected fortifications, as well and as quickly as possible. The Governor of Illinois issued a proclamation calling the settlers to arms, and at the same time the United States was requested to come to the aid of the oppressed. The cry for help was promptly heeded, for shortly afterward there came the news that an artillery battalion of 1600 men

and an infantry battalion of 200 men were on their way under General Atkinson. It is worth mentioning that among these troops, as leaders of higher or lower rank, were the following gentlemen, whose names now stand in high repute with us, for reasons that are well known, namely: Abraham Lincoln, Zach. Taylor, and Jefferson Davis.

Black Hawk, on hearing of these troop movements, sent Atkinson a challenging note, but deemed it advisable to withdraw to Stillmann's Creek. Stillmann was sent after him with 250 men, but there was such a lack of order and discipline among these people, who were mostly volunteers, that Black Hawk with 35 men was able to scatter them to the four winds. He had tried to enter into peace negotiations with them, which might perhaps have succeeded, if the sentries had not taken a drink too many; for when Black Hawk's men approached, they were unthinkingly shot down. This rekindled his desire for revenge, and he was able to dislodge these heroes from their position all the more easily since they had with them more kegs of brandy than of powder. The fleeing soldiers, who had not yet fired a shot, raced back, driven by a terrible fear, and spreading the wildest reports of Black Hawk and his massacres. According to their lurid accounts, about 2000 bloodthirsty Indians had invaded Wisconsin from northern Illinois under the leadership of Black Hawk, burning and killing as they went. There are probably still many readers in our county who are familiar

with the panic that such news can produce, from the notorious "Injun War" of recent date, which was nonetheless only a war in effigie.

But matters were now getting serious. Black Hawk, encouraged by success and strengthened by rich plunder, pressed forward energetically. He brought the women and children into the safe area on Lake Koshkonong, from where he then entered northern Illinois with his forces. Nowhere was resistance offered to him; the simple message "Black Hawk is coming!" was sufficient to clear the field before him. The exaggerated reports of him plunged the whole West into a state of fear and dread; his name was even used to frighten disobedient children into good behavior. We must also credit the Illinois Militia with having disbanded itself out of pure terror. But things could not be allowed to go on like this; therefore a new militia was organized and placed in the field. Meanwhile, Black Hawk was working mischief, mostly on the Wisconsin-Illinois border. Skirmishes between the two parties, of a more or less serious character depending on circumstances, then took place in Wisconsin in the region of Pecatonica, Blue Mounds, etc.; in Illinois on the Apple River, Plum River, at Burr Oak Grove, Davis Farm, and other places. About 200 whites lost their lives in these skirmishes, and about as many redskins. However, the militia soon had Black Hawk on the run, and so he fled to his people whom he had left behind on Lake Koshkonong. But being

pursued even here, he withdrew to the Wisconsin River. Even here he was unable to stay, since General Henry with his army and Major Dodge were following him as fast as they could. An encounter took place in the neighborhood of Prairie du Sac on the Wisconsin River. Black Hawk, who with his redskins had been clever enough to gain the 300 foot high southern bank, defended himself here very skillfully against a significantly superior force long enough for most of the women and children and other noncombatants to reach the opposite bank, to which he himself fled at nightfall along with the majority of his warriors. Of a group of fleeing Indians who tried to save themselves by traveling upstream, most were shot down by the enemy, who held the bank.

Black Hawk had attempted to open negotiations with his enemies, but these attempts had failed due to a lack of interpreters. Thus disappointed, he contacted the leaders of the Winnebagos, who then conducted him into the interior of the country, where he hoped to be safe. But his pursuers were now only three days' march behind him and would be able to catch up with him in a few days. Black Hawk and his caravan were a sorry sight; lacking provisions, they had to live on the flesh of their emaciated ponies and on tree bark, and not infrequently their pursuers found dead and severely wounded Indians lying on the path they had taken. On August 1, he and his piteous train reached the Mississippi near Bad Ax; here he was only able to get hold of a few boats to make

the crossing, which therefore went very slowly. In addition a gunboat came steaming up the river, surprising the Indians in their attempted flight; but on seeing the enemy boat they quickly made their decision, waved their white flags, and were resolved to surrender. This was the third time that this had happened during this war, but as on the two previous occasions it did not succeed; a deadly salvo from the enemy side was the answer to their petition. The next day, their pursuers also arrived on the scene, and now the redskins, already hounded to death, were caught between two fires,-- but the gentle reader must excuse me,-- my pen is reluctant to describe the murderous horror that ensued. About 300 helpless creatures had reached the opposite bank, only to be slaughtered by the Sioux who had been stationed here. Of the total of 1000 Indians who had crossed the Mississippi in April, only 150 were left,-- a sorrowful outcome of the war, and one that appears little suited to pressing a glorious palm of victory into the hands of the barbarous conquerors!

Black Hawk had fled to his friends at Bad Ax, but these betrayed him and handed him over. He was taken to Washington and brought before the President. Here he was made to sign a peace treaty, after which he was handed over to the chief of his tribe, Keokuk, whom he hated, and placed under his supervision.* The Indians of Wisconsin had been deeply humiliated

* Note: Black Hawk died in Des Moines in 1838.

by these defeats; by this example they had all been shown how they would be treated. That is one of the things the war had achieved -- the dark side; the other was that through the attention that this revolt had attracted, Wisconsin became widely known. Throughout this period and even after the revolt, the press provided "advertising" -- free of charge; what value the "advertising" had, the Territory of Wisconsin was to find out, as was many a businessman. Shortly after this stormy and tumultuous time, the laying-out and selling of government lands took place on a large scale, so that when Wisconsin separated from Michigan in 1836, it had a settler population of 12,000 whites, and that was -- the bright side!

* * *

The history of our state now gradually passes from the first wild and tumultuous times and follows more peaceful paths, where we can no longer discern such a tendency to lay waste and tear down, but rather a tendency to gather and build. In the year 1833 we already have confirmation of this statement. In Chicago, peace treaties were concluded with the Indians, the territories south and west of Milwaukee passing to the Government. Milwaukee itself experienced rapid growth in the fall of the same year, as is sufficiently demonstrated by the publication of a newspaper, the "Green Bay Intelligencer," and at the same time a Congregationalist congregation was founded at La Point. In the following year, Land Bureaus were established at Mineral Point and

Green Bay, and the census of this year reports that the population already numbered 4795 souls.

On June 17, 1835, the first steamer put in to Milwaukee, so proclaiming the village to be a port. The influx of immigrants continued; speculators endeavored to promote immigration as much as possible, and then in December immense tracts of land were sold, both directly to settlers and to speculators.

In the year 1836, as previously mentioned, Wisconsin separated from Michigan and now formed a distinct territory. President Jackson appointed Mr. Henry Dodge as Governor; the territory was formally organized on July 4. Some difficulty had been experienced in Congress in agreeing on a suitable name for the new territory, the choice lying between three names, Chippewa, Huron, and Wisconsin. The latter name won out because the principal river bore this name; the French had previously named it thus. The original name in the French pronunciation was actually "Quisconsin," which the American tongue later modified to the more acceptable form "Wisconsin."

On July 14 of the same year, the "Milwaukee Advertiser" appeared in that city. The press was located at 371 Third Street, and this building also constituted the first school-house. The Supreme Court of the new territory held its first session in Belmont, and here too, in the same year, a newspaper, "Die Gazette," commenced publication. In the

following year Michigan was admitted to the Union. In the year 1837, with great ceremonial, the foundation stone of the Capitol in Madison was laid. At this time, too, several copper mines were discovered near Mineral Point. Even at this early period, the need was felt for an establishment of higher education, and steps were therefore taken to provide the territory with a university. The postal services were also gradually being set up; a modest beginning was made with 80 post offices. But yet another need soon presented itself, especially perhaps among our German heroes, and this need was also met, resulting in -- a brewery. The census taken in this year, 1846, shows that the population already numbered 30,945 whites.

In 1842 there occurred a murder, which was committed by James R. Vineyard on a high official, namely C.C.P. Arndt. The murderer was captured, brought before the court in Green County, and condemned. Some years later, a communistic organization was formed in the neighborhood of the present Ripon under the name of the Wisconsin Phalanx, but it was not able to bring any happiness to the settlers.

In the year 1846 the people of Wisconsin decided to have their own state government; Congress gave its approval, and the first constitutional convention was held in Madison on October 5, and the second in the following year on December 15. By this time the list of inhabitants already showed 210,546 settlers. Now that all other internal institutions

for perfecting the life of the state were flourishing, the lack of the iron rails that are the soul of commerce could not be allowed to continue. These rails were laid by the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad Company. And so we come to the momentous year when "Uncle Sam" took us lovingly under his wing, the year 1848.

IV.

Under United States Rule.From 1848 to the Present.

On May 20 in the year 1848, our state of Wisconsin was incorporated as a link in the great chain of the Union. On June 7 the state officials were sworn in; H. Dodge and J.P. Walker were appointed senators, the latter, however, being compelled to resign shortly afterwards, because he acted too much in the interests of the South. Immediately after the incorporation of the state into the Union, a strong influx of German immigrants became perceptible. Three years earlier an entire colony of Swiss had settled in New Glarus, and is still flourishing there today; this colony celebrated its 50-year jubilee with great pomp in 1895. In the year mentioned above the attempt was also made to remove the Winnebagos to Minnesota, and this partially succeeded. Further, the state university was organized and the free school system was introduced by law. In the following years the railroad system underwent a considerable expansion; especially westward from Milwaukee, those wheels which mean the whole world pressed further and further forward. The line between Milwaukee and Waukesha, which was completed in 1851, can probably be taken as one of the first proper lines carrying

regular traffic. Some of the elements hampering progress at this time were firstly the cholera epidemic, which claimed many victims, and secondly the gold fever, known as the Californian, which at that time may have had an even greater effect on the settlers than the Klondike fever in our day.

In 1854 there occurred an event that greatly affected people's minds. It involved a runaway slave who had found asylum in Racine, but who was then recaptured here by the slave owner and abominably mistreated; this circumstance was taken up by the press and appropriately castigated, with the result that people became highly incensed at such an action on the part of the slave owner. The slave, Joshua Glover, who had been tormented almost to death, was freed by an act of force, and thus the matter landed before the courts. It is interesting to discover that the learned judges in the various courts that the case was brought before, were of very different opinions, so that the poor slave was alternately condemned and set free.*

In the same year a mass meeting was held in the Capitol Park in Madison, and there the Republican Party received its name and constitution. At the same period a great increase

* Note. Since we cannot deal with this case in full here, we refer the reader who is interested in this matter to: "Vilas and Bryant's Wisconsin Reports," vol. II, page 517.-- See the note there.

in German immigrants was again becoming noticeable.

The year 1856 brought an event that is probably unique in the history of Wisconsin. Governor Wm. A. Barstow of Waukesha had faithfully served as head of the state from January 2, 1854, to March 21, 1856, and in the new election he was declared to be reelected, at least after the first count of votes. January 7, the day of his inauguration, arrived, and the festivities took their regular course until quite unexpectedly the news was brought to him that his opponent, Coles Bashford, regarded himself as having been elected and had filed a "quo warranto" against him. A recount of the votes was now carried out and produced the result that Bashford had a majority of 405. Thereupon the State Supreme Court declared that Coles Bashford was now Governor of Wisconsin! Now, of course, there was no more to be said about the matter, but Barstow tried to get the better of his opponent in another way. The Vice-Governor who had been elected with him, McArthur, stood by him, and so these two put forward a proposition roughly as follows: since the first official of the state had been declared to be in his office without lawful right, his post was thus vacant, and so according to law and custom the second official, the Vice-Governor, should step into this position, which would therefore mean the exclusion of Mr. Bashford! Barstow was quietly triumphant, believing that his opponent must fall before such cogent logic. But the reply from the other side

was even more cogent, the answer being: since it was not he, Barstow, who had been lawfully elected, but rather Bashford, McArthur should remain Vice-Governor, and in accordance with the statutory law, to which he naturally submitted, Coles Bashford was Governor, since Barstow had himself declared his own election unlawful. And so the matter was settled.

The building of railroads was proceeding apace; in 1857 a line to Prairie du Chien was completed. But the building of railroads also opened the possibility of railroad accidents, and the very next year brought such a catastrophe. An excursion had been scheduled for November 1; this was to celebrate the opening of the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railroad (the present Chicago & Northwestern R.R.); but the train met with an accident near Johnson's Creek in Jefferson County. Fourteen persons were immediately killed in the accident and seven were seriously wounded. But an even more serious accident occurred in 1860 at sea, also on an excursion. The steamer "Lady Elgin" was making a voyage with a merry crowd of 600 persons, but ran aground, and in this incident 225 persons lost their lives, mostly people from the third ward of Milwaukee. It was as if these events were precursors of the great sacrifices subsequently demanded by the period of bloody war from 1861 to 1865.

* * *

Wisconsin in the Civil War.

Wisconsin was flourishing around the year 1860; it could be proud of its achievements, in both its external and its internal relations. It had a healthy political system, though to be sure, this had needed to be purified of earlier shady elements, and it had also made improvements at its own hearth that it could be proud of, and finally it still had a nice little sum in petto. Of such conditions could Governor Randall once boast, but only with darkened brow, for already the clouds of war were gathering in the south. Having regard to this threatening situation, he did not neglect to make his preparations. Soon the first shot was to be fired at Fort Sumter, and now for Wisconsin too the cry was: "To arms!" The Governor issued a proclamation describing the situation to the people and calling upon the militia to do their duty; 36 companies immediately announced their readiness.

We now give below an official account of the levying of the various regiments and the dates thereof.

First Regiment -- mustered May 17 -- took the field
June 7.

Second Regiment -- mustered June 11 -- took the field
June 20.

Third Regiment -- mustered June 29 -- took the field
July 12.

Fourth Regiment -- mustered July 2 -- took the field
July 15.

Fifth Regiment -- mustered July 13 -- took the field July 22.

Sixth Regiment -- mustered July 16 -- took the field July 28.

Seventh Regiment -- mustered September 2 -- took the field September 21.

Eighth Regiment -- mustered September 4 -- took the field October 12.

Tenth Regiment -- mustered October 14 -- took the field November 9.

Eleventh Regiment -- mustered October 18 -- took the field November 20.

Twelfth Regiment -- mustered in October and November -- took the field January 11, 1862.

Thirteenth Regiment -- mustered October 17 -- took the field January 15, 1862.

Fourteenth Regiment -- mustered November 14, 1861 and in January 1862 -- took the field March 10, 1862.

Fifteenth Regiment -- mustered in November 1861 and on February 14, 1862 -- took the field March 2, 1862.

Sixteenth Regiment -- mustered in November 1861 and on January 31, 1862 -- took the field March 13, 1862.

In all, Wisconsin placed 91,327 men in the field; of these, 3802 men died on the field of battle, not including the seriously wounded who did not remain on the field. Further, the war snatched away 8499 men who were not directly

under fire; thus a grand total of 12,301 human lives. During its four years, the war cost the state the enormous sum of \$11,704,932.55.

Despite the preparations made beforehand, the war took the people of our state somewhat by surprise, so that in the beginning they fell from one confusion into another; also, it can scarcely have been expected that the war would assume such large dimensions. Early on, after the engagement at Bull Run, the first regiment, which had initially been commissioned for just three months' service, was changed over to three years, as was afterwards done with the other regiments also. During the whole time of the war, the soldiers of the entire Wisconsin Regiments showed themselves to be skillful, brave, and self-denying men, and not infrequently it happened that in the heat of battle the eyes of the leaders were directed toward the people of Wisconsin, expecting that they would decide the issue. Often they stood in the front ranks, in the thickest rain of bullets and hail of grenades, contemptuous of death, fighting for a united Fatherland. And it is with pride and high honor for their warrior fathers that a younger generation thinks of them.

But as everything suffered in this period of depression, so too did the whole business world, and trade was stagnant in the entire state, though it was probably the banks that suffered the heaviest blows, for one after another failed. At one point a band of disappointed workmen let themselves be

so carried away that they demolished the Milwaukee banks, including the famous Mitchell's Bank, so that the damage done to the bank buildings by the workmen amounted to about 4000 dollars. When the war had reached its height and sufficient volunteers could no longer be found, it was necessary to try to recruit soldiers; though the majority of the population was patriotically minded, there were nevertheless a few pessimists who took advantage of the opportunity. Thus for example in Port Washington, the legitimate recruitment list was destroyed by such people and the officials had to flee, and a similar incident occurred in West Bend; but such unlawful excesses did not go unpunished. On top of all these exciting scenes there was an Indian uprising in September 1862, but the state took immediate and vigorous action against this, so that it was rapidly brought to an end.

We cannot here get involved in a complete description of the war, and moreover there is already sufficient German literature available on this subject; therefore we have only touched on the main points that bear closely on the history of Wisconsin. However, we must mention the composition of the Wisconsin regiments by nationality. The population of the state at that time consisted of Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, Scots, Swiss, Welshmen, etc., and hence similar compositions were also found in the various regiments. So for example the Ninth, Twenty-Sixth, and Forty-Fifth Regiments were composed almost entirely of Germans, the

Fifteenth of Scandinavians, and the Seventeenth of Irish. A large proportion of the Frenchmen in the state served in the Twelfth Regiment.

Governor James T. Lewis had the privilege of officially announcing the news of peace on April 10, 1865. Wisconsin had regained its peace, it had helped purchase the Union for a high price in goods and blood, but on the return of the crowned victors it was still bleeding from a thousand wounds, which did not close up and heal as quickly as they had been made. Many a fireside was empty, many a mother waited in vain for her son, many a wife waited in vain for her husband and the father of her children. It was a scene of both joy and sorrow: here the sunburned, victorious soldier being welcomed with rejoicing, there the wife and mother dissolving in grief and tears. Yet the words of the poet came true for many:

"Sleep well, then, you fighters of our battles,
Cradled in our blessings!
Slumber peacefully in the grave,
Slumber peacefully until we meet again!
Until on those corpse-covered hills
The almighty trumpet sounds,
And after the bonds of death have been broken,
God's stormwind sets these corpses in motion."

* * *

Wisconsin in its Era of Peace and Prosperity.

Although the war had dealt the state deep wounds, it nevertheless recovered quickly, for it contained rich treasures which were just waiting to be picked up. There were the many waterfalls on the rivers, which could be utilized for operating factories and mills; there stood the slender, beautiful forest giants by the million, which could be converted with ease into clinking coins; there lay lead and copper mines, a rich prize for smart speculators. There lay thousands of fields, inviting those with a desire for farming to found a peaceful, quiet home; there lay 500 miles of coastline, which would immediately catch the attention of anyone with the sea in his blood; and yes, the state offered any industrialist, of whatever caliber, a haven to his taste. These factors explain the rapid flourishing of the state after the war, for the necessary immigration was not lacking, as the following table may show. To this should be prefaced the fact that Wisconsin in 1830 had two counties, namely Brown and Crawford, with 3245 inhabitants.

Year 1836	11,683 inhabitants.	
" 1838	18,139	"
" 1840	30,945	"
" 1842	44,478	"
" 1846	155,277	"
" 1847	210,546	"
" 1850	305,391	"

Year	1855	.....	552,109	inhabitants.
"	1860	.....	775,881	"
"	1865	.....	868,325	"
"	1870	.....	1,054,670	"
"	1875	.....	1,236,729	"
"	1880	.....	1,315,480	"
"	1885	.....	1,563,413	"
"	1890	.....	1,686,880	"
"	1895	.....	1,937,915	"

These figures speak for themselves, and better than many words. If today we ask what has become of the great and beautiful forests of Wisconsin, we are doing an injustice if we say, as has often been asserted, that they have been converted to clinking coins and found their way into the speculators' pockets; for that is only partially true. On the other hand we here recall the great forest fires of 1871, which raged in that year in Manitowoc, Brown, Outagamie, Shawano, Oconto, and Door Counties. In these forest fires about 1000 people met a painful death, and 3000 escaped from the flames but saved nothing but their lives. But these unfortunates were charitably taken care of; from all parts of the Union and Canada there was a rich flow of charitable gifts, indeed even overseas countries, including Germany, England, and France, took an active part in this work of mercy. Further, on July 4 of the year 1887, a terrible tornado swept across part of the state, demolishing almost

everything before it, and yet the loss of human life was not very great. Wind and fire were able to do more than the hand of man; the beautiful forests suffered harsh treatment, and even today such forests destroyed by wind or fire are still standing, presenting to the wanderer a sorrowful aspect with their bare, blackened stems and a forest floor overgrown with wild brushwood.

Around the year 1874 the railroads of Wisconsin carried extensive traffic and their business was flourishing. The state, which regarded the railroad companies to some extent as a monopoly, believed that it must protect its citizens against them and passed the law known as the Potter Law, the aim of which was to regulate freight rates and passenger fares. All of the railroad companies in the state protested, but since the law was declared to be in force and the protest thus achieved nothing, the law was ignored by the railroad companies, which naturally resulted in conflict between State and Capital. The case came before the Supreme Court, which settled the dispute by demanding that concessions be made on both sides. -- In Oshkosh, on April 28 of the next year, a great fire caused considerable damage. Two years later, violent storms raged in Oconto County, causing considerable damage to the forests. It seemed as if people were living in a storm period, for in June 1878 violent storms also burst upon Grant, Iowa, Dane, Jefferson, and other eastern counties, causing great damage.

After this storm period came a period of stress, namely that of the Strikes. The first date from the year 1881; first it was the cigar makers in Milwaukee, and they were shortly followed by the mill workers in Eau Claire; here the strike assumed such a character that 8 companies of the National Guard had to be called in to help, but these soon had the restless mob back within its appropriate bounds. A further strike followed in Milwaukee in May 1886; the workers wanted to establish the eight-hour day and therefore came into conflict with the employers. Here too the National Guard had to be called in, but the people were in such a state of agitation that this time the affair did not pass off without bloodshed. In West Superior the workers went on strike in 1889; the National Guard, which had to intervene here too, succeeded in maintaining the necessary order. The two preceding years had seen large-scale speculation, the object of which was the so-called Gogebic iron works; many a man who was not exactly rich was seized by speculation fever and experienced the full truth of the proverb: "One learns by one's mistakes."

In 1890 the eleventh census of the state was carried out and gave the result already stated above. Two years later, on October 28, a large part of the third ward of Milwaukee was destroyed by fire; the damage done was assessed at \$5,000,000. The bank crash of 1893 and the huge forest fires in Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Chippewa, Portage, Price, and

Washburn Counties are probably still fresh in the reader's memory. The year 1895 deserves mention on account of its particularly dry summer, which was felt most in the south of Wisconsin. Also in this year another census was carried out.

In the year 1896 a considerable immigration to northern Wisconsin became noticeable, probably promoted by the state. In the political war that was fought in this year under the slogan "16 to 1,"* Wisconsin came out in favor of "sound money" and elected McKinley.

It must be admitted that businesses had suffered greatly under a general depression in the preceding years, but they quickly recovered in the years 1897 and 1898.

The population of Wisconsin is a very mixed one, but the Germans head the list. Germans make up the majority of the population in Taylor, Dodge, and Buffalo Counties, and we can doubtless add to these Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Outagamie, Langlade, and Clark, as well as various other counties. In many counties there are whole towns that have been settled by Germans who almost all come from the same region of Germany; thus in Dodge County there is a Brandenburg settlement, in Sheboygan

* This refers to the ratio of silver coinage to gold. For an account of the political controversy in question, see for example The Life of William McKinley by Charles S. Olcott (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1916). -- Editorial note.

County a Lippe settlement, in Calumet County Oldenburg, Luxemburg, and Holstein settlements, and so on. On the other hand there are other counties that have been settled more by Poles, Belgians, Dutch, Bohemians, etc.

Wisconsin will probably never be able to boast of having developed a state character, since mixed marriages among these various nationalities are inevitable. It would also be difficult to tell a Wisconsin child by its dialect. Below we give a list of the towns of our state with the numbers of inhabitants according to the census of 1895:

1. Ahnapee	1,603	inhabitants.
2. Alma	1,529	"
3. Altoona	767	"
4. Antigo	5,002	"
5. Appleton	14,641	"
6. Ashland	12,310	"
7. Augusta	1,356	"
8. Barron	1,204	"
9. Baraboo	5,484	"
10. Beaver Dam	5,042	"
11. Beloit	7,786	"
12. Berlin	4,279	"
13. Black River Falls	2,068	"
14. Boscobel	1,479	"
15. Brodhead	1,717	"
16. Buffalo City	291	"

17. Cedarburg	1,652 inhabitants.	
18. Centralia	2,039	"
19. Chetek	487	"
20. Chilton	1,601	"
21. Chippewa Falls	9,196	"
22. Clintonville	1,521	"
23. Columbus	2,287	"
24. Cumberland	1,426	"
25. Colby	513	"
26. Darlington	1,811	"
27. De Pere	4,292	"
28. Dodgeville	2,031	"
29. Durand	1,372	"
30. Eau Claire	18,637	"
31. Edgerton	1,972	"
32. Elroy	1,560	"
33. Fond du Lac	13,051	"
34. Fort Atkinson	2,815	"
35. Fountain City	1,065	"
36. Glenwood	2,008	"
37. Grand Rapids	2,043	"
38. Green Bay	18,290	"
39. Greenwood	559	"
40. Hartford	1,607	"
41. Hudson	3,338	"
42. Janesville	12,971	"

43. Jefferson	2,702	inhabitants.
44. Juneau	790	"
45. Kaukauna	5,451	"
46. Kenosha	8,122	"
47. Kewaunee	1,529	"
48. La Crosse	28,769	"
49. Lake Geneva	2,452	"
50. Lancaster	2,174	"
51. Madison	15,950	"
52. Manitowoc	9,427	"
53. Marinette	15,286	"
54. Marshfield	4,586	"
55. Mauston	1,547	"
56. Mayville	1,539	"
57. Medford	1,518	"
58. Menasha	6,154	"
59. Menomonee	6,198	"
60. Merrill	8,607	"
61. Milwaukee	249,290	"
62. Mineral Point	3,136	"
63. Mondovi	928	"
64. Monroe	3,843	"
65. Neenah	5,781	"
66. Neillsville	2,206	"
67. New Lisbon	1,067	"
68. New London	2,494	"

69. New Richmond	1,680	inhabitants.
70. Oconomowoc	3,178	"
71. Oconto	6,017	"
72. Onalaska	1,634	"
73. Oshkosh	26,947	"
74. Phillips	1,652	"
75. Pittsville	648	"
76. Platteville	3,321	"
77. Plymouth	2,213	"
78. Portage	5,419	"
79. Port Washington	2,661	"
80. Prairie du Chien	3,286	"
81. Prescott	966	"
82. Racine	24,889	"
83. Reedsburg	2,116	"
84. Rhineland	4,330	"
85. Rice Lake	3,162	"
86. Richland Center	2,041	"
87. Ripon	4,380	"
88. River Falls	1,919	"
89. Seymour	932	"
90. Shawano	1,759	"
91. Sheboygan	21,130	"
92. Shullsburg	1,295	"
93. Sparta	3,511	"
94. Stevens Point	8,995	"

95. Stoughton	2,936 inhabitants.	
96. Sturgeon Bay	2,790	"
97. Superior	26,168	"
98. Tomah	2,458	"
99. Tomahawk	2,296	"
100. Two Rivers	3,593	"
101. Viroqua	1,630	"
102. Watertown	9,922	"
103. Waupaca	2,823	"
104. Waupun	3,126	"
105. Wausau	11,013	"
106. West Bend	1,766	"
107. Whitewater	3,799	"

In addition there are 23 villages each having more than 1000 inhabitants, which therefore makes 130 towns in the whole state. There are besides many smaller trading posts which cannot be mentioned here. Wisconsin is divided into 70 counties, which can be listed by name and population as follows:

1. Adams	7,532 inhabitants.	
2. Ashland	17,241	"
3. Barron	20,122	"
4. Bayfield	12,595	"
5. Brown	45,623	"
6. Buffalo	16,931	"
7. Burnett	5,892	"

8. Calumet	17,744	inhabitants.
9. Chippewa	28,727	"
10. Clark	21,342	"
11. Columbia	30,868	"
12. Crawford	17,203	"
13. Dane	65,669	"
14. Dodge	47,851	"
15. Door	16,969	"
16. Douglas	29,986	"
17. Dunn	25,006	"
18. Eau Claire	33,172	"
19. Florence	2,850	"
20. Fond du Lac	47,436	"
21. Forest	1,288	"
22. Grant	38,372	"
23. Green	23,420	"
24. Green Lake	15,939	"
25. Iowa	23,447	"
26. Iron	5,338	"
27. Jackson	16,722	"
28. Jefferson	36,317	"
29. Juneau	18,754	"
30. Kenosha	17,547	"
31. Kewaunee	17,632	"
32. La Crosse	43,610	"
33. Lafayette	21,488	"

34. Langlade	11,092	inhabitants.
35. Lincoln	14,765	"
36. Manitowoc	40,802	"
37. Marathon	36,598	"
38. Marinette	27,271	"
39. Marquette	10,203	"
40. Milwaukee	287,922	"
41. Monroe	26,350	"
42. Oconto	18,339	"
43. Oneida	7,060	"
44. Outagamie	44,404	"
45. Ozaukee	16,545	"
46. Pepin	7,567	"
47. Pierce	23,040	"
48. Polk	16,117	"
49. Portage	28,531	"
50. Price	7,257	"
51. Racine	41,110	"
52. Richland	19,619	"
53. Rock	48,414	"
54. St. Croix	25,870	"
55. Sauk	32,919	"
56. Sawyer	3,741	"
57. Shawano	22,573	"
58. Sheboygan	48,396	"
59. Taylor	8,498	"

60. Trempealeau	21,963	inhabitants.
61. Vernon	27,035	"
62. Vilas	3,801	"
63. Walworth	29,162	"
64. Washburn	4,266	"
65. Washington	24,077	"
66. Waukesha	36,562	"
67. Waupaca	30,793	"
68. Waushara	15,355	"
69. Winnebago	57,627	"
70. Wood	21,637	"

Total in 1895 1,937,915 inhabitants.

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#### Academies, Collegies, and Seminaries in Wisconsin.

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1. Carrol College ..... Waukesha.
2. C.N.S. Pio Nono College ..... St. Francis.
3. Chr. End. Academy ..... Endeavor.
4. Concordia College, German Ev.-Luth. Synod .... Milwaukee.
5. German-English Academy ..... Milwaukee.
6. Hillside Home School ..... Hillside.
7. Kemper Hall ..... Kenosha.
8. Lac du Flambeau Indian Industrial Sch... Lac du Flambeau.
9. Lawrence University ..... Appleton.
10. Marquette College ..... Milwaukee.

11. Milton College ..... Milton.
12. Milwaukee Academy ..... Milwaukee.
13. Milwaukee Downer College ..... Milwaukee.
14. Mission House of the Ref. Church in the U.S. .. Franklin.
15. Nashotah House ..... Nashotah.
16. Northwestern University ..... Watertown.
17. North Wisconsin Academy ..... Ashland.
18. Racine College ..... Racine.
19. Ripon College ..... Ripon.
20. Sacred Heart College ..... Prairie du Chien.
21. Saint Clara Academy ..... Sinsinawa.
22. Sacred Heart College ..... Watertown.
23. St. Catherine's Academy ..... Racine.
24. St. John's Military Academy ..... Delafield.
25. St. Lawrence College ..... Mt. Calvary.
26. St. Mary's Institute ..... Prairie du Chien.
27. Stoughton Academy ..... Stoughton.

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Governors of Wisconsin.

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Territory.

1. Henry Dodge, from July 1836 to October 1841.
2. James D. Doty, from October 1841 to September 1844.
3. Nath. P. Tallmadge, from September 1844 to May 1845.
4. Henry Dodge, from May 1845 to June 1848.

State.

5. Nelson Dewey, Lancaster, 1848-1852.
6. L.J. Farwell, Madison, 1852-1854.
7. Wm. A. Barstow, Waukesha, 1854-1856.
8. Arth. McArthur, Milwaukee, 1856, four days.
9. Col. Bashford, Oshkosh, 1856-1858.
10. Alex. W. Randall, Waukesha, 1858-1862.
11. Louis P. Harvey, Shopiere, 1862, three months.
12. Ed. Salomon, Milwaukee, 1862-1864.
13. Jam. T. Lewis, Columbus, 1864-1866.
14. Luc. Fairchild, Madison, 1866-1872.
15. C.C. Washburn, La Crosse, 1872-1874.
16. Wm. R. Taylor, Cottage Grove, 1874-1876.
17. H. Ludington, Milwaukee, 1876-1878.
18. Wm. E. Smith, Milwaukee, 1878-1882.
19. Jer. M. Rust, Viroqua, 1882-1889.
20. William D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, 1889-1891.
21. George W. Peck, Milwaukee, 1891-1895.
22. William H. Upham, Marshfield, 1895-1897.
23. Edward Scofield, Oconto, 1897-

In the Year 1898:

	Annual Income.
Governor: Edward Scofield of Oconto	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor: E. Baensch of Manitowoc	\$1,000
Secretary of State: H. Casson of Viroqua	\$5,000

District Attorney: W.H. Mylrea of Wausau \$3,000
 Treasurer: S.A. Peterson of Rice Lake \$5,000
 School Superintendent: J.O. Emery of Albion \$1,200
 Commissioner of Railroads: D.J. McKenzie of Alma \$3,000
 Commissioner of Insurance:
 William A. Fricke of Milwaukee \$3,000

* * *

Let the poet have the final word:

"Delightful peace,
 Sweet unity,
 Repose, repose
 Amiably upon our state!
 May the day never come
 When the brutal hordes of war
 Rampage through this our state."

History
of
Sheboygan County.

[picture]

City Hall. -- Sheboygan, Wis.

HISTORY OF SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Preliminary Remarks.

The publishers of this history believe that they owe it to the reader to render an account of the present work. The overwhelming majority of the population of our county is German -- and was German in the past. Now, we believe that we are not going too far if we say at the outset that what Sheboygan County is today, it has become mainly through its German settlers and inhabitants. The latter have behind them a past rich in achievements; should this past be left to oral tradition, and thus gradually fall into oblivion, or does it not deserve much rather to be fixed in writing? Should we then leave this to our English-speaking neighbors, and write ourselves a certificate of poverty by being incapable of enshrining the history of our county in our dear mother tongue? Or do the honorable pioneers and trailblazers, now grayhaired or already departed from life, whose ax strokes were the first to resound through the dense primeval forest -- do they not deserve that we should think of them with honor? For it is for us that they cleared the forests, leveled the roads, and purchased freedom and equality with their life and property. Do they not deserve that we should stand still for a moment amid our eternal running and

chasing, and look back on the heroic, selfdenying deeds of our predecessors?

It was a praiseworthy deed of the German as well as the English press of our county, that from time to time it met this need and introduced the reader to his own history; but these articles have no permanent value and also lack any systematic presentation. This unfortunate situation is to be remedied by the publication of the present book. This will offer not only joyful and sorrowful reminiscences for the grayhaired pioneer, but his deeds and creations, his blossom and fruit, will also be preserved for succeeding generations.

The impulse for the present work was given by a series of short sketches of the various townships, written by the author of this book. These sketches have been appearing in a well-known German newspaper of our county for the past year and have been favorably received by the reading public. We must now say a further word concerning the sources of the present work. For the preceding part, numerous works by German and American authors, as well as the official records of our state, were available. Basing our work on these sources, we chiefly tried to relate, in condensed form, what was most likely to be of interest to our readers. The situation is different, however, with regard to the main section that now follows, the history of the individual townships. Here only a few incomplete and inaccurate sources were accessible, and for the following compilation we are

especially indebted to the energetic and laborious work of our two collaborators, the teachers Mr. A.O. Heyer and Mr. G.A. Strassburger. At this point, too, we also venture to express our heartfelt thanks to our old settlers and gray-haired colonists for the friendly and valuable communications that they have sent us in such a liberal fashion. We would also like to express our thanks to the German and English presses and to all other persons who gave us a helping hand in the collection of our material. It should also be mentioned that the more liberal people were to us in the various townships when we were collecting material, the more complete our account of the history of the place in question turned out.

* * *

Overview.

Sheboygan County is magnificently situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, and hence on the eastern border of the state. Counting from the southern border of the state, it is the fifth lakeside county, and thus is still in the southern part of the state, if we regard Bayfield County as the most northerly point. The county comprises fifteen townships, of which nine have the regular size of six miles square, which the other six do not; two of the latter are larger than six miles square, the other four are smaller. All of the townships taken together comprise 515 square miles. Of this land, only a very small part is completely

unusable for any purpose. As is well known, the great marsh in the northwestern part of the county is being brought more and more under cultivation year by year. The kettle mountains in the western part are probably also not entirely without value. The county has plenty of water; most townships have a few small lakes and rivers within their boundaries. The most important of these lakes are Sheboygan, Elkhart, Cedar, and Random, and of the rivers, Sheboygan, Mullet, Onion, and Pigeon. The lakes have not been without influence on the county, since in the course of time they have become popular bathing places. The same applies to the rivers; since most of these can deliver a useful amount of water power, many flour mills and sawmills owe their existence to them. Our county once belonged, as it still does to some extent, on the roll of lumbering regions; spruce and hardwoods were to be found in colorful confusion in the primeval forests of the county. The former was mostly worked in sawmills, the latter more often by the skillful hand of the carpenter. As regards economic activity, the county has passed through several phases. In the beginning the main activity was lumbering, but the deforested land soon offered a favorable opportunity for agriculture, though this also went through a developmental period. Initially, people mostly went in for raising grain and sheep; but since it was realized that in the long run the land could not support the demands thus made of it, cattle have in recent times taken

the place of grain, and today our county is a leader in the field of dairying.

Along the shore of the Great Lake we find a profitable occupation in fishing, and also in the pea trade; large tracts of land along the coast are planted with peas, which in preserved form enjoy a good turnover in major cities of our country. The special composition of the soil in many places allows the manufacture of a valuable type of brick. The limestone works on the Pigeon River, near Sheboygan, must also be mentioned.

As early as 1836 the Territorial Legislature was considering the idea of creating a Sheboygan County, but this idea did not become reality until March 1839. On the first Monday of that month, the organization and the election of the first officials took place. The county has retained to the present day the geographical boundaries assigned to it at that time. Sheboygan was, and has remained, the county seat. For the first ten years, Brown and Sheboygan Counties belonged together, and it was not until May 1, 1846, that our county stood on its own feet. At first the county possessed only one township, namely the township of Sheboygan, and from this the other fourteen branched off in the course of time. The first court was formed on June 1, 1846; the session on that day, in which it was intended to try several cases, could not be held, since the judge did not show up. But on

the next day everthing was ready for the process of law; and yet it is remarkable that in this first court session, which was held in the schoolhouse in the village of Sheboygan, the jury could not agree in a single one of the cases brought before them. Here we conclude our overview, since other, more detailed accounts can be found in the sections on the individual townships; but we must just be allowed to mention here two events that concerned the whole county, namely the Terrible Indian War (in effigie) and the Great Storm of July 4, 1873.

The "Terrible Indian War" took place in 1862; but it was terrible only inasmuch as it brought great terror to the peaceful citizens, and it was a war only inasmuch as the whole county was under arms for a very short period; about three days was the duration of this Indian war amid the profoundest peace. It was in September of the said year, at an early hour, that the war alarm "The Indians are coming!" got the good people out of bed. The rumor of this imminent danger ran like wildfire through the county; many sensible men may have begun by shaking their heads in disbelief, but then, when mounted messengers galloped along the highways, warning people and urging them to flee immediately, many probably changed their minds.

"Everyone is running, saving, fleeing!"

As quickly as they could amid all the commotion and

confusion, the men sought out every possible and impossible weapon that there was: pitchforks, flails, scythes, knives, sabers, and guns, while women and children had to snatch up the barest necessities and flee, either alone or in the company of other families, to the nearest woods, or if possible to the nearest safe town. Many a costly family treasure was then committed to the cool Mother Earth for safekeeping; many a relic, even some that were normally of little value, was entrusted to a safe hiding place, and many a family was in tears as it left the dear homestead, thinking to have bidden it farewell forever. One rumor after another was brought after the unfortunates, one more horrible than the other; it was said that the nearest village had already been burned to ashes by the Indians and that many human lives had fallen victim to them. Courageous men with their variegated weaponry had assembled in many places and were ready to fight to the death, and woe to the poor, innocent redskin who had chanced to show himself here! Only a few families had remained on their homesteads, and it was with joy that these greeted the fugitives, who had departed so unwillingly, when they returned after a few days. The whole county had fallen victim to the rumor. The origin of this rumor is still to some extent shrouded in obscurity; but it is supposed that the atrocities committed by the Indians in New Ulm and Mankato had much to do with the matter.

* * *

An unforgettable day in the history of the county is the national day of celebration, the Fourth of July, of the year 1873. Early in the morning a thick fog hung in the sky and a cool east wind blew across the fields; but soon it was observed that a severe thunderstorm was gathering in the sky. Around 11 o'clock in the morning, a violent hurricane suddenly struck the area, such a hurricane indeed as is unique in the history of the county up to now. The storm was loosed, thunder shattered the earth and lightning illuminated the darkness that had gathered; the storm, accompanied by heavy downpours of rain, had reached its climax, and after raging for some 20 minutes it eased off; but what an aspect was presented by the district over which it had rushed!

Houses had lost their roofs, trees were uprooted or broken down, fences scattered to the four winds, chimneys cast down, smaller buildings completely leveled, the crops battered to pieces! The town of Sheboygan had sustained particularly heavy losses. The tall chimneys of several factories had fallen down, the roof of the tannery had been carried off by the wind, and many lighter structures, as well as new buildings that were not quite finished, had been blown down by the wind. The ships in the harbor had also suffered great damage. On the Fond du Lac highway some 16 buildings had collapsed; in one township alone about 42 barns were badly damaged. The damage caused by the hurricane in the short space of 20 minutes was enormous, especially in the

forests, but there was no loss of human life. However, reports came in from many quarters that many persons had been injured. The national day of celebration had turned into a day of destruction.

I.

Sheboygan Township.

[picture]

Hon. Christian Ackermann.

Mr. Ackermann was born in the town of Otterndorf, Hanover, Germany, on September 4, 1850. He received his schooling at the institutions of his home town; he came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1869 and to Sheboygan in 1874. Mr. Ackermann is a mason by profession; in our town he is at the same time a contractor and a brick manufacturer. From 1884 to 1888 he served as a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Assembly of the 1st District with 1,412 votes, and in 1896 he was reelected with 2,192 votes.

I.

HISTORY OF SHEBOYGAN TOWNSHIP.

"On my own land
I can scatter the golden seed
And stride behind my own plow.
Drink wells up out of my earth,
My herd gives me clothing,
Healthy air is what I breathe!"
(Gleim.)

On the east side of the county lie the four townships of Holland, Wilson, Sheboygan, and Mosel. Of these, Sheboygan township occupies the middle position, since Lake Michigan cuts into the southeastern corner of the county to such an extent that the formation of a further township here is impossible, and thus at the time of the survey the few sections that could be laid out were added to Holland township. Two rivers cut through the township from west to east: in the northern part the Pigeon River, in the southern and central part the Sheboygan River. At the point where the latter flows into the lake, stands Sheboygan, the chief city of the county; and this spot of ground has acquired the greatest importance for the whole county. It is through this little piece of ground that the county has become known to the world, and it is from here that it was colonized in the good old days. The earliest beginnings of the township and the city of Sheboygan are so closely intertwined that for a certain space of time it is scarcely possible to give

separate accounts of the two. Sheboygan township, like the other two coastal townships, does not have the legal size of six miles square; sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 are completely lacking, and the adjacent sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35 are fragmentary, or in other words, this part of the township lies in Lake Michigan.

Foremost among the Indian tribes that felt especially at home here were the Chippewas. During the summer they used to put up their tents here and occupy themselves with fishing. Then traders also began coming here from Green Bay, and did business with the Indians during this period. Nevertheless the Indians had already transferred their land rights to the Government, so that around 1835 there were only about 1000 Indians still living in the county. But the more the land was settled, the more the Indians withdrew. However, for a long time they clung to the old custom of paying a visit to their old summer resort during the summer; having here exchanged their game for blankets, tobacco, and liquor, they cheerfully departed on their ponies.

From the year 1818 we have the report that the Governor of Michigan, Cass, also reached the area of the present Sheboygan on one of his expeditions. He landed here with his men, inspected the district, and then returned home. Mr. Wm. Farnsworth also came here in that same year, and he was the first to stop for any length of time on the banks of the Sheboygan River; during this period he carried on a lively

trade with the Indians. Soon after his arrival he was joined by another settler, namely Andrew Vieux, a Frenchman; the latter erected a temporary dwelling on the east side of the Sheboygan River. It was here that the county's first white child was born, and thus a Frenchwoman had the honor of being the firstborn of Sheboygan County. What later became of this French family cannot be ascertained, but from that fact we see that these early settlements were not lasting ones.

The first permanent settlement, so to speak, took place considerably later. It was in the year 1834 that two gentlemen from Chicago landed in the vicinity of the present Sheboygan. They followed the Sheboygan River and found, about midway between the present Sheboygan Falls and Sheboygan, a suitable site for a sawmill. These two gentlemen, Paine and Crocker, immediately conceived the bold idea of building a sawmill here in the middle of the wilderness. Their first job was naturally to fell the giants of the forest, with the object of constructing a dam. The Indians, who had hitherto behaved in a friendly manner toward them, had observed their doings, and when they now observed that the intention was to block off the water, they protested. Their reasons were sound, too, for they said that the fish would no longer be able to come upstream. Finally almost 400 Indians had presented themselves to deliver the protest; but in the end, an amicable agreement was reached with them, and dam and sawmill came into being. But the two

enterprising gentlemen, Paine and Crocker, did not really feel at home between sky and trees, and sold all of their possessions to Mr. Wm. Farnsworth, who actually had lived more in Green Bay up till then, and only came here occasionally to trade. The property of the two gentlemen aforesaid was transferred to him in September 1835. Shortly after this time, the land here was officially surveyed and offered for sale in Green Bay. Mr. Farnsworth, who now already owned some property here, did not neglect this opportunity, but bought a large piece of land where the city of Sheboygan now stands. At about this time there was an outbreak of fever, which however was infectious only for financiers; namely speculation fever; they all speculated in land, and many suffered financial death from this fever. Mr. Farnsworth, however, was not one of these, for during the years 1837 and 1837 he succeeded in getting rid of his Sheboygan estates for the sum of \$55,000. But he was still a mill owner and was eager to recruit workers for his mill. To this end he traveled to Chicago, and it was first and foremost Mr. and Mrs. Follet that he engaged here. Mr. Follet was responsible for the running of the mill and his wife organized what would today be called a rooming house, the millworkers being her roomers. Mrs. Elisa Follet had the honor of being the first permanent female settler in our county. The gracious lady reader will not be too envious if we further report that for a whole year Mrs. Follet also had the pleasure of being the

only lady in the young settlement. Mr. Follet shortly bought some more land near the mill and erected a frame house on it; this was the first frame house in the county and also served as a hotel.

In the summer of 1836 the small settlement grew somewhat; Mr. Karl D. Cole arrived and settled in the region of the present city of Sheboygan. Mr. Farnsworth was extremely active for his small colony; he prevailed upon Mr. A.G. Dye to come here from Chicago and open a warehouse. Within a short time he arrived with his family and several carpenters who were to help him with his work. Their journey was a roundabout one, for instead of landing in Sheboygan harbor, they came to Green Bay, and it was only from there that they reached their destination. In the fall of the same year another settler, Mr. William Ashby, arrived. He had come from Green Bay and had made the journey on foot. The three brothers Johann, Jakob, and Benjamin Gibbs, who arrived here from Milwaukee in December, had preferred to travel by land rather than by water, but they made only slow progress by this route; they had to fight their way through with ax in hand, and their journey of about 50 miles took eight days. They founded a settlement on the site of the present town of Lima.

The winter of 1836-1837 was a difficult one for the young colony, for provisions were in short supply, and in the end they found themselves obliged to get some from Milwaukee;

this, however, was no easy matter in winter, either by sea or by land. It is remarkable that in the same winter the colonists were enthusiastic about the work of education and organized a school; the running of the school was taken on by F.M. Rublee. The year 1837 was a very eventful one for the young colony. Immigration was slowly but surely increasing, so that a lively hustle and bustle soon developed. Even at this early period a map of the county had been prepared, which showed the Sheboygan River as navigable for its entire length. The city was surveyed and laid out. That people now nurtured great hopes for the young city is clear from the fact that certain building lots were sold for a price of \$15,000. At the end of the said year, Sheboygan possessed over 20 buildings, including a schoolhouse, two large warehouses, two stores, and a blacksmith's shop. A beginning had been made, and the prospects for rapid settlement were good, but:

"No lasting treaty can be made
With the powers of Fate!"

The financial panic that gripped the land also penetrated to the heart of the virgin city. At a single blow, the entire business life stopped dead. Those settlers who could reach a better source of income elsewhere, did so, others went back into the country -- it seemed that the fate of the young city was sealed -- and thus at one time Sheboygan actually existed with only a single inhabitant.

This was the so-called Captain Thorp, for whom these words of the poet are fitting:

"He seeks the heads of his dear ones,
And see -- not one dear head is there."

Many of the wooden buildings that had been constructed were torn down, and whatever was transportable was removed to Milwaukee. Thus it came about that around the year 1840, the J. Farnsworth family was in sole charge; for this was in fact the only family on the land constituting the present city of Sheboygan. Some ten houses, naturally uninhabited, were still standing. Outside the city limits some families, including that of J. Johnson, were still living. Two miles from the lake, on the Sheboygan river, lived Alvin Rublee, Ad. Farrow, and Wilhelm Ashby; the latter was able to celebrate his 82nd birthday on May 4, 1898.* Around the year 1840, the area around Sheboygan township was only sparsely settled. The nearest neighbors to the north lived in Manitowoc; the nearest family to the south lived in Washington County. To the west and northwest there was still untamed wilderness as far as Lake Winnebago and Green Bay. Items that could not be produced at home were mostly obtained from Milwaukee, being transported by water in small vessels. In the same year an attempt was also made to raise some wheat, and this indeed succeeded, but people did not rightly know

* Note. He died shortly after, in the early part of May.

what to do with the wheat, since for miles around there was still no mill which might have converted the rich harvest into flour. In this good old time it was still possible for a man to combine several prominent offices in one person; thus Mr. Trowbridge was blacksmith and preacher at the same time. If a religious gathering was to be held, the Rev. Trowbridge blew his foghorn, which resounded afar, and the people understood that this was to be equated with the sound of church bells. The year 1840 had no luxury items to boast of; there was neither a store nor a school, let alone wagons or coaches. One thing, however, is noteworthy, namely that the people believed they could afford a small zoological garden. The garden was the county itself and the curiosities accommodated therein were one horse and twelve cows!

Conditions improved substantially in 1842. The small colony increased by a goodly number of capable settlers; among others, we will here mention the following: G.C. Cole, Captain N.W. Brooks with wife and daughter, S. Wolverton with wife, son, and daughter, all had made Sheboygan township their destination. We may further mention Mr. J. Glass and wife, Mr. J. Brown and wife, Mr. D. Fairchild, and Mr. D. Wilson and family. Also the families A. Rublee, D. Evans, W. Ashby, A. Ritter, and Messrs. G.D. Squire, A. Farrow, and W. Barber. Some of the old settlers should also be mentioned here: the A.G. Dye family, Mrs. Farmin and son, the C. Hall family, Mr. R. Upham and wife, the W. Hoffmann family, and

the brother and sister Elisabeth and Edward Cady. Also the three Gibbs families, and the Johnson family, Michael, Palmer, and Knight. The office of Postmaster was filled at this time by Mr. C.D. Cole; this office was not very time-consuming, since the mail delivery was only once a week. The mail was conveyed between Green Bay and Milwaukee by a Frenchman on horseback. Mr. Cole was in addition a capable businessman, for he ran a successful general store.

The small settlement now grew steadily. Whereas in 1840 there were only 133 persons, the number of settlers increased in the following two years to 227. In the next four years things went even better; as early as 1846, 1637 inhabitants were reported. The immigration of German families took place particularly in the years 1845-1850. The German settlement was especially indebted to the Heider brothers of Milwaukee; and Dietrich Logemann, Georg Thiemann, and Dietrich Bartels are generally counted among the pioneer settlers. The reader will readily believe that we cannot list all of the names, when we report that in the summer of 1853, 13,400 immigrants landed in Sheboygan.

In this way the population became predominantly German, and it has remained so up to the present day. The following figures may illustrate how quickly the once delicate little plant shot up:

870 inhabitants of Sheboygan township in 1855.

945 inhabitants in 1860.

1,403 inhabitants in 1870.

1,506 inhabitants in 1875.

18,476 inhabitants in 1890.

23,045 inhabitants in 1895.

No official figures are available for 1898, but the population of the township, including the city, is estimated at nearly 28,000.

Sheboygan township, like the other townships, was once an almost impenetrable wilderness, an American primeval forest in the true sense of the word. The hills and valleys, shaded by the giants of the forest, were at best traversed by a sinuous path, Indian Avenue; so for the settler, who had chosen a piece of this ground for his second home, it was a question of fighting for his existence and winning it from the elements. With an ax in one hand and a powder box in the other, he went forth into his new field of action, the land of his hopes. In all haste a wretched log cabin was erected; the necessary boards and shingles were sawn or split by hand. Then, as quickly and thoroughly as possible, a piece of forest was cleared of timber -- and how many proud and beautiful trees then had to be, and were, consigned to a merciless death by fire; for space had to be made to cultivate even the basic necessities. However, even when the first corn had ripened and had been cut and harvested, the settlers in the early years did not rightly know what to do with it. But this impasse did not last long; the worthy

pioneers of old, being at that time energetic men of action, had their heads and hearts in the right place, for soon a flour mill and a sawmill were vying with each other in their clattering on the banks of the swift forest stream. The settlers who, one after the other, left the old fatherland to take their place in the new, were men of the most varied professions. There were tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, brickmakers, blacksmiths, coopers, masons, etc., and though the ax became the chief instrument for everyone here, people still insisted, when it was a question of promoting the common good, on making their contributions according to their abilities to the building of the new home. The honest, traditional German ideals were realized in what was built and created. "Massive and lasting" -- that was the phrase, and such monuments are still standing in the township today, provoking the astonishment and admiration of the younger generation.

We have already given figures to show how quickly the population increased. But this also implies that one lot of the township after another found an owner; the settlers were getting closer and closer together. It was no longer necessary to travel miles through forests and thickets to reach one's nearest neighbor; the regular stroke of the ax could be heard, likewise the groaning and crashing of the falling giants of the forest. With the clearing of the thickets, the foxes and wolves also fled, which on so many

nights had given the lonely "bushman" a heartening serenade. One little field after another peeled off from the forest, surrounded by the imposing zigzag fences. With his good-tempered oxen pulling the plow, the sunburned countryman drew deep furrows between stumps and stones on the new home that he had won from nature. After a person had established his new household to some extent, lively activity also began out of doors. An especial need in those days was the making of passable roads. The building of the road from Sheboygan to Sheboygan Falls began early; this road was then extended as far as Fond du Lac. In this work, particularly good service was rendered by Mr. C.D. Cole and Mr. David Giddings of Sheboygan and Mr. Johann Bannester. A further work of this kind is the Sheboygan and Calumet plank road. The company that undertook the building of this road was incorporated in 1854. The section from Sheboygan to Howards Grove was tackled first and was completed in 1854. The company was encouraged by this evident success to continue the work, and thus the stretch from Howards Grove to Kiel in Manitowoc County was completed. The planks which were initially laid did not last, and resort was then had to gravel, which in the course of time provided us with a good, well traveled road, which has only one fault and one distinction from other roads in the county, namely -- the toll! Recently, however, agitation has been going on to remove even this failing.

Now, since figures speak a very clear language, we here set out a comparison of the years 1875 and 1897, which gives some indication of the progress and development of the township:

	1875.	Value.
Horses	402	\$12,212
Cattle	1,482	18,902
Donkeys	4	116
Sheep	820	972
Pigs	493	1,269
Wagons and sleds	488	4,903
Gold and silver watches	21	89
Organs and pianos	4	230

	1897.	Value.
Horses	609	\$15,746
Cattle	1,773	23,690
Donkeys	4	80
Sheep	330	341
Pigs	602	1,488
Wagons and sleds	607	5,967
Gold and silver watches	52	363
Organs and pianos	31	540

For the year 1875 the statistics show a value of personal property of \$57,867, but for the year 1897 a value of \$96,645.

The number of acres of land in 1875 is given as 15,175 acres and in 1897 as 13,961 acres, with a value of \$295,423 at the former date and \$751,775 at the latter date. However, it should here be noted that all of these figures refer only to the township, excluding the city of Sheboygan. The same also applies to the following figures.

Of former soldiers and marines there were still twenty-two men in Sheboygan township in the year 1895. The number of inhabitants in that year was 1,020 male and 895 female. These were distributed among the various nationalities as follows: German 580; English 10; Irish 4; French 2; Scandinavian 4; Dutch 82; American 1,208; various other nationalities, 25 persons.

In 1895 the township still had a forested area of 1,073 acres, and 1,751 acres of land not yet brought under cultivation.

As to produce, Sheboygan township yielded the following values according to the latest official report: apples, 6,292 bushels with a value of \$2,895; cheese, 81,648 pounds with a value of \$6,265. Wheat occupied 242 acres, from which 4,142 bushels were obtained, representing a value of \$2,102.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Rye	535	10,075	\$5,127
Corn	113	3,741	1,992
Oats	1,500	54,353	16,579
Barley	677	19,598	9,730
Potatoes	365	21,923	12,992

30,150 pounds of butter was marketed, for which \$4,522 was obtained.

There were 87 combines in the township, worth \$4,660, and 12 threshing machines, worth \$4,725. There are two cheese factories in the township, with capital equipment worth \$1,200, and 1,524 milking cows of two years or over, worth \$37,645.

Sheboygan township now has five schools, which were attended last year by 703 children. The schools represent a value of \$33,950. The two male teachers receive an average salary of \$36 a month and the three female teachers \$26.50 a month.

If one examines these figures carefully, one will see immediately that Sheboygan township is no longer a primeval forest, but rather stands at the peak of culture; but if a person acquainted with the township, who had been abroad for some years, were to return here and survey the beautiful fields, see the well laid out streets, the proud villas, and the great barns, would he not cry out in amazement: "How was it possible?"

It was possible, and possible in the short space of fifteen years -- it was possible for a generation which applied its whole energy to achieve what has been achieved. The ranks of this generation have been considerably thinned out; only for a few is it now granted to look back on their work -- but it is fine and noble fruits that they can see,

fruits whose seeds they sowed, often with tears amid care and sorrow, but with a strong arm and full of hope. They blazed the trail and smoothed the road for a younger generation, and this looks back to its forefathers with grateful veneration!

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#### HISTORY OF THE CITY OF SHEBOYGAN.

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There where the Sheboygan River broadens out and flows into Lake Michigan, there stands today, on both banks of the river, the city of Sheboygan with its proud towers and imposing factory chimneys. A generation has not yet passed since this place could have served the artist wishing to sketch a romantic, primeval wilderness. The first process of transformation that this place went through has already been described in the history of the township, so that it now only remains to relate what is specific to the history of the city.

We begin with the year 1835. At this time we find Messrs. Wilhelm Paine and Wooster Harrison active within the city limits; they erected their wooden huts on the bank of the river. Their stay here was, however, not of long duration, and we would be doing them an injustice if we were to represent them as the founding fathers of the city. The first survey of any importance at all was undertaken in the winter of 1835-1836, and the land to be surveyed belonged for the most part to gentlemen of Chicago, including: D. Whitney, G. Smith, S. Rees, and W. Bruce. If these gentlemen had not

been so remote in dealing with their property, the young town would probably have blossomed rather more quickly in its early days.

In the fall of 1836, Mr. Karl D. Cole came here with his family; he was soon followed by other families, who settled here permanently and so became the pioneer settlers of the city. Among the old pioneers were also the following: Dr. J.J. Brown, Dr. S.M. Abbott, D. Brown, E.F. Coot, H.H. Conklin, Pastor L.W. Davis, E. Evans, A.H. Edwards, Judge Corsline, General Hobart, W. Seaman, and many others. In 1846 the papers of incorporation of the Village of Sheboygan were deposited, and on February 9 in the same year an election was held to choose the officials who had now become necessary. Mr. H.H. Conklin, and also W. Smith, J.L. Moore, W. Farnsworth, and R.P. Harriman were elected as councilors, Mr. Harrington as clerk, Mr. Young as treasurer, and Mr. Wolverton as assessor. Thus was laid the initial foundation stone, on which further building could be based. As early as 1853 the city was divided into two wards. Messrs. G.H. Smith, J. Fagan, and J. Dietzel were appointed aldermen of the first ward; Messrs. J. Hogan, J. Schrage, and J. Gee, of the second ward. The first mayor of the city was Mr. H.H. Conklin; he served the city from April 1853 until August of the same year. The present mayor is Mr. Chas. A. Born, who is at the same time owner of the famous Born's Park, and also colonel of the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

The year 1845 also provided the city with a newspaper, entitled the "Sheboygan Gazette;" this was published by Thomas G. Horner and printed in the East. It served the primary purpose of bringing the small town of Sheboygan to the attention of the great world outside. In 1847 a second paper appeared, the "Sheboygan Mercury," published by Mr. J.M. Gillet. The ownership of this paper was transferred to H.F. Eastman; he, however, gave the paper the name of "Sheboygan Chronicle." This newspaper actually underwent many changes: it was later taken over by Mr. H.N. Ross, who named it "Evergreen City Times," but this name, too, was soon a thing of the past, and was changed to "Sheboygan Times."

Another paper, "Spirit of the Times," was founded in 1847 and published by Mr. F. Goodrich; but unfortunately the newspaper office burned down, bringing the "Spirit of the Times" to an unhappy end.

Next there appeared, in 1848, the "Sheboygan Democrat," published by La Due. This paper was supposed to become a daily, but it was unable to achieve a secure existence in Sheboygan and was later transferred to La Crosse.

In 1850 Mr. H. Quintus tried publishing a Dutch newspaper, called the "Nieuwbode," besides which he also published an English newspaper, "Secretary." Both were taken over in 1858 by Mr. A. Pott, who then began publishing the well-known "Sheboygan Zeitung." Mr. Pott died in 1892 and thereupon the "Sheboygan Zeitung" also ceased to appear.

However, a son of the deceased, Mr. A.W. Pott, resumed the publication of the paper, and the present "Sheboygan Zeitung" has been in existence since July 1, 1880. Since the fall of 1897 this newspaper has also appeared as a daily.

In 1851 the "Wisconsin Republikaner" was founded by Mr. A. Marschner. After a six-year existence it then appeared under the direction of Mr. Karl Zillier as the "National Demokrat." In 1859 Mr. Zillier also began publishing an English paper, namely the "Lake Shore Advocate." The present "National Demokrat" publishes a supplement, the "Plymouth Korrespondent," the two papers appearing together; the editor of the former is Mr. Frank Gottsacker and the editor of the latter is Mr. O. Bergemann. Mr. F.J. Mills founded the paper "Late Journal" in 1852 and some time later the "News;" the latter, however, was transferred to Sheboygan Falls. At this latter place the "Herald" appeared in September 1867. Two years later, this paper was being published in Sheboygan by J.L. Marsh. The firm of A. Marshner & Son took this paper over and published yet another paper, the "Tribune," in connection with it. Later there also appeared the "Sheboygan Telegram," the "Sheboygan Journal," the "Sheboygander," and the "Volksblatt." From the very beginning, the press of Sheboygan was an active one, and certainly contributed to the rapid development of the city.

From the small fishing village with its Indian huts, a thriving city developed comparatively quickly. One reason

for this can be found in its favorable location on the great lake; links with the world outside, with the great commercial arteries of the East, could be established at an early date. In addition the young city soon succeeded in attracting hardworking and competent businessmen with talent and a spirit of enterprise; men whose respectability assured the rising city of a good reputation in the outside world, and whose names have a good ring to them even today. That is one factor, but let us not forget an additional factor that generally applied. The percentage of the inhabitants of our land who were living in cities amounted to three percent in 1790, whereas today it is nearly thirty percent. This rapid increase in the cities can be attributed to the following reasons, which in part are also applicable to Sheboygan. The social instinct of the individual strives toward the crowd; but this reason alone cannot solve the puzzle. We must also take into account the utilization of improved machinery, with which one agricultural worker today accomplishes as much as ten formerly did, so that many country people were out of work and were forced to go to the city. Further, the increase in factories in the cities, which factories attract the unemployed. Then of course the truly excellent transportation facilities, which make it possible to obtain the necessary provisions in a very short time. The importance of the latter point has frequently been demonstrated by the

strikes of railroad employees.\*

The name of the city, which was later transplanted both to the township and to the county, is, according to certain reliable authorities, of Indian origin, and is actually Sheub-wau-wa-gun, or at any rate something like that; but inventive tradition soon declared itself dissatisfied with this explanation, telling instead the following little story about the origin of the name. The first citizens of Sheboygan were for a long time unable to agree upon a suitable name for it, until finally someone suggested that they should wait and see what the next boy to be born within the city limits would be called, and his name should then be given to the city. This idea met with approval, and now everyone waited for this historic event, but in vain; each time the stork's visit was announced, the question was asked: "She-boy 'gain?" -- or in good English, "Is it a female 'boy' again?" -- and thus our county seat has been known as Sheboygan down to the present day.

In the early days there was much difficulty in finding a suitable place for holding the court of justice, and it was not until 1868 that the peaceful little corner was found, where the city hall now stands. Before that time the court

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\* Note. The far-reaching implications of this point were clearly shown in our war with Spain; we need only mention the blockade of Havana, the capital of Cuba!

had occasionally been held in the schoolhouse, then in the Congregationalist church, another time in the Presbyterian church, in the gymnasium, in Zägel's Block, and in various other places. The place that is now occupied by the city hall had been chosen by the settlers for another purpose; here they had erected a building in which people lived at the state's expense, namely a jail. The present city hall was completed in 1868 and cost \$65,000.

It was soon realized how valuable a good harbor would be to the city, and it was therefore decided in 1852 to expend the sum of \$20,000 on harbor improvements. In order to put this decision into practice, it was necessary to incur debts, but after only 13 years these debts had been repaid. In 1853 the city could already boast of some really magnificent buildings, but a fire that broke out in 1860 did considerable damage to some of these. In this fire, many important documents also burned up -- documents that were also important in that they contained precise historical data from the early period.

In the early period the city depended upon the lake route for its links with the outside world; but however good this route might be, it was soon realized how necessary a railroad was for the rapidly growing city. In this connection a number of prominent people gathered in Sheboygan on September 6, 1852, and the question was discussed from every angle. A further meeting took place on April 5 of the



following year; an organization was formed, with Mr. J.F. Kirkland being elected chairman and Mr. M.J. Thomas as secretary. On June 4, 1856, a start was made on the building of the railroad; the section to Sheboygan Falls was completed in 1859, the section to Plymouth on June 6 of the same year, and the section to Glenbeulah on March 29, 1860. The first joint stock company failed and the finished sections were taken over by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R.R. Co. This company continued construction, so that Fond du Lac was reached on February 14, 1869, and Princeton in Green Lake County in 1871. The line is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

Another company was incorporated on February 24, 1870, namely the Milwaukee Northern. This company had planned to construct a line from Milwaukee to Green Bay; it completed the first section in 1874. Up to now, however, no railroad connection had been established between the important cities of Milwaukee and Chicago. The first steps in this direction were not taken until March 1870, and a mere two years later, on November 21, 1872, the first passenger train from Milwaukee arrived in the "Evergreen City."\*

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\* Note. In the same way that many other cities, and also states, in our country bear special nicknames in addition to their official names, so too does Sheboygan, namely "Evergreen City."

This section used to be under the management of the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company, but, much to the chagrin of the business community, the Northwestern Railroad Company adopted it, so that the city now has to suffer under a monopoly.

Sheboygan's postal system dates back to the year 1836. Fortunately there was then still no competition for running the post offices, for the simple reason that at that time Mr. Farnsworth and his family made up the entire population of the city. In 1839, however, the colony was completely deprived of its postal service, because Uncle Sam found it did not pay. Not until ten years later did the city get a regular mail service; the steamer "Champion," which put in to Sheboygan regularly three times a week, was entrusted in Milwaukee with the mail for Sheboygan. This improvement in the postal service was of great significance for the city's business interests, for now people were able to learn what was going on outside the four walls of the city, and whether rates and prices had risen or fallen. At present the city possesses a building for postal business on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and 8th Street. Mr. Karl Zillier is the present postmaster, and he is helped by four assistants.

Up until 1850 there was still no telegraph in the city; therefore in the following year, the construction and installation of a telegraph were undertaken in earnest. The poles were set up along the lake shore, starting from

[picture about here]

Lake View Beach Hotel, Sheboygan, Wis.

Milwaukee, and Sheboygan now seemed to have been provided with this modern device, but the pleasure was to be of short duration; the company could not meet its tax debts and had to abandon the affair.

The school system in Sheboygan has kept pace with the development of the city. In this sphere, if we draw a parallel between 1836 and 1898, we get a clear insight into what Sheboygan was once and what it is now. In 1836 we find about a dozen children in a log cabin, which was also used for other purposes, gathered around their teacher; but this teacher had, besides this office, many other duties to attend to. Not until 1840 do we find an organized, properly staffed school, and in order to run this school on a sound basis, \$200 was raised in tax for school purposes.

The present situation is quite different. The city has nine schoolhouses with 66 departments and nearly 100 teachers; these schools are attended by nearly 4000 children. In order to give the reader an insight into the progress of the school system, we present the following table:

| In the year: | Children:  | Teachers: |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1870 .....   | 917 .....  | 15        |
| 1875 .....   | 1051 ..... | 17        |
| 1880 .....   | 1114 ..... | 20        |
| 1885 .....   | 1443 ..... | 20        |
| 1890 .....   | 2405 ..... | 41        |
| 1895 .....   | 3273 ..... | 80        |
| 1897 .....   | 3933 ..... | 94        |

Last year an average of 2236 children per day attended the ordinary city schools; 739 children attend the kindergarten. Sheboygan also has a well equipped high school, which last year was attended by 93 students. Since this high school was founded, 117 students have graduated from it. For some years the students have published an English newspaper, "The Lake Breeze," which appears every month during the school year.

We give below an account of each of the various church congregations of the city. Each account is a history in itself; many accounts, however, are incomplete, though they are as complete as they could possibly be made under the circumstances. It should also be mentioned that these accounts are taken from the archives of the individual congregations.

Evangelical-Lutheran Imanuel Congregation. This, a daughter congregation of the Evangelical-Lutheran Trinity Congregation, was founded in February 1890. In the same year a church was built on the corner of S. 17th Street and Illinois Avenue. The Rev. G.J. Burger of Hampton, Nebraska, was appointed pastor and is still in charge of this congregation. It now numbers 135 voting members and has a school of 200 children. This school is under the direction of Mr. M. Gräbner, the principal; the middle class is taught by Mr. F. Müller and the lower class by Miss Lydia Burger. Since the congregation was founded, 576 children have been

baptized, 96 couples have been joined in marriage, and 161 persons have been buried.

Reformed Zionist Congregation. This congregation was founded on July 12, 1853. The first church council consisted of Messrs. H. Kirschkamp and H. Piederit, Senior, with M. Wiedemeier and A. Pieper as directors. The following preachers have since ministered to the congregation:

H.A. Mühlmeier ..... 1853-1858

J.T. Kluge ..... 1858-1872

L. Watermülder ..... 1872-1876

J.T. Kluge ..... 1876-1885

L. Watermülder ..... 1885-1891

J.J. Janett ... from October 1, 1891 on.

The congregation numbers 400 members. Since it was founded, 2144 children have been baptized, 1083 children have been confirmed, 500 couples have been married, and 803 persons have been buried. The congregation's church stands on the corner of 6th Street and Erie Avenue.

Evangelical-Lutheran Bethlehem Congregation. This congregation's premises are located at Georgia Avenue and South 12th Street. It was founded in July 1890, the Rev. H.T. Felten being appointed pastor. The congregation now numbers 175 members; 822 children have been baptized, 338 children confirmed, 138 couples married, and 230 persons buried. The congregation has a school with three teachers and 235 children.

Evangelical-Lutheran Trinity Congregation. This was founded in June 1853 with 22 voting members, and was at first under the leadership of the Rev. O. Eissfeldt from 1853 to 1854. After his death the Rev. F. Steinbach was appointed pastor, and he ministered to the congregation from 1854 to 1858. His successor was the Rev. A.D. Stecher, who was active here from 1858 to 1872; he was followed by the Rev. O. Spehr, who was in charge of the congregation until 1876. His successors were the Rev. C.M. Zorn, 1876-1881, and the Rev. G. Göhringer, 1881-1884. The office of pastor was then taken over by the Rev. Fr. Wolbrecht, the present pastor. This congregation has produced two daughter congregations, namely the Lutheran Bethlehem Congregation on the south side and the Lutheran Imanuel Congregation on the west side of the city; the mother congregation now numbers 325 voting members. Since the foundation in 1853, 6011 children have been baptized, 2455 children confirmed, 1054 couples married, and 1532 persons buried. The congregation's premises are located on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and 9th Street.

First Methodist Episcopal Congregation. Has its premises on the corner of Ontario Avenue and 7th Street. As early as 1837 the Rev. H.W. Frink took the first steps in founding this congregation. The work that he had begun was continued in 1843 by the Rev. D. Lewis. The Rev. J. Churm is the present pastor. The church was built in 1849 under the Rev. S. Jones on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and 8th

Street, but later removed to where it now stands. This congregation has also produced several daughter congregations.

Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Imanuel Congregation.

Was founded in 1869. The following pastors have ministered to the congregation since that time:

|                     |                 |                     |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Reverend E.J. Homme | .....           | 1869-1877           |
| "                   | M.T. Ruh        | ..... 1877-1880     |
| "                   | C.F. Magellssen | ..... 1880-1893     |
| "                   | S.E.S. Meisel   | ..... 1894-1896     |
| "                   | O.G. Juckam     | ..... 1896-present. |

The congregation presently numbers 70 members; 232 children have been baptized, 67 children confirmed, 26 couples married, and 36 persons buried.

Immanuel Congregation of the Evangelical Communion. Was founded on April 12, 1888. The pastors who have ministered to this congregation since then are the following: the Rev. C.W. Welsow, three years; G. Uphoff, two years; C.D. Richert, four years; J. Schneller, one year. The congregation presently numbers 132 members; 97 children have been baptized and 29 couples have been married. The congregation's premises are on the corner of Erie Avenue and North 9th Street.

Church of Christ. This community's church stands on the corner of Erie Avenue and North 10th Street. The congregation was founded in 1895 with twelve members; the number of members has now grown considerably. 21 children have been baptized.



Since its foundation, this congregation has been ministered to by Mr. Johann F. Van Vlasselaer.

St. Peter Claver Congregation. Was founded in 1888 and since then has been ministered to by the Rev. J. Van Treeck; it presently numbers 250 members. Since its foundation, 164 children have been baptized, 387 children confirmed, 109 couples married, and 242 persons buried. This congregation, which has its premises on the corner of Clara Avenue and South 11th Street, has a well organized school with three women teachers; the school is attended by 140 boys and 148 girls.

Episcopal Grace Church. This community on 7th Street has attained its present high point after many struggles. The present pastor is L.D. Hopkins. The following statistics are incomplete, since there are about 18 years for which no exact account can be obtained. The approximate figures are about as follows: 350 members, 639 children baptized, 240 children confirmed, 263 couples married, 218 persons buried.

Congregationalist Church. This was founded on August 17, 1845, and the following pastors have since ministered to this congregation: H. Lyman, 1845-1845; W.S. Blanchard, 1849-1852; C.W. Camp, 1853-1864; N.A. Millard, 1866-1869; S.T. Dickinson, from June 1869 to November 1869; O.C. McCulloch, 1870-1877; J.B. Bidwell, 1880-1881; J.J. Tobias, 1882-1883; R.M. Webster, 1884-1888; J.D. Reid, 1888 to 1890; C.H. Fraser, 1890-1893; and from November 3, 1893, the

present pastor, J.T. Chynoweth. This congregation's premises are on North 7th Street near Ontario Avenue.

Church of the Holy Name of Jesus. This church is located on Huron Avenue, between North 8th and North 9th Street. Since its foundation, this congregation has been ministered to by the following priests: C. Rehrl, 1845-1850; F. Etschmann, 1850; M. Gembauer, 1850-1852; F. Fusseder, 1852-1854; P. Deberge, 1854-1859; B. Schmeddink, 1859-1860; F. Schroudenbach, 1860-1862; M. Haider, 1862-1885; P. Schwaiger, 1885-1890; N.A. Thill, 1890-1892; D.F. Thill, the present pastor. In that time, 6000 children have been baptized, 1100 couples married, 3000 persons confirmed, and 1900 persons brought to their last rest. The congregation presently numbers 600 members.

Dutch Reformed Hope Congregation. Was founded on September 15, 1891; the first pastor was the Rev. H. Hermeling. The congregation, whose church stands on the corner of North 10th Street and Ontario Avenue, presently numbers 169 members and is ministered to by the Rev. J. Sietsema. Since its foundation, 129 children have been baptized, 40 couples married, and 30 persons buried.

First Baptist Congregation. This was founded on September 13, 1845, and since then has been ministered to by the following pastors: the Rev. Work, 1845; O.D. Taylor, 1845-1859; A. Potter, 1859-1860; Work, 1861-1864; S. Todd, 1866-1868; C. Jurgensen, 1876-1880; A.H. Wilson, 1880-1884;

L.C. Knuth, 1887-1890; E.E. Dresser, 1891-1895; since then, J.W. Cabeen has been pastor of the congregation, which now numbers 121 members.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Located on the corner of Erie Avenue and North Seventh Street. Was founded in 1865; since that time, the following have served as pastors: G. Linsenmeier, J. Wolter, G.L. Limper, Wm. Höhle, G.F. Dilling, F. Karnopp, E. Werner, Wm. Höhle, Wm. Weber, H. Schuckai. The congregation presently numbers 130 members. Since its foundation, 250 children have been baptized, 65 children confirmed, 94 couples married, 80 persons buried.

Dutch Christian Reformed Church. Founded in 1889 and ministered to by the Rev. Theo. De Lange since 1896; presently numbers 73 members. 77 children have been baptized. The church is located on North 7th Street, north of Superior Avenue.

In addition there are in the city a Jewish congregation, a Norwegian church, a Christian Science community, a German Baptist Congregation, and several missions.

\* \* \*

One glance at the city of Sheboygan is sufficient to show the stranger what kind of a city he has before him, namely an industrial, manufacturing city. Here are to be found factories that employ from 5 to 10 workers, but also others where 700 workpeople go in and out each day. The largest establishments are without doubt the chair factories,

and in its performance in this field, the city can be favorably compared with any other. The city's business district on 8th Street is beginning more and more to take on the aspect of a big city, and the villas on the lake side of the city look particularly attractive. Sheboygan is home to 61 corporations, a fact which gives some insight into the business life of the city. Of charitable organizations the city has twenty, of workers' organizations four, and of other societies thirty-two.

In recent years there has been an unmistakable upswing in the city's manufacturing and industrial activities, and as a necessary consequence of this, the population of the city has also had to increase. For this, however, housing had to be provided; therefore it is not surprising that in the period in question, dwelling houses sprang up like mushrooms out of the ground in all parts of the city. But this in turn gave the city reason to keep pace with the modern facilities of these times. Of special importance is the city's harbor; this importance is indeed recognized and appropriate improvements to the harbor have been undertaken. Sheboygan also has a lifesaving station at the harbor. This is manned by a company consisting of a captain and five other members.

In 1887 the city's waterworks were built. The water tower and works are located near the northern city limits. The great suction tube extends 1,440 feet into the lake and is 20 inches in diameter; the water is pumped into a tower

140 feet high, and the machinery is capable of pumping 4,300,000 gallons a day. The pipe network extends over about 25 miles with 320 hydrants, which are mainly at the disposal of the Fire Department.

The city has two well organized bodies that care for the public wellbeing, namely the Fire Department and the Police. To these, the regiment of Letter Carriers could well be added.

Since 1885 the city has been served by streetcars. Originally these were horsedrawn, but the system is now electrified and of the most modern construction. The street lighting is also electric. In the middle of the city is the so-called Well Park, so called from its artesian wells, whose source arises 1475 feet below ground level. The spring flows out and delivers a good mineral water, which has already acquired a good reputation in other cities of our country. Since Sheboygan is a port, it need hardly be mentioned that fishing plays no insignificant role here.

The city now has two hospitals, also a home for the homeless; the poorhouse also deserves a mention here, as does the lunatic asylum, where incurables are taken in. A "Business College" is responsible for the education of Sheboygan's future businessmen; this was brought into being a few years ago by Mr. Patten, is still under his direction, and enjoys a good reputation.

The city's banking institutions have done much to advance commercial development. The oldest of these is the

Sheboygan Bank; this was established by Mr. F.R. Townsend in 1851. The second oldest is the German Bank, which was founded on June 25, 1856. Its first officers were J. Ewing, President, and J.H. Mead, Secretary. A third bank of more recent date is the Citizens State Bank, whose president is J. Mogenson.

About 130 ex-soldiers now live in the city. According to the latest official report, the inhabitants of Sheboygan are divided into the following nationalities: American 13,876, Negro 2, German 6,262, English 68, Irish 78, French 10, Canadian 30, Scandinavian 186, Dutch 339, Polish 2, Belgian 1, Swiss 20, Bohemian 7. However, the city has more inhabitants than these figures indicate; a large proportion of the persons not listed are distributed among other nationalities for which details could not be obtained so easily.

The city is now served by two telephone companies, which control a widely branching network. The service provided by the companies is a liberal one, but this circumstance should be ascribed to healthy competition, since at the time when one company alone provided the service, the city languished under the monopoly. The Northwestern Telephone Company has its central station at 701 North 8th Street, and the Wisconsin Company at 624 North 8th Street.

Since July 1897 Sheboygan also has a public library, which now contains about 1800 volumes. The present librarian

is Miss Buchanan, and the administrative authority consists of the following gentlemen:

A.W. Pott ..... President;  
 M.R. Zägel ..... Vice-President;  
 Francis Williams ..... Secretary;  
 Paul Reuther, Otto B. Jörns, Dr. W. Günther, H. Schilder,  
 E. Sonnemann, E. Aldag, and Geo. Heller.

The authorities for public works are:

Chas. Lutze, A.J. Mallmann, and H.E. Meier.

#### Supervisors

1st Ward ..... H. Schilder.  
 2nd Ward ..... Theo. Harms.  
 3rd Ward ..... Rich. Nommensen.  
 4th Ward ..... Horace Pott.  
 5th Ward ..... Chr. Hoppert.  
 6th Ward ..... Ernst Lutze.  
 7th Ward ..... J.H. Nickel.  
 8th Ward ..... Wm. Geussenhainer.

#### City Council

1st Ward ... Theo. Dieckmann, W.C. Tallmadge.  
 2nd Ward ..... J. Rictow, F.A. Schraut.  
 3rd Ward ..... Thom. H. Lynch, M.R. Zägel.  
 4th Ward ..... Otto England, Jos. Lowe.  
 5th Ward ..... Fr. C. Haack, J. Van Ackeren.  
 6th Ward ..... Herm. Eickberg, B.A. Körner.

7th Ward ..... Aug. Mohr, E. Pfister.

8th Ward ..... Ernst Krüger, H.A. Arpke.

Mayor of the City of Sheboygan ..... Karl A. Born.

Clerk ..... Oscar F. Huhn.

Treasurer ..... J.C. Giese.

Comptroller ..... John Schmidt.

Assessor ..... Emil Nehrlich.

Attorney ..... Karl A. Dean.

Municipal Judge ..... Otto J. Trilling.



II.

Sheboygan Falls Township.

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[picture]

The Falls at Sheboygan Falls.

## II.

## HISTORY OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS TOWNSHIP.

"O blessed life in the country,  
O great happiness in moderation,  
O paradise of solitude!  
O sweet, magnificent pleasure,  
To lie thus in such shadows,  
O days of contentment!"

(Gleim.)

If we go due west from the township of Sheboygan, with which we are now familiar, we come to the neighboring township of Sheboygan Falls. Here we have before us a complete township with 36 sections. Its situation is a good one; most of it is level ground, the only exception being the southeastern part near the Sheboygan River. The water requirements are supplied by the two rivers, the Sheboygan and the Mullet. The latter flows into the Sheboygan River in Section 35, near the village; the Sheboygan River itself snakes through the township from northwest to southeast. The Pigeon River is of no great significance for the township, since it only touches the tip of the township in Section 1.

The land of this township is especially suitable for agriculture and for cattle raising and dairying; in this respect it is preeminent among the various townships of the county. The Sheboygan River forms the line of communication between the two cities of the township, the larger of these, Sheboygan Falls, lying in extreme southeastern corner and

Johnsonville in the extreme northwestern corner. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad cuts through the town on the southern side from east to west with a slight increase in elevation on the west side.

The history of the township of Sheboygan Falls, which initially is identical with the history of the village, dates back to the year 1835. All that the lonely wanderer could see here at that time was a magnificent primeval forest, through which the two rivers snaked imposingly. No path, no road, no bridge, no house could the weary traveler discern; at most he might cross a path trodden by Indians. Long, long had the slender firs and moss-grown oaks spread their giant branches undisturbed over the shadowed earth. But now, all at once, the hour of liberation struck for Mother Earth. Men with chains and surveying equipment traversed the forests from north to south, from east to west; and after the land had been surveyed, it came under the hammer and found a buyer in the person of Mr. Randolph B. March. This gentleman, however, showed little desire to become more closely acquainted with the forest giants that he had purchased; they served him merely for speculation, for this gentleman never took up residence here. Colonel Silas B. Stedman of Massachusetts showed more inclination to submit the "case" to a closer test; on December 1, 1835, he bought a part of March's estate, that part, in fact, where the village now stands; he paid \$13.50 per acre. At this time a significant portion of

the town may have been bought up, but the gentlemen who bought it never showed their faces here, because they were only speculating with the land. Mr. Stedman immediately recognized the utility of the waterfalls on the river that crossed his property, and thereupon placed a contract for the building of a sawmill. He hoped to see this mill in operation during the summer of 1836, and therefore arrived here with his family around this time, but found here to his amazement that there was still much to be done before the thing would begin to look anything like a sawmill. Not until the following winter could Mr. Stedman call himself a sawmill operator. Mr. David Giddings, who had supervised the construction of the sawmill, bought some land in the north-eastern part of Section 36 in March 1838. In the following year Mr. Karl D. Cole and his family also moved into this neighborhood. In the neighborhood of the sawmill a log cabin was also erected, for the workers employed in the mill to lodge in. To this extent the young settlement had thrived in those few years, but now things came to a halt, probably as a result of the general business depression that had made itself generally felt in the West in those years. Besides the log cabins, which were then the fashion, the frame house which was occupied first by Mr. John McNish and later by Mr. Stedman, presented a fine appearance. Shortly afterwards another building of this type was erected, which was generally known by the name of Temperance House. The third

in this group was that which Dr. Shepherd Sr. long occupied; one of the first occupants of this house was Mr. Cole. One of the first people to settle outside of the present village, in the midst of the wilderness, was Mr. Wm. Trowbridge, who had already tried his luck in Sheboygan. He settled about two miles west of Falls, but for several years he remained the only farmer in the township. Around the year 1839 Mr. Albert Rounsville inspected this district and decided to establish his new homestead here. Only a few settlers came here in 1840 and 1841, among whom were Mr. Samuel Rounsville and Mr. Hermann Pierce, so that around this time Falls had about 25 inhabitants and four dwelling houses. In 1841 a new building was added, which was later fitted out as a general store.

The first celebration of marriage that the township saw took place in 1840; Mr. Samuel Ashby was married to his fiancée at the home of Mr. Trowbridge. Two years later, another merry wedding celebration took place, when Mr. David Giddings married a daughter of Mr. Trowbridge.

Since these family events were increasing in such a pleasant fashion, provision also had to be made for family needs. For this, Mr. Stedman was once again the right man. At his sawmill he set up a flour mill. A pair of granite stones  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter were obtained from the neighborhood of Milwaukee, and these stones were finished by a Mr. Steiner in such a way that flour, though perhaps not the

finest, could be produced with them. But the young colony was also not lacking in sorrowful events. Thus on June 1, 1844, the wife of the esteemed Mr. Trowbridge died; hers was the first corpse to be buried in the township.

The settlement of the township gradually became brisker. In September 1842 Mr. G.C. Cole arrived here with his mother and several sisters, as did some unmarried men, Mr. Thorp and Mr. Morse. In the following year the Germans also found their way to Sheboygan Falls. They settled north of the village in Sections 13 and 14. Among them were Messrs. L. Hubbard, E. Logermann, and N. Heide.

Mr. Fr. Diers arrived here in 1844. He had already lived in Canada for 12 years, had returned to Germany, and then came here with his sister in the year aforesaid. He settled on the farm that is now worked by Mr. Dietrich Prange. Mr. Diers brought it about that some of his countrymen, people from Hanover, soon followed him here. Of these we will here mention Mr. Heinrich Prange, the father of Dietrich, Heinrich, and Wilhelm Prange. A well-known figure is Wilhelm Prange, the father of Wm. J. Prange, Karl, and Heinrich Prange of Sheboygan; the latter should be familiar to our readers as the foremost businessman of the county and the city. With them, the following persons also arrived here: Dietrich Lohmann, Bartels, Kreler, and Cornflower, also Messrs. Wedepohl, Kiens, and Breher; all of these first beheld the primeval forests of America in 1846. These people

from an ancient, civilized land found themselves all at once transported into the midst of wild but nonetheless beautiful nature. What they had left behind in their old fatherland, they now had to produce here for themselves; the wilderness that they saw before them had to be brought under cultivation if they wished to go on living. There the ax was gently pressed into everyone's hand, regardless of whether they were professor or farmer by profession, and the great firs were toppled. If a log cabin had already been erected for shelter, then shingles were cut, and were then conveyed by all possible and impossible means to the nearest transportation center, where they were exchanged for the most essential housekeeping articles. Then, when a little piece of earth had been freed of timber, wheat, rye, or whatever was to hand was scattered amid stumps, stones, and roots, worked over a little with a hoe -- and the field had been sown! When harvest time arrived, the grain crop was cut and threshed. The threshing machine of that period was of singular construction. People set up either boards or wood cut especially for the purpose, then took the sheaves and beat them against this threshing machine until they were convinced that only straw remained in their hands. Then usually the father of the family took a sack of grain on his shoulder, in order to get it to the village, where, as previously mentioned, there was a mill. Vehicles and passable roads, bridges, etc. then counted as luxury articles



which were beyond the means of the first pioneers.

The farm of Mr. Fr. Diers had in those days the character of a central station. It was from here that the new arrivals usually left for their new homes. With these immigrants there also came a teacher, Mr. Belitz, who started religious services both in Sheboygan Falls and in Herman, and took charge of education in general. With him came still other settlers, who made their homes in Section 1. Most of these settlers only bought small farms of 5 to 10 acres initially, but soon realized that in America things can only be done on a large scale; and since, after all, there was land enough to be had, they soon abandoned this small-country system.

By 1837 a post office had already been established. The gentleman who had the honor of acting as first postmaster was George B. Babcock; he was followed by Mr. Karl Cole, and he in turn was followed by Mr. W.H. Prentice. Mr. Stedman's primitive flour mill soon had a competitor, for a new flour mill was constructed in 1842; two years later a large new sawmill was added, so that it soon began to look as if a town was growing in Section 36. In the same year a physician, who was at the same time a lawyer, immigrated here, a Dr. Coela; he brought new communistic ideas with him, for which however he found little sympathy among the settlers. It is claimed that the Indians at this time planted and harvested more corn than the colonists.

In the following year, 1845, several sections of the town were settled, such as Section 17, where Mr. Georg Howard made his home, and also erected a sawmill; also Section 20, whose settler was Mr. Wm. Whiffen. Messrs. N. Goodell and W. Peck, who came from Illinois, pitched their tents in Section 29; Mr. Heinrich Williams became their neighbor. In Section 30, Mr. Jac. Little erected a log cabin; he moved into it in January and spent the winter there, without having a roof on it. In 1845 Mr. N. Sargent arrived and settled in Section 26. Of the settlers of that time, the following might also be mentioned: Wm. Robinson, J. Richardson, W. Mayberry, J. Keller, Georg and Peter Mats, John Kästner, and R. Schlichting. The 46ers also include: J.H. Denison, Robert Wood, J. Atwood, and many others. It is generally admitted that Sheboygan Falls is largely indebted to the Germans for what it has become. The former wilderness has been transformed in the course of time to fine farms; good roads cut through the township in all directions; the old log cabins and their adornments, the treestumps that surrounded them, have disappeared, and in their place have come fine villas and capacious barns. But all this did not happen overnight; it has taken almost a generation, 50 years, to bring the land under cultivation, indeed to the height of cultivation; a generation dedicated its best strength to this work -- all honor to their memory! Only a few are left, who can look back with justifiable pride on the labors of their hands, and the ranks of these few are

rapidly thinning out. May a younger generation continue to act in the spirit and direction of their fathers and forefathers, the founders of their homesteads, then to their lot will also fall what their forebears beheld, namely as the poet says:

"And the father with cheerful gaze  
From the wide perspective of the house's gable  
Counts over his flourishing prosperity,  
Sees the posts like towering trees  
And the full rooms of the barns  
And the storehouses, weighed down with abundance."

The inhabitants of the township of Sheboygan Falls according to their various nationalities are made up as follows, according to the latest official report: American 1,186, German 422, English 4, Scandinavian 1, Dutch 47, Danish 1, and 3 from other nations, giving a total population for the township of 1,664 persons. It should be noted that the expression "American" here designates persons born in this country, and that these may be of German or other origin; also, these figures refer only to the township, i.e. excluding the village. The township has 17,954 acres of cultivated land and 2,834 acres of woodland; the value of this land is estimated at \$903,500, and the value of the machinery used on these farms at \$33,430. With regard to livestock, the following numbers and values are found: pigs on the hoof 1,963, value \$7,107; slaughtered pigs 1,581,

value \$13,685. Cattle on the hoof 3,810, value \$64,075; slaughtered cattle 2,061, value \$7,005. Sheep on the hoof 452, value \$385; slaughtered sheep 91, value \$36,520. These figures refer to one year -- 1895. In the township including the village there live 13 cheese and butter manufacturers, or at least they have their mailing address there. Last year they produced: cheese, Young Americas, 720,950 pounds; Twins, 466,200 pounds; butter, 17,582 pounds. In 1895 the township produced about 4,978 tons of hay with a value of about \$49,780. The following table shows the production of grain:

|                   | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|-------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....       | 890    | 18,770   | \$9,354 |
| Corn .....        | 467    | 19,635   | 5,935   |
| Oats .....        | 2,496  | 82,055   | 26,700  |
| Barley .....      | 1,305  | 34,408   | 17,150  |
| Rye .....         | 1,158  | 22,825   | 11,228  |
| Buckwheat .....   | 3      | 20       | 15      |
| Beans, peas ..... | 221    | 3,245    | 1,813   |
| Potatoes .....    | 174    | 8,940    | 3,012   |

There are 212 mowing machines in use in the township, 180 horsedrawn rakes, 6 hay loaders, 35 corn cutters, 165 automatic binders, 5 threshing machines, 433 farm wagons, and 173 coaches.

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As for schools, the township has 10 districts, and thus 10 schoolhouses; six of these districts are so-called joint districts, i.e. children who do not live in the township attend these schools. Last year the schools were attended by 374 children, 200 boys and 174 girls. Instruction was given by two male and nine female teachers; the men received an average salary of \$42.50, the women an average of \$27.00. In addition there are four private schools in the township, with four teachers.

The reader will find a detailed account of the churches in the township and the village under the History of Sheboygan Falls Village. We venture to append here another comparative account of the years 1875 and 1897. Many of the following figures may seem incredible, but we are not in a position to alter the figures, since both accounts are official.

|                      | 1875.  | Value.   |
|----------------------|--------|----------|
| Horses .....         | 526    | \$24,174 |
| Cattle .....         | 2,576  | 41,160   |
| Donkeys .....        | 2      | 100      |
| Sheep .....          | 1,068  | 1,068    |
| Pigs .....           | 575    | 1,782    |
| Wagons, sleds .....  | 379    | 7,217    |
| Pianos, organs ..... | 6      | 480      |
| Land in acres .....  | 22,116 | 445,053  |
|                      | -----  |          |

|                      | 1897.  | Value.   |
|----------------------|--------|----------|
| Horses .....         | 638    | \$21,200 |
| Cattle.....          | 2,953  | 37,345   |
| Donkeys .....        | ....   | ....     |
| Sheep .....          | 147    | 290      |
| Pigs .....           | 562    | 1,694    |
| Wagons, sleds .....  | 434    | 4,621    |
| Pianos, organs ..... | 31     | 515      |
| Land in acres .....  | 22,116 | 919,860  |

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The gentlemen to whom the government and administration of the township are entrusted were elected to their respective offices in the spring of 1898 and are as follows:

Supervisors:

Chairman, Karl Schlichting; Georg Nohl, Simon Klemme.  
 Clerk ..... N.L. Gardner.  
 Treasurer ..... Karl Krause.  
 Assessor ..... Franz Schmidt.

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HISTORY OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS VILLAGE.

For such persons as do not feel at home amid the noise and tumult of the smoke-enshrouded city, but who feel no more at home in the silence and loneliness of the remote countryside, nor yet in a small, gossipy village with a handful of inhabitants -- for such persons Sheboygan Falls, with just over 1000 inhabitants, seems ideal. How such a village as Sheboygan Falls came into being at all, we have already seen. The river at that point where the village now stands was very suitable for powering mills, and hence we saw a number of these in operation right from the first years; that was the beginning, the foundation, on which the little town was built up. But although people began to gather here from an early date, and gradually one house was built beside another, it was not until 1854 that the village was incorporated. On May 1 of this year, the small population of the village had assembled in order to take counsel concerning its future well-being. At this public meeting, 47 votes were cast, and the following officials were elected: President, John Keller; Treasurer, H.S. Marsh; Clerk, W.H. Cole; Village Marshal, W.C. Eastwood; also elected were Messrs. G. Trombull, A. Skinner, J.E. Thomas, and W.D. Kirkland.

By 1860 the number of inhabitants of the village had already risen to 982, and for 1870 the statistics show 1,175

inhabitants, so that the little town was enjoying rapid growth. As early as 1851, i.e. even before incorporation, a newspaperman tried his luck here, though with no great success. This was Mr. J.A. Smith, who published an English paper, "Free Press." After the paper had been appearing here for about a year, Mr. Smith transferred it to Fond du Lac.

In the year 1868 Messrs. Connor and Littlefield made a fresh attempt to endow Falls with a newspaper; they published the "Herald" for about two years, but then moved to Sheboygan, where the "Herald" became a respected paper. The "Sheboygan County News," which is still published here, met with better success; this was transferred in May 1878 from Sheboygan to Falls. Here it was first published by F.J. Mills Sr.; later Mr. J.E. Thomas took over as editor. This paper is the official organ of the cheese and butter producers.

In 1855 a tannery was constructed by Mr. J.D. Gould; this became the property of Mr. C.S. Weisse around 1866. In 1888 a large new building was erected, and the present firm is called C.H. Weisse & Co. A wool spinning works came into being in 1861. This business has had several changes of name. First Mr. W.H. Prentice was in charge, later Mr. Heald for a time; since 1872 Mr. Brickner has been running the business alone, and the firm is now called "Brickner Woolen Mills Co." As early as 1846, Mr. H. Trowbridge established an iron foundry, and this was for a long time the only foundry between Milwaukee and Green Bay. In 1881 a second foundry

was established by Demand and Huyck. In 1859 Mr. E. Quinlan started a business selling wooden articles; this passed to Mr. G. Spratt in 1871. As long as wagons were still made by hand, this business too flourished in Falls; Messrs. W. Servis and H. Schumann were the first of this profession in the village. Between the years 1865 and 1880, many of the largest business houses were destroyed by fire, which made people realize the necessity of a well organized and well equipped fire department. This came into being in 1867 and since then has rendered good service. Today Sheboygan Falls, with its banks, railroads, and many business houses, is the soul of business life for the whole township.

Neither has the village been left behind with regard to its school system; from the small log-cabin schoolhouse a fine, elegant, multistory building has developed. Sheboygan Falls has a high school with a program of study through eight grades, and also equipped for the necessary preparatory courses. This school was attended last year by 329 students, and these were taught by two male and nine female teachers. The average salary paid per month was \$75.00 for the men teachers and \$32.00 for the women. The principal of the high school is presently Mr. F.F. Showers, B.L. A private school also exists.

There now follows a history of the various church organizations of the township, including the village. The material was collected to the extent that the sources for

these reports were accessible; now and then it happens that the flow from these sources is scanty.

Reformed Sarons Congregation. The church of this congregation is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Johnsonville and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Mission House. The congregation was founded on May 28, 1855, by the Rev. H.A. Winter. 20 acres of land were purchased and a church and rectory were constructed on this. From 1858 to 1866 the congregation was ministered to by the Rev. J. Bossard, D.D. A schoolhouse was constructed in 1864. From 1866 to 1871 the Rev. H. Helming was pastor; during his period of office a new rectory was built. Even before the Rev. H. Kurtz took over as pastor, many members had moved to Jasper County, Iowa. His successor was the Rev. D.W. Vriesen. It is noteworthy that for 20 years the pastors of this congregation simultaneously filled a teaching post at the nearby Mission House. Since 1888 this congregation has been ministered to by the Rev. H.J. Vriesen. In the summer of 1889 a large and beautiful church was built, which cost about \$4,500. Since the congregation was founded, 550 children have been baptized, 438 children confirmed, 135 couples married, and 183 persons buried; the congregation presently numbers 73 families.

Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul. Was first ministered to by the Rev. E. Rolf, then by the following pastors: E. Multanowski, Fr. Ottmann, J.J. Hoffmann, J.M. Hieber, and presently Geo. Wildermuth. This congregation has

a daughter congregation in Lima township, the St. Thomas Congregation. Since the foundation of the congregation, 763 children have been baptized, 175 couples married, and 238 persons buried. Voting members presently number 85.

St. Mary's Congregation was founded in 1897 and Mr. E.F. Keyser was appointed pastor. Since then, 15 children have been baptized and one person buried. The congregation now consists of 35 families.

St. Peter's Congregation. Was founded in 1864 by the Rev. R.W. Polon; his successors were the Rev. J.A. Upjohn and the Rev. J.A. Moran. The congregation got its own pastor in 1885 in the person of the Rev. N.D. Stanley, who is currently serving the congregation. Communicating members number 49; 200 children have been baptized, 50 couples married, and 100 persons buried.

Evangelical Salem Community. Was founded by the Rev. Range, who was succeeded in 1868 by the Rev. H.H. Bierbaum. This congregation has also been ministered to by the following pastors: J. Rosenthal, B. Mollenbeck, H. Kurtz, F. Aigner, A. Korbel, and presently H. Achtermann. The congregation was founded in 1868 with only a few members, but has now developed into a flourishing church community.

First Baptist Congregation. This congregation was initially ministered to by Dean Trowbridge, whose successor in 1845 was Mr. Hitchcock, Sr. He was succeeded by the following pastors: Wilcoe, Taylor, Knowles, Lull, Todd,

Roney, Beach, Churchhill, Dresser, Smith, Wiltshire, and the present pastor, who has ministered to this congregation for three years, C.T. Everett. During his period of office, six marriages were celebrated and 15 persons were buried. This is the oldest Baptist congregation in Wisconsin and now numbers 100 members.

St. Luke's Congregation. Was founded in 1860, the first service being held in a schoolhouse on Howards Road. It was first ministered to by the Rev. Ph. Sprengling; then in 1870 it was amalgamated with the Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation in Herman township, and both of these congregations were ministered to by the Rev. A. Kleinhans. After he had held office for eight years, he was succeeded by the present pastor, G.H. Hillemann. The congregation now numbers about 50 families.

Besides the church communities just mentioned, Falls also has a Dutch Reformed church and an Episcopal church.

There are 17 societies in the village, some being charitable or insurance societies, others being secret societies. There are five meeting places open to the public. The Wisconsin Telephone Company has a central exchange in the village, on Broadway and Bridge Street.

According to the latest census report, the village had 1,220 inhabitants. Of these, 174 are German, 989 American, 21 English, 10 Irish, 1 French, and 25 Dutch; or by sex, 585 male and 635 female persons. The village comprises about 300

acres of arable land with a value of \$20,200; the total value of the village lots, on the other hand, is given as \$298,160.

The village administration consists of the following gentlemen: President, L. Constance; Trustees, J.H. Reysen, Jr., W. Langer, G. Spratt, W.C. Kutzbock; Clerk, J.H. James; Assessor, H.E. Böldt; Treasurer, H.F. Never; Justice of the Peace, N.F. Pierce; Marshal, W.J. Garton.

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#### JOHNSONVILLE

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We have taken a fairly close look at the southeastern corner of the township; now we follow the Sheboygan River, which leads us directly to the northwestern corner, Section 6. On this journey we see farms, each more beautiful than the last, pass before our eyes, but we perceive no clanking of machinery or noise of steam engines until we finally stand before a dam; here, as we pensively gaze into the falling torrents, we hear before us to the left the complaint of a saw; to the right we hear the rumble of the millstones, or to use a rather modern expression, "the rollers." We are in the middle of Johnsonville! This place reminds one vividly of a German village, except that the church steeple is missing; but this is compensated for to some extent by the tower of the schoolhouse, which is located high up on a hill.

It is from the year 1847 that we have the first report of the settlement of this little place; it was Messrs.

Friedrich Jacob Nohl and Peter Mog who first settled here about that time. Mr. Mog bought the eastern part of the present Johnsonville, while Mr. Nohl took possession of the western part. The first building was erected by Mr. George Kind on the lot that is now owned by Mr. C. Schneider. Mr. Kind set up a general store and a saloon here in 1852, but neither of these businesses was successful to begin with. Four years later, Mr. Heinrich Wolf opened a saloon here, and shortly after, a grocery store; the business later passed into the hands of Ph. Wolf, who in turn sold it to Mr. Hugo Liebner; then Mr. Karl Maurer was owner of the business for a time, until the present owner, Mr. Fritz Mog, took possession of it. The latter erected on the lot a magnificent building which is a credit to the village.

The sawmill was constructed in 1852 by Messrs. Johann and Michael Schwartz, and the flour mill in 1868 by Messrs. Christian Johanning, Rudolf Ziegler, and Adam Maurer. Mr. Karl Schultz bought both the flour mill and the sawmill, and has since run them successfully. In his time the flour mill was fitted with the latest technical improvements, and it can be operated by steam and water power at the same time.

In 1854 Mr. Fritz Klopff opened a combined general store and bar on the east side of the village. His successor in the business was Mr. Benin, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Konrad Gröne, who sold it to its present owner, Mr. Wm. Schäve. Johnsonville now has: 2 general stores, 2 bars, 1

sawmill, 1 flour mill, 1 smithy, 1 wagonmaking business, and a small print shop, as well as a post office.

This village also goes by the name of "Schnapsville" -- and in 1867 an application to have this name made official was made in all seriousness to Uncle Sam. But he is said to have been very embarrassed at this, and to have suggested the name of Johnsonville to the good Schnapsvillers. He sent this suggestion in a sealed letter to Johnsonville (so named after the U.S. President Johnson) and it arrived safely in Schnapsville, thereby raising the village to the dignity of a post office. Now it is also a central telephone station, because it lies at the midpoint of the lines linking Plymouth and Franklin. Since this village has neither shipping nor a railroad link, and prospects for the latter have receded into the far distance, it is not to be expected that it will appear on the map as a metropolis in the near future. The population of this village consists exclusively of Germans; among these there are naturally some Americans, i.e. persons born of German parents here in America.\*

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\* Note. The word "American" is also used in this sense in other statistical accounts.

III.

Plymouth Township.

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[picture]

High School Building in the City of Plymouth.

## III.

## HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

"The traveler sojourning in a far place,  
Where animal, plant, and tree are strange,  
Where the night and its stars are strange,  
Where human sound is strange and dead:

How alone and outcast he feels;  
How his heart exults in a strange land  
When suddenly he finds a speaker of the  
                    same language,  
A secret brother!"

(Lenau.)

If we now continue on our way from the place where we last found ourselves, Johnsonville, toward the west, then after a short journey we will have passed the limits of Sheboygan Falls township and will stand on the soil of Plymouth, in Section 1. If from here we go six miles due south, we will be standing in the center of Sheboygan County, in Section 36 of Plymouth township. This township is traversed by two railroad lines. One of them enters in the south, in Section 35, crosses the Mullet River here, touches the city of Plymouth, goes then in a northwesterly direction as far as Section 5, and from here follows a westerly course toward Glenbeulah. The other line enters on the east side in Section 25, also touches the city of Plymouth, runs from here more or less parallel to the other line as far as Section 4, from where it turns northward toward the township of Rhine. The Mullet River follows roughly the same direction, except

that in the northern part of the township it turns west, not north.

The situation and the soil of Plymouth township are very suitable for agricultural purposes; the eastern part more for cattle raising and dairying, the western part with its kettle mountains more for the raising of grain crops, especially wheat.

In 1835 the surveying and laying-out of this part of the county took place; Messrs. Mullet and Brinke were entrusted with this work. Mr. Mullet bestowed his name upon the river called by the Indians Ta-quit-qui-oc. These gentlemen were only concerned with the laying-out of the township, but in the same year Mr. N. King came, and he laid out the individual townships in sections. The land was then offered for sale by the government on November 27, 1835, but there were as yet no buyers. The first purchases were made in the following year; on August 13, 1836 by Mr. John Law and on August 23 of the same year by Mr. Thom. Margrave of London, England; the latter still held the title deeds of Section 5 in 1872, but probably never set eyes on his property. But some years were still to pass before there was any permanent settlement. Undoubtedly the Thorp family is the pioneer family of Plymouth; even before them, Mr. C. Johnson bought land here, namely on June 7, 1845, but he did not arrive here until the fall of that year. On May 8, 1845, the silence of Plymouth's primeval forest was broken by Messrs. Isaak,

John, and Rensellaer Thorp, and Mr. William Bowen. All day long they had been struggling toward Plymouth from Sheboygan Falls with their oxcart through thick forest, swamp, and mire, and now set up their quarters for the night beside a spring. They had been traveling for some time, for they had earlier tried to make their fortune in Pennsylvania. When a suitable place had been found, Mr. Rensellaer Thorp felled the first forest giant. Others followed, so that there was soon a clearing in the primeval forest, and in the middle of this clearing an imposing log cabin was soon enthroned. This place was a few rods north of the plank road, on the land that now belongs to Mr. Strassburger. But our settlers here already had some neighbors, such as the E. Trowbridge family near Sheboygan, also the Wade family in Greenbush. Work in the new settlement proceeded apace; soon one field had been cleared and sown with wheat, and the gentlemen were not a little astonished that fall, when they were able to thresh 44 bushels from the field.

These first settlers were soon followed by others. In the fall, Mr. H.P. Davidson and his family from Hartford, Conn., came and settled near the so-called Cold Springs, where he soon erected a kind of hotel, which was well patronized. Mr. Wm. Hüppchen gave the town of Plymouth its first house,-- by today's standards we would say that he gave the forest a little hut! The people already mentioned were joined by, among others: H. Gilman, Jac. Mantz, J. Briggs,

A. Andrews, Rudolf and Hermann Krauss, A. Childs, J. De Groff, Bradbury, Robinson, A. Walton, and more.

As soon as they could, most of these settlers built their log cabins, then the most modern type of building, in the midst of the thick forest. Mr. M. Flint in 1846 was an exception to this; he built a frame house in the fall of that year.

At this period we naturally seek in vain for churches and schools in the young colony; but the people did not remain entirely without religious exercises; for the aged Mr. Cole, a Methodist preacher from Sheboygan, visited the colonists occasionally and held devotional hours in the home of Mr. Isaak Thorp.

Uncle Sam's winged mailman also occasionally directed his steps here; usually he stayed overnight at the home of Mr. Davidson, who stands first on the list of Plymouth postmasters. One can scarcely suppose that he became rich through this office, for in the first quarter the income of the new post office came to a total of \$2.50. The settlement held a celebration on February 8, 1846, to mark the arrival of a little daughter in Mr. C. Johnson's family. The joy was even greater when, some time after the christening party, the people gathered for a wedding feast on March 12. On this day Mr. Rensellaer Thorp and Miss Jane von Patton were joined together for life. But there is no rose without a thorn; that same September a death was reported, a son of Mr. Jac.

Mantz having died.

Mr. Flint's house was given the name of Quit-Qui-oc House and became known to the settlers as a hotel. A part of this house is still standing; for a long time it served its occupants as a kitchen. In 1849, serious thought was given to incorporating the settlement as a township. On April 3 a meeting was held at the home of J. Taylor. When the votes were counted, it turned out that 90 citizens qualified to vote had turned up. Steps were now taken to incorporate the township. The township that was then incorporated also included the present township of Rhine. The election of the officials gave the following result: E.W. Baldwin, Dan. Hyatt, and Franz Krockenberger as Supervisors; J. Cleveland, Clerk; A. Carter and Valentin Bub, Assessors; F. Bond, School Superintendent; H. Bishop, Treasurer; J. Moore, Justice of the Peace; E. Sessions, H. Giffin, and Jul. Wolff, Constables; S. Jerome, S. Wilson, and A. Bettelhauser; Mr. D. Weary, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Two years earlier, however, a start had already been made with a small school; it was in the fall of 1847 that the young people assembled in Mr. Karl Nutt's log cabin to be initiated into the mysteries of knowledge. The first woman teacher was Miss Plautina Stone; she later married Mr. Akin and in 1895 was still an active woman and living in Lyndon township.

The church which the settlers first attended was not in

the township itself but was built in 1848 on the border between Lyndon and Plymouth. However, this church, which was a Congregationalist church, was later removed to Plymouth.

From this time on, the settlement of this township made rapid progress. Since there was a main highway linking Sheboygan, Plymouth, and Fond du Lac, up to 100 vehicles passed through the township on many days, so that it inevitably became known to the outside world; in time, the village became a kind of central station. This highway, however, was in a rather unenviable condition at that time, but people still had to travel. A joint-stock company then offered to remedy the unhappy situation. First, in 1851, the road was laid with planks, but this could not improve matters in the long run; a subsequent attempt was therefore made using gravel, and by this plan the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Road Company succeeded in creating a good road, and in running a profitable business by levying tolls. In 1868 the County took the road over and abolished the tolls.

As already mentioned, the two townships of Plymouth and Rhine originally belonged together, but soon they had both grown to such an extent that they both felt the need to become independent of one another. This took place in the spring of 1854, with no damage to the friendly relations that the citizens of the two townships had and, we believe, still do have with one another. The development of the now independent Plymouth suffered no check from this event; in

1855 it already had 1,642 inhabitants, and in the following years the numbers grew quite considerably, so that in 1861 we already find 2,161 inhabitants here. Then, however the disastrous civil war intervened, which claimed people from this township too. Many honorable citizens had to lay plow and ax aside to hasten to the help of the fatherland. Many of them never returned, but sealed with their blood the honor of the land that they called their own. Those, however, who did return, together with those who had remained here, took up anew the work that they had begun. They declared war on forest, stumps, rocks, in short everything that stood in the way of cultivation; and here too they were victorious, as a glance at the present township of Plymouth shows. Where once the Indian followed his winding forest path, a fine highway now stretches; where once the quick deer leaped undisturbed over the forest creek, a proud bridge now leads one across; where once the wildcat carefully felt its way across a swamp, cows, sheep, and horses now graze on juicy green grass. The practical question of the American, "Did it pay?" is answered in a very striking manner if one looks at the magnificent dwelling houses and roomy barns of the township; but "No prize without effort" was and remains valid even here. If we were to relate all of the toils and hardships that the pioneer settlers had to overcome, we could write volumes. No doubt the words of that Roman military hero, "Veni, vidi, vici!" -- "I came, I saw, I conquered!" -- are also



applicable here; but more than 50 years have passed in this land since then, and the cool Mother Earth already covers many an old, honorable pioneer and trailblazer: Requiescat in pace! Who would begrudge him this rest in peace after his long struggling and striving?

The township of Plymouth, including the city, had in 1870 a population of 2,280 souls; in 1895, on the other hand, there were 3,599 inhabitants; now, in 1898, there are nearly 4,000 inhabitants. At the last count, the township alone had 1,386 inhabitants, who are divided among the various nationalities as follows: 1,095 American, 278 German, 7 British, 2 Irish, and 4 Dutch. The same figure divided among the sexes gives 724 male persons and 662 female persons.

The development of the school system has kept pace with the progress that has been manifest throughout the whole township. Although in the beginning there was just a small log cabin in which the bare necessities were taught, today parents have available 12 different school districts to which they can send their children; in all of these schools a practical, systematic course of instruction has been established. Five districts lie within the township itself, the remaining seven are so-called joint or neighboring districts. These five districts were attended last year by 115 children; on average there were 105 children in these schools each day. The salary paid to the various teachers per month varies between \$30 and \$40. The schoolhouses of

the township represent a value of \$2,700.00. In total, Plymouth township fielded a school army of 470 children last year.

Arable land under cultivation is given in the latest official report as 12,395 acres, woodland 3,032 acres, land not yet under cultivation 2,626 acres. The farmland of the township represents a value of \$1,028,300, and the machines in use on the land a value of \$53,985. With regard to agricultural products the latest reports give the following figures:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....    | 640    | 16,685   | \$8,293 |
| Corn .....     | 962    | 19,165   | 9,540   |
| Oats .....     | 1,692  | 77,664   | 25,508  |
| Barley .....   | 1,996  | 60,210   | 29,930  |
| Rye .....      | 614    | 12,652   | 6,305   |
| Peas .....     | 26     | 1,020    | 660     |
| Potatoes ..... | 191    | 15,250   | 3,545   |

It is said that during the year 1895 there was a turnover of 118,330 pounds of butter with a value of \$18,359, to which the 93,327 pounds of butter produced in factories was probably additional. In the dairying business, Plymouth holds a prominent position among the townships; last year it delivered cheese for the market as follows:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Cheddar ..... | 55,739 pounds. |
| Twins .....   | 507,513 "      |

|                     |         |   |
|---------------------|---------|---|
| Daisies .....       | 169,819 | " |
| Young America ..... | 454,978 | " |

The following figures from a report of 1897 give a further indication of the financial basis on which Plymouth township now stands:

|              | Head. | Value.   |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Horses ..... | 609   | \$18,665 |
| Cattle.....  | 2,895 | 35,485   |
| Sheep .....  | 242   | 255      |
| Pigs .....   | 876   | 2,333    |

Total value of personal property: \$98,040.

The reader will find further historical data in the following description of the city of Plymouth; the historical development of the township and that of the city are so intertwined that a strictly separate description is not possible in every case. Here it only remains for us to present to the reader the present administrative council of the township, namely the following gentlemen:

Supervisors: Heinrich Watermann, Karl Joch, and W. Strebelow.  
 Clerk ..... Heinrich Ott.  
 Assessor ..... Ed. Collins.  
 Treasurer ..... Irwin Jones.

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HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH CITY.

At the place where it suddenly occurred to the Mullet River to change the direction of its course, and instead of flowing on in a straight line, to make a curve to the east -- at the place where the two railroad lines already mentioned cross and join -- stands the city of Plymouth in the center of Sections 21, 22, 28, and 27.

As far back as 1847, Mr. J.W. Taylow conceived the bold idea in the midst of the primeval forest that it ought to be possible to build a small country town here. He had part of his land in Section 22 surveyed and laid out in village lots. His friend Davidson, who helped him in this, found the idea highly ridiculous; but shortly after, Mr. Thomas Davidson took a practical step toward making the village by opening a general store. This was highly desirable for the settlers, since up till then they had been obliged to fetch everything they needed from Sheboygan. Mr. W.D. Lipe joined Mr. Davidson and devoted himself to blacksmithing, and since his business prospered, he erected a nice dwelling house near his smithy. Mr. S.W. Houghton arrived to make a third member of this group; he occupied himself with providing the settlers with boots. His establishment was constructed by the able carpenter, Mr. G.W. Barnard; this was the second frame house in the township. However, a tailor was still lacking -- but

one soon arrived with yardstick and tape measure, and this was Mr. J. Maxby. The burgeoning town was also visited from time to time by a Methodist preacher, Prescott. If the young bud were to blossom, the necessary commerce had to be provided; this task was undertaken by Messrs. M. Flint and R.C. Moulton. They brought 100 head of cattle to Plymouth, but had great difficulty in disposing of them for \$18 each. A young doctor, A.S. Doolittle, had selected Plymouth for his practice, but he is said to have made the observation: The climate here is the doctor's death! At this time an experiment was made with the cultivation of apple trees; the experiment was successful, for in 1871 a harvest of 30,000 bushels was achieved.*

In February 1848 Mr. H.N. Smith built a two story grocery store measuring 18 by 30 feet; the business was well patronized. It is interesting to learn of some of the prices of that time: coffee 12c a pound, tea 75c a pound, schnapps 10c a quart, tobacco 25c a pound, shoes \$1 a pair. A sawmill was also brought into operation about this time, namely by Mr. H.S. Davidson; this remedied the inconvenience of having to haul constructional timber to and from Falls over roads that today would not be considered worthy of the name. A wagonmaker by the name of Josef Sehstadt took up residence --

* Note. According to Mrs. H.N. Smith, "Early History of Plymouth."

here in the same year. At about the same time Dr. F. Bond and his wife came to live in Plymouth, but this doctor, too, was forced to agree with the complaint of his predecessor and to leave the town for the same reason. Mr. F. Eastmann, who arrived here in 1849, soon proved to be a competent businessman. In the same year a small schoolhouse was also built, which was also used for religious purposes; it also served as city hall and meeting hall. About this time, the village acquired a skillful builder in the person of Mr. A. Wilson, who, however, later turned to farming. In March 1850 a flour mill was completed; this was run by Mr. G. Chamberlain, the owners of the mill being Smith & Hotchkiss. The mill could not be kept going, because not enough grain was yet cultivated in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. Hotchkiss attempted to buy wheat outside of his own township; on a lengthy journey to north, south, east, and west, he actually succeeded in getting hold of 90 bushels of this noble grain.

In 1850 the town of settlers had a significant increase, among others: H. Fischer, F. Lozau, H. Kropp, W. Steele, J. Shauger, J. Zinkgraf, A. Komaus and son, and W. Kästner and wife. The more the commercial life here developed and diversified, the more quickly the number of inhabitants increased. Nonetheless it was not until 1877 that Plymouth was incorporated as a city and became known to the world; Mr. H.H. Huson has the honor of having been the first mayor of this now flourishing city. The two railroad lines, which

have contributed greatly to the rapid expansion of the city, date, as far as Plymouth is concerned, from the years 1856 and 1871. In order to get the railroad of more recent date, the township and city had to raise the sum of \$25,000.

In the years when Plymouth was being established, several attempts were made to honor it with a newspaper, but initially with little success. It was not until 1872 that the town got one, the "Plymouth Reporter," published by Mr. Wells. The paper later passed into the ownership of Mr. A.F. Warden. Then Mr. H.W. Hostmann joined the business as a partner, in 1890 Mr. O. Gaffron acquired the paper, and his successor was the present editor, Mr. A.J. Strassburger.

On September 6, 1879, the "Plymouth Sun" appeared for the first time, its publisher being Mr. L.K. Howe. This sun did not shine on the city for very long, preferring rather to let its light shine on Sheboygan.

In 1884 a German newspaper also made its appearance; this was "Die Nordwestliche Post," published by the Wandersleben brothers. This newspaper now exists under the name of "Plymouth Post."

And finally in 1890 the "Plymouth Correspondent" came to visit the city. This paper is issued as a supplement to the "National Demokrat" published in Sheboygan. It was first edited by Mr. D. Mahlsted; since January 1895 the editor has been Mr. Otto Bergemann, who has frequently provided the inhabitants of the city and township with valuable historical

articles about their settlement.

By 1881 Plymouth already had three important flour mills. One was built in 1867 by Mr. Wm. Schwartz and was owned by Messrs. Oberreich and Mörsch, another was that of Mr. Otto Puhlmann, and a third was under the direction of Messrs. Brickbauer & Klumb.

Plymouth acquired a bank in 1873; this was incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, and its officers were Messrs. J.W. Dow and E.A. Dow. A furniture factory was constructed in 1879 and was managed by Mr. O. Mattoon. At about the same time, Mr. Wm. Schwartz set up a timber warehouse to serve the city. An iron foundry was brought into being in 1867 by Mr. Karl Schwartz. Now that the groundwork had been laid, commerce developed in the following years in a gratifying way; several smaller factories, which had been built in or before the seventies, had to be enlarged considerably in order to meet all the demands made on them. Other enterprising men found here the place for the realization of their plans, so that today there are eleven corporations conducting business in the city. In addition there is the cheese exchange, which brings plenty of business to the city; so too, in unmistakable fashion, does the city's substantial corn market. The people of Plymouth also have seven public halls at their disposal, including the Fire Department building. Fifteen societies of varying character hold their meetings within the city walls. Four well edited newspapers

-- the one not mentioned before is the "Plymouth Review," published by Carroll & Bowers -- keep the public up to date. Well equipped postal and telegraph stations bring the outside world within the city limits.

Plymouth has two cemeteries, one in the city and another outside the city limits.

The city has had a high school since 1877; originally this had a three-year program, but since 1890 this has been extended to four years. Professor W.J. Brier served as principal of the school until 1866; since that time, Mr. O. Gaffron has held this post. The high school was opened with a roll of 40 votaries of knowledge, both boys and girls; now there are 120, of whom 50 do not live in Plymouth township. Connected with this school is the public school, as well as a kindergarten; the principal of the latter is presently Miss De Noyer. A school library was established in 1893; this now comprises about 500 volumes.

The teachers at the high school are:

O. Gaffron Principal.
 Jessie M. Cole and Ida J. Jones Assistants.

Teachers of the various grades:

First grade Helena Ziegler.
 Second grade Bessie Carroll.
 Third grade Alta Rowe.
 Fourth grade Wella Sebald.
 Fifth grade Lilie Scheibe.

Sixth grade Della McColm.
 Seventh grade J.E. Kennedy.
 Eighth grade O.H. Fischer.

Plymouth currently has six churches:

Reformed Salem Congregation. Was founded on March 6, 1896; the foundation took place under the direction of pastors C.T. Martin, H.J. Vriesen, and A. Korbel. The present pastor of the congregation took over on December 3, 1896. The congregation presently numbers 150 communicating members. Since the foundation, 21 children have been baptized, 25 confirmed, 4 couples married, and 11 persons buried. The congregation's premises are located on the corner of Smith Avenue and Forest Avenue.

St. Paul's Congregation. Originally a mission, until October 28, 1857. The foundation stone of the present church was laid on April 17, 1858, under the direction of the Rev. Kemper. Since its foundation, the congregation has been ministered to by the following pastors: J.B. Pradt, 1857-1858; A.B. Peabody, 1858-1861; J.T. Pearce, 1861-1863; A. Morris, 1863-1868; S.H. Woodford, 1868-1869; J. Hochuly, 1869-1872; G. Gibson, 1872-1874; E.H. Rudd, 1874-1876; J.A. Upjohn, 1876-1880; Wm. Gardam, 1880-1883; J. Moran, 1883-1885; W.R. Gardner, 1885-1890; A.W. Griffin, 1890-1893; J.M. Recker, 1893-1895; F.D. Ward, 1895-1897; D.C. Hinton, 1897-. The congregation has 105 members; since its foundation, 251

children have been baptized, 98 couples married, and 149 persons buried.

Methodist Congregation. Was founded in 1852 with nine families, with H.C. Edler as chairman. The original church was built in 1854 and the new church in 1893. The congregation was for a time ministered to from Sheboygan, but is presently ministered to by the Rev. W. Beyer of Forest, Fond du Lac County.

Evangelical Salem Congregation. This was founded in 1851 as a mission and originally belonged to the Sheboygan district but now belongs to the Scott district. It presently numbers 36 families. The most recent pastor was the Rev. F.W. Hübner.

Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John. The Lutherans who had immigrated in 1845 united more closely in 1855 under the Rev. F. Steinbach, who held the first services on the plank road not far from Plymouth. In 1858 the Rev. E. Rolf was appointed pastor to the various congregations here. On April 25 of that year, the congregation in Plymouth built a church on the corner of Main and Stafford Street, this land having been donated by Mr. H.N. Smith. At that time the congregation numbered about 21 members. The first pastor was followed by the Rev. E. Molanowsky, who was succeeded after two years by the Rev. F. Ottmann. His successor nine years later was the Rev. J.J. Hoffmann. On February 16, 1879, the post was taken over by the Rev. J. Herzer; it was in this

year that the rectory was built. On June 14, 1883, the congregation celebrated its 25 year jubilee. In 1890 the present beautiful brick church was built at a cost of \$15,000. In 1891 the Rev. W. Matthes took over the congregation; his successor was the present pastor, the Rev. H.W. Pröhl. The congregation also maintains a school with two grades, which is attended by 130 children. Mr. G. Möhlmann and Miss L. Eisfeld are employed as teachers. The congregation presently has 146 voting members and 633 communicants. Since 1895, 182 children have been baptized, 103 children confirmed, 25 couples married, and 45 persons buried.

This congregation also maintains a daughter congregation in Glenbeulah, which has 18 voting members. This is called the Zion Community and owns church premises in Glenbeulah.

In addition there is the St. Johannis Congregation, of the Catholic faith. Its church stands on the southwestern corner of Pleasant and Main Street. Father A. Van Treeck is the present pastor of the congregation.

The city presently numbers 2,213 inhabitants, of whom 1,704 are American, 479 German, 6 English, 7 Irish, 4 Canadian, and 13 of various other nationalities. The fair sex is somewhat more strongly represented than the strong, the former numbering 1,131 persons and the latter only 1,082 persons. The following gentlemen are currently entrusted with the administration of the city:

Mayor G.S. Mabee.

Clerk H. Lüdte.

Treasurer H.J. Gölzer.

Assessor J.A. Zinkgraf.

Aldermen: Wm. Schuler, Phil. Ott, Gottl. Pfeifer,
and A.H. Schram.

Supervisors: Heinr. W. Fischer and A. Carpenter.

IV.

Greenbush Township.

[picture]

High School Building in the Village of Sheboygan Falls.

IV.

HISTORY OF GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP.

"The free world, the new world,
On whose freedom-loving shores
The might of tyranny is shattered,
This I greet as fatherland."

(ff.)

Some three miles to the west of the city of Plymouth, we come to the limits of the township of Greenbush, the largest township in Sheboygan County; it comprises fully 12 sections more than its lawful due, namely the 12 northernmost sections, and so has 48 sections in all. This area of land offers a rich variety. Farthest north there is the famous Sheboygan Marsh, in the fall usually a place frequented by hunters; but there is also fine farmland in the northern part of the township. The southern part is more so-called broken land, but here too one finds good farms. As Greenbush is fairly well off for water, this gives the farmers the opportunity to make cattle raising and especially dairying a major element in their farming. The Mullet River, which we learned of earlier, flows from the northeast in a south-westerly direction through the township; in addition, old maps show us an extensive lake in the northeastern part of the township, though today this lake is described by the expression "dry lake bed." A very interesting lake is to be found in the southwestern parts of Sections 29 and 32, called

Bear Lake; there are also smaller, insignificant lakes scattered about the township. In addition to this natural reserve of water, Greenbush is extremely rich in springs. Although at first sight it may appear that Greenbush is inferior to the neighboring townships in many respects, nevertheless the settlers directed their oars and sails toward its harbors at an early date.

It was in the year 1844 that Mr. Sylvanus Wade, with his wife and nine children, landed here in the most beautiful oak grove and beech woods. He had chosen for a settlement the place where Greenbush village now stands. He believed at first that he was alone in this wilderness, but that was not so; he had neighbors, if not exactly according to the modern definition of the term. One of his neighbors lived 17 miles away, and the nearest house in the surrounding area was that of Mr. Trowbridge in Sheboygan Falls; nonetheless it may at that time have been a comforting thought to have neighbors, even at such a distance. Mr. Wade later constructed a hotel here, which in 1850 became known by the name of "Wade House;" this business was later carried on by his son. In the following period the elder Mr. Wade filled several honorary positions in his town; thus he was first appointed County Commissioner, then Director of Plank Roads, and finally he was also the first Justice of the Peace and Conciliator in the township.

The following years brought further settlers here. In

May 1845 Mr. J. Babcock settled in the neighborhood of the present village of Greenbush. This part of the township seems to have been especially preferred by the pioneers, for in the following year three more of the new arrivals settled here; these were Messrs. A. Lamb, P. Nair, and K. Robinson. But it is known that settlements were also made in other parts of the township in the same period. Thus for example Mr. C.B. Colman, who had chosen Section 9 for his new home, but for quite a long time preferred to lodge in the slowly developing village. Section 31 also found a devotee that year, in the person of Mr. Horatio Sparks. Among the settlers who established their new homesteads in Greenbush in the years from 1846 to 1850, these are especially well known: R. Barrett, S.P. Crandall, W.L. Williams, D.P. Roberts, and the Stoddard brothers, also D.B. Conger, D.P. Brevier, O.P. Sampson, the Lampheer brothers, D.D. Hosford, M. Albright, and finally the physician L.H. Carey.

In the early years there could as yet be no thought of churches or schools; for the time being, everyone had more than enough to do for himself. Nevertheless we find that the young settlement was not without religious services even in the early days; for as early as 1844 the Rev. Trowbridge held a service for a small gathering at the home of Mr. S. Wade. Four years later, people had already reached the stage of being able to have some instruction imparted to their children. Miss Betsie L. Roberts, who later married Mr.

Raymond, had let herself be persuaded to take on the post of teacher; everything was of course still quite primitive, and the required instruction was imparted to the small denizens of the primeval forest in a so-called sugar camp, which was the property of Mr. Wade.

The early history of this township contains a number of family events of both a joyful and a sorrowful kind, which we will report in what follows. The first genuine native of Greenbush was born in 1847 and was a son of the W.L. Williams family. In May of the same year the small colony celebrated a merry wedding, but we are almost afraid that at that time the obligatory "turkey" was lacking; for it was Mr. Job Babcock and Miss Clarissa Fuller who got married; the Rev. Ferguson, who by that time already had a small congregation in Glenbeulah, tied the indissoluble Gordian knot. Mr. Babcock was marrying for the second time, for in the previous year his first wife had been snatched away from him by death; thus he buried the first corpse in the township, as well as being the first to be fastened with Hymen's fetters.

In 1845 Greenbush was incorporated as a township; this cause had been energetically promoted by, in particular, Messrs. Wm. Robinson, W. Davis, Crosser, and Wade. But now the newborn township had to be baptized, had to have a name, and with the great choice of names that was available, this was certainly no easy matter. Finally Mr. Robinson prevailed with the view that it must be called Greenbush; we know of

course that this idea found favor. Mr. Wade was then, in the course of the deliberations, elected chief official of the township. After this time, many new settlers arrived, who founded settlements in various parts of the township.

The following figures may give an impression of the increase in population in successive years:

Inhabitants in 1855	1,018
Inhabitants in 1866	1,597
Inhabitants in 1870	1,941
Inhabitants in 1875	1,973
Inhabitants in 1880	1,977
Inhabitants in 1885	1,924
Inhabitants in 1890	1,690

According to the latest official count, Greenbush township has only 1,343 inhabitants, but if the village is included the figure is 1,758. The inhabitants of the township are distributed among the various nationalities as follows: American 1,057, German 191, English 12, Irish 46, Scandinavian 8, Dutch 23, Belgian 3 -- or 726 male and 617 female inhabitants.

A traveler who passed through this township 50 years ago and since then has had no opportunity to visit the Greenbush area, would, if this opportunity now presented itself to him, probably have difficulty in recognizing the former Greenbush in the present one. At that time there were neither roads nor paths, neither streets nor bridges; today, however, one

travels through the township on a good road, passing well ordered fields and farmland; the scanty remnants of forests indicate how it must originally have looked here. Even now there is still room for improvements, but a single glance is sufficient to show the traveler that the people who live here understand how to get the best out of nature.

Greenbush now has 11,505 acres of good arable land, and 2,906 acres of woodlands; there are 7,791 more acres of land not yet brought under cultivation. The value of the farmland is estimated at \$1,001,900. The horses in the township represent a value of \$21,695. There are 9 cheese factories, which last year produced 710,087 pounds of cheese.

The account of crops produced is made up as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	737	16,973	\$8,569
Corn	766	11,806	5,854
Oats	2,322	85,490	26,755
Barley	2,993	92,504	46,020
Rye	188	3,701	1,848
Peas	11	101	181
Potatoes	171	9,443	4,746

29,435 pounds of butter with a value of \$4,650 was sold. 176 farmers used combines for cutting the corn. A report for the year 1897 gives the following values:

	Head.	Value.
Horses	637	\$21,035
Cattle.....	2,075	31,312
Sheep	383	769
Pigs	337	906

These figures give an insight into present conditions in the township.

"The forest gave back its millions!"

It only remains for us to present to the reader the present officials of the township:

Supervisors: John Cannon, James Godfrey, and Heinrich Titel.

Clerk E.A. Crosby.

Assessor St. Riordan.

Treasurer L.G. Cornelius.

GREENBUSH VILLAGE

This once so promising little town lies in Section 10, in the southeastern corner, where the Mullet River makes one of its famous bends. The histories of the township and the village are so closely related that some of what has already been said is also of significance for the village, and in the following there will be found material that refers equally to the township. Mr. Wade can be regarded as the founder of this village, for he was the first to open a general store here, which later turned out to be a hotel. The latter is still in existence and is now run by a son of the old gentleman, namely Hollis Wade. Another hotel was built by Mr. Allen D. Lamb and rented to Jos. Farnsworth; the business was later carried on by Mr. Jon. Hall, until finally it failed.

Mr. C.H. Robinson had a sawmill built here, to which in the course of time a flour mill was added. The present owner of this business is Mr. Rud. Herling. A blacksmith's shop was originally provided by Mr. Heinrich Dochstader, whose present successor is Mr. Daniel Dullivan. The first settlers had at that time no opportunity to visit a well stocked furniture store and there to choose according to their hearts' desire, and therefore at that time the business of

Mr. Louis P. Blood, who made furniture by hand to order, also flourished.

The village also possesses a relic, namely an old frame house, the first in the township, built by Dr. L.H. Carry. As early as 1848 a lawyer, Mr. Sol. Lombard, tried his luck in the young colony; we can scarcely believe that he quickly became rich from his practice. A further hotel was built by Mr. McConnell. All of these events date from the year 1848; so even in '48, Greenbush must already have had the air of a town.

In the same year Mr. Heinrich Lampheer opened a general store. Although our old settlers had a great superfluity of so many things, such as wood, rocks, etc., there was nevertheless one thing that they were always short of, namely -- money. Mr. Lampheer therefore offered to accept shingles in place of cash. The same gentleman later tried to make his fortune by manufacturing potash, the market for which was in New York; but this business, too, was only carried on until 1852, in which year he moved to Section 15 and henceforth devoted himself to farming. His son, D.D. Lampheer, was his successor on this farm; his present successor in the general store is Mr. Wolf.

The basis that was laid for the little town of Greenbush up to the year 1860 led people to conclude that in the course of time a country town of the first rank would develop here; but the railroad that was built to Glenbeulah in that year

attracted the business interests more to that place from then on, to the great disadvantage of Greenbush. This was the beginning of the competition between the two villages; neither wanted to be inferior to the other. Messrs. Keach and Stevens built a steam-powered flour mill in Greenbush, which was of course unprecedented at that time; but it soon turned out that this expensive item was not a step in the right direction, but was a mistake for Greenbush.

At the last count, this little town had 415 inhabitants; of these, 356 were American, 29 German, 11 English, 12 Irish, 1 French, and 6 from various other nations; or 194 male and 221 female persons. Greenbush now has 2 blacksmith's shops, 1 sawmill, 2 hotels, 2 general stores, and 2 wagonmaking businesses, as well as several cheese factories and other small businesses. It also has two churches, one Methodist and one Baptist. The latter was founded on April 15, 1848, with 9 members by the Rev. W. Ferguston. The congregation has also been ministered to by E. Right, J.W. Whitney, W.R. Manning, J. Palmer, W.O. Palter, J.W. Westlake, W. Mitchell, A.W. Paul, and W. Ellmann; the present pastor is Mr. C.H. Clancey. The congregation presently numbers 75 members.

The Methodist church was built in 1855 under the Rev. Fox. One of his successors was the Rev. H.F. Knight, who was still ministering to the congregation in 1881. There is also a Lutheran congregation in the township, and the Campbellites in the northern part. At one time, or so it is reported,

five doctors had settled in the village, so there was doubtless no shortage of either sick or healthy people.

As regards schools, we refer the reader to the following description of the village of Glenbeulah, which contains a summary account of the schools of the entire township.

Greenbush is not the only small town in the county that longs for a railroad connection; there are many such. But as long as this silent wish is not fulfilled, it is not to be expected that these towns will develop into large commercial centers.

Nonetheless they offer convenient trading posts for the farmer living far from any larger town; these villages could therefore very appropriately be described as convenience towns.

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#### GLENBEULAH VILLAGE.

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This little town lies in the northeastern corner of the township, on the former Fond du Lac R.R., now the Chicago and N.W.R.R.; it is romantically situated between high mountains on one side and shady woods on the other. It originally bore the name of "Clark's Mill," but Messrs. Appleton and Barrett, who at that time owned the land where the village now stands, gave it the name of "Glen Beulah." The reason was that Mr. Appleton's mother was called Beulah, and he named the village for her; and because Beulah lies in a valley, the syllable

Glen was prefixed.\* The Mullet River also meets this little town and provides it with water power for operating the mills.

Messrs. Clark and Puhl were two of the pioneer settlers of the village, though they devoted themselves exclusively to farming, without thinking of establishing a town. In the fall of 1856, several enterprising men arrived here, having discovered that the railroad would be finding its way here. They joined together under the name of Swift, Dillingham & Co. This firm bought up some land and the two waterfalls. At one of the falls a sawmill was built, at the other a flour mill; in addition, in the same year of 1857, a general store was opened, and thus the village of Glenbeulah came into being.

Mr. Jos. Smith built the first dwelling house and moved in on July 4, 1857. S. Dillingham erected a house which is still known today by the name of "Glen House." Since many workmen were employed in the village at that time, this house served them as a rooming house; then in the following year, under Mr. G. Stannard, it was made over for general use, i.e. as a hotel. Mr. F.D. Ladenberger set up a blacksmith's shop in 1857; the business did well, so that in 1862 he was able to erect a fine new building.

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\* Note. Glenbeulah, in English: Glen = valley, Beulah = peace, quiet; hence Glenbeulah = Valley of Peace.

Until 1860 the settlers here had no proper mail service; not until February 7 of that year did they get their own post office. Mr. E.O. Taylor was the first postmaster.

A shoemaker, A. Dodge, had by this time wandered into Glenbeulah, remained here, and from then on provided the "Glens" with shoes. In June 1860 the bridge over the Mullet River was built. Mr. H.G. Reed then erected a dwelling house on the other side of the river, and later this part of the town was jokingly called -- Brooklyn.

On March 20, 1860, the first freight train ran into Glenbeulah. It is no doubt scarcely necessary to mention that this was received with jubilation. Eight days later, the first passenger train arrived. There was great joy over the railroad connection to start with, but later, when the railroad company began to monopolize the developing town, a reaction set in. Business people had their goods sent to Plymouth and collected from there, merely in order to have no more to do with this railroad company.

Here, too, the Indian War already mentioned elsewhere spread its terror. Railroad cars had been set aside so that people could steam off with bag and baggage at the sight of the first Indian. A single redskin could at that time have depopulated the whole town, though the settlement by then, in 1860, already had over 100 inhabitants.

Miss Isabel T. Clark conducted the first classes in the village; 18 children attended the school for 2½ months. The

schoolhouse was of the most primitive kind; the ground on which it stood had been given by Mr. Clark for that purpose. In 1863 Mr. Dillingham started up a factory here, in which wagon axles, spokes, broom handles, and other wooden articles of that kind were manufactured. The business flourished, so that at one time up to 70 workers were employed in it. In the end, however, Mr. Dillingham found it advisable to remove the factory to Sheboygan, which happened in 1884.

For 25 years a literary society has been in existence in this village. Its president is Mr. F.D. Ladenberger. The society presently numbers about 100 members; a program of events takes place every Friday evening. The library belonging to this society currently has 600 volumes, and new books are obtained every year.

Glenbeulah also possesses a high school. This is attended not only by students from this county but also by students living outside. The program of studies follows the usual grade system.

The children of Greenbush have a total of 14 schools at their disposal, of which 8 are in the township itself, the remainder being in neighboring districts. These schools were attended by 607 children -- 331 boys and 276 girls.

The town also has a free library, as well as a fire department composed of 20 volunteers. In addition there are 2 cheese factories nearby, 3 hotels, 1 butcher shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 wagonmakers, 5 general stores, sawmills

and flour mills, and 2 doctors, as well as several other professional people and smaller business houses.

Since this village has a direct railroad connection, there are good prospects that it will rise to a flourishing country town in the course of time; the nearby Plymouth could serve as a model for this village.

v.

Russell Township.

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[picture]

Lake View Hotel, Elkhart, Wis.

[picture]

Lake View's Writing Room.



## V.

## HISTORY OF RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

"People speak and dream much  
Of better days in the future;  
Toward one happy, golden goal  
One sees them running and chasing.  
The world grows old and grows young again,  
But man always hopes for improvement!"  
(Schiller.)

The cornerstone and boundary marker in the northwestern part of our county is the township of Russell. Its nearest neighbors are Rhine township to the east and Greenbush township to the south. With the latter township, Russell carries on a kind of company business; for, as previously mentioned, Russell has ceded a considerable portion of land to Greenbush. To the north it borders on Calumet County and to the west, Fond du Lac County. Although Russell has only 24 sections, it is still not the smallest township in the county; for Mosel is even smaller, as we will show later. If Russell had not been treated so harshly and Greenbush rather less kindly when the land was surveyed, the latter township would have no share at all of the lake, which admittedly is now a rather dry lake, and of the railroad, which now crosses Greenbush, it would have gotten only the steam when the wind was favorable; for by rights the upper 12 sections, which are adorned by lake and railroad, belong to Russell. But this pinching-off of land was not done for

unkind reasons but for practical ones, namely by the county authorities for the benefit of the people living on the south side of the Sheboygan Marsh. Russell has neither a railroad nor a town or village within its limits, for St. Anna is no longer part of Sheboygan County; moreover, a considerable stretch of land, the Marsh, is not exactly top quality land; so that in fact this township has not been greatly favored. One thing, however, is not lacking, and that is water. The Sheboygan River enters the township in Section 20 and then flows through Sections 21-24. From Section 22 an arm branches off, which then flows through the township in a northwesterly direction.

Section 13 was probably the first to be settled, namely by Mr. L. Odell in about 1848. One of the oldest and most famous settlers of this township was Mr. Valentin Völker, who settled in Section 5 in 1849.

In the fall of the same year a Mr. Anton Voll also arrived, and he likewise settled in Section 5. Then it was the turn of Section 2, inasmuch as Messrs. Jonathan Cottrill and J. Schufflebotham settled there, also in 1849. In the following year, 1850, Section 15 was settled by Mr. Johann Henschell, in fact in the spring of that year. Then in the fall there also came a Mr. Michael Byrne, who settled in Section 10, and Mr. C. Abbey, who settled in Section 2.

In 1851 five more settlers arrived, namely Mr. P. Smith, who set up home in Section 13; Mr. J.L. Sexton, whose ax

strokes resounded in Section 12; Mr. P. Flynn, who established an experimental station in Section 3; Mr. Patrick Keenan, who tamed the primeval forest of Section 11; and finally Mr. Bernhard McCabe, who chose Section 2 for his residence.

In 1852 the county authorities put forward a proposal to incorporate the township, to which the settlers joyfully agreed. In honor of Mr. Johann Russell, who lived in Section 4 at that time, the township was named Russell. In the spring of 1854 the election of the township's first officials took place; this was held at the home of Mr. Georg Keenan, who lived in Section 3. At this election a total of 14 votes were cast, and Mr. Michael Byrne was elected chairman of the Township Council and Mr. J.L. Sexton was elected Town Clerk.

By the beginning of 1851, religious services were being held in the young colony, namely at St. Anna in a small church made of logs, which lacked the obligatory tower, however. It was the Rev. Ell who was responsible for these services. But we will also make mention here of some family events: Mr. Heinrich Henschell and Miss Amalia Wolf presented themselves to the Rev. Dean for marriage as the first bridal pair of the new township; this was in spring 1855.

Mr. Anton Boll gave a christening feast; the daughter with whom his wife had presented him was the first white person to be born on Russell soil. Among the first to be carried to the grave in Russell was Mr. Trimbauer, who met

with an accident in the fall of 1853 on Michael Wagner's farm; while felling trees in the woods, he was struck by a falling tree and killed.

The first village schoolmaster was Mr. Johann L. Sexton, who taught the first classes in what was supposed to be a schoolhouse, erected in Section 12. At that time he could have exclaimed to his 30 or so knowledge-hungry students:

"Gray, friend, is all theory,

But grayer still is practice!"

Mr. J.L. Sexton also held the position of postmaster, the post office being then located in Section 12. On one occasion Russell was almost unanimously Democratic, but Mr. Russell did not wish to allow the Democrats this pleasure and therefore voted Republican. This township does not have a single market within its limits even today, but instead must rely on Glenbeulah, Elkhart Lake, or Plymouth. With modern roads this is no great matter; but in those pioneer days, things were different. The flour mill then accessible to the settlers of Russell was in Plymouth. We would today regard it as a tour de force if someone were to walk through such a region as that between Russell and Plymouth then was, balancing a sack of flour on his shoulder and carrying a good supply of other provisions. If a farmer at that time went to the mill, that was equivalent to what we would now call an adjournment sine die!

We would nowadays regard as another tour de force the

way the land was cultivated in 1851 in Russell, and probably also in other parts of the county. In the spring of the said year, 10 acres were cleared of timber, plowed, sown, planted, and finally harvested, by Mr. M. Byrne, with no assistance but the strength of his arm. The work that had to be done in the early years was certainly laborious, quite apart from the many difficulties that hindered the settlers in a land not yet brought under cultivation, but nonetheless the work was not in vain; the soil of Russell, too, has compensated the farmer handsomely for his labor and toil. The years 1848 to 1850 may be full of sorrowful memories, but in 1855, at which time there were already 204 settlers in the township, matters took another turn, for from this point on the young settlement grew swiftly, at least up until 1875, as the following table shows:

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| In the year 1860 ..... | 570 inhabitants. |
| " " " 1870 .....       | 623 inhabitants. |
| " " " 1875 .....       | 850 inhabitants. |
| " " " 1895 .....       | 443 inhabitants. |

The last 20 years show a considerable decrease, which, however, we will also find in other townships. These 443 inhabitants, by national origin, are: American 356; German 74; Irish 11; French 2; or 249 male and 194 female persons.

Three miles to the northwest of Elkhart, an Evangelical congregation was founded in 1865. Since then this congregation, which is known by the name of German Evangelical

Congregation of St. Paul, has been ministered to by the following pastors: J.G. Schöttle to 1867; C. Dalies to 1868; H.W. Meier to 1872; C. Maier to 1874; B. Möllenbeck to 1877; J. Frankenfeld to 1878; W. Fromm to 1881; C. Linder to 1884; A. Mysch to 1886; P.A. Schuh to 1895; and since then, J. Jans. The congregation now numbers 45 members, or rather families. Since it was founded, 297 children have been baptized, 165 children confirmed, 49 couples married, and 97 persons buried. This congregation also maintains a mission in Greenbush, which was founded in 1892 by the Rev. P.A. Schuh. The congregation there numbers 15 families and since it was founded, 24 children have been baptized, 11 children confirmed, 1 couple married, and 7 persons buried.

The township now disposes of five schools, which last year were attended by 126 children; there is also one private school.

Russell has 5,690 acres of land under cultivation, 839 acres of woodland, and a further 7,026 acres which have not yet been utilized; the estates represent a value of \$353,141. The 157,740 pounds of cheese produced by the various factories was sold for \$13,295. The following table gives details of what Russell supplies for the grain market:

|             | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|-------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat ..... | 647    | 16,395   | \$7,091 |
| Oats .....  | 741    | 30,407   | 8,849   |
| Corn .....  | 201    | 5,110    | 1,047   |

|                |       |        |        |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Barley .....   | 1,421 | 39,346 | 18,582 |
| Rye .....      | 23    | 525    | 292    |
| Peas .....     | 18    | 342    | 203    |
| Potatoes ..... | 61    | 2,472  | 992    |

117,405 pounds of butter were marketed, and fetched \$22,660. The following figures give details of the present livestock population of this township:

|              | Head. | Value.  |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Horses ..... | 273   | \$7,260 |
| Sheep .....  | 56    | 112     |
| Cattle.....  | 1,006 | 7,800   |
| Pigs .....   | 351   | 696     |

It was not easy for the settlers of old to bring the land under cultivation; but here as elsewhere, we see that "Where there's a will, there's a way." They have set a shining example for the younger generation that succeeds them. The latter probably operates according to the spirit of a new time with new, and one may doubtless say improved, methods; but it should never be unmindful of the fact that those old pioneers, however they went about things, achieved great success for themselves and for those who come after them.

The gentlemen who now head the township are:

Supervisors: D. Harkins, J. Turba, and H. Platz.

Clerk ..... Jac. Siegmund.

Assessor ..... Nik. Janty.

Treasurer ..... Nik. Gregorioe.



[picture]

Otto Oetling,  
Firstborn of Herman Township.

VI.

Rhine Township.

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[picture]

Georg. W. Wolff,

Representative of the 3rd District of Sheboygan Co.

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His present place of residence in Rhine is also his birthplace; he was born in 1848. After enjoying a good schooling, Mr. Wolff occupied himself with agriculture. He has already served several terms as Chairman of the Town Council and was reelected at the last election. In the election of 1894 he was elected to the Assembly, and when his term expired in 1896 he was entrusted with this office for a second time.

## VI.

## HISTORY OF RHINE TOWNSHIP.

"So it was for the dear ancients,  
At whose feet and on whose path  
We still stand each day  
When good counsel is needed.  
They have spent many a morning  
And many a precious night  
With sorrow and with care  
Of the heart.

(Paul Gerhard.)

The township of Rhine, bounded to the north by Manitowoc County, to the south by Plymouth township, to the west by Russell township, and to the east by Herman township, is one of the so-called northern townships of the county. With its lakes, railroads, summer vacation spots, etc., it presents a more interesting history than the one before it, Russell township. The St. Paul Railroad enters Rhine in Section 33 and crosses the township on the west side from north to south, then leaves Rhine in Section 6 to steam further southward in Manitowoc County. The Sheboygan River winds through Sections 12, 1, and 2 in the northeastern part of the township. Rhine has three rather large lakes, Elkhart, Cedar, and Little Elkhart, as well as a number of smaller ones. An arm of the Mullet River rises in the center of Rhine, unites with other streams along its course, and finally, in Section 33, flows across the boundary into Plymouth, where a mile further on, it flows into the Mullet.

Rhine is known and famed for its mountains, but although a large portion of the land is more or less mountainous, it is nevertheless under cultivation, and the township also has areas where one can go for miles without finding a mountain. On these mountains the finest wheat in the county was once raised, but -- tempora mutantur --

"The golden time is past,

And will never, never return."

There is much gravel to be found as a substratum in Rhine, especially in the mountains. As a result of long cultivation, the topsoil of these mountains has been eroded, so that nowadays, if one travels through Rhine on a clear fall day after the harvest has been gathered in, the mountain tops seen from a distance are very reminiscent of the chalk cliffs on the coast of England.

The name of the township -- Rhine -- has been Americanized. It stems from that most magnificent of German rivers, which even the settler here in the new fatherland did not wish to forget, the German "Rhein." It is a remarkable feature of the history of the colonization of our land that the settlers from "over there," on arriving here, sought out regions which in their situation, type of soil, timber cover, etc., most resembled the conditions in the land that they had left. In our state we find entire colonies where this principle predominated, as has previously been indicated; and the situation is similar for the township that we are now discussing.

The township of Rhine was incorporated as early as 1849, but in connection with Plymouth township, as already mentioned; it did not become an independent township until 1852. At that time Mr. Wm. C. Wren took over as chief administrator of town affairs; he was assisted by Mr. Julius Wolff as Town Clerk.

The settlement of this township dates back to the year 1847. Two Norwegians, Messrs. Konrad Anderson and David Bingerson, became acquainted with the township in that year; they remained here to the end of their days, and their bodies are now covered by the cool earth of Rhine. Other arrivals in the same year were Messrs. P. Bub and Johann Mattes; the brothers Rudolf and Hermann Krauss, who settled in Sections 25 and 26; also Julius Wolff, who went to Section 22.

In 1848 the Sperl family arrived. They had left Hamburg back in '44, and the old "Neptune" had brought them safely across the ocean in 46 days. On arriving here, old father Sperl chose first Waukesha and then Milwaukee for his place of residence, and then, in 1848, the township of Rhine. Of other settlers who arrived here about this time, the following should also be mentioned: Phil. L. Müller and his three sons, who settled in Section 23; Jac. Hartmann with son and daughter in Section 24; A. Bettelhäuser in Section 35; and F.D. Spalding in Section 31. Mr. Spalding was at that time the only American in the township; some of the others had immigrated from Saxony, Bavaria, and Prussia. In Section

13 at that time Mr. Gottfried Sperl, a son of old father Sperl, had brought the first of the forest giants crashing to the earth, and this was the signal informing Rhine's primeval forest of its fate. A bustle of activity arose among the settlers; trees were felled, and any wood that was not needed immediately for construction or other use, was gathered up and burned. Small log cabins were erected, with a roomy opening in the roof, so that the smoke could conveniently escape. Then sowing and planting took place, and roads were hewn out to facilitate dealings with the outside world. The forest was cleared in many places at the same time, one log cabin after another sprang up, until finally a frame house proudly arose in the midst of the young colony, announcing a new and better time. And soon, instead of ponderous oxen, a pair of spirited horses were trotting in front of the wagon.

The following little episode deserves a place here. The pleasure of traveling with fast horses on the country roads, which were not exactly well leveled, initially knew no bounds. For example, on one occasion N... N..., when he went into town, had promised his wife to bring her back the finest cups and plates. The husband returned, but with only one plate, which he handed to his wife with the remark that he had brought it as a sample, though he kept quiet about the fact that several dozen had been unable to survive the stormy trip with his spirited nags.

In 1849 there was already a schoolhouse, which was also

used as a church, and in which Mr. R. Erbe at times held office; he was both teacher and pastor. In this connection we would like to record some family events which deserve mention here because they were the first of their kind in Rhine. In July 1848, Mr. Johann Mattes' wife presented him with a daughter, who was thus the firstborn of the daughters of Rhine. She received the name of Margaretha and later married Mr. Ferdinand Gutheil, who had made his home in Schleswig township.

Among the sorrowful events was the death of Mr. Krauss, who died in the spring of 1849. In the same year, the Rev. Schmidt of Germantown, Washington County, had come here to found a mission for the Evangelical Church. The first services were held at the home of Mr. Mattes.

In 1855 there were 778 settlers in Rhine township, by 1860 there were already 1,394; ten years later there were 1,672, and in 1875 there were 1,569; today, if the village is included, there are 1,886 inhabitants -- 964 male and 922 female persons. The township alone has 1,494 inhabitants, of whom 1,212 are American, 279 German, and 3 Irish.

Not far from the Rhine postal station -- where there are many businesses, e.g. a general store, hotel, smithy, wagonmaker, and shoemaker -- a monument has been erected in a pretty little park by the citizens of Rhine township. The purpose of this is made clear by the inscription itself, which is as follows:



"To the memory of their fellow citizens who gave their lives to save their fatherland in the great War of Rebellion, this monument was erected by the inhabitants of the township of Rhine. -- July 1868."

In addition we find the following fine epigrams engraved here:

"You wish to know the valor of the west,  
Go, ask the rebels, for they know it best."

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"Of all good things in life,  
Fame is the highest after all;  
When the body lies fallen in the dust,  
The great name still lives on!"

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Every year, on the day of decorating the graves, the old veterans who are still living gather here with the school-children and many friends from far and near, to think with honor on their fallen comrades.

Most of the inhabitants of this township are stone rich,\* if not in the best meaning of the expression, at least in the most literal one! The old settlers therefore had to clear the land not only of wood but also -- what was

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\* An untranslatable play on words. The German word steinreich, literally stone rich, means either rolling in money or stony, rich in stones. -- Translator's note.

probably even more difficult -- of the many large and small stones. Even today we see fields here which are as if sown with stones; looking at such fields one can get some idea of what labor and toil it cost to make the land stone poor and oneself stone rich through the income from this stone poor land. That there are today many prosperous farmers in Rhine, is beyond dispute; but these laurels on which they can now rest, really and truly had to be earned.

The following figures show us what willpower and energy can accomplish and what is today being won from the former mountainous wilderness:

Rhine has 12,786 acres of farmland brought under cultivation, 4,762 acres of woodland, and 2,339 acres of land not yet made accessible to cultivation. This land altogether represents a value of \$532,450, and the machines in use on the land a value of \$8,055. Last year 491,200 pounds of cheese was marketed, and fetched \$35,230; also 3,500 pounds of butter, which was sold for \$1,100. The grain harvest presents the following figures:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.   |
|----------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Wheat .....    | 1,440  | 32,558   | \$13,456 |
| Rye .....      | 671    | 12,984   | 5,670    |
| Corn .....     | 476    | 8,250    | 1,865    |
| Oats .....     | 1,768  | 63,115   | 12,252   |
| Barley .....   | 1,185  | 35,655   | 17,506   |
| Potatoes ..... | 191    | 4,606    | 2,188    |
| Peas .....     | 10     | 125      | 67       |

The present livestock population of Rhine township can be seen from the following account:

|               | Head. | Value.   |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| Cattle .....  | 1,815 | \$17,603 |
| Horses .....  | 538   | 15,634   |
| Donkeys ..... | 5     | 80       |
| Sheep .....   | 188   | 308      |
| Pigs .....    | 917   | 1,855    |

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Note. The reader may perhaps ask what is the purpose of giving these figures in the history of a township. We venture to offer the following reasons to justify this. First of all, these figures show us what level cultivation has reached in the township. In addition, these figures are of continuing value for the reader of these lines; for if, in the next few years, he comes across statistics about his township, he can make a comparison with the values given here and so determine whether his township has progressed or regressed. Furthermore, it would probably be difficult for the reader to find such a compilation of data in any book other than this; also, it is scarcely likely that many readers of these lines possess any statistical data about each individual town. As far as the accuracy of the figures is concerned, these have been compiled from information that every farmer and manufacturer has given to his township official.

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The old log schoolhouse has disappeared along with many other things from the good old days. Today 8 schoolhouses are open to the schoolchildren of Rhine township, of which 4 are located in the township itself. Last year these schools were attended by 500 children. In some of these schools the commendable practice has been introduced of giving the children instruction in German for several months in the spring, so that the "Young America" here can also become familiar with their mother tongue.

In Rhine township, excluding the village of Elkhart, we find the following religious congregations:

Evangelical Congregation of St. Peter. Was founded in 1858. The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. Lenschau, who was followed by the Rev. A. Zeller. From 1865 to 1871 the Rev. L. von Rague served as pastor; 1871-1876 N. Severing; 1876-1879 L.J.H. Bierbaum; 1879-1181 J. Torbitzky; 1881-1888 J.H. Langparp; 1888-1897 J. Furrer; 1897-1898 B. Vogelsang; and the present pastor is the Rev. C. Lohse. The congregation presently has 72 members. Since it was founded, 768 children have been baptized, 125 couples married, and 244 persons buried.

Reformed Zoar Congregation. This is located near the border with Sheboygan Falls township and was founded in the sixties. For a long time it was ministered to from the nearby mission house. In recent decades it has been ministered to by Prof. Kurz, the Rev. A. Korbel, and the

Rev. O. Mühlmeier. In mid-July 1898 the Rev. F.P. Franke was appointed pastor of this congregation. Since that time it forms a single pastorate with the

First Reformed Congregation of Rhine township. This is located not far from Elkhart. The date of its foundation lies in the early years of the history of Rhine. A part of the congregation later broke away and went over to the Evangelical Church at Elkhart Lake. Among others, the following have worked for this congregation: Prof. F. Grether, the Rev. Wm. Grether, the Rev. Zenk, the Rev. E. Stienecker, the Rev. E.C. Stübi. Since July of this year, the congregation has been ministered to by the Rev. F.P. Franke.

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ELKHART VILLAGE

This romantic spot lies in Section 20 on the St. Paul Railroad. The lake with its clear water, its greenly shimmering, playful waves, its wildly beautiful banks, on whose heights hotels with magnificent parklands are located, has for years constituted an attraction for city people from far and wide, a refuge for recreation during the hot summer months. Elkhart Lake has become a renowned bathing place.

The Indians who originally had their wigwams on the banks of the lake, gave the lake the name of Elk's heart, because it has the shape of an elk's heart; this name was

later corrupted by the whites to Elkhart.

Mr. J.L. Moore was the first white settler in this district. He came here in 1847 and bought up most of the land in the area around the lake. There was then a pause in the settlement process, and not until 1852 did a new settler, D. Carver, make his way to Elkhart. He was followed in 1855 by Wm. Reineck and P. Sharp, who bought land here in order to farm.

When the wilderness of Elkhart was still largely undisturbed, the abundance of game in its hunting grounds made it a popular attraction. In particular, hunters from Sheboygan often came here, set up their tents, and declared war on the wild animals and fishes. The construction of the railroad from Sheboygan to Glenbeulah contributed greatly to the rise of this little town. At that time many of the railroad workers lodged in Elkhart, but that ceased to some extent when the little town of Glenbeulah came into being.

[picture]

Dining Room of the Lake View Hotel, Elkhart, Wis.

The building of the railroad to Elkhart itself was a significant event for the village. The railroad company, in

1871, originally intended to construct a station beside the river, some miles from the lake, and to lay their rails to there; but Mr. Wm. Schwartz induced them, by the liberal offers that he made them, to use the present route of the railroad. The construction of the hotels dates from this time. At first it was just small houses in which those seeking recreation were accommodated; such houses were run by Talmadge, Davidson, and Sharp. The first hotel was named "Swiss Cottage" and was run by E. Marish. Then in 1882 the Schwartz and Pettibone hotels were constructed; the Bellevue Hotel, belonging to Mr. W. Schwartz of Plymouth, followed in 1885. Mr. Sharp had a new hotel built in 1893. Mr. J. Schwartz sold his hotel to Mr. Blumfeld some years ago. This hotel probably occupies the foremost position among the various hotels.

In 1890 Mr. Gottfried came to Elkhart, and since then he has earned the gratitude of this little town by constructing tasteful villas, parks, etc. At his instigation the village was endowed with electric lighting (and a streetcar system in spe) in the summer of 1898. This gentleman also farms on a large scale in the area around Elkhart.

Elkhart was incorporated as a village in 1894. The present village council is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman Geo. Brickbauer.

Clerk Geo. Kraemer.

Assessor Jac. Gerhart.

Treasurer O.A. LaBudde.

The village has a school with two departments. It also has two churches, one Catholic, which was rebuilt in 1896, and is ministered to from Kiel as a daughter congregation. Then there is the

Evangelical Church of St. John. This was founded in 1886 by the Rev. A.B. Mysch; his successors were E. Gormann, P.A. Schuh, and J. Jans, the present incumbent. Since it was founded, 130 children have been baptized, 39 confirmed, 8 couples married, and 31 persons buried. This congregation, consisting of 30 members, has 2 daughter congregations, one in Greenbush with 15 members and one in Russell with 45 members.

Town Council of Rhine township:

Chairman G.W. Wolff.

Supervisors { K. Happel.

..... Wm. Gerber.

Clerk L. Best.

Treasurer Ph. Horneck.

Assessor Jak. Strüb.

VII.

Herman Township.

[picture]

Hon. W.F. Sieker,
Rep. of the 2nd District of Sheb. Co.

He was born on January 28, 1819, in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and came to America, where he became a citizen of Herman township, Sheboygan County, Wis. After a thorough schooling, Mr. Sieker devoted himself to the office of teacher, then later took over his present farm and enjoyed the pursuit of politics on the side. In 1879 he became Town Clerk, and in 1887 Chairman of the Town Council, which office he held until 1896. After an interval he was reelected and today again stands at the head of the township. In 1894 he was elected to the State Assembly, which office he held for two years, and when his term expired in 1896 was reelected, so that he still holds this office.

VII.

HISTORY OF HERMAN TOWNSHIP.

"Herman! Your very name is German,
German you have been,
And German you are still.
Herman! Your flag is German;
Carry this banner high,
In honor of your fathers!"
(ff.)

We are standing deep in the primeval forest; no road, no path opens to our searching gaze. Here a squirrel runs, swift as an arrow, up the trunk of a gigantic oak; there, high above on a slender fir, a raven sits and croaks his morning greeting to us. There is a rustling in the dry foliage above; it is a pair of bold woodcocks, which are not at all afraid of us. Before us, a little hare leaps over an old, sunken, five-foot-high forest giant. Directly opposite us, by the babbling brook, we have just been observed by a herd of deer; with the speed of lightning they spring away; in an instant they have disappeared from our view! It grows quiet about us; we stare again into the impenetrable thickness of the forest. From the mountain beyond, the howling of hungry wolves echoes afar. But hark! A strange echo reaches our ears! Is it Hermann, who has returned with his warriors to chase once more through the Teutoburg Forest, setting

limits to Rome's mastery of the world?* No! It is the first heavy axstrokes of the first settlers of Herman, announcing to the wilderness that cultivation has arrived!

Herman, a township in the north, has for its neighbors Rhine to the west, Mosel to the east, Sheboygan Falls to the south, and to the north it borders on Calumet County. Two rivers, the Sheboygan and the Pigeon -- the former in the west and the latter in the eastern and central part -- supply its water requirements and a respectable amount of water power for mills etc. Herman has five aspiring villages within its limits: Edwards, Ada, Franklin, Howard, and Millersville.

It was in the fall of the year 1846 that the narrow German ax first dug into the heart of the mighty fir and oak trunks. Messrs. F. Beckfeld, D. Nordholz, P. Meyer, and F. Prigge declared war on the primeval forest at that time, and -- let us today cast our gaze over north and south, east and west of the township -- they, allied with others, were victorious!

It has been established that the pioneer settler was Mr. Mungro, who settled in the northern part of the township

* Hermann, a prince of the Germanic tribe of the Cheruskans, defeated an advancing Roman army in the Teutoburg Forest, forever forestalling Roman attempts to subjugate the Germanic tribes of Central Europe. -- Editorial note.

(Edwards) as early as 1845, though not permanently; for after only one year he went on his way, not suspecting that he could have made his fortune right here, and indeed could have been the founder of Herman. But the beginning made by Mr. Mungro was not to be cast away; for in '46, more new settlers arrived, including Messrs. E.W. Schlichting, Fr. Binder, Chr. Wiehe, and Heinr. Mahlstedt. These gentlemen, too, had no choice but to take their axes in their hands and provide accommodations for their families in the lonely primeval forest. All of the people just mentioned had bid farewell to the beautiful city of Hamelin* in Germany in order to become free citizens of a free country, yes, to become citizens of a country in the making!

The work of providing decent shelter for themselves and their families took almost a whole year, and not until the following year could they think of providing a little light and air amid the thick fir groves. Who will not be reminded here of the many difficulties which these people, now admittedly free citizens, had in smoothing their way? Every square foot had to be wrested from nature; every step of freedom had to be fought for. However, these freedom fighters did not stand quite so alone in the southern part of the township; for on still days they heard from a southerly

* Hamelin, or Hameln in German, is known from the story of the Pied Piper. -- Editorial note.

direction, besides the echo of their own ax strokes, the echo of others, which were also bombarding the primeval forest. Messrs. Logemann and Mungro had chosen a battlefield three miles to the south.

Country roads were at this time no more than ideas; the only thing that looked anything like a road was the old Green Bay Road which had been built by the army in 1836. Now, whether it was due to the mighty fir trunks or to land speculators that the families mentioned did not remain the only settlers in the township, or whether there were yet other reasons, we leave for the reader to decide.

In July 1847, Mr. Fr. Reineking and his family arrived, along with 12 other families and a number of independent persons, and settled in Sections 16 and 17. Coming from Lippe-Detmold, they had left the farther shore in May 1847 in the ship "Agnes," and had reached Quebec after a difficult journey. Their next destination was Milwaukee, where they decided to found their new home in the neighborhood of Sheboygan, and so, on their arrival here, the township of Herman was chosen.* The families arriving with Mr. Fr.

* Note. The reader will find an interesting and detailed description of this "Lippe colony" in the following booklet, published in 1895: "Das Lippe-Detmolder Settlement in Wisconsin," by Jerome C. Arpke, B.L. [published by Germania Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1895].

Reineking were: H. Uphof, F. Stock, M. Arpke, F. Domeier, H. Bükér, H. Luhmann, H. Helming, S. Luhmann, A. Marten, S. Steffen, Chr. Schäfer, and F. Nagel. This new influx of settlers brought life into the township, which at that time was called "Howard." Huts were built of foliage as temporary dwellings, but these huts have in the course of time given way to solid dwelling houses, and only existed for a short while. In the years of foundation, these settlers met with seemingly insurmountable difficulties, but despite these the work of colonization went vigorously ahead. No doubt people soon realized that it was no Canaan to which they had emigrated, but nevertheless it was a piece of ground that promised advancement. But there was also activity in other parts of the township. Where Mr. Pieper now lives, was at that time a kind of central point for the traveling public; Mr. Mahlstädt was the owner of the place, and he usually put up the new arrivals until they found a home of their own. In 1847 Mr. C. Oetling also arrived, and he bought some land from Mr. Mahlstädt and then established a country hotel. This gentleman was the first Justice of the Peace -- and peacemaker -- in the township. In addition a Mr. Geo. Pieper also arrived in the same year. On arriving in Sheboygan he found only one hotel, which however was always overfull on account of the many emigrants arriving at this time; this hotel was then under the direction of Mr. Whitland. Sheboygan was scarcely even a fishing village in those days, which

meant that many of the new arrivals found themselves obliged to lodge under Uncle Sam's "free" sky.

In 1848 Mr. Howard came from New York. The township was originally called after him and the village which originally was called Howard's Grove still bears his name, Howard, even today.

Herman was originally part of Sheboygan Falls township, but only for one year; as already indicated, it then bore the name of Howard, but was soon given the German name of Herman, which was certainly appropriate for its inhabitants. It received this name in 1851. The first township meeting was held in Howard's Hotel on the Green Bay Road; C. Oetling was elected as Chairman and Herman Howard as Town Clerk. The first school district was established in 1848; Miss Eva Atwood was the first teacher, and classes were conducted in an extension to Mr. Oetling's house.

The first boy to behold the light of the world in this township was a son of Mr. C. Oetling; this was in August 1847. (See Chapter V, page 000.) The first girl that Godfather Stork brought to Herman was a daughter of Mr. Fr. Binder.

The first sermon was preached in 1849 by the Rev. Clees. The Rev. Belitz also acted as pastor and teacher. The first marriage to be celebrated here was that of Mr. F. Stock and Miss Amalie Reineking; the second was that of Mr. Fr. Reineking and Miss Charlotte Luhmann, though this was actually celebrated in Milwaukee owing to a lack of the necessary officials here.

The settlers of '47 also included: Mr. Heinrich Bodenstab, who came here with his family from Albany, New York; Fr. Burhop, the brothers Wilhelm and Dietrich Kirchheck, Wm. Siemers, Peter Henne, and Dietrich Dreyer. About this time, Mr. Bodenstab sent his two sons, Fritz and Julius, to Sheboygan; their journey, however, can most appropriately be characterized by referring to the wanderings of Odysseus returning from Troy.

In the following years, many more new settlers arrived here, of whom some settled permanently in Herman, whereas others later left for other areas. By 1855 the population had already grown to 1,359 souls, by 1860 it had risen to about 1,900, and at present Herman township numbers about 2,000 inhabitants, almost exclusively Germans or German-Americans. The fair sex is almost as well represented as the strong, the latter numbering about 50 persons more.

Churches.

Reformed Imanuel Congregation. This began holding services in 1847, though it was not officially founded until 1851. The first officials of the congregation were: Pastor, Caspar Pluess from 1850 to 1854; Elders, S.H. Steffen and H. Helming; Deacons, F. Reineking and H. Bödecker. The Rev. Pluess was succeeded by Professor Jakob Bossard, D.Ph., who later acted as a teacher in the Mission House; he ministered to the congregation until 1858. He was followed by the Rev.

H.A. Mühlmeier, who is now Inspector of the Mission House; he ended his service of the congregation in 1870. His successor was the Rev. Ruetenick, who is now Professor of the Calvin Institute in Cleveland, Ohio. He was succeeded in 1873 by the Rev. C.T. Martin, who currently still heads the congregation as pastor. Since the foundation, 718 children have been baptized, 502 children confirmed, 185 couples married, and 218 persons buried. The congregation presently numbers 180 families.

Reformed Bethel Congregation. Was founded on February 10, 1852. Since then the following pastors have ministered to the congregation: H.A. Mühlmeier, Professor J.W. Grosshuesch, D.W. Briesen, E. Brunöhler, A. Korbøl, Candidate Schaufeld, E. Stienecker, and currently E.C. Stuebi. Since the foundation, about 350 children have been baptized, 125 children confirmed, 60 couples married, and 75 persons buried. The congregation presently numbers 230 members, of whom 130 are voting members.

Evangelical Congregation of St. John. Was founded in 1855 under the Rev. F. Lenschau. Since then, the following have worked in the congregation: A. Zeller, 1859-1863; J. Romeis, 1863-1865; P. Frohne, 1866-1879; J.D. Illg, 1879-1884; F. Moeckli, 1884 to 1890; A.J.H. Bierbaum, 1890-1897; and since 1897, the Rev. L. Kehle. Since the foundation, 780 children have been baptized, 502 children confirmed, 157 couples married, and 210 persons buried. The congregation presently numbers 94 members.

Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul. Was founded by the Rev. Sprengling; in 1860 his office was taken over by the Rev. Kleinhaus, whose successor was the Rev. Hillemann, who ministered to the congregation until the summer of 1898. The new church building was erected in 1884. Since the foundation, 637 children have been baptized, 156 couples married, and 216 persons buried.

Evangelical-Lutheran Trinity Congregation. Founded in 1852. Since then the congregation has been ministered to by the following pastors: Lockner, O. Eisfeldt, Reyer, Kolb, Aulich, Wuebben, Hild, and since 1885 by the present pastor, F.L. Karth.* The new church was built in 1886, and a new organ was acquired in 1895. 965 children have been baptized, 488 children confirmed, 145 couples married, and 174 persons buried. The congregation presently numbers 54 families.

Catholic Congregation of St. Mary. Its foundation took place in 1848 under the Rev. Rehl. He was followed by Gernbauer, 1850-1852; Fuhsseder, 1852-1854; and Bergmann, 1854-1855. Since then the congregation has had no pastor, but is occasionally ministered to from Centerville, at present from St. Wendel. At one time the congregation numbered 60 families. The present church was built in 1856, and the rectory in 1876.

* Note. The latter resigned in July 1898 and accepted an appointment as warden of the orphanage in Wittenberg.

Herman has 11 schools: 7 district schools and 3 private schools, and also the Mission House. Last year the district schools were attended by 744 children, the private schools by 108 children. Herman township has become famous far beyond the boundaries of the state on account of the mission house that stands in its midst. The origins of this institution date back to the year 1860. Two years later, a mission house was actually built. Since the fledgling school soon acquired a good reputation, in consequence of which the number of students was continually increasing, it was found necessary to erect additional buildings. In 1885 an imposing new building was erected, and in 1897 three more new buildings.* The curriculum at the Mission House now comprises three programs: academy, college, and seminar. According to the catalog, this institution was attended last year by 104 students.** The Mission House is owned by the Reformed Church of the United States. Its faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

* Note. For a detailed and precise history of this institution, we refer the reader to the recently published work, "Geschichte des Missionshauses" [History of the Mission House] by Praikschatz, revised and updated by Prof. H.A. Meier, D.D.

** Since 1897 these have published a monthly paper under the name of "M.H. Aerolith."

[picture about here]

Mission House of the Reformed Church of the United States.

Franklin, Wis.

Prof. H.A. Mühlmeier, D.D.

Prof. H.A. Meier, D.D.

Prof. J. van Haagen, D.D.

Prof. J. Glaubitz, A.M.

Prof. F. Grether, A.M.

Prof. J.W. Grosshuesch, A.M.

Prof. K.F. Hagenmeyer.

Prof. E. Wentz, A.M.

Herman township has only 4,634 acres of woodland left, but on the other hand 14,890 acres under cultivation, and there are 2,068 acres of land not yet brought under cultivation. Together these represent a value of \$1,185,150.

Farming for crops and cattle raising provide most of the inhabitants of the township with their source of income. Cheese and butter factories are especially numerous. Last year, 505,322 pounds of cheese and 47,721 pounds of butter were marketed. The following numbers and values give a statistical account of crop farming:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	1,081	30,316	\$15,144
Corn	425	2,155	1,744
Oats	2,852	79,185	23,919
Barley	1,572	34,534	17,265
Rye	1,313	19,897	9,932
Peas	437	5,233	3,074
Potatoes	156	5,035	2,995

A statistical account of livestock raising is given by the following figures:

	Head.	Value.
Cattle	3,073	\$31,390
Horses	677	19,000
Donkeys	4	100
Sheep	343	670
Pigs	833	1,655

The township's administrative council is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman W.F. Sieker.
 Supervisors Aug. Grunewald and A. Bollmann.
 Clerk Adam Eifler.
 Treasurer Aug. Wickesberg.
 Assessor Chr. Usadel.

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Franklin.

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The Sheboygan River divides this little town, which has also been called "University City" on account of the nearby Mission House, into two halves. On the west bank lies the business district; on the east bank there are only the sawmill and its appurtenances. The founder of the town is Mr. C.F. Arpke. In 1853 he, together with Mr. Dickhoff,

started up a flour mill; later Mr. Schulenberg also became a partner. In the course of time the mill was rebuilt and took on its present form, 40 feet by 70, three stories high. Mr. Arpke alone then continued to run the mill and in addition built a sawmill. The present owners of the mills are the brothers Friedrich and Otto Arpke. The sawmill had new equipment installed in the spring of 1898. In about 1856 the village was laid out in lots and a brewery was built. A blacksmith shop and a general store were also established. The brewery failed, however, and in its place there is now a cartwright business. One of the sights of present-day Franklin is the beer cellar from the old days. Since 1868, several more business houses have been incorporated into the town. Franklin is today a postal station with a daily mail service and a money order office, also a telephone exchange for the Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Elkhart lines. In the early years, Mr. C. Langenberg carried on a fairly successful pottery business. Today the village is home to the following firms: C. Abeling, hotel; Arpke Brothers, sawmill and flour mill; Ohlemotz, hotel; J. Best, pumps and windmills; J. Beyer, mason; J. Eichenberger, shoe store; A. Eifler, blacksmith; A. Goetsch, wagonmaker; H. Greibe, general store; G. Krautkrämer, butter and cheese factory; R. Luhmann, general store; J. Pfeiffer, veterinarian; J.C. Tasche, physician; and F. Usadel, saddlery. In recent years the village has been enlarged considerably, both to the west and



to the east, and has experienced a remarkable increase in population.

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Edwards.

This village in the northern part of the township was first chosen as a place of business by Mr. Lowe in 1850. Two years later, Mr. E. Neuhaus from Centerville came and took over the business. The village and the post office were given the name of "Edward." Mr. Neuhaus conducted his business here successfully for many years and expanded it year by year. In 1896 it passed into the hands of the present owner, Mr. Louis Desshauer. In 1878 a cheese factory was started here by Mr. J. Klokow. Part of the village lies in Manitowoc County, namely the hotel founded Mr. Bodensstab in 1860, whose present owner is Mrs. P. Bersch. Mr. Heinrich Eckart erected a smithy here in 1868, which was later purchased by its present owner, Mr. Peter Bauer. A second hotel was erected in 1856, but this later failed. Edwards and Millersville are admittedly two of the smaller villages in the township, but they could extend their limits in the future.

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Millersville.

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This is the southernmost village in the township, located near the Pigeon River, on the boundary line between Sections 26 and 35. It was given its name by its pioneer settler, Mr. Müller. It was in the year 1866 that Mr. Heinrich G. Müller purchased some land here in Section 35 and erected a sawmill in partnership with Mr. Halbach. The business flourished, so that a few years later Mr. Müller was able to sell his business for an acceptable price to the Sprenger brothers. Besides the sawmill, a flour mill was also set up, and both businesses enjoy good patronage. In addition the village has a general store, which has been successfully run for a number of years by Mr. Kohl. Here too, the obligatory village school is not lacking; this was provided by Mr. Damrow. Also to be found in the village are a blacksmith shop and a schoolhouse. Millersville is not a postal station, but has to fetch its mail from the nearby Howard. However, the people of Millersville have been very resourceful and established a kind of branch station; Mr. Damrow is in charge of this branch office. The entire village originally belonged to Mr. Müller; then, however, he had the village laid out, and at this time the name, Müller's Villa, was changed to Millersville. Since the village has neither a harbor nor a railroad station -- which incidentally is the case for all of the towns and villages in Herman --

it is scarcely to be expected that its population will reach the million mark before the turn of the century.

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Ada.

This village is located in the northern part of the township on the boundary between Sections 5 and 8, and is traversed by the Calumet Plank Road. Among the pioneer settlers were Messrs. Ohlemots, Küster, and Maurer. Mr. Küster built a little house here in 1858, where Mr. Wm. Maurer's general store now stands. This house was bought by Mr. C. Maurer, who then established a general store here in 1880; his son, Wilhelm, enlarged this considerably and continues to run it successfully.

Long before this business came into existence, there was a hotel some distance to the west, one of whose founders was Mr. Leitger. The business has since passed into various hands; the names Fuchs, Abraham, Mutzbauer, Kretsch, and Ohlemotz are recorded as previous owners, and the present owner is Gottfried Olm.

In about 1885, Mr. Grosskopf built a smithy here; this originally stood at the east end of the town, but was later moved to the west, where it still is. Mr. J. Deichert is currently Ada's master blacksmith. There was also at one time a shoemaking business, but this failed, as did a

wagonmaking business. These two have been replaced by two new enterprises: a steam-powered cheese and butter factory, owned by J. Heissdorf, and a saddlery business, the master saddler being J. Dickmann. Ada also possesses a modern schoolhouse, and being a postal station, boasts a daily mail and freight link with Sheboygan. There must be something attractive about Ada, since in recent years, various capitalists have bought land here and built on it; such circumstances of course greatly contribute to making the village a capital place.

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#### Howard.

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Howard, which even today is better known under its old name of Howard's Grove, is Herman's eastern suburb. It stands on a charming hill, at the foot of which babbles a merry brook, the Pigeon. Howard's commercial development dates back to 1855. At this time we find Messrs. Grundmeier and Eckhardt active here; the former as a wagonmaker, the latter as a blacksmith. A flour mill was erected as far back as 1855, but this was soon destroyed by fire. Messrs. Beckfeld, Schneider, and Stork then constructed a sawmill, which also burned down, but was rebuilt by Schrage & Stamm. These two gentlemen were not particularly successful in their business, so they decided to sell it to Halbach & Frome.

Since 1878, Mr. A. Frome alone has been carrying on the business on a larger scale.

At one time, Howard also possessed a shingle factory; this was run by Mr. Freyberg, who at the same time filled the role of blacksmith. This smithy was bought by Mr. Frome in 1866 and is now carried on by his son, August. Mr. Kästner ran a general store here, which after his death was taken over by Mr. F. Bodenstag; he was succeeded in the business by Mr. Rickmeyer. This business, however, has closed down.

Another general store was that of Mr. Halbach, whose successors were Stolzenberg, Sprenger, and Strassburger. The latter, Wm. Strassburger, presently heads the business. In connection with this business there is also a guesthouse.

Mr. Ernst W. Schlichting, known by the name of "Bush King," became a prominent person in the village. He took over the Washington House in 1858, but later sold the business to Mr. Mutzbauer and settled in Milwaukee. At one time the entire 35th Section of Herman belonged to him. This gentleman agitated very energetically for the district school to be moved to Howard. The present Howard School developed out of a Lutheran parochial school.

The business now run by Mr. Lehr was founded by Mr. Howard, whose name, as previously indicated, was borne by both township and village. Today the commercial world of Howard is made up as follows: C. Arnoldi, farm machinery; M. Dedow, saddler; L. Dreier, farming equipment; Aug. Frome,

Jr., blacksmith; C. Lehr, guesthouse and general store; G. Mutzbauer, hotel; F. Neumeister, wagonmaker; D. Nordholz, butcher; W. Strassburger, guesthouse and general store; Dr. Tasche, physician; R. Wildgrube, cigar maker; Wildgrube's Orchestra, R. Wildgrube, conductor and music teacher. Howard also has a cheese and butter factory.

Herman has an insurance company, which is known by the name of "Gegenseitige Feuer-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft" [Mutual Fire Insurance Company]. Its officials are:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| President ..... | Geo. W. Wolff. |
| Secretary ..... | Wm. Reineking. |
| Treasurer ..... | Wm. Stölting.  |

Agents:

Wm. F. Sieker, Jac. Dessloch, H. Meinert, Gottf. Damrow.

The company has issued insurance in 11 townships in the county, and on December 31, 1897, had assets of \$19,220.44.

[picture]

Hotel Forste, Sheboygan.

VIII.

Mosel Township.

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[picture]

First Ward School.

Built 1892.

North 6th Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

## VII.

## HISTORY OF MOSEL TOWNSHIP.

"Fresh heart and fresh wagon  
Knows no brooding or hesitation,  
And fortune favors the brave."  
(Scheffel.)

The northernmost boundary marker of Sheboygan County is the township of Mosel. This is bounded to the east by Lake Michigan, to the west by Herman township, to the north by Manitowoc, and finally to the south by Sheboygan township.

Mosel has plenty of water. Firstly, one entire long side of its eastern sections, six in number, lies under water, or in other words, this part of Lake Michigan is called Mosel. The next row of sections, namely 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, is severely cut into by the lake; Section 10 comes off worst, for it is here that the lake cuts in most deeply. Thus Mosel incidentally has the distinction of being the smallest township in the county.

From the very beginning, Mosel was not cut off from the outside world, owing to its favorable situation on the lake, as indicated above. At any rate, the first settlers could observe the outside world on the vessels sailing past. The railroad, too, which for its entire length cuts through near the coast almost in a straight line, brings it close to at least parts of the outside world.

In 1847, people would probably not have gone so far as

to praise the township as a whole; for where we today see beautiful, fruitful valleys, at that period, and doubtless for a considerable time after, it looked rather swampy, and we can still see clear traces of this. Section Five had the honor in that year of receiving the first settlers, who were in fact genuine Germans; these were Messrs. Nicholas Feld, Daniel Welsch, Peter Brust, and Jakob Demend. In the summer of that year, Messrs. Joseph and Fritz Weiskopf settled in Section Seven. In the following year, still more settlers arrived, including: Chr. A. Festerling, Nic. Truttchell, John Ramming, Johann Landgraf, Franz Schilling, L. Reinnand, Fr. Penselin, W. Beuchel, Wm. Ehrlich, H. Schütte, and H. Imig. Many of these immigrants may well have imagined glorious America as rather different from what they found here in Mosel; for the famous golden age of a Pericles was by no means flourishing here, anymore than it was in the other townships. But neither want nor lack, neither dangers nor privations could frighten away the German heroes of old, even though one or another may have sighed with Lenau:

"How far, how far, O Fatherland,  
 You lie behind me now!  
 Your dear countenance vanished  
 From me, like the joys of my youth."

The next requirement, after the settlers had constructed a home, was that of a school; after all, the young forest dwellers could not be left to grow up like the fir trees. On

October 11, 1849, about 40 of the settlers met at the home of Mr. Jakob Wagner, under the chairmanship of G.G. Bonon, to discuss this question. A school district was organized, which comprised Sections 3-19, and these officials were elected: John Berg, Director; Jakob Wagner, Treasurer; Joseph Weiskopf, Clerk. A further meeting took place on July 4, 1850, at which it was decided to purchase some land from Mr. Ramming and to erect a schoolhouse on this. Mr. Ferris was hired as teacher; he received a salary of \$25 a month. Miss Taylor taught for the second term. Mosel at that time also had a school superintendent, Baron Karl von Kaas.

Until 1853, Mosel was part of Sheboygan township, but in the spring of 1854 it was incorporated as an independent township. Its first officials were:

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Chairman .....      | Wm. Wippermann.  |
| Supervisors { ..... | August Toepel.   |
| { .....             | Robert Leahy.    |
| Assessors { .....   | Karl Wippermann. |
| { .....             | Ch. Seifert.     |

Since many of the immigrants here come from the Rhine Province, the suggestion made by Mr. Jul. Wolff of calling the town Mosel, after the river that they knew so well, was favorably received. The way of life of the settlers in the early years differed little from that of the neighboring young colonies. Horses initially ranked as a curiosity, and anyone who could afford a yoke of oxen was considered a rich

man. As a rule, many claims were made upon such a person by his neighbors, who could certainly have used a pair of such delightful animals, but were unable to buy them. At that time, as indeed in the world today, money was usually the item in shortest supply; people utilized a kind of Indian barter. A mutual exchange system of this kind still exists in many townships of the county; we need only remind the reader of threshing, the raising of new buildings, etc. One source of income here, as in many other townships, was the cutting of shingles. Barrels, too, were made; the Truttschel brothers of Mosel supplied the Sheboygan brewery with its first beer barrels. Furniture was also manufactured, which, although it would have been out of place in a fashionable French salon, may nevertheless today appear valuable to a collector of antiques.

That old time had in one sense an advantage over ours, in that it afforded greater opportunity for the spirit of invention; thus Mr. Schilling of Mosel probably originated the basic idea for the later "horsepower" by his method of plowing. Before the horse age, he used to fasten a string to his plow, and then somehow roll this string up from the other end; at the other side of the field being be plowed, this trick was of course repeated, until Mother Earth had been sufficiently turned over.

In the beginning, the road situation in Mosel was bad. There was a long time to wait before there would be a highway

to Sheboygan. If one wished to get to Sheboygan from Mosel, it was necessary to take the long way around by the Green Bay Road to Sheboygan Falls, and only from there was it possible to reach Sheboygan. And the condition of the few highways that did exist at that time is difficult to imagine nowadays.

Various family events achieved historical significance for the township, inasmuch as they were the first of their kind in Mosel. Mr. Jakob Demend died in 1848 after being here for only one year; his early demise was deeply lamented. Mr. Peter Brust on the other hand was able to hold a celebration, namely on the occasion of the arrival of the first true daughter of Mosel. "Amor" had meanwhile also been active here, for soon Mr. Georg Thomas and Miss Margaretha Fuchs presented themselves to be forged in Hymen's fetters as the first bridal couple in Mosel.

Being the smallest township, Mosel also has the smallest number of inhabitants, 884 persons, 475 male and 409 female. The entire population is German, with the exception of one family, that of Thom. Leahy.

There are three religious congregations in the township, and we will now give the data on these individually.

Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Peter. Was founded in 1859 and first ministered to by the Rev. J.P. Sprengling from 1859 to 1866. His successor was the Rev. J.H. Brockmann from 1866 to 1868. Until 1870 the congregation was ministered to by the Rev. W. Junker. It presently

numbers 20 families. It has a daughter congregation, namely the Evangelical Lutheran Imanuel Congregation, which was also founded in 1859, on March 21; the founder was the Rev. H.D. Stecher, who ministered to it from Sheboygan until 1870. Since that year the two congregations have formed a single pastorate, which was first ministered to as such by the Rev. C. Jäger. He was followed by J.E. Wübben until April 1879; since then, M. Denninger has ministered to the joint pastorate. The latter congregation currently numbers 26 members.

Reformed Congregation of St. Paul. Founded on February 14, 1861, under the leadership of the Rev. J.L. Kluge. At that time it was a daughter congregation of the Reformed Zion Congregation in Sheboygan; later it became independent. The following pastors have ministered to this congregation: Blättgen, Heckmann, Kuhlen, Grauel, Hauser, Scheidt, Fürer, Vitz, and currently Professor F. Grether, V.D.M. The first church building was erected in 1862, but burned down on May 10, 1867. A new church was built, which is still standing; it was thoroughly repaired and embellished in 1897. The congregation presently numbers 20 families with 67 confirmed members. Since 1889 a congregational school has been held for two months every spring.

Evangelical Congregation of St. Mark. Was founded in 1858 and served by pastors from outside until 1863. Since then, the following have ministered here: C. Viehe, 1863-

1865; A. Sickmann, 1866-1869; C. Lieb, 1869-1870; A. Holzapfel, 1870-1894; Ph. Albert, 1894-1898. At present the congregation numbers 46 members. Since its foundation, 412 children have been baptized, 391 children confirmed, 103 couples married, and 80 persons buried.

Mosel has only three schools, apart from the private schools; they were attended last year by 310 children. Three teachers were employed, who received for their services an average salary of \$47.50 per month. Three private schools also exist at this time.

The main source of income for the inhabitants of the township is farming for crops, together with cattle raising. The nature of the soil is such that with normal weather one can always count on a good harvest. Along the lakeside, the main crop grown is peas, which are bought by a firm in Manitowoc, canned, and shipped out. Mosel township now has 9,457 acres of arable land under cultivation, and 1,818 acres of woodland; land not yet opened up for cultivation amounts to 1,278 acres. These estates represent a value of \$815,000. For the cheese market, the township last year produced 275,617 pounds with a value of \$21,145; as to butter, it produced 88,743 pounds with a value of \$18,080. With regard to the production of crops, the following figures and values are found:



|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....    | 484    | 10,060   | \$5,077 |
| Corn .....     | 86     | 4,098    | 1,725   |
| Oats .....     | 1,487  | 54,025   | 17,118  |
| Barley .....   | 889    | 32,416   | 16,265  |
| Rye .....      | 264    | 7,172    | 4,241   |
| Peas .....     | 45     | 1,035    | 766     |
| Potatoes ..... | 188    | 12,030   | 7,186   |

With regard to the livestock population, the following figures apply:

|              | Head. | Value.   |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Horses ..... | 454   | \$16,010 |
| Cattle.....  | 1,641 | 16,415   |
| Sheep .....  | 69    | 138      |
| Pigs .....   | 640   | 1,920    |

Mosel contains two small villages within its limits, an older one, also called Mosel, and one of more recent date, called Haven. Neither has yet succeeded in achieving fame in the annals of world history, and so their history can be presented in a brief sketch:

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Mosel.

Mosel is located in Section 28, where in 1847 a guesthouse was established by Mr. Christian A. Festerling.

The place also became a postal station in about 1870. In those days of government-promoted settlement, the now obligatory beer wagon did not yet exist out in the country, and so Mr. Festerling quite often felt obliged to fetch a small barrel of the noble barley juice from Sheboygan to Mosel, carrying it alternately on his left and right shoulders. The gentle reader will doubtless be more than willing to share in the "heartfelt sympathy" that we today feel for his heroism. This small village is today still a postal station, with mail deliveries three times a week. Gustav Truttschel is the present postmaster and owner of the guesthouse.

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#### Haven.

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To the Franzmeier brothers is due the honor of having brought this village into being; this took place formally on September 22, 1895. The Northwestern Railroad Company passes the village and has established a branch station here. The Franzmeier brothers run a general store here; originally there was a guesthouse connected with it. The village was formerly known by the name of "Seven Mile Creek," although it is somewhat to the north of this feature. Haven -- for the name was changed -- is also a postal station and has a daily mail delivery.

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It now only remains for us to acquaint the reader with the township's most recently elected administrative council.

This is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman ..... F. Festerling.

Supervisors ..... V. Wilbert and R. Othorp.

Clerk ..... O. Wippermann.

Assessor ..... O. Wunsch.

Treasurer ..... Wm. Förster.

IX.

Wilson Township.

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[picture]

Fourth Ward School.

Built 1890.

Corner of 9th St. and Georgia Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

"Man now lives together with the land  
                                in a neighborly fashion,  
His fields repose peacefully about his rural roof;  
The vine climbs trustingly up to the low window,  
The tree wraps an embracing arm around the hut."  
                                            (Schiller.)

With the township of Mosel we have completed our descriptions of the northern townships and now go on to the southern ones. Strictly speaking, only Scott, Sherman, and Holland can be considered southern townships, just as only Russell, Rhine, Herman, and Mosel could be regarded as northern townships; but people do not usually speak of the remaining townships as central townships, but as a rule divide the county into a northern and a southern part, and for this purpose the boundary line running between the central townships forms the relevant dividing line. It also looks as if the population of the county is divided more or less according to this geographical boundary. While the population of the northern part is predominantly German, this is not true to the same degree in the southern part, though even here there are numerous German families to be found; nevertheless the population here is a more mixed one, and in some townships it is even predominantly English-Irish. Wilson, though, is not one of the latter, but is for the most part German.

It is a lakeside township, i.e. it has Lake Michigan as its eastern boundary. To the north it is bounded by Sheboygan township, to the south by Holland township, and to the west by Lima township. It has only 22 full sections; the remainder -- except for 36, 25, and 24, which are completely lacking -- have been laid out, but are not entire. Along the southern coast of Wilson, Lake Michigan makes a curve to the west; and still further south, near Holland township, this curve extends so far to the west as to cause the legally required 16th township to be almost entirely lost; at any rate, it was not considered worthwhile to form a Township 16 out of the few sections that remain here.

Wilson has three advantages over many other townships in the county, namely the lakeshore; then along this shore the so-called Black River, which flows into Lake Michigan in Section 2; and finally the railroad, which cuts through the township lengthwise from northeast to southwest. The railroad company has constructed a station in Section 8, which is known by the name of Weedens Station. This township is not densely populated, especially along the southern coast. In Wilson we find many small farmers, by which we mean such as possess only 5 to 40 acres of land. Despite this, larger farms are no rarity, e.g. such as comprise 100 to 200 acres or even more.

The first settlers, however, did not make their homes here in order to make money out of farming, but applied

themselves to fishing and the fish trade, and thus the settlement of the township began in the east. The first permanent settler was Mr. David Wilson; he founded his homestead in Section 11 in March 1840. He came from the state of Ohio, where he had left his family behind. He sent for his family after he had worked here for two years. But he had to wait three more years before he was joined by other settlers. The new arrivals were the brothers Jakob and Leonhard Osgood; both settled in Section 14, also on the coast. In the following year they acquired a neighbor in the person of Mr. Joseph Fairchild, for he too made his home in this section. The gentlemen mentioned were the pioneer settlers of Wilson. As already indicated, their occupation was predominantly fishing, for fish were at that time very abundant here and the fish trade was a profitable one. The fish caught were as a rule packed in salt and then shipped out; they found a good market in Cleveland.

Wilson did not originally constitute an independent township, being part of Sheboygan; but by 1846 the settlers here were already so numerous that they could demand incorporation and independence. The representatives of the township to be incorporated met in Sheboygan in the then well-known Graham's Store, and after a short discussion they agreed that the township should be incorporated under the name of Wilson Township. It was given this name to honor the memory of its first settlers. After this, more settlers



arrived each year, and founded their primitive settlements in the various parts of the township. The forest was cleared, and the land won in this way was cultivated, whereupon it soon became apparent that the soil which the people now called their own, richly rewarded their labor. So it came about that here too, the raising of crops became increasingly popular. In later years, cattle raising and dairying became fashionable, and in this matter, Wilson did not fail to follow the fashion.

As early as 1847, the colonists followed the coffin of one of their fellow citizens; it was the late Mr. W. Jackson who died in the fall of that year, at the home of Mr. David Wilson. Mr. Andreas Wilson's cradle has become a historical relic, because it held Wilson township's first infant son; it was in the winter of 1843 that Andreas first beheld the light of Wilson. In the following year a daughter of Mr. Wilson, Louisa, married Mr. Jakob A. Brown; this was the first marriage to be celebrated in the township.

Until 1846, Wilson had no school; however, the need for one was so strongly felt that one was founded in the winter of that very year. The first classes in this school were given by M. Chamberlain. Today Wilson has 5 district schools; a joint-district school is also available to it. In the past year, these schools were attended by 442 children. Six teachers taught at these schools; together they received a monthly income of \$190.50. There are also in the township

2 private schools, which are attended by 62 children.

Two religious congregations exist here at the present time, one being Lutheran and one Catholic. The former is called the:

Evangelical-Lutheran Trinity Congregation. This was founded in the sixties, then reorganized in 1882 by the Rev. J.M. Hieber. Since its foundation, the congregation has been ministered to by: G.H. Hörnicker, 1870-1875; A. Kaeselitz to 1881; J.M. Hieber to 1889; and currently L.G. Dorpat. Before 1870 the congregation was ministered to at various times by Eisfeldt, Stecher, and Sprengling. Since 1870, 313 children have been baptized, 67 couples married, and 120 persons buried. The present number of members, including children, is 300.

The St. George Congregation is connected to a daughter congregation in Lima, the St. Rosa Congregation. It was founded in 1860 and has been ministered to by the following pastors: J.F. Schraudenbach, P. Seybold, J.A. Müller, N.F. Moes, W. Engelen, G. Fessler, Th. Meyer, N. Dieringer, and currently J.W. Blum. The two congregations together number 91 members.

In 1855 we already find a population of 736 souls in Wilson. The next 5 years show a considerable increase, the report from 1860 giving 1,111 inhabitants. According to the latest census, this township has 1,133 inhabitants; of these, 812 are American, 239 German, 2 British, 1 Irish, 1 French, 3

Scandinavian, 69 Dutch, and 6 of other nationalities; or by sex, 575 male and 558 female persons.

Wilson has over 11,324 acres of land that has been brought under the plow; it still has 2,942 acres of woodland, and 1,472 acres of other land. Altogether this land represents a value of \$796,000.

For the cheese market, this township produced, according to the latest official report, 268,950 pounds with a value of \$22,875. It put on the market 30,920 pounds of butter with a value of \$6,555. The achievements with regard to crops are illustrated by the following figures:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....    | 620    | 9,132    | \$4,520 |
| Rye .....      | 507    | 6,845    | 2,984   |
| Corn .....     | 165    | 9,935    | 1,987   |
| Oats .....     | 1,543  | 39,800   | 11,947  |
| Barley .....   | 1,182  | 25,390   | 12,555  |
| Peas .....     | 333    | 4,414    | 3,159   |
| Potatoes ..... | 215    | 12,093   | 7,092   |

With regard to livestock, the report for the year 1897 shows the following state of affairs:

|              | Head. | Value.   |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Horses ..... | 430   | \$13,787 |
| Cattle.....  | 1,702 | 21,072   |
| Sheep .....  | 214   | 428      |
| Pigs .....   | 471   | 1,392    |

The administrative council of Wilson township, appointed at the last election, is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman ..... Gust. Kunze.

Supervisors { ..... Aug. Herbst.  
..... J. Meggers.

Clerk ..... Wm. Brehm.

Treasurer ..... Ig. Rammer.

Assessor ..... Karl Yankow.

[picture]

8th Ward Kindergarten Building, Sheboygan.

X.

Lima Township.

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[picture]

Hon. F.A. Dennett.

Was born on May 19, 1849, at Greenville, Maine, and came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of two. Received his schooling in Sheboygan Falls, and further education at the Commercial College in Milwaukee. Then worked for Proctor & Stone, machinery manufacturers, in Beloit, filling the office of a secretary for this firm. Was next engaged by the Milwaukee Binder Co. and later by the Deering Co., Philadelphia. Returned to Sheboygan in 1886 and devoted himself to the furniture trade. He founded the Wisconsin Chair Factory in Port Washington in 1888. Became First Clerk in the Senate in 1875, and filled similar offices for 10 successive years. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate with 8,263 votes.

## X.

## HISTORY OF LIMA TOWNSHIP.

"No tree in your woods belonged to me,  
 No straw in your rye fields was mine,  
 And you drove me out, defenseless,  
 Because in my youth I did not understand  
 That I should love you less and myself more,  
 And yet I do love you, my fatherland."

(Krez.)\*

Lima is characterized as one of the oldest townships, i.e. in regard to its early settlement it is outdone by, at most, Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls. It lies on the southeastern side of the county, and is bounded to the north by Sheboygan Falls, to the south by Holland, to the east by Wilson, and to the west by Lyndon. No railroad passes through it, but on the other hand the Onion River flows through the eastern part of the township and also touches it in the southwestern corner. The Mullet River in the north enters the township in Section 4, but leaves it again immediately in Section 3. The central part of the township is flat, rising toward the west; the southwestern part in particular is hilly. It is remarkable that in this township, no spruce or fir trees have been found, but in compensation there is all the more hardwood; Lima is still famous today

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\* Konrad Krez (1828-1897), a German-American poet. --  
 Editorial note.



for its sugar boiling plant.

This township has two villages of importance, Gibbsville and Hingham. On the Onion River, where Gibbsville now stands, the first settlement took place. The Gibbs brothers, John, James, and Benjamin, had left New York State in 1836 in order to seek their fortune in the Wild West. After a difficult journey they landed safely in Milwaukee, from where they continued on their way to Sheboygan. From here, armed with ax and powder box, they penetrated the wilderness of Lima. For two whole years they worked here, without being joined by another human soul. They began their work by felling trees, the best of which they laid over and across one another, and this artistic production was then given the name of -- dwelling house. Within a short time they had freed eight acres from the giants of the forest and had sown the land with oats and potatoes. Apart from these two items, everything needed for human life on the settlement had to be obtained from Milwaukee. If they were lucky, at that period they could barter some flour in Sheboygan; probably, too, the Milwaukee mailman quite often brought them small items.

The first new settler to join them was Mr. Benjamin Formin, who came in the fall of 1848; in the following winter, Mr. Newel Upham joined the young colony. In the spring of 1839, Mr. A.G. Dye came here from Sheboygan and settled in Section 8; many Dutchmen later followed him to this area of the township, and this place later became

generally known by the name of "Dye's Settlement." Mr. J. Johnson, who had already been living in Sheboygan for some years, decided in the spring of 1840 to move to the Gibbs colony; he was joined by the Palmer brothers. These three gentlemen chose to settle in Section 35. In the years 1840 to 1850, many new colonists followed, so that by 1850 Lima felt strong enough to become independent. A meeting of the settlers was arranged for April 2, 1850. The persons most active in this work were Messrs. Humphry, Fyfe, and Jones. The meeting was held in the Gibbsville schoolhouse, the township was incorporated, and the following officials were elected: S. Roberts and H. Humphry, Supervisors; J.D. Parish, Clerk; Thom. Currier, School Superintendent. Until the time of its incorporation, Lima had been part of Sheboygan Falls township. The influx from outside continued to increase in the following years too; nothing could dismay or deter the immigrants. They were well aware that three things were necessary in order to become rich in the wild bushland, namely (1) work, (2) work, and finally (3) work. Now, even if many of these old settlers did not exactly become rich, they did at least work their way up to a certain degree of prosperity; for if one travels through Lima today and observes the fine villas and well-kept farms, it will be difficult to conclude that these are the homes of poor people.

The honor of being Lima's firstborn devolves upon a daughter of Mr. J.D. Gibbs, whose date of birth was in 1839. Mr. Jakob Gibbs and Miss Clarissa Terry were the first couple to be married in the township.

The statistics for Lima for 1855 show a population of 1,294 souls, whereas now there are 1,940 inhabitants, who are distributed among the various nationalities as follows: American 1,473, German 177, British 17, Irish 18, Scandinavian 7, Dutch 245, and Swiss 1, the remainder being of other nationalities. Men are somewhat more strongly represented in the township than women; the former number 991, while the latter number only 949 persons.

The first religious meeting was held in the schoolhouse in Gibbsville by the Rev. Isaak Lewis, in the fall of 1840; another was held at the Dye Settlement, which at that time was also known by the name of "Wakefield." Elder Hitchcock of the Falls Baptist Church occasionally came here and led meetings. Today Lima has four religious congregations. One, in the southwestern part, is a Baptist congregation; this is a daughter congregation of the one in Lyndon township. In the northwestern part, a Lutheran congregation, a daughter congregation of the one in Sheboygan Falls, is ministered to by the Rev. Wildermuth. There is a Catholic congregation in the center of the township, also known as "Five Corners," because five roads meet here. This is a daughter congregation of the St. George Community and is ministered to by the Rev. Blum.

In Gibbsville there is an independent Dutch Reformed Congregation, which is ministered to by the Rev. Hospus.

Mr. J.D. Gibbs concerned himself particularly with the school system in the early days. Until 1840, no provision had been made for educating the young; but in the winter of that year, Mr. Gibbs assembled the young people in his house and initiated them into the mysteries of scholarship. Today Lima possesses 12 schools; 8 of these are located in the township itself, and 4 are so-called joint districts whose schoolhouses are outside the township. Two of the eight are also joint-district schools, but their premises are located within the township limits. These schools were attended in the past year by 687 children. The salaries paid to the teachers last year amounted to a total of \$2,519.75.

Of Lima's formerly extensive forests, only 2,285 acres remain; in addition there are 2,192 acres of land which it has not yet been possible to cultivate. Land that has been cleared of trees and is now able to be plowed amounts to 17,414 acres; these tracts of land represent a total value of \$1,251,630. According to the latest official report, this town supplied the cheese market with 818,721 pounds, which fetched \$58,897. As for butter, 73,743 pounds was produced, with a value of \$14,077. Lima's current achievements with regard to crop farming are shown by the following table:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....    | 788    | 15,940   | \$8,403 |
| Corn .....     | 1,330  | 25,680   | 10,892  |
| Oats .....     | 3,221  | 124,775  | 37,663  |
| Barley .....   | 851    | 51,323   | 26,213  |
| Rye .....      | 454    | 7,819    | 3,759   |
| Peas .....     | 139    | 2,221    | 1,830   |
| Potatoes ..... | 246    | 14,778   | 9,834   |

An estimate of the livestock population in the past year gave the following result:

|              | Head. | Value.   |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Horses ..... | 983   | \$28,405 |
| Cattle.....  | 3,133 | 43,856   |
| Sheep .....  | 245   | 399      |
| Pigs .....   | 1,193 | 3,517    |

From the figures given above, some idea of the present state of affairs in this township can be obtained. They prove that by unceasing labor the primeval forest has been pushed back within its bounds, that fruitful meadows and well-kept fields have taken its place. It only remains now to refer to the two villages that in the course of time have grown up within the limits of this township.

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Gibbsville.

Is located in Section 26, just over three miles northwest of Oostburg. This is the site of the first settlement of the township by the Gibbs brothers, for whom the village is named. It is traversed by the Onion River, whose water power is used to drive a flour mill. The village is a postal station and receives mail three times a week. The postmaster is Mr. Sam. Knowles. The following business people have established themselves here: Bruggink Brothers, general store; P. De Ruscher, carpenter; H.J. Hönink, cooper; J. Lammers, miller; H. Loomis, hotel and blacksmith; G.H. Ramaker, hardware; J. Ross, cabinetmaker; G. Wenfink, shoemaker.

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Hingham.

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Located in Section 31, just over two miles from Adell, not far from the St. Paul Railroad. The Onion River also flows through this village, which now has about 200 inhabitants. The land where Hingham now stands originally belonged to Mr. H. Cowen, who later sold it to Mr. Tibbits and settled in Cascade. Mr. Tibbits had originally tried his luck in Cedar Grove, but then came to Hingham with two brothers, Ames and Horace; they had previously lived in the

state of Maine. Other settlers were the Graham brothers, who set up a general store here and also occupied themselves with the manufacture of potash. The first sawmill in the village was erected by Mr. David Giddings, who now resides in Sheboygan Falls. In the beginning, Hingham did not have a post office, but now has one with a daily mail delivery; the postmaster is Mr. J. Wisselink, who is at the same time a storekeeper. The business world of Hingham comprises the following gentlemen: L.H. Baldwin, beekeeper; A.T. Brooke, master mason; T.L. Collier, physician and pharmacist; Straub and Delavan, millers; J.R. Donovan, hotel; C. Flaig, groceries; H. Hobart, miller; F. Mulvey, Jr., cheese manufacturer; G.H. Ramaker, hardware; A. Saecker, blacksmith; U.J. Tibbits, photographer; M. Walsh, butcher; M. York, blacksmith. Other small villages in the township are: Our Town -- this formerly had a sawmill, which was removed to Sheboygan Falls; and Five Corners, which has a church, a cheese factory, a guesthouse, and a general store, its post office being Falls. Part of St. George also lies in Lima.

The present administrative council of the township is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman ..... Karl De Long.  
 Supervisors ..... G.J. Rouwerdink and J.H. Baar.  
 Assessor ..... Tim. O'Connor.  
 Treasurer ..... Otto Ehrlich.

XI.

Lyndon Township.

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[picture]

Sheboygan County in Olden Days.

## XI.

## HISTORY OF LYNDON TOWNSHIP.

"And now man's food is growing,  
The earth offers him bread,  
That which originally seemed dead  
Is multiplying in many ways,  
And from the harvest young and old  
Receive their sustenance."

(Neumann.)

Like every other township in the county, Lyndon too was once a horribly beautiful wilderness; the mountain ranges were grown with robust hardwoods, where deer, wolves, foxes, and bears romped merrily; the valleys were shaded by slender ash trees and other softwoods, where the sly fox crept after the wary woodcock in the tall reeds. A paradise for the wild hunter! In the depths of the forest grew tasty wild berries of every kind; wild plums, apples, and cherries ripened on the heights; the prickly bramble bush arrested the hunter as he stormed hastily by and invited him to feast on its beautiful black fruit; at his feet a couple of late wild strawberries nodded a friendly greeting to him with their red clusters; music and charm were provided by the inevitable mosquitos. We are standing in the shade of a giant oak; our gaze does not penetrate far into the thicket, but far enough so spy a red man drawing his bow behind a high, fallen tree trunk -- a cry of joy! The shot found its target! Now there is activity in the deep shadows of the primeval forest; it is

not long before several husky Chippewas are groaning past us bearing the burden of the slain prey. Thoughtfully we remain leaning against the trunk of the old oak, and gaze up into the mighty crown of the tree -- it is a long, long time since you were a tender shoot, -- and how long, O wild hunter, have your fathers been drawing the trusty bow in this bountiful, wild Valhalla? But let us follow them, before they disappear from our sight. After a short, difficult march, the dense forest opens out; before us lies a smooth expanse of water, and on its banks stand some small, dirty huts. An Indian village on Lake Ellen, Lyndon Township, Section 29, near the present-day Cascade.

Such were the impressions received by Mr. Albert Rounsville as he wandered through Lyndon township in about 1840, looking for an appropriate place for a settlement. He found a suitable place in Section 4 and in the fall of the same year moved with his family to Lyndon from Sheboygan, where he had been living for some time; but in the spring of the following year he left to found a settlement near Sheboygan Falls.

Lyndon is a township well endowed by nature. Most of the land is flat, and intersected by rivers on every side, for example in the western part by several arms of the Milwaukee River, which rises on the border between Mitchell and Lyndon; in the northern and eastern part is the Onion River, so called on account of the numerous wild onions that

formerly grew on its banks. The railroad also cuts through the township lengthwise in its eastern part, with the rapidly developing village of Waldo on its line. Two other small towns in the township are Winoosti in the northern part and Cascade in the southwestern part. Lyndon is bounded in the north by Plymouth township, in the south by Sherman, in the east by Lima, and in the west by Mitchell.

Mr. Rounsville had left Lyndon, and after his departure the red man continued his romantic life undisturbed for another 4 years. In the year 1844, in summer, Dr. Jos. Mallory arrived with his family and established his new home on the banks of the Onion River; to this home he gave the imposing name of Joppa. He was followed by Zyrus Webster, who settled in Section 6. Mr. Th. Harmon came with his family and transferred his residence to Section 11. These few families at that time formed the entire population of the township, apart from the Indians. But both Whites and Indians were peaceloving people and got along well with one another, and indeed were helpful to one another; the squaws quite often worked in the settlers' corn and potato fields, and the Indian men readily came to trade game, skins, etc., for ammunition or firewater.

The eastern part of the township was preferred by the immigrants who arrived later, since this part was not so densely forested and offered excellent farming land. In the early years, timber naturally had no value at all; it was cut

down and burned, and only the best was used for building. It is true that people tried to make full use of sugar-yielding trees. At the beginning of spring the trees were tapped, and the sap that ran out was collected and then boiled down to a syrup. This is still done today, but with the small amount of forest there can no longer be any question of producing this kind of natural syrup for the market; at most, this is now done only in a very few cases. In the following years, more and more new settlers arrived; for example in 1845, a great number came from Ohio. Sawmills were built, to obviate the time-consuming work of sawing planks by hand; for to begin with, these sawmills supplied nothing for the market. Then people hit upon the scheme of setting up so-called Asheries, to which one could sell the ashes of the burned trees. A new influx of settlers in 1846, who mostly immigrated from the eastern and central states, almost set the young colony of Lyndon upon its own feet; for by now people were already thinking seriously of incorporating it as an independent township.

A primitive postal service had already been established, with Mr. A. Rouns ville acting as mailman; he had to carry the mail -- per pedes -- from Sheboygan Falls to the so-called "Spring Farm." The incorporation of the township did not take place until 1847. A meeting of the settlers was called for this purpose, and here it was suggested by Mr. Mallory that the township should be called Lyndon; for this was the

name of a place dear to his memory in his homeland. The officials who were elected were: B.C. Trowbridge, Wm. Thompson, Ed. Shaw, Supervisors; Wm. Croff, Clerk; N.C. Harmon, Justice of the Peace.

One of the first marriages to be celebrated in the township was that of Karl Tyler and Miss Ruth Smith. The honor of being the firstborn of the daughters of Lyndon fell to Josephine, a daughter of Mr. D.S. McIntyre, who was born on October 16, 1847. In 1845 the settlers bore the first person to die in the township to his last rest; the dead man was Mr. Gilbert Lyman, a brother of Mrs. W. Huson.

The first religious service was held at the home of Mr. Harmon by Mr. Lewis, a Methodist preacher. There later came into being in the township two Methodist congregations, a Baptist church, a United Community, and a Lutheran and a Catholic congregation. The United Community was founded in 1872 under the Rev. N.G. Whitney; at present the congregation numbers 34 members. It has a daughter congregation in Winooski with 24 members. It is remarkable that these places are ministered to by a lady, the Rev. Ida Richards. The Baptist congregation was founded on November 22, 1851, and has since been ministered to by the following pastors: Irwin, Leslie, McKee, Reddick, Miller, Knowles, Dye, Robinson, Jones, Wilson, Wells, Wright, and currently by the Rev. J.W. Cody. The congregation numbers 73 members and has a daughter congregation in Gibbsville.

As soon as the settlers were able, they established a school system, this being in about 1846; the first teacher was Miss May J. Stone. The system has now expanded to 16 schools, with a high school in Waldo. Seven of these are joint-district schools, five of which are located outside the township limits. These schools were attended last year by 575 children; in addition there is a private school, at which 32 children received instruction. \$2630 was paid in teachers' salaries. The high school in Waldo was established in 1886 and cost \$3600. This school has 3 departments: the first grade was attended last year by 54 students, the second by 39, and the third by 35.

Although it was small to start with and appeared to be developing slowly, the settlement grew comparatively quickly, once a good beginning had been made; by 1855 it already numbered 1,240 inhabitants. Today it has 1,741 inhabitants; of these, 1,475 are American, 187 German, 29 British, 32 Irish, 5 British-American, 1 Scandinavian, 8 Dutch, and 4 of other nationalities; or by sex, 867 male and 874 female persons.

Lyndon has 18,785 acres under cultivation, 2,459 acres of woodland, and 555 acres of land that is not yet under cultivation. The value of this land is estimated at \$912,450. According to the latest official report, Lyndon produced 603,200 pounds for the cheese market, with a value of \$48,236. As for butter, only 41,670 pounds was produced,

with a value of \$7,291. The report on crop farming shows the following figures:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.  |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Wheat .....    | 630    | 12,850   | \$7,769 |
| Corn .....     | 1,186  | 32,160   | 19,076  |
| Oats .....     | 2,041  | 80,910   | 24,343  |
| Barley .....   | 2,674  | 97,727   | 48,866  |
| Rye .....      | 311    | 6,034    | 3,017   |
| Potatoes ..... | 109    | 5,693    | 2,908   |

According to estimates, the numbers and values relating to Lyndon's livestock in the past year are as follows:

|               | Head. | Value.   |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| Horses .....  | 654   | \$17,570 |
| Cattle.....   | 2,619 | 33,090   |
| Donkeys ..... | 12    | 255      |
| Sheep .....   | 1,338 | 2,027    |
| Pigs .....    | 860   | 2,488    |

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Cascade.

This village on the Milwaukee River in Section 29, three miles west of Waldo, was first settled in 1846. Messrs. Jakob Preston and Huntington Lyman purchased the land where Cascade now stands and laid it out in lots. In the very first year a sawmill and several houses were built. Soon

after, the village received a substantial influx from Canada. Messrs. Noonan and McIntosh built a flour mill here in 1848. Another was built eight years later. Thus the village grew year by year, though at present it seems to have a dangerous rival in Waldo. Cascade now has about 235 inhabitants; the business people of the village are as follows: L.C. Bartlett, postmaster; M. Ambelang, shoemaker; L.C. Bartlett, pharmacist; C. Breitzmann, miller; J.B. Dell, wagonmaker; P. Doherty, innkeeper; M. Dooley, butcher; P. Grabs, saddler; E. Hulee, storekeeper; W. John, cheesemaker; A. Kilcoin, hotelier; W. Koch, storekeeper; W. Krämer, cheesemaker; A.W. Kraatzsch, physician; A.J. Lammers, miller; F. Lau, hardware dealer; Lau & Moll, general store; H. Lewke, tailor; Hotel Lyndon; J. Meyer, shoemaker; H. Miels, hotelier; K. Ninnemann, wagonmaker; E. O'Hearn, innkeeper; E. Pieper, barber; A. Radke, blacksmith; J. Reilley, blacksmith; A. Rogers, physician; Ruppenthal Brothers, furniture dealers; J.C. Schultz, blacksmith; J.E. Smith, hotelier; A. Sümnick, cheesemaker; J. Timm, miller; A. Wolf, hardware dealer.

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#### Waldo.

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Waldo is a village of more recent date; Mr. E. McIntyre inspected the site in 1871 and found it suitable for building on. In the same year Mr. N.C. Harmon built a grain elevator here, on account of which Waldo became the grain market for

the whole of the surrounding district. Johann Jordan established the first general store. There is no doubt that the village owes its existence to the railroad; for previously the entire district had been a wild, swampy ash grove, which seemed little suited to the building of a town. Another enterprising businessman who established himself here in the early days was T. Freihardt, manager of the Wisconsin firm. In 1872 Mr. Heinrich Jordan built Jordan House, which is named after him. The post office which was formerly in Onion River was transferred here in 1878. The village now has daily deliveries of mail, and Mr. David Peck is postmaster. It is located in Section 13 on the St. Paul Railroad. We now find here 3 hotels, 3 general stores, 4 grain dealers, lumber warehouses, smithies, mills, a livery stable, a barber shop, cheese factories, a cartwright business, a drugstore, a furniture and hardware store, as well as several other, smaller businesses. The village is growing rapidly; it presently numbers about 200 inhabitants. The high school is located in its immediate vicinity.

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Winooski.

Is located in the northern part of the township on the Onion River in Section 4, about four miles south of Plymouth. This village was founded as early as 1848, and its main function now is that of a meeting place for the farmers

living around. It is a postal station with a daily mail delivery; Mr. O. Jewett is the present postal official. At the time when settlements in the area were pressing ever more closely on one another, a mill was built here; this is now run by G.P. Taylor. In addition there are the following businesses here: Andrus Brothers, cheese dairy; E. Beutler, blacksmith and storekeeper; Krüger Brothers, sawmill; J.H. Pierce, vinegar factory; J. Twobig, cheese dairy. Since the village is not on the railroad, it has to share the fate of all other small country towns in this situation, namely slow development.

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#### Onion River.

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The town with this imposing name can be regarded as a suburb of Waldo, since after all it lies only a half mile to the east of this. Mr. H.L. Hutchinson was the founder of Waldo; he came here with his family in June 1846. Before him, in 1844, R. Blair and S. Davis had come, but they chose another part of Lyndon to settle in. Since the river of the same name passes through here, a sawmill, which was powered by the river, was constructed as soon as circumstances allowed. In 1852 a post office was established here, but this has now been transferred to Waldo; two years later a flour mill was built, which enjoyed good patronage. The brick church of the Methodist congregation was built in 1870

under the Rev. Cook. In 1874, Mr. H.C. Humphrey tried his luck with a cheese dairy; the experiment was successful, and the factory soon became one of the most important in this part of the county. An amalgamation of these two villages, Waldo and Onion River, cannot be ruled out for the future.

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The present administrative council of Lyndon township is:

Chairman	W.A. Barber.
Supervisors {	Karl Nehrling.
.....	Karl Buchen.
Clerk	Wm. Peterson.
Treasurer	E. Pieper.
Assessor	M. Andrews.

XII.

Mitchell Township.

[picture]

Sixth Ward School.

Built 1886.

Corner of S. 14th St. and Maryland Ave., Sheboygan.

XII.

HISTORY OF MITCHELL TOWNSHIP.

"Everything human must first come into being
and grow and ripen;
It is time which leads it from one form to
the next."

(Schiller.)

Mitchell possesses curious features that are found in no other township in Sheboygan County. With its formations of kettle (or potash-kettle) mountains, it represents perhaps a more interesting area for the geologist than for the large-scale farmer who strides through it, hoping to find here his ideal of a farmstead in the grand style. It was originally a large township, in that on its western side it could still claim as its own a considerable stretch of the land of Fond du Lac County. As its neighbor on the eastern side it has Lyndon township, in the north Greenbush, and in the south Scott. Within its territory, in Section 12, the Milwaukee River rises; west of this, in Section 8, lies the village of Pius; in the northern part, on the border, lies the village of Rathbun, and roughly in the center of the township lies Parnell. The upper, northern part is not very well watered; on the other hand the southern part has several small rivers. The township is divided into two halves, or triangles, by the so-called "potash kettles," since these kettle mountains run almost centrally across the whole township. The resulting

southeastern triangle is slightly the larger, and the land on this side is for the most part fairly flat, except that about a mile from the mountains, and running parallel with these, there is a valley about a quarter mile wide. In the eastern part of this valley, a number of voluminous springs are to be found, which flow down and unite to form the aforementioned river. The remainder of the valley is dry, and with its rich soil provides good land for meadows etc. The valley, and also parts of the mountains, were originally thickly forested, and offered an acceptable source of income for those settlers who knew how to utilize timber. The mountains themselves were, and to some extent still are, covered with stunted red oaks; the timber and land in this part of the township are almost worthless. The northwestern corner is better suited to farming, and the timber here was also better. The heart of an experienced sawmill operator must have jumped for joy, if he walked through this oak grove 30 or 40 years ago, -- trunks 5 to 6 feet thick, with neither branch nor knot up to a length of 50 or 60 feet. A couple of old, gnarled trunks still stand as memorials to the primeval forest. If the experienced sawmiller climbed that mountain today, he might be filled with similar feelings to those of the Emperor Augustus after the great battle in the Teutoburg Forest, except that he would have to parody the words: "Mitchell, Mitchell, give me back those woods!"

A band of travelers consisting of Benjamin Trowbridge, Albert Rounsville, Jakob Trowbridge, Johann Sanborn, Daniel Sanborn, and Jakob O'Cain and their families, had left the little town of Ithaca, New York, at the beginning of 1846 in order to look for a new home. They found their way to Mitchell and stumbled upon the valley with many springs in the northeastern part. The place had something inviting about it, and they decided to set up their huts here. They now went vigorously to work, felling trees, erecting log cabins, cultivating gardens and fields as far as this was possible, and making the best of the primeval forest. The small colony had already created a cozy little place for itself, when it received unexpected reinforcements in the fall. The state of New York must at that time have been unable to satisfy the wishes and demands of the emigrants, for these new arrivals had also left that state; they came from Sodus, Wayne County. They were Jakob Angus, Johann Hurn, Johann Smith, E.L. Adams, and Alfred Launsdale, and their families. They settled in the immediate vicinity of the first colony.

These settlers, both the former and the latter, brought communistic ideas with them from their previous home, hoping to be able to put them into practice here. In the winter of 1847 eleven families met together and signed a petition, which was handed to Mr. H.C. Hobart to be forwarded to the legislature. The object of this petition was that these

eleven families wished to be recognized as constituting the Spring Farm Phalanx. It had not occurred to them that the legislature might not agree to this, and so the reply to that effect was all the more disappointing for the small, communistically minded colony. But, as men are apt to go from one extreme to the other, so it happened here; the entire colony broke up, the majority turned their backs on Mitchell forever, and only three families remained behind. These were the Widow Trowbridge and her two sons in Section 1 (her husband had died on the high seas in 1852), Mr. E.L. Adams in Section 12, and Jakob Angus in Section 14.

With the dispersal of these early settlers, the colonization of Mitchell was postponed. The three families who remained behind, naturally felt abandoned, though not for very long, for they acquired a neighbor in Section 14, R. Fritz; he arrived there in August 1846, while his brother, Edward, preferred to make a start in Section 23. In the following year, new settlers arrived one after the other, for example Mr. C.W. Humphrey in February, E. Seekins in March, and U. Couse in May. This was the beginning of permanent settlement. Each year more immigrants, many of whom were Irish, came and found in Mitchell what they were seeking. In 1848 the increase was so great that it was decided in 1849 to incorporate the township. A township meeting was called, and here B.F. Trowbridge was placed at the head of the township, which still had a mutual assistance pact with Lyndon. This

pact lapsed in the following year, and the township stood on its own feet, assuming the name of a prominent Indian chief, "Oleo." At this time the western boundary had not yet been fixed, and part of Fond du Lac belonged to this Oleo. The officials who were elected were:

Supervisors: P. Donnahoe, W.E. Akin, and Wm. Austin.
 Clerk C.W. Humphrey.
 Assessor Pet. Preston.
 Treasurer Steph. Gray.

On August 18, 1848, the colonists were invited to a merry marriage feast, the first in Mitchell; Julietta, a daughter of Mr. Couse, gave her hand to be united with Mr. A. Andrews. Georg, a son of Isaak and Zinthia O'Cain, was the firstborn of Mitchell's sons; he was born in May 1846. On September 8 of the same year, the first death occurred; the dead person was the little son of the Joh. Hurn family, who had been given the classical name of Byron.

In 1851 the settlers met together to discuss matters affecting the township; at this meeting, some people declared that the name of the township, Oleo, was unpatriotic, and substituted for it the name of their unforgettable Irish warrior, Mitchell. Four years after this final decision about the township, it numbered 649 inhabitants. Today there are 1,034; of these, 804 are American, 114 German, 5 English, 101 Irish, 6 British-American, and 4 Scandinavian; otherwise 565 male and 469 female persons.

The early settlers were greatly concerned about the instruction of the young people; in the very first year of their presence here, a school came into being. For a teacher, the services of Sarah Hurn were secured. Four years later, in 1850, they already had their own schoolhouse. Today there are eight schoolhouses in the township, and last year these schools were attended by 355 children; the salary paid to the teachers, including the joint districts, amounted to a total of \$1,561.

An authority on Mitchell characterized the township of 1875 in a remarkable fashion, saying: "The atmosphere of the Town must be unsuitable for professional life, we have neither minister, doctor, lawyer or saloon-keeper within our borders."

Today things are of course different; almost all of these professions are represented. Near the center of the township stands a Catholic church, the pastor being the Rev. Burk of Cascade.

In order to give an overview of the present state of affairs in Mitchell, we adduce the following numbers and values: cultivated land in the township, 13,298 acres; uncultivated land, 1,966 acres; woodland, 5,843 acres; total value, \$555,550. Cheese supplied for the market: 332,900 pounds, value \$25,709. Butter: 38,599 pounds, value \$8,406. With regard to crop farming:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	451	10,024	\$5,091
Corn	586	6,829	3,207
Oats	2,823	82,640	24,365
Barley	2,670	66,589	32,901
Rye	50	585	331
Potatoes	200	8,822	4,614

The report on the livestock population for last year gives us the following information:

	Head.	Value.
Horses	504	\$11,820
Cattle.....	1,826	22,205
Sheep	727	925
Pigs	646	1,546

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#### Villages.

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Mitchell has three of these: (1) Parnell is located in the center of the township, in Section 22. In 1850 a schoolhouse was built here. In 1888 the post office was established; the present postmaster is Mr. J. Reilley, who is also a blacksmith on the side, or perhaps it is the other way around! Mr. Johann Dowling's guesthouse was erected in 1895, Thom. Burke's general store in 1890, and in the same year also Johann Burke's cheese dairy. The sawmill has been run

by S. Allmann since 1897. Mr. J. Manley is the hotelier of Parnell village, and H. Gatzkey is its cartwright. The village bears its name in honor of an Irish statesman.

(2) Pius, so called after Pope Pius the Ninth, lies in the northwestern part of the township, in Section 8. It acquired a post office in 1888; the official currently serving is Thom. M. Heraty. The businesses to be found here are a sawmill, an insurance agency, and near the village a cheese factory.

(3) Rathbun lies on the border of Greenbush in Section 5. A post office was established here as early as 1849 through the efforts of Mr. Wm. Thackary. This gentleman also founded a general store here, which is presently run by R. Cosgrove, whose brother, Johann, is enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam as postmaster. If we now mention the latter gentleman's cheese dairy, we have completed the list of businesses in this village.

The present administrative council of Mitchell township is:

|                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chairman .....    | Thomas Mongan.                 |
| Supervisors ..... | Pat. Slattery and Fr. Ruelkow. |
| Clerk .....       | G.T. Rooney.                   |
| Assessor .....    | Jakob Reddington.              |
| Treasurer .....   | T.H. Burke.                    |

XIII.

Scott Township.

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[picture]

Eighth Ward School.

Built 1888.

Corner of N. 11th St. and Huron Ave., Sheboygan.



## XIII.

## HISTORY OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

"Great things, O settlers, you accomplished long ago,  
When you cleared the darkness of the primeval forest!  
Courageously, as men, you fought long ago,  
When you settled the disputes of your ancestral land!  
May you, O warriors, be remembered forever with honor!"  
(ff.)

Where today the colorful herd grazes on lush green meadows, where now the farmer traces his furrow unhindered, where road and path lie smooth and orderly before us, there more than 50 years ago did the sun rise upon the primeval forest. Today it sheds its rays upon the tops of splendid villas and stately barns and stables; in the morning it greets the multitudes of mooing cattle and smiles down upon the milkman as he hastens to the cheese dairy, and in the evening it sinks down on the western horizon, content with its day's work, and also warning the farmer working in the fields to finish his day's work. Where today the son must work exposed to its rays in the open field, the father at one time had the privilege, like Leonidas at Thermopylae, of fighting in the shade. Those were days of dark shadows in many respects, when the first settlers trod the soil of Scott, now days of a time long past, days full of labor, and also full of worry, trouble, and care. It is true that a rich harvest stood in their fields, a harvest that could be destroyed by neither rain nor drought, by neither locust nor

other pest, a harvest that was perhaps at times most welcome, but at other times perhaps not. Into this harvest field, in the spring of 1847, came Mr. Johann Cleaves from New York; he began his work of reaping in Section 26. He was soon followed by Mr. Dunham and E. Floyd.

The limits drawn around Scott are Mitchell to the north, Washington County to the south, Sherman to the east, and Fond du Lac County to the west. From the fact that it is bounded on two sides by other counties, we see that it is a border township of Sheboygan County, in fact the most southwesterly township. Scott is well watered; it has three small lakes as well as several small rivers which flow through it in various directions. In the center of the township a little town, Beechwood, has grown up, as well as another, Batavia, in the eastern part. The land is marked by small hills but no real mountains, and is especially suitable for agriculture.

Of the first settlers who contributed in one way or another to the establishment of the township, we will here list the following: from the year 1846 Johann G. Aupperle from Germany, in 1847 Jakob Reiss from Prussia, in the same year and also German, Heinrich Oeder and Heinrich Nuss; in 1848 Isaak Brazelton from Tennessee, F. Naumann from Ohio, Wm. Hughes from Wales, F.S. Hazelton and Jakob Multer, both from New York, A.R. Munger from Illinois, and many more. The number of inhabitants increased rapidly; by 1855 it already amounted to 937 souls. According to the latest published

account of the year 1895, the number of inhabitants amounted to 1,452; of these, 1,182 were American, 254 German, 3 British, 10 Irish, 2 British-American, and 1 Belgian; or 761 male and 691 female persons.

Until 1850, Scott was not an independent township, but formed a single township together with its neighbor Sherman. But in that year, separation took place; it retained its name of Scott and made Mr. Brazelton its chief township official.

In 1848 the citizens of Scott buried their first dead; it was one of the first immigrants, Mr. Dunham, who was the first to be covered by Scott's cool earth. The first white offspring of this township was a child with which Mr. Floyd's wife presented him.

Scott's school system dates back to the year 1849. The disciples of knowledge flocked around Miss Elisabeth Hazelton, the first teacher in the township; she was succeeded in this office by Miss Maria Maloney. At present Scott has 12 schools; 8 of these have their schoolhouses within its limits, the remainder being joint-district schools. These schools were attended last year by 552 children, i.e. as far as Scott is concerned. The teachers at these schools were paid a salary of \$1,712. In addition, instruction is also given at two private schools; these were attended by 26 children.

As far as the land value of the township is concerned, it is surpassed by only one township in the county, namely Herman township, which represents a value of \$1,185,150.

Scott takes second place at \$1,142,900. It has 14,504 acres under cultivation, 4,116 acres of woodland remaining, and 2,825 acres of other land. From this land the following results were achieved:

|                | Acres. | Bushels. | Value.   |
|----------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Wheat .....    | 1,004  | 21,075   | \$10,538 |
| Oats .....     | 2,059  | 79,297   | 23,806   |
| Barley .....   | 2,724  | 72,350   | 36,287   |
| Corn .....     | 932    | 33,500   | 9,890    |
| Rye .....      | 71     | 1,106    | 573      |
| Potatoes ..... | 93     | 7,642    | 3,781    |

330,950 pounds of cheese was supplied to the market, and this fetched \$26,248; butter, 38,455 pounds with a value of \$10,280. The following figures give information regarding the present livestock population:

|              | Head. | Value.   |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Horses ..... | 666   | \$16,930 |
| Cattle ..... | 1,996 | 22,807   |
| Mules .....  | 4     | 140      |
| Sheep .....  | 1,325 | 2,053    |
| Pigs .....   | 782   | 1,355    |

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Beechwood.

This is a little town located in Section 16, eight miles west of Adell and fifteen miles southwest of Plymouth. Mr. J. Clifford, who served the township for many years as Clerk, took up residence here in 1858 about 1½ miles from the present village, where for a long time he held the office of postmaster. In 1870 Mr. Gust. Deumling started a small general store here, but sold it in 1879 to Mr. Karl Koch; the latter rebuilt the store in the following year, but it turned out that he had built too small, and so it was enlarged again in 1884; today this building ranks as one of the finest in the county. Mr. Fr. J. Drescher opened a smithy here in 1878; in 1895 he also became a storekeeper. In the same year Mr. Wm. Schäfer established a guesthouse. Beechwood presently has seven businesses and two churches.

The Evangelical-Lutheran Imanuel Congregation was founded in about 1865. Since then, the following have acted as pastors to the congregation: Th. Krumsieg, A.C. Grossberger, G.F. Schilling, and M. Otto, who currently heads the congregation. It numbers 60 voting members.

The Rev. J. Klein of the Evangelical Community ministers to three congregations: the Salem in Beechwood, the Zion in Batavia, and the Imanuel Congregation in Silver Creek. These have a membership of 208 persons; 1,050 children have been

baptized, 296 couples married, and 264 persons buried. The pastors who have worked here up to now are: Howard, Schuck, Lindner, Epely, Pfeil, Huelster, Schelp, Fritsche, Bühler, Fleischer, Horn, Zellhöfer, Stoebel, Swautes, Zimmermann, Marrüger, Kuedderling, Wiegand, Dietrich, Freidrich, Schneller, Schlüter, and Klein.

Beechwood has a daily mail service and Mr. Karl Koch is postmaster. It was given its name on account of the many beech trees that were found there and in the surrounding district.

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#### Batavia.

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Is located in Section 13, near the Scott post office. Mr. David Stolper came here in 1865; he was first a shoemaker, then a hotelier, and finally a storekeeper; he is still resident here -- as a multum in parvo. In 1863 Mr. Isaak Brazelton opened a store here, became postmaster, and has for a long time been a Justice of the Peace. Mr. J. Leifer started a hardware store in 1873. Mr. Jakob Wagenknecht, who later moved to Franklin, tried his luck here as a saddler in 1873. A respected member of the village is Mr. J.W. Liebenstein; he was Assemblyman for the 3rd District, a soldier in the last war, and chairman of the town council for a 13-year term. Kaiser's Smithy was built in 1863 by Mr. Rolan; a butcher shop was established in 1888 by

H. Wangerin. We now find here the District Schoolhouse; a Lutheran church, which is ministered to from Cascade by the Rev. Haehnel; an Evangelical church, ministered to by the Rev. Klein; and a Methodist Congregation, which receives its ministration from West Bend by the Rev. Kaiser. In all, the village has 16 business people.

It is a German town,

Which has only two English families:

Bemis and Brazelton.

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Scott's administrative council in 1898:

Chairman Georg W. Koch.

Supervisors { Fr. Reis.

..... T.H. Lefever.

Clerk A.A. Butzke.

Treasurer Johann Auperle.

Assessor Wm. Firme.

XIV.

Sherman Township.

[picture]

Sheboygan High School.

Built 1885.

Corner of Niagara Avenue and N. 7th Street.

XIV.

HISTORY OF SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

"How fine and lovely it is to behold
When men go through life hand in hand,
Mind and spirit in a single heart."
(Ebrard.)

Sherman has only existed as an independent township since 1850. At that time it did not go by its present name, but had originally been named Abbott, to honor the memory of the first chairman of its town council, Ruben Abbott, who was also one of the first settlers. The state legislature changed the name to Sherman in 1865.

Sherman is the most central of the southern townships; it is bounded to the north by Lyndon, to the south by Ozaukee County, to the west by its former partner Scott, and to the east by Holland. The water supply for agricultural purposes -- for which the township is especially suited -- is provided in the western part by the Milwaukee River, and on the other side by numerous springs and the small Random Lake. Also on this side the St. Paul Railroad crosses the township, about a mile from the border with Holland and running parallel to this. On this line we find two stations, Random Lake in the south and Adell in the north. In the southwestern part there is a third village, Silver Creek.

Sherman received its first settler from New York State; he settled here in 1846 in Section 10, not far from where

Adell now stands; this was Mr. J.B. Basset. In the very same year he was joined by Gamaliel Arnold, who had also come from New York with his family. Other settlers in the earliest period were:

The Stanleys, three families from North Carolina, 1847.

Dennis Carrelton from North Carolina, 1847.

Edward Guilky from Maine, 1847.

Hiram Thompson from New York, 1847.

Tillie Walter from Canada, 1847.

The Singler family from Germany.

Gottlieb Hilgen from Germany.

Friedrich Winter from Germany.

J.P. Carroll from Ireland, 1848.

These were followed by other families from Ireland and Germany as well as from other states in this country; among others we may mention Bradley, Walker, Mitchell, Schwartz, and Kniseler. In 1849 these settlers were invited by their neighbors to a consultation about incorporating the township; they accepted the invitation and decided to make common cause with them, and incorporated Scott township, placing the present two townships under a single administration. In 1852 Mr. Carroll became chairman of the township's council and served in this office for 20 years.

In the early years the settlers occupied themselves with the manufacture of syrup, which was obtained from the sugar maples; then they made a business out of gathering wild

honey; thirdly the so-called "Asheries," to which one could sell ash, came into use; and finally there were the sawmills, the first of which was started up by Mr. Arnold, who did a lively trade in lumber with Port Washington. After the primeval forest had been pushed back within its bounds, agriculture took over the first place; but this is no longer regarded as the sole source of income, since cattle raising and dairying have taken their place beside it. In every township, those days of old were marked by small feats of every kind, of which we have already given some examples. One such is related of Mr. Wm. Hinz, who walked from Random Lake to Milwaukee, got himself a plow there, and then cheerfully carried this home on his shoulders. We also know of some of the adventures that the new arrivals here had with those delightful little black animals with delicate white stripes on their backs. And who could blame a somewhat superstitiously disposed settler, or a pretty young settler's wife, if in the beginning they took the little fireflies for ghostly jack-o'-lanterns? Not to mention, in another connection, the countless tragedies (and also comedies) that were played out when buyer and seller, each speaking his own tongue, tried to understand one another; it is easy to believe the tale of Mrs. N...., who instead of a barrel of salted meat, brought home a barrel of top quality firewater, and did not realize her misfortune until the barrel was opened.

A school was first opened in this township in 1848. The development of the school system more or less kept pace with that of the rest of the township; Sherman presently has 14 schools. Ten of these schools have their schoolhouses in the township, but three are joint-district schools, and there is one district whose premises are outside the township limits. Three of the schools are private schools; these were attended in the past year by 225 children, while the district schools were attended by 681 children. The salaries paid out for teaching amounted to: men teachers \$384.00, women teachers \$1803.00.

The population of the township had grown to 1,041 souls by 1855, and the latest statistical account shows only a slight increase; maybe at that time (1855) people made their calculations according to Adam Riese* on a giant scale. The inhabitants are distributed among the various nationalities as follows: American 1,392, German 362, British 5, Irish 28, British-American 7, Scandinavian 1, Dutch 10. The male sex predominates in Sherman, numbering 966 persons as against 841 of the opposite sex.

* Adam Riese was the author of several popular German arithmetic books, and "according to Adam Riese" has become a proverbial expression for the correctness of a calculation. His surname means Giant, so there is a play on words here.

-- Editorial note.

The statistics on agriculture and cattle raising give us an insight into present conditions in the township:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	814	13,715	\$10,071
Rye	365	5,595	2,520
Corn	575	8,051	3,635
Oats	2,373	81,327	24,467
Barley	2,654	73,245	36,620
Peas	22	363	355
Potatoes	151	8,501	4,262

	Head.	Value.
Horses	764	\$19,395
Cattle.....	2,417	28,069
Sheep	764	1,019
Pigs	835	1,856

Sherman has 12,331 acres of cultivated land, 3,199 acres of woodland, and 5,089 acres of uncultivated land -- total value \$1,036,300. For the butter market, 53,448 pounds was supplied, with a value of \$8,507; cheese, 352,996 pounds, value \$28,235.

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#### Random Lake.

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This village lies in the south of Sherman, in Section 34, on the St. Paul Railroad and the small Random Lake. Mr.

J.P. Carroll is generally regarded as the founder of the village; he settled here in 1848. But it was the building of the railroad that was the turning point. A small depot was established here, by means of which Random then became a postal station. People from Milwaukee have had large icehouses constructed here; the ice obtained from the lake in winter is stored in these, and in due time is sent to Milwaukee.

The village originally bore the name of Greenleaf, in honor of the financial agent of the railroad company, but only for a few months, after which it was agreed to give the village the name of the lake. On April 2, 1881, a valuable building, the so-called Sherman House, was totally burned down. Random has a post office with a daily mail service; the postmaster is G. Franzen. It currently has over 30 businesses; it has 9 guesthouses, 1 livery stable, 7 stores, 1 lumber warehouse, a furniture business, a smithy, and other businesses. It now has about 300 inhabitants.

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Silver Creek.

Is located in Section 31, three miles west of Random Lake. As a post office, it receives mail daily from Random Lake; the present postmaster is J.F. Moehrl.

Mr. Theo. Rietz established a distillery here in 1862; he has continued to run it up to the present time, though not

without interruptions. A brewery was started up by the Seifert brothers in 1866; they later sold it to Mr. Karl Hamm, the present owner. Mr. J.F. Moehrl established himself here in 1871 and now heads 3 businesses, namely post office, hotel, and store. The Wolf brothers did not settle here until later. Scheinert's flour mill is also of more recent date, but the sawmill has been in existence since 1853. Since 1893, Silver Creek Soda Water has been manufactured in the village by Mr. H. Goehring.

In addition we find here the public school and two churches -- one Lutheran, which the Rev. Gruenewald ministers to from Fillmore, and one Evangelical, ministered to by the Rev. Klein of Batavia. Other churches in the township are: one Catholic church near Random Lake, pastor A.B. Miller; one Lutheran, pastor C. Kuener, and another ministered to by the Rev. Huebner.

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#### Adell.

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Adell constitutes the northern suburb of Sherman; it is located in Section 2, nine miles south of Plymouth. This village was formerly known by the name of Sherman Station, but now only as Adell. Like many of these villages, it owes its existence and its rapid development to the railroad. It has a post office with a daily mail service; of late, Mr. N. Saemann has had charge of this office. Adell currently has



three hotels, a livery stable, a grain market, an iron foundry, cheese factories, a wagonmaker, a blacksmith, a shoe store, a butcher, a photographic studio, a furniture store, and other small businesses.

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Administrative council of the township:

Chairman E.C. Stratton.

Supervisors Jos. Wolf and Aug. Stroede.

Clerk Jak. Leahy.

Treasurer H. Kapelle.

Assessor Alb. Moths.

XV.

Holland Township.

[picture]

Fourth Ward Kindergarten Building in Sheboygan.

XV.

HISTORY OF HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

"Younger brothers and sisters of the woods,
Fresh leaved, you breathe
Sympathetic whisperings
Around my expiring head;
Dying, I dedicate you
To a better future."

(Rückert.)

With Holland township we come to the last presentation of historical data, as far as the townships in our Sheboygan County are concerned. In so doing, we are at the same time hastening toward the goal and conclusion of our assigned task, namely to set forth interesting facts and data about the state, our county, each individual township, each town, and each village -- yes, even the smallest village -- not only from within a statutory time limit, but as far back as ever present-day scholarship makes possible. The space at our disposal was insufficient to allow wide-ranging individual descriptions, such as many readers perhaps expected, for every township; moreover, in view of the many-sidedness of the present work, such an approach would have missed or distorted its objective. It is sufficient to know that we have preserved for ourselves and the future the most important historical data up to the present, and that we are able to get an insight into the "then" and "now." It would afford us the greatest pleasure if this feeble attempt at an

overall description were to encourage the literati in every township to produce detailed accounts of their respective townships. We do not doubt in the least that such accounts would be received with the necessary interest; it is just that it is part of man's nature to hear and to speak most readily about himself, even if, out of modesty, he does not always openly admit this.

* * *

Holland township is bounded to the east by Lake Michigan, to the west by Sherman, to the north by Lima, and to the south by Ozaukee County. It is the second largest township in the county; for in addition to its 36 statutory sections, it has four full and six fragmentary extra sections; these ten sections are located on the eastern side of the township. The township is traversed by numerous rivers and creeks; the two most important are an arm of the Milwaukee River, and the Onion River. The former Milwaukee Lake Shore Railroad, now the Chicago & N.W.R.R., cuts through the eastern part of the township from north to south. The two stations of Cedar Grove and Oostburg are on this line.

The land in the western part of the township is hilly and stony, whereas in the eastern part it is flat and swampy; the remainder, however, is good for agriculture.

As the name Holland suggests, the greater part of the township is populated by Dutch people. These celebrated their 50-year jubilee in in 1897, though this could scarcely

be the township's jubilee, but rather that of the colony, since the township was settled as early as 1841. At that time Mr. David Giddings had a house built in Section 25, near the present (or rather the former) Amsterdam; this house was first occupied by the Ellsworth family in 1842. This gentleman thus became the first permanent white settler in Holland. The first Dutch settler in both the township and the county was Mr. G.H. Kolste in 1846; he founded his homestead in Section 13. Other settlers had arrived before him in the years 1844-1847; among them were the Smith, Owen, and Wilcox families. Mr. Kolste was followed by a whole colony of Dutch people led by the Rev. P. Zonne; they settled in Sections 24 and 25. The plan that these people had for a colony was no more destined to flourish on the soil of the primeval forest than the communistic plan previously mentioned.

From 1848 on, the township was settled from all directions. The Germans preferred the southwestern part, the Dutch the eastern part, and Americans, British, and Irish the northern and western parts. Americans from Ohio had settled on the coast near Amsterdam, and led a kind of Indian life in civilized style; in summer they lived by fishing, in winter by hunting game. By 1855 the population had grown to 1,854 souls; today Holland numbers 2,846 inhabitants. Of these, 580 are immigrated Dutch people, 2,132 Dutch people born here, 95 German, 9 British, 26 Irish, and 2 French, while the

origin of the remainder is unknown.

The first township meeting was held in 1849; 65 voting members were present, and these resolved upon the incorporation of the township and entrusted its administration to the following gentlemen:

Supervisors: Edwin Palmer, William Mitchell, and Peter Souffrouw.

Clerk Joseph Palmer.

School Superintendent W. Mitchell.

Assessor Dav. Cook.

Treasurer Joh. Pool.

In 1842 the Ellsworth family held a celebration to mark the arrival of a little daughter; she was Holland's firstborn. This event drew the settler's attention to the fact that something would have to be done about the education of Holland's future citizens. So in the winter of 1845-46 a log cabin was erected to serve as a school, and thus the basis was laid for the present flourishing school system. Holland today has 16 schools at its disposal, 13 district schools in the township, 2 joint-district schools, and one private school. These schools were attended last year by 1108 children, and the sums expended in salaries amounted to \$3774.50.

Holland township has within its limits 22,322 acres of cultivated land, 33,194 acres of woodland, and 2,214 acres of land apparently unavailable for cultivation. From the cultivated land the following results were achieved.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	896	16,481	\$8,144
Rye	491	7,918	3,896
Corn	1,573	83,370	17,134
Oats	2,554	85,116	20,564
Barley	3,340	94,291	45,919
Peas	355	5,353	5,510
Potatoes	353	24,848	12,926

	Head.	Value.
Horses	872	\$28,830
Cattle.....	2,722	43,685
Mules	4	90
Sheep	752	1,562
Pigs	1,207	2,562

Cheese: 719,700 pounds, value \$55,794

Butter: 92,190 pounds, value 13,974

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#### Cedar Grove.

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A village on the Chicago & N.W.R.R. in Sections 25 and 26, located 14 miles to the south of Sheboygan. It was designated a post office as early as 1848, Mr. G. Burr being the first postmaster. In 1847 a store was opened by Mr. H.J. Traas. A religious congregation was organized here by the Rev. P. Zonne in 1853, and in 1865 this congregation built



its first church here. C. Van Altena settled in the village in 1850 as a practicing physician. The firm of W.M. Stroops & Co. built a steam-powered flour mill in 1876. Two years later a grain elevator was constructed by Mr. W. Sweemer; another, known by the name of Phoenix Elevator, was built by G. Lammers in 1875. In November 1872 the first railroad train arrived here, and since that time the village has developed rapidly. The village was named "Cedar Grove" on account of the numerous cedar trees in the district. About 37 businesses are to be found here, representing nearly all of the professions in the American business world.

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Oostburg.

This is the focus or central point of the three townships of Lima, Wilson, and Holland. The place where the three boundary lines intersect has become a station of the Chicago and N.W.R.R. and lies ten miles south of Sheboygan. The village owes its existence to the railroad. Mr. Peter Daane has run a grain depot and flour mill here since 1879. The village currently has 34 different businesses. The village's Dutch Reformed Congregation was founded in 1875 under the Rev. J. De Rooy, who was succeeded by P. Kosten and J. Wyngaarden; at present it is ministered to by the Rev. Bordwin. The congregation has 104 members; since it was founded, 123 children have been baptized, and 37 persons buried.

There is also a Dutch Reformed Church in Cedar Grove. This was at first ministered to from Gibbsville. In 1857 the ministry was taken over by the Rev. Van Leeuwen; he was followed by J. Van der Meulen, U. Stobbelaar, U. Borgers, A. Wormser, E.W. Stopelkamp, and the present pastor, H.J. Veldmon. 130 families belong to this congregation. Four other churches are to be found in Holland: a Catholic church in Dacada, though this actually lies in Ozaukee county; the Presbyterian congregation already mentioned under Cedar Grove, whose present pastor is R. De Lange; and another church of the same denomination, ministered to by the Rev. J.W. Roth.

Finally we should mention Amsterdam, which was a flourishing little town prior to the railroad age, but is now no more than a small fishing village. Once it was known to almost every voyager on Lake Michigan, because many goods, especially wooden goods, were shipped from here. It lies in the southern part of Holland, right on the coast.

Administrative Council of Holland township.

Chairman S. Palmer.
 Supervisors Isaak Eernisse and Thomas Bichler.
 Clerk C.J. Hennink.
 Treasurer Joh. Van Derwall.
 Assessor H.J. Meengs.

Board of Supervisors of the County.

1. Greenbush Joh. Cannon, Dem.
2. Herman W.J. Sieker, Rep.
3. Holland S. Palmer, Rep.
4. Lima C. DeLong, Rep.
5. Lyndon W.A. Barber, Rep.
6. Mitchell Thom. Mongan, Dem.
7. Mosel Fr. Festerling, Rep.
8. Plymouth H. Watermann, Rep.
9. Rhine Geo. Wolff, Rep.
10. Russell D. Harkins, Dem.
11. Sheboygan O. Gearlds, Dem.
12. Sheboygan Falls C. Schlichting, Dem.
13. Scott Geo. W. Koch, Dem.
14. Sherman E.C. Stratton, Rep.
15. Wilson Gust. Kunze, Dem.
16. Elkhart Geo. Brickbauer, Rep.
17. Sheboygan Falls Village L. Constance, Rep.
18. Plymouth City, 1st Ward H.W. Fischer, Dem.
19. " " 2nd Ward A. Carpenter, Rep.
20. Sheboygan City, 1st Ward H. Schilder, Dem.
21. " " 2nd " Theo. Harms, Dem.
22. " " 3rd " R. Nommensen, Dem.

23.	"	"	4th	"	..... H. Pott, Rep.
24.	"	"	5th	"	..... Chr. Hoppert, Dem.
25.	"	"	6th	"	..... E. Lutz, Dem.
26.	"	"	7th	"	..... J.H. Nickel, Rep.
27.	"	"	8th	"	..... Wm. Geussenhainer, Dem.

County Administrative Council.

1. County Judge Andrew Gilbertson.
2. Clerk of the Court Benjamin F. Heald.
3. Sheriff David L. Mantz.
4. District Attorney Fred. Vollrath.
5. County Clerk Rodney B. Melvin.
6. County Treasurer Henry Walvoord.
7. Registrar Harvey Klotsch.
8. Surveyor Louis Bode.
9. Coroner Nathan Goodell.

Addenda.

[picture]

Colonel Karl. A. Born.

Was born on Nov. 21, 1851, in Rhine township. After the death of his father in September 1857 he went with his mother to Franklin, then from here in 1867 to Sheboygan. Mr. Born received his schooling partly at the Mission House, partly at the Sheboygan High School. In 1869 Mr. Born became Captain of "C" Company of the 2nd Wisconsin Regiment; he was later promoted to major, and in 1892 he became a lieutenant colonel. In 1898, as a colonel, he went with his company to the recent war with Spain and served in the 2nd Wisconsin Regiment. He has for some time held the office of mayor in the city of Sheboygan.

ADDENDA.

We give below a list of the men of our county who fought in the Civil War, showing the rank, company, regiment, and branch of the service.

I. SHEBOYGAN.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Corporal.....	E.....	27	Infantry.....	E. Aldag.
Private.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	J.W. Arnold.
"	H.....	26	Infantry.....	J. Ballhorn.
Chaplain.....	-.....	34	"	F. Beckel.
Corporal.....	I.....	45	"	F. Becker.
Private.....	A.....	6	"	J. Beste.
"	I.....	37	"	H. Bowe.
Corporal.....	H.....	48	"	St. Bracket.
Private.....	I.....	45	"	W. Braeger.
Corporal.....	B.....	45	"	J. Braun.
Private.....	F.....	1	Cavalry	K. Brickner.
Corporal.....	C.....	26	Infantry.....	Jos. Büttner.
Private.....	A.....	9	"	Chr. Burk.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	A. Carpenter.
1st Lieutenant...	K.....	20	Infantry.....	N. Cole.
Private.....	B.....	27	"	B. Collins.
"	C.....	22	"	E. Cone.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	A.....	24	Infantry.....	A. Crocker.
"	I.....	45	"	P. Dix.
"	F.....	27	"	P. Eernisse.
1st Sergeant.....	F.....	27	"	Sam. Eernisse.
Private.....	C.....	35	"	H. Engelhardt.
"	A.....	6	"	H. Erbstösser.
"	E.....	17	"	P. Feagan.
Sergeant.....	E.....	27	"	L. Fischer.
Corporal.....	K.....	4	Cavalry	J. Forkin.
Private.....	K.....	14	Infantry.....	H. Frank.
Sergeant.....	C.....	27	"	Aug. Fröhlich.
Private.....	D.....	23	"	Ad. Geisler.
"	F.....	11	"	P. Giesman.
"	H.....	26	"	Aug. Graese.
Corporal.....	H.....	26	"	K. Grasse.
"	B.....	9	"	Aug. Grupe.
"	A.....	2	Cavalry	D. Halsted.
1st Sergeant.....	-.....	-	-	J. Hanchett.
Private.....	H.....	1	Infantry.....	S. Hanchett.
Corporal.....	-.....	-	-	J. Handryhan.
Private.....	F.....	18	Infantry.....	J. Hanford.
"	H.....	14	"	K. Hasenstein.
"	K.....	50	"	H. Heiden.
"	D.....	48	"	Ant. Heinzen.
"	I.....	51	"	B. Henschel.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	I.....	37	Infantry.....	Aug. Herbert.
"	.....K.....	50	"	.....Chr. Hessler.
"	.....-.....	2	Battery	Chr. Heyer.
"	.....A.....	9	Infantry.....	F. Hieronymus.
"	.....A.....	9	"	.....Wm. Kirst.
"	.....K.....	14	"	.....L. Hoberg.
"	.....B.....	45	"	.....C. Holling.
"	.....E.....	17	"	.....G. Howard.
"	.....B.....	6	"	.....N. Klumb.
Corporal.....	F.....	27	"	.....G. Knabe.
Private.....	E.....	27	"	.....K. Knocke.
"	.....B.....	5	"	.....S. Knowles.
"	.....D.....	53	"	.....H. Köhne.
Sergeant.....	C.....	27	"	.....F. Kölmer.
Private.....	A.....	6	"	.....Chr. Kösterling.
Corporal.....	B.....	9	"	.....Fr. Kuck.
Private.....	E.....	21	"	.....J. Lake.
"	.....H.....	22	"	.....W. Lamabieu.
"	.....E.....	27	"	.....F. Leonhard.
"	.....A.....	9	"	.....H. Look.
Musician.....	H.....	14	"	.....H. Lupinsky.
Private.....	D.....	27	"	.....A. Mass.
"	.....A.....	9	"	.....F. Mallmann.
"	.....D.....	53	"	.....J. Methsessel.
2nd Lieutenant...	B.....	17	"	.....B. Meyer.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	G.....	22	Infantry.....	L. Minott.
"	D.....	37	"	K. Nack.
Corporal.....	E.....	27	"	Wm. Nack.
Private.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	Wm. Oehlmann.
"	G.....	51	Infantry.....	K. Ohlei.
Corporal.....	H.....	35	"	K. Osthelder.
Private.....	I.....	53	"	Chr. Otten.
"	K.....	27	"	G. Otten.
"	A.....	6	"	F. Ottensmann.
"	B.....	2	"	L. Ovenk.
"	A.....	9	"	W. Nöschborn.
Sergeant.....	H.....	26	"	F. Rausch.
Private.....	H.....	7	"	J. Reichelsdorfer.
Sergeant.....	A.....	9	"	J. Rohwer.
Private.....	B.....	27	Heavy Art.....	P. Rommelsänger.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	W.M. Root.
"	E.....	6	Infantry.....	M. Roth.
"	E.....	27	"	K. Schmidt.
Captain.....	C.....	27	"	F. Schnellen.
Private.....	-.....	-	"	W. Schröder.
"	F.....	37	"	M. Casper.
"	E.....	9	"	F. Schütte.
"	A.....	7	"	F. Schütz.
"	I.....	53	"	K. Schultz.
"	A.....	6	"	Wm. Siemers.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	M.....	3	Cavalry	H. Sommers.
"	H.....	26	Infantry.....	J.J. Steffen.
"	K.....	51	"	Fr. Steinbrücker.
"	B.....	53	"	J. Stenger.
"	A.....	9	"	M. Stocks.
"	G.....	34	"	H. Stösser.
"	K.....	1	Cavalry	N. Swanton.
"	K.....	21	Infantry.....	J. Syms.
Corporal.....	E.....	27	"	E. Thimmig.
Private.....	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	J. Wagenknecht.
"	G.....	1	"	J. Walsh.
"	E.....	27	Infantry.....	H. Walthier.
"	H.....	1	"	H. Wedepohl.
Sergeant.....	D.....	45	"	H. Wiemann.
Private.....	B.....	45	"	F. Weider.
"	E.....	27	"	Chr. Wirth.
"	E.....	27	"	K. Yankow.
"	A.....	1	Cavalry	E. Yunk.
"	E.....	26	Infantry.....	G. Zier.
"	A.....	6	"	F. Zurheide.

Erdmann.

Private.....	E.....	27	Infantry.....	J. Harmon.
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II. SHEBOYGAN FALLS.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Corporal.....	C.....	27	Infantry.....	Aug. Arnoldi.
Private.....	G.....	39	"	.....E. Austi.
"	.....B.....	27	"	.....L. Ballschmider.
"	.....G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	G. Berry.
"	.....K.....	20	Infantry.....	M. Brainard.
Musician.....	F.....	48	"	.....W.P. Bryant.
Private.....	D.....	38	"	.....W. Burgess.
Corporal.....	H.....	1	"	.....D.W. Clerk.
Private.....	G.....	28	"	.....P. Coons.
"	.....G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	St. Crosby.
"	.....K.....	14	Infantry.....	H. Dassow.
"	.....G.....	30	"	.....J. Dosson.
Corporal.....	K.....	51	"	.....H. Dayton.
Private.....	D.....	6	"	.....J. Entringer.
"	.....H.....	31	"	.....J. Favour.
"	.....F.....	31	"	.....G. Fischer.
"	.....B.....	48	"	.....F. Fransway.
"	.....F.....	21	"	.....K. George.
"	.....F.....	21	"	.....M.P. George.
Corporal.....	E.....	27	"	.....G. Granold.
Sergeant.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	C.T. Hawkins.
Private.....	H.....	13	Infantry.....	H. Heide.
"	.....C.....	4	Cavalry	O. Hertzberg.
"	.....F.....	1	Infantry.....	E. Heidemeister.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	F.....	48	Infantry.....	W. Hirderaud.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	Z. Holden.
Corporal.....	H.....	1	Infantry.....	A. Humphrey.
Sergeant.....	K.....	20	"	J. Hunter.
Corporal.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	A. Huson.
Private.....	H.....	31	Infantry.....	A. Hyatt.
"	H.....	13	Artillery.....	H. Kappellmann.
"	H.....	14	Infantry.....	A. Kelsemann.
"	B.....	13	"	A. Kletzine.
"	E.....	37	"	Chr. Kolberg.
"	C.....	27	"	Chr. Krüger.
"	H.....	14	"	K. Küsel.
"	H.....	1	"	F. Langner.
"	K.....	1	Heavy Art.....	F. Leavens.
Captain.....	F.....	14	Infantry.....	A.J. Lumsden.
Private.....	C.....	31	"	F. Marquart.
"	H.....	1	"	K. Marsilza.
"	K.....	1	"	F.C. Mather.
"	K.....	21	"	M. McKinnon.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	J. Oeming.
"	B.....	3	Infantry.....	P. Orlebecke.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	Jos. Osthelder.
Sergeant.....	C.....	4	"	J. Phalen.
Private.....	C.....	4	"	H. Pierce.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	L. Pierce.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	A.....	9	Infantry.....	H. Prange.
"	.....I.....	27	"	.....J. Riemer.
"	.....A.....	31	"	.....P. Riordan.
Corporal.....	H.....	35	"	.....E. Remer.
Physician.....	-.....	32	"	.....J.L. Shepard.
Corporal.....	F.....	48	"	.....G. Spratt.
Private.....	A.....	35	"	.....J. Tennel.
"	.....G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	Wm. Todd.
"	.....G.....	1	"	.....G.N. Tupper.
"	.....I.....	27	Infantry.....	A. Wächter.
"	.....C.....	4	Cavalry	H. Walsh.
"	.....K.....	50	Infantry.....	E. Wildgrube.
2nd Lieutenant...	H.....	1	"	.....E.H. Wood.

Johnsonville.

Private.....	E.....	21	Infantry.....	E.C. Hammerschmidt.
"	.....E.....	3	"	.....K. Rickmeyer.
"	.....C.....	27	"	.....H. Schultze.

III. PLYMOUTH.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	E.....	27	Infantry.....	Chr. Albright.
"	.....A.....	9	"	.....R. Aloes.
"	.....C.....	27	"	.....A. Baumann.
"	.....H.....	3	"	.....Chr. Blanke.
"	.....E.....	36	"	.....B. Bowers.
"	.....B.....	27	"	.....H. Bowers.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	B.....	27	Infantry.....	Wm. Breitung.
"	G.....	35	"	W.C. Cassebaum.
"	F.....	48	"	G. Chandler.
Sergeant.....	E.....	36	"	Wm. Chaplin.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	E. Esty.
Private.....	H.....	14	Infantry.....	H. Fischer.
"	A.....	9	"	S. Fox.
"	H.....	26	"	F. Frick.
"	A.....	37	"	R. Gardner.
"	B.....	27	"	A. Gilman.
"	E.....	37	"	E. Goldner.
"	K.....	1	Cavalry	Wm. Griesse.
"	B.....	27	Infantry.....	Aug. Hein.
"	B.....	27	"	L. Helmer.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	K. John.
"	K.....	1	Cavalry.....	J. Jones.
"	B.....	27	Infantry.....	J. Köbel.
"	B.....	27	"	Aug. Laack.
"	B.....	27	"	Fr. Laack.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	Wm. Lange.
"	K.....	1	Cavalry	Kon. Liese.
"	C.....	10	Infantry.....	S. Petrie.
"	D.....	13	"	E. Pfrang.
"	B.....	8	"	C. Plätske.
"	F.....	1	Cavalry	Aug. Rottseadt.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	G.....	1	Infantry.....	E. Rottseadt.
"	A.....	9	Infantry.....	A. Scheibe.
Captain.....	B.....	21	"	J. Schlaich.
Private.....	K.....	9	"	F. Schmeischer.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	A. Schmidt.
"	F.....	26	Infantry.....	M. Schneider.
"	I.....	6	"	J. Schneider.
"	H.....	48	"	S. Steere.
"	B.....	27	"	M. Sweet.
"	G.....	1	Heavy Art.....	D.J. Sweety.
"	E.....	36	Infantry.....	W.G. Thorp.
"	A.....	27	"	P. Wanderhof.
"	F.....	19	"	E.A. Walis.
"	I.....	37	"	W. Wagner.
"	B.....	8	"	E.A. Webster.
"	G.....	6	"	K. Witzel.
"	A.....	51	"	A. Wolf.

IV. GREENBUSH.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	H.....	14	Infantry.....	W.B. Barrager.
"	H.....	14	"	E. Gillman.
"	I.....	5	"	K. Gilson.
"	C.....	4	Cavalry	A. Keach.
Corporal.....	H.....	5	"	H.S. Miller.
Private.....	B.....	40	Infantry.....	F. Parmenter.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Lieutenant.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	G.C.S. Putnam.
Private.....	G.....	5	Infantry.....	Th. Roach.

Glenbeulah.

Private.....	A.....	-	Infantry.....	Z. Dell.
"	B.....	27	"	E.B. Sabin.

V. RUSSELL.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
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VI. RHINE.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	B.....	6	Infantry.....	Chr. Adermann.
"	H.....	26	"	Ph. Hartmann.
"	E.....	51	"	A. Hoffmann.

VII. HERMAN.Franklin.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Sergeant.....	C.....	27	Infantry.....	F. Brown.
Private.....	A.....	9	"	Wm. Lindow.
"	B.....	6	"	K. Schneider.
"	C.....	21	"	J. Schwerin.

Howard.

Private.....	K.....	49	Infantry.....	F. Brauer.
"	I.....	37	"	Chr. Fedeler.
"	A.....	45	"	A. Kemmer.
"	C.....	27	"	Chr. Kleinow.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	B.....	22	Infantry.....	Kon. Langenberg.
"	.....I.....	19	"	.....K. Schultz.

Ada.

Private.....	F.....	26	Infantry.....	Gottf. Arndt.
Corporal.....	C.....	27	"	.....Ph. Burkhardt.
Private.....	K.....	11	"	.....Wm. Boss.

Edwards.

Private.....	K.....	13	Infantry.....	W. Bowers.
"	.....K.....	2	Artillery.....	J. Boye.

VIII. MOSEL.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	G.....	34	Infantry.....	J. Augustin.
"	.....G.....	34	"	.....J. Engelmann.
"	.....B.....	6	"	.....W. Gosse.
"	.....A.....	6	"	.....A. Imia.
"	.....B.....	6	"	.....A. Mersch.
"	.....H.....	26	"	.....K. Pieper.
"	.....A.....	6	"	.....J. Roggensack.
"	.....G.....	14	"	.....E. Schaf.
"	.....E.....	36	"	.....F. Golder.
"	.....A.....	11	"	.....F. Trautmann.
Corporal.....	C.....	27	"	.....F. Truttschel.
Private.....	H.....	26	"	.....M. Wagner.

IX. WILSON.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
.....				

X. LIMA.Gibbsville.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Bugler.....	C.....	4	Cavalry	Sam. Knowles.
Private.....	H.....	7	Infantry.....	R. Langer.
"	G.....	14	"	H.W. Pietenpol.

Hingham.

Private.....	K.....	7	Infantry.....	Sam. Agins.
"	H.....	36	"	Ben. Ballard.
"	I.....	1	"	J.G. Caldwell.
"	B.....	27	"	D. Dunn.
"	K.....	2	"	L. Gilbert.
"	F.....	27	"	H.S. Haas.
"	H.....	1	Cavalry	N. Jackson.
1st Sergeant.....	C.....	4	"	T. O'Connor.
Private.....	B.....	27	Infantry.....	H. Pierce.
"	B.....	27	"	J. Pierce.
"	F.....	27	"	W. Potter.
"	B.....	27	"	H. Pray.
"	H.....	31	"	G. Rumsby.
Corporal.....	I.....	1	"	H. Tibbitts.
Private.....	B.....	27	"	L. Tibbitts.
"	E.....	18	"	J. Walsch.

XI. LYNDON.Waldo.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	C.....	1	Infantry.....	J. Garbin.
"	.....K.....	36	"	.....H.C. Johnston.
"	.....E.....	36	"	.....J. Staley.

Cascade.

Private.....	D.....	17	Infantry.....	M. Keyes.
"	.....H.....	14	"	.....A.J. Lammers.
"	.....G.....	34	"	.....Th. Erilly.
2nd Lieutenant...	G.....	52	"	.....A.L. Rogers.

XII. MITCHELL.Rathbun.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	B.....	17	Infantry.....	M. Dooley.

XIII. SCOTT.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	F.....	27	Infantry.....	G. Baum.
"	.....I.....	1	"	.....C. Haag.
"	.....G.....	57	"	.....F. Ilian.
"	.....G.....	2	Artillery.....	F. Janke.
"	.....A.....	9	Infantry.....	F.D. Kaiser.
"	.....B.....	6	"	.....H.B. Konart.
"	.....B.....	26	"	.....J.W. Liebenstein.
"	.....B.....	26	"	.....Ph. Liebenstein.
"	.....E.....	45	"	.....A. Moos.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	A.....	26	Infantry.....	P. Mortsch.
"	.....C.....	14	"	.....A. Blaster.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....K. Rohrbach.
"	.....E.....	7	"	.....L. Rou.
"	.....A.....	51	"	.....V. Straba.

Beechwood.

Private.....	F.....	1	Infantry.....	J. Kaiser.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....J. Krautkrämer.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....H. Krutners.
Sergeant.....	F.....	27	"	.....F. Wevenbauer.
Private.....	K.....	51	"	.....M. Worten.

XIV. SHERMAN.Random Lake.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	E.....	6	Infantry.....	F. Borkenhagen.
"	.....D.....	37	"	.....W. Hartwait.
"	.....A.....	45	"	.....H. Uthmit.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....K. Winter.

Adell.

Private.....	G.....	12	Infantry.....	G. Brandstedter.
--------------	--------	----	---------------	------------------

XV. HOLLAND.Cedar Grove.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Corporal.....	H.....	1	Infantry.....	M. De Master.
Private.....	H.....	1	"	.....C. De Smidt.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	H.....	6	Infantry.....	J. Fonteine.
"	.....H.....	1	"	.....W.C. Holle.
"	.....A.....	9	"	.....H.J. Kolste.
"	.....I.....	6	"	.....C. Koole.
"	.....C.....	1	Cavalry	G. Lammers.
"	.....D.....	45	Infantry.....	H.J. Lammers.
"	.....E.....	34	"	.....P. Liefbraer.
"	.....I.....	47	"	.....J. Marsielle.
"	.....G.....	34	"	.....J.E. Nonhof.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....A.J. Prange.
"	.....G.....	14	"	.....H.J. Prison.
"	.....C.....	4	Cavalry	J. Shaver.
"	.....I.....	6	Infantry.....	G.J. Te Linde.
Corporal.....	C.....	14	"	.....Wm. J. Turner.
Private.....	I.....	16	"	.....J. Van De Jach.
"	.....D.....	13	"	.....L. Van De Jach.
"	.....I.....	6	"	.....A.J. Bruwink.
"	.....D.....	13	"	.....J. Zeeveld.

Oostburg.

Private.....	I.....	6	Infantry.....	J. Eernisse.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....G. Heinen.
"	.....K.....	15	"	.....E. Koeppe.
"	.....G.....	34	"	.....H. Kreunen.
"	.....D.....	6	"	.....Th. McGee.
"	.....F.....	27	"	.....H.B. O'Beink.

Rank.	Company.	Reg.	Branch.	Name.
Private.....	I.....	6	Infantry.....	D.W. Te Orde.
"	27	"A. Van Akker.

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#### Sheboygan County in the Spanish-American War.

As the first pages of this book were going to press, the threatening clouds of war were gathering in the sky of American freedom. A neighboring people at our door, the Cubans, was languishing under the mismanagement of the Spanish people. Years of almost futile fighting for their liberation had resulted only in the devastation of the island, the pearl of the Antilles. American magnanimity saved many islanders from starvation by sending generous aid. As this work of benevolence was going on, amid the profoundest peace, a stately American warship, the Maine, blew up in the Havana harbor in a mysterious fashion. Thereupon the war clouds gathered more and more threateningly, until Spain arrogantly rejected America's ultimatum demanding freedom for Cuba.

President McKinley called his people to arms; this call was heeded in our county by the following volunteers:



[picture]

"C" Company.

Colonel ..... Karl A. Born.  
 Captain ..... Rich. Goldschmidt.  
 First Lieutenant ..... K. Bodemer.  
 Second Lieutenant ..... H. Olsen.  
 First Sergeant ..... O. Schraut.  
 Quartermaster ..... A.J. Schultz.

Sergeants:

N. Thill, Otto Burkart, O. Herhold, and G. Herwig.

Corporals:

E. Schröder, Th. Mosch, F. Roberts, W. Kirst, H. Grube,  
 and F. Gleich.

Musicians . . . . . A. Jaschinski and L. Kazelleck.  
 Rep. . . . . D. Henry and J. Scheffler.

Privates.

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Joseph Baldewein,    | Eduard Knocke,     |
| August A. Brockmann, | Fr. Lappe,         |
| Heinrich Baalke,     | Karl Lovelace,     |
| Franz Burkart,       | Karl Lörke,        |
| Georg Barber,        | Ivar Lohmann,      |
| Wilhelm Braband,     | Karl Mussil,       |
| Heinrich Boyle,      | Georg Mead,        |
| Willard Cole,        | Louis Mognus,      |
| Andreas Chequenoï,   | Joseph Marwar,     |
| Karl Dins,           | Alfred Moser,      |
| Karl Dezbaies,       | Joseph Nussbaumer, |
| Eduard Eiles,        | Karl Pegelow,      |

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Heinrich Elwell,      | Wilhelm Rodriguez,    |
| Ferd. Eisold,         | Joh. Rodinsky,        |
| Oscar Frank,          | Gustav Rasseau,       |
| Otto Fiedler,         | Georg J. Ryan,        |
| Hermann Grasse,       | Alex. Schubert,       |
| Karl Germer,          | Johann Stranberg,     |
| James Glines,         | Wilhelm Schmeichel,   |
| Friedr. Göhring,      | Hermann Schwartz,     |
| Wilhelm Günther,      | August Strassburg,    |
| Eduard Hyronimus,     | Karl Strassburg,      |
| Heinrich Henkel,      | Heinrich Stielow,     |
| Peter Hertel,         | Karl Synold,          |
| August Holtz,         | Friedr. Steinberg,    |
| Nikolaus Hirt,        | Hermann Schmidt,      |
| Arthur Hoberg,        | Albert Schneider,     |
| Franz Hertensteiner,  | Peter Spieles,        |
| Johann N. Jensen,     | Karl Seaman,          |
| Georg Johnson,        | Wilhelm Tomaschefsky, |
| Heinrich Krummenauer, | Georg Wudy,           |
| Philipp Krummenauer,  | Friedr. Wedegärtner.  |

The Sheboygan "C" company was incorporated in the 2nd Wisconsin Regiment.

Regimental Staff.

Colonel -- Karl A. Born, Sheboygan.

Lieutenant Colonel -- A. Solliday, Watertown.

Majors -- Karl J. Hunter, Fond du Lac; N.E. Morgan,

Appleton; F.W. Grützmacher, Ripon.

Physician -- H.E. Bradley, Milwaukee.

Assistant Physicians -- F.C. Moulding, Watertown; H.E. Mann, Marinette.

Adjutant -- R.A. Green, Appleton.

Quartermaster -- J.A. Nemitz, Oshkosh.

Inspector -- G.H. McNeel, Fond du Lac.

Chaplain -- E.H. Smith, Oshkosh.

Batallion Adjutants -- S.H. Longdin, Fond du Lac; G. Disch, Marinette; U. Möckli, Sheboygan.

A second call for volunteers was heeded by the following gentlemen:

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Georg C. Cole,        | Georg W. Brasure,  |
| Friedr. C. Voigt,     | Heinrich Williams, |
| Karl Scheffler,       | Otto B. Bock,      |
| Walter Weise,         | Theo. Benfey,      |
| Hubert Stecker,       | Herman Steinfurt,  |
| Adolph Hyronimus,     | A.P. Mallmann,     |
| Jos. A. Mallmann,     | Ed. George,        |
| Heinrich Hannahmann,  | Free. Schild,      |
| Johann H. Plath, Jr., | Theo. Strade,      |
| Joseph Baumgärtner,   | Ed. Kircher,       |
| Albert Döge,          | Gust. Grunke,      |
| Louis Löweke,         | Ernst Stahl,       |
| Oran Lokker,          | Ferdinand Guhl,    |
| Heinrich J. Buchen,   | Jack E. Fradey,    |

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Johann Leonhardt,   | Hermann Rakow,    |
| Oscar Neumeister,   | Gustav Pawasarat, |
| Emil Schutt,        | Paul Birr,        |
| Wilhelm D. Kappers, | Otto L. Krüger,   |
| Louis A. Rosenthal, | Anton Bebin,      |
| Karl Cone,          | August Nadke,     |
| Louis Kerber,       |                   |

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Data on the Spanish-American War.

From April 19, 1898, to August 12, 1898.

April 19 -- Intervention resolved upon by Congress.

April 21 -- Ultimatum delivered to Spain.

April 23 -- Call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25 -- Formal declaration of war.

April 27 -- Bombardment of Mantanzas.

May 1 -- Destruction of the Spanish fleet at Cavite.

May 12 -- Bombardment of San Juan.

May 19 -- Admiral Cervera with the Spanish fleet in the
harbor of Santiago.

May 25 -- Second call for 75,000 volunteers.

May 31 -- Bombardment at Santiago.

June 3 -- Hobson's heroic deed. Sinking of the Merrimac.

June 11 -- Battle of Guantanamo.

June 21 -- Ladrone [Marianas] Islands taken.

June 22 -- Shafter's army lands in Cuba.

June 26 -- Camara's fleet in Port Said.

July 1 -- Outer fortifications of Santiago taken.

July 3 -- Complete destruction of the Spanish fleet by
Admiral Schley.

July 7 -- Dewey takes Isla Grande.

July 11 -- White flag flies over Santiago.

July 14 -- Santiago surrenders.

July 25 -- Americans land in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

July 26 -- Invitation to peace negotiations.

August 6 -- Spain accepts the conditions proposed by
McKinley.

August 12 -- Signing of the peace treaty -- armistice.

Post Offices in Sheboygan County.

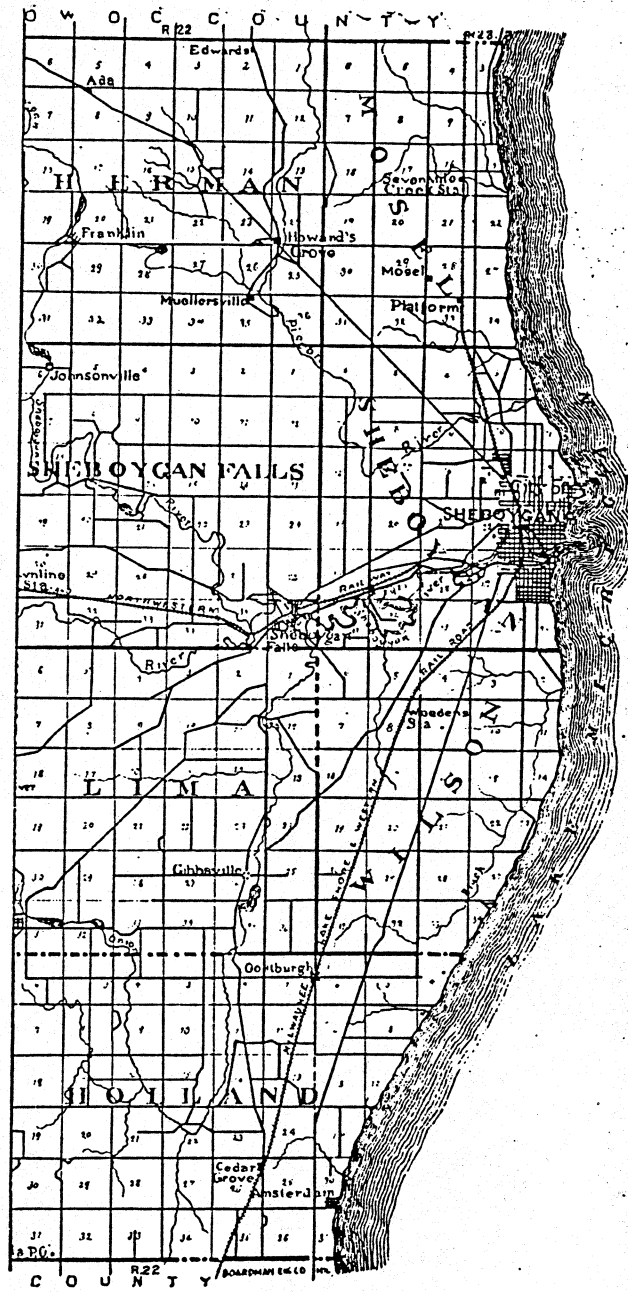
There follows here a list of the post offices in the county, showing the townships in which they are located. Those in bold type are the ones where money orders are issued and cashed. It is also indicated whether the delivery and forwarding of mail are "daily" or not.

1. Ada, Herman township,.....daily.
2. Adell, Sherman township,.....daily.
3. Beechwood, Scott township,.....daily.
4. **Cascade**, Lyndon township,.....twice daily.
5. **Cedar Grove**, Holland township,.....daily.
6. Dacada, Holland township,.....daily.
7. Edwards, Herman township,.....daily.
8. Elkhart, Rhine township,.....daily.
9. Erdmann, Sheboygan township,.....daily.
10. **Franklin**, Herman township,.....daily.
11. Gibbsville, Lima township,.....three times a week.
12. Glenbeulah, Greenbush township,.....daily.
13. **Greenbush**, Greenbush township,.....twice daily.
14. Haven, Mosel township,.....three times a week.
15. **Hingham**, Lima township,.....daily.
16. Hoard, Holland township,.....three times a week.
17. Howard, Herman township,.....daily.

18. Johnsonville, Sheboygan Falls township, three times a week.
19. Mosel, Mosel township,.....three times a week.
20. Oostburg, Holland township (Wilson),.....daily.
21. Parnell, Mitchell township,.....three times a week.
22. Pius, Mitchell township,.....three times a week.
23. Plymouth, Plymouth township,.....daily.
24. Random Lake, Sherman township,.....daily.
25. Rathbun, Mitchell township,.....daily.
26. Rhine, Rhine township,.....three times a week.
27. Saint Anna, Russell township,.....daily.
28. Saint George, Lima township,.....three times a week.
29. Scott, Scott township,.....daily.
30. Sheboygan, Sheboygan township,.....daily.
31. Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Falls township,.....daily.
32. Silver Creek, Sherman township,.....daily.
33. Waldo, Lyndon township,.....daily.
34. Winooski, Lyndon township,.....daily.

MAPS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

The page numbers here are those of the original book.
As an aid to the typesetter, the translation of each page of
advertisements is followed by a photocopy of the original.



[advertisements on page 301]

JOS. G. END,

The leading store in town.

Dry goods, coats,

carpets, groceries, etc.

The highest prices will be paid for
butter, eggs, apples, potatoes, flour, etc.

My store is open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9
o'clock, but on other days the business closes at 6 o'clock
to allow the staff a few hours of recreation.

THE C.H. HALBACH

PHOTOGRAPHIC

STUDIO

No. 616 N. Eighth Street,

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Established 1877.

JOS. G. END,

Der leitende Store in der Stadt.

Ellenwaren, Mäntel, &
Teppiche, Groceries. usw.

Der höchste Preis wird für Butter, Eier,
Äpfel, Kartoffeln, Mehl usw. bezahlt. &

Mein Store ist Mittwochs und Samstags abends bis 9 Uhr of=
fen, an den übrigen Tagen wird das Geschäft jedoch um 6 Uhr ge=
schlossen, um den Angestellten einige Stunden der Erholung zu gönnen.

— End, weiter in niedrigen Preisen.

THE C. H. HALBACH

PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO & & & &

No. 616 N. Eighth Street,

..SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

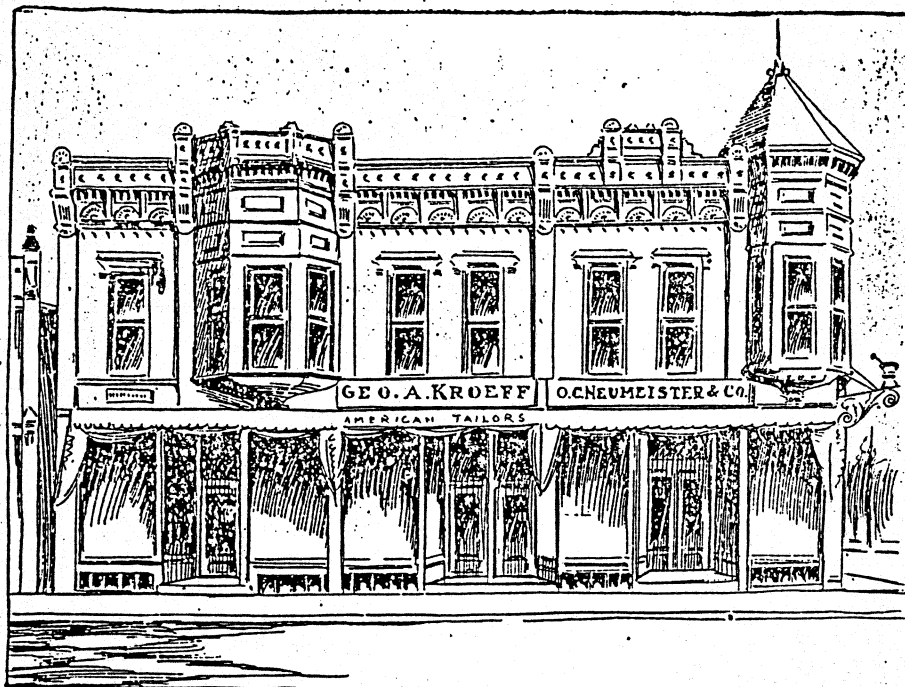
Established 1877.



[advertisement on page 302]

O.C. Neumeister & Co.

Among the many attractive drugstores in the town of Sheboygan there is none with a greater claim to general favor than the drugstore of the firm of O.C. Neumeister & Co. The business was founded in 1888 by O.C. Neumeister and L.J. Neumeister and is now under the direction of Mr. O.C. Neumeister, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The firm occupies the first and second floors of the first store in the new brick block on the corner of N. 9th Street and Michigan Avenue. The fittings can only be described as very elegant and serving their purpose in every respect. Here is always to be found a complete selection of pure drugs, toilet articles, medicines, surgical aids, and all articles that are prescribed by physicians and that ought to be available in a first class drugstore. -- The best imported and domestic cigars. Doctors' prescriptions receive the most careful attention at any hour, day or night.



O. C. Neumeister & Co.

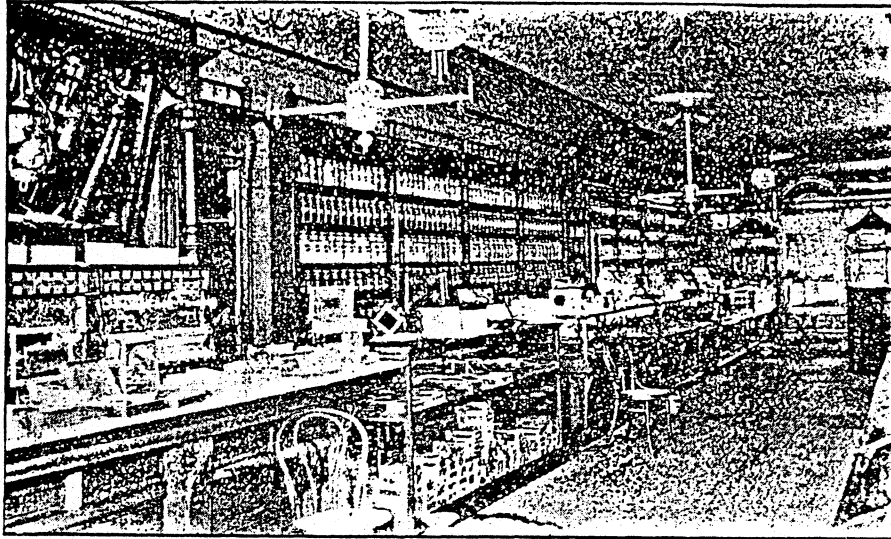
Unter den vielen anziehenden Apotheken der Stadt Sheboygan ist keine, welche größeren Anspruch auf die allgemeine Gunst erheben kann, als die Apotheke der Firma O. C. Neumeister & Co. Das Geschäft wurde im Jahre 1888 von O. C. Neumeister und L. J. Neumeister gegründet und steht jetzt unter Leitung des Herrn O. C. Neumeister, welcher am „Philadelphia College of Pharmacy“ graduierte. Die Firma nimmt das erste Stockwerk und das Erdgeschoß in dem ersten Store des neuen Brickblocks, Ecke N. 9. Straße und Michigan-Avenue, ein. Die Einrichtung muß als eine sehr elegante und ihrem Zwecke in jeder Weise dienende bezeichnet werden. Man findet dort selbst stets eine vollständige Auswahl von reinen Drogen, Toilet-Artikeln, Medizinen, wundärztlichen Hilfsmitteln, sowie alle Artikel, die von Ärzten verordnet oder vorgeschrieben werden und in einer Apotheke erster Klasse vorhanden sein müssen. — Die besten importierten und einheimischen Zigarren. Ärztlichen Rezepten wird zu jeder Stunde, bei Tag oder Nacht, die größte Aufmerksamkeit zu Theil.

[advertisement on page 303]

Interior view of the drugstore of the Neumeister Drug Company.

The Neumeister Drug Co.

A well run drugstore is an immeasurable advantage for any town, and Sheboygan can count itself fortunate in possessing several such establishments which meet all justifiable requirements. Preeminent among these is the drugstore of the Neumeister Drug Co., 516 N. Eighth Street. This company was incorporated in 1892, with O.C. Neumeister as president and Hermann Rönitz as secretary and treasurer. The store building is located in the business center of the town and the drugstore is very neatly and tastefully fitted out. There one will at all times find a comprehensive selection of goods appropriate to a pharmaceutical business, such as drugs, medicines, medical and surgical supplies, fancy and toilet goods, imported and domestic cigars. The most careful attention is given to doctors' prescriptions at all times, whether by day or night. The business is under the first-rate direction of Mr. Hermann Rönitz; he is assisted by three experienced clerks.



Die innere Ansicht der Apotheke der Neumeister Drug Company.

Die Neumeister Drug Co.

Eine gut geführte Apotheke ist von unberechenbarem Vorteil für irgend eine Stadt und Sheboygan mag sich glücklich schätzen, im Besitze mehrerer solcher Etablißements zu sein, welche den gerechten Anforderungen entsprechen. Hervorragend unter denselben ist die Apotheke der Neumeister Drug Co., 516 N. Achte Straße. Diese Compagnie wurde im Jahre 1892 incorporiert, mit D. C. Neumeister als Präsident und Hermann König als Sekretär und Schatzmeister. Das Storegebäude liegt im Geschäftszentrum der Stadt und ist die Apotheke sehr nett und geschmackvoll eingerichtet. Eine umfangreiche Auswahl von Waren, die in das Apothekerfach gehören, als Drogen, Medizinen, Chemikalien, ärztliche und wundärztliche Vorräte, Fancy- und Toilet-Waren, importierte und einheimische Zigarren, Schreibmaterialien etc., ist dort stets zu finden. Ärztlichen Rezepten wird zu jeder Zeit, ob bei Tag oder Nacht, die größte Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Das Geschäft steht unter der vorzüglichen Leitung des Herrn Hermann König; ihm zur Seite stehen drei erfahrene Clerks.

[advertisement on page 304]

Hermann Schreier,
President

Al. P. Steffen,
Vice President

Oscar Klein,
Secretary

The Konrad Schreier Co.
Brewers and Maltsters,
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Capacity of the malting house:
500,000 bushels.

Our beers are brewed from the
best hops and malt and are unmatched
in quality and purity.

.. Brands ..

Celebrated Lager, Pilsener, Ulmer
Doppelbräu, and Select Old Stock
carry their own recommendation.

Telephone 48.

All orders for beer in keg or
bottle will be promptly executed.

Germann Schreier,
Präsident.

W. P. Steffen,
Vize-Präsident.

Oscar Klein,
Sekretär.

The Konrad Schreier Co.

Brauer und Mälzer,

SHEBOYGAN,



WISCONSIN.

Kapazität der Mälzerei,
500,000 Bushel. * * * *



Unsere Biere werden aus dem besten Hopfen
und Malz gebraut und können an Qualität
und Reinheit nicht übertroffen werden.

..Die Brands..

Celebrated Lager, Pilsener, Ulmer
Doppelbräu und Select Old Stock
empfehlen sich von selbst.

Telephon 48.

Alle Aufträge für Keg und Flaschen-
bier werden prompt ausgeführt.

[advertisement on page 305]

Bank of Sheboygan.

Geo. End,
President.

Julius Kroos,
Cashier.

Adolph Pfister,
Assistant Cashier.

General banking business conducted.

Deposits in the amount of \$1.00 and upwards can be made
in our Savings Department.

This bank was first founded in 1851 by F.R. Townsend. When Mr. Townsend subsequently went in for the manufacturing business, the business of the Bank of Sheboygan was suspended for a time. When business was resumed, the bank was incorporated, and W.W. King was President and F.R. Townsend Cashier. In 1873 the bank was organized under the National Bank System with a capital of \$50,000.00, which was fully taken up.

Although the bank still retains its charter, it now operates as a State Bank.

The Bank of Sheboygan has a capital of \$50,000.00 and its surplus also amounts to \$50,000.00. The bank thus enjoys a flourishing business and is one of the most reliable and solid banking institutions in our state.

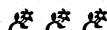
Bank of Sheboygan.



Geo. End,
Präsident.

Julius Kroos,
Kassierer.

Adolph Pfister,
Assistent-Kassierer.



Ein allgemeines Bank-Geschäft wird geführt.



Depositen können im Betrage von \$1.00 und aufwärts in unserm
Sparcassen-Departement gemacht werden.

Diese Bank wurde zuerst im Jahre 1851 von F. N. Townsend gegründet. Als sich Herr Townsend später dem Fabrik-Geschäfte widmete, wurde der Geschäftsbetrieb in der „Bank of Sheboygan“ eine Zeitlang eingestellt. Als die Aufnahme der Geschäfte wieder erfolgte, wurde die Bank inkorporiert und war W. W. King Präsident und F. N. Townsend Kassierer. Im Jahre 1873 organisierte sich die Bank unter dem National-Bank-System mit einem Kapital von \$50,000.00, welches vollständig einbezahlt wurde.

Während die Bank noch immer den Freibrief hält, betreibt sie ihre Geschäfte jetzt jedoch als Staats-Bank.

Die „Bank of Sheboygan“ hat ein Kapital von \$50,000.00 und beläuft sich deren Überschuß ebenfalls auf \$50,000.00. Dieselbe erfreut sich somit eines blühenden Geschäftes und zählt zu den zuverlässigsten und solidesten Bank-Instituten unsres Staates.

SHEBOYGAN

Business College

...AND...

Institute of Shorthand

...and Typewriting.

EIGHTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE,
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Skillful and Experienced Teachers ❧ ❧

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

❧ ❧ BOOKKEEPING CLASSES

ARE CONDUCTED BY

M. C. PATTEN.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY COURSE WHEN DESIRED.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

[advertisements on page 307]

H.G. Mueller Manufacturing Co.

The former firm of H.G. Mueller & Sons was incorporated in January 1898 under the name of H.G. Mueller Manufacturing Co. and elected the following officials:

H.G. Mueller, President	Albert Mueller, Vice President
Louis Mueller, Sec. and Treas.	Miles Hanson, Superintendent

The above mentioned Manufacturing Co. is involved in the manufacture of

new patent screens and storm doors,
also novelties of various kinds. -- In addition the H.G.
Mueller Manufacturing Co. always carries stocks of
lumber, shingles, laths, posts, etc.

Customers of the aforesaid company will be highly satisfied with the service they receive.

PETER KAUER,

importer and wholesaler of
wines, liqueurs, cigars, etc.

509 and 511 N. Eighth Street,

----- Sheboygan, Wis.

Fine retail premises
connected to the
wholesale business.

Genuine, unadulterated Rhine
and Moselle wine.

The best liqueurs are always
to be had at my store.

----- Peter Kauer.

H. G. Mueller Manufacturing Co.



Die frühere Firma H. G. Mueller & Sons organisierte sich im Januar 1898 unter dem Namen **H. G. Mueller Manufacturing Co.** und erwählte die folgenden Beamten:

H. G. Mueller, Präsident.

Albert Mueller, Vice-Präsident.

Louis Mueller, Secr. und Schatzm.

Riley Hanson, Superintendent.

Die obengenannte Manufacturing Co. befaßt sich mit der Fabrikation von

Neuen Patent Draht- und Sturmthüren,

sowie Novitäten verschiedener Art. — Ferner hält die H. G. Mueller Manufacturing Co. stets alle Sorten

Bauholz, Schindeln, Latten, Pfosten etc.

vorrätig. Die Kunden der genannten Kompagnie werden in der zufriedenstellendsten Weise bedient.

PETER KAUER,

Importeur und Großhändler in

Weinen, Liquören, Zigarren etc.

509 und 511 N. Dritte Straße,

—SHEBOYGAN, WIS.



Ein schönes Wirtschaftslokal
in Verbindung mit
dem Groß-Geschäft.

**Echte unverfälschte Rhein- und
Mosel-Weine.**

Die besten Liquöre sind stets
bei mir zu haben.

—Peter Kauer.

[advertisement on page 308]

J. & W. JUNG,
manufacturers of
wagons, coaches, and sleds,
and dealers in

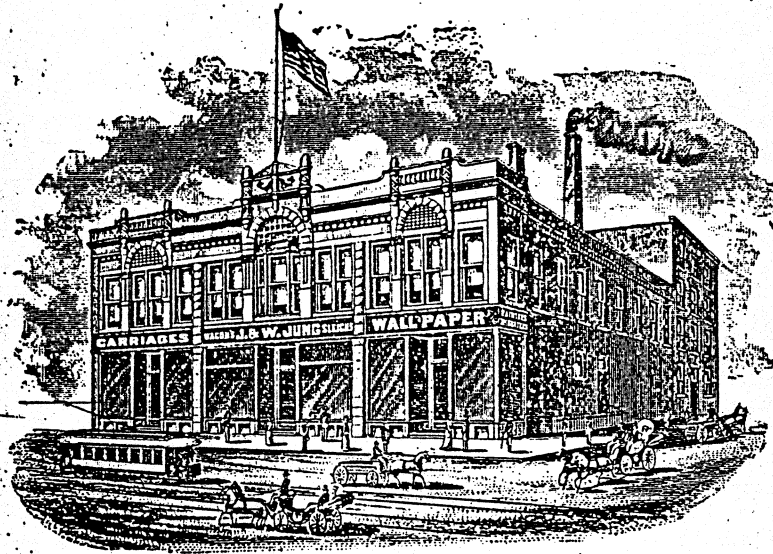
Painters and decorators.

paints, oils,
plate and window glass,
wallpapers, etc.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

This business was founded in 1855 by Mr. Jacob Jung Sr. and remained under his direction until 1890. In that year he sold the business to his eldest two sons, Jacob Jung Jr. and Wm. Jung. Mr. Jacob Jung Sr. was concerned solely with the manufacture of wagons and coaches, whereas the sons also introduced a painting and decorating department, as well as an extensive wallpaper store. In addition, J. & W. Jung carry a large selection of paints, oils, window glass, etc.

The Wagon and Coach Department is under the direction of Jacob Jung Jr., while Wm. Jung is in charge of the Painting and Decorating Department.



J. & W. JUNG,

Fabrikanten von

Wagen, Kutschen und Schlitten

und Händler in

Maler und Dekorateure.

Farben, Ölen,
Platz- u. Fensterglas,
Tapeten etc.,

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Dieses Geschäft wurde im Jahre 1855 von Herrn Jacob Jung Sr. gegründet und stand dasselbe bis zum Jahre 1890 unter seiner Leitung. In genanntem Jahre übertrug er das Geschäft käuflich an seine zwei ältesten Söhne, Jacob Jung Jr. und Wm. Jung. Herr Jacob Jung Sr. besaßte sich nur mit der Fabrikation von Wagen und Kutschen, während die Söhne auch ein Maler- und Dekorations-Departement, sowie eine umfangreiche Tapetenhandlung einführten. Ferner führen J. & W. Jung Farben, Öle, Fensterglas etc. in großer Auswahl.

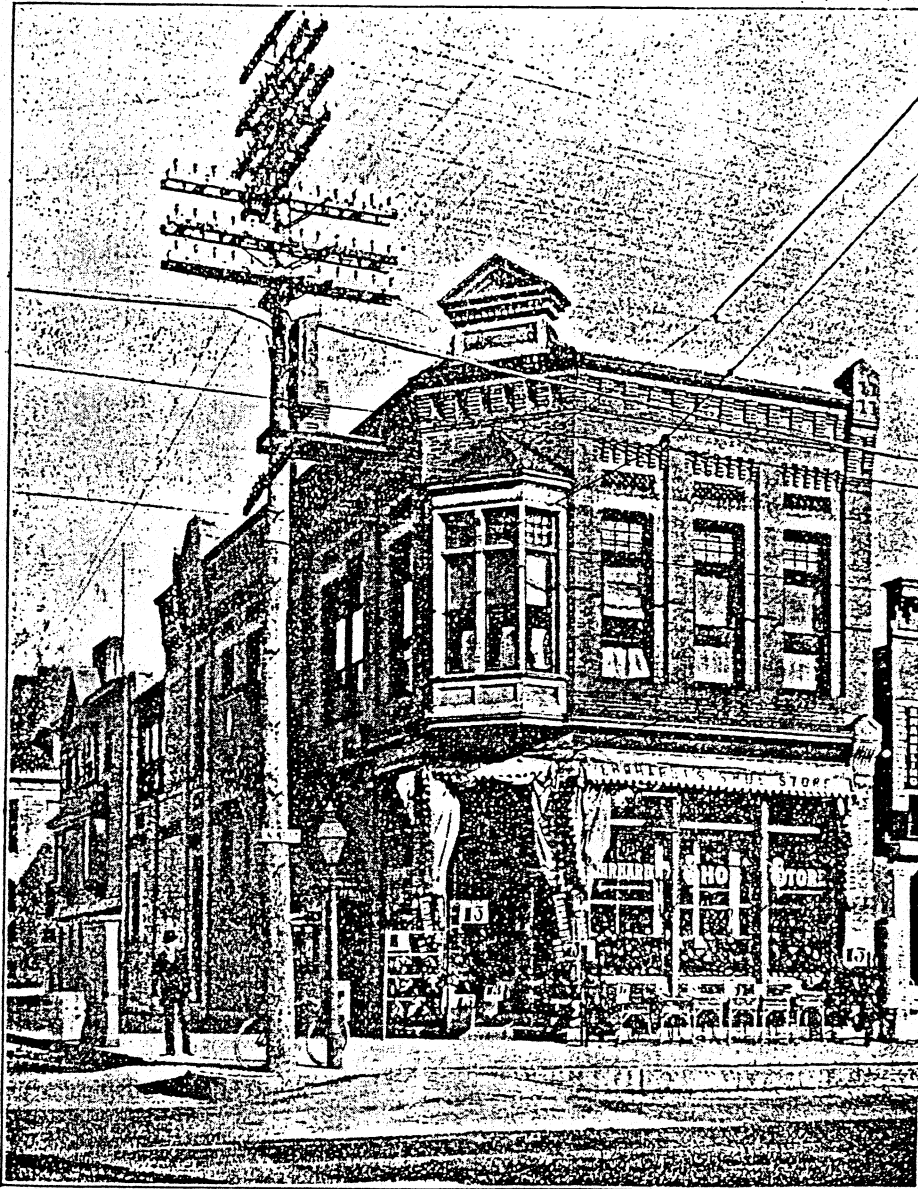
Das Wagen- und Kutschen-Departement steht unter Leitung von Jacob Jung Jr., während Wm. Jung dem Maler- und Dekorations-Departement vorsteht.

[advertisement on page 309]

ERHARDT'S

The largest and most reliable
shoe store in the county.

831 N. Eighth St., Sheboygan.



✿ EHRHARDT'S. ✿

Die größte und zuverlässigste
Schuhhandlung im County.

831 N. Achte Str., Sheboygan.

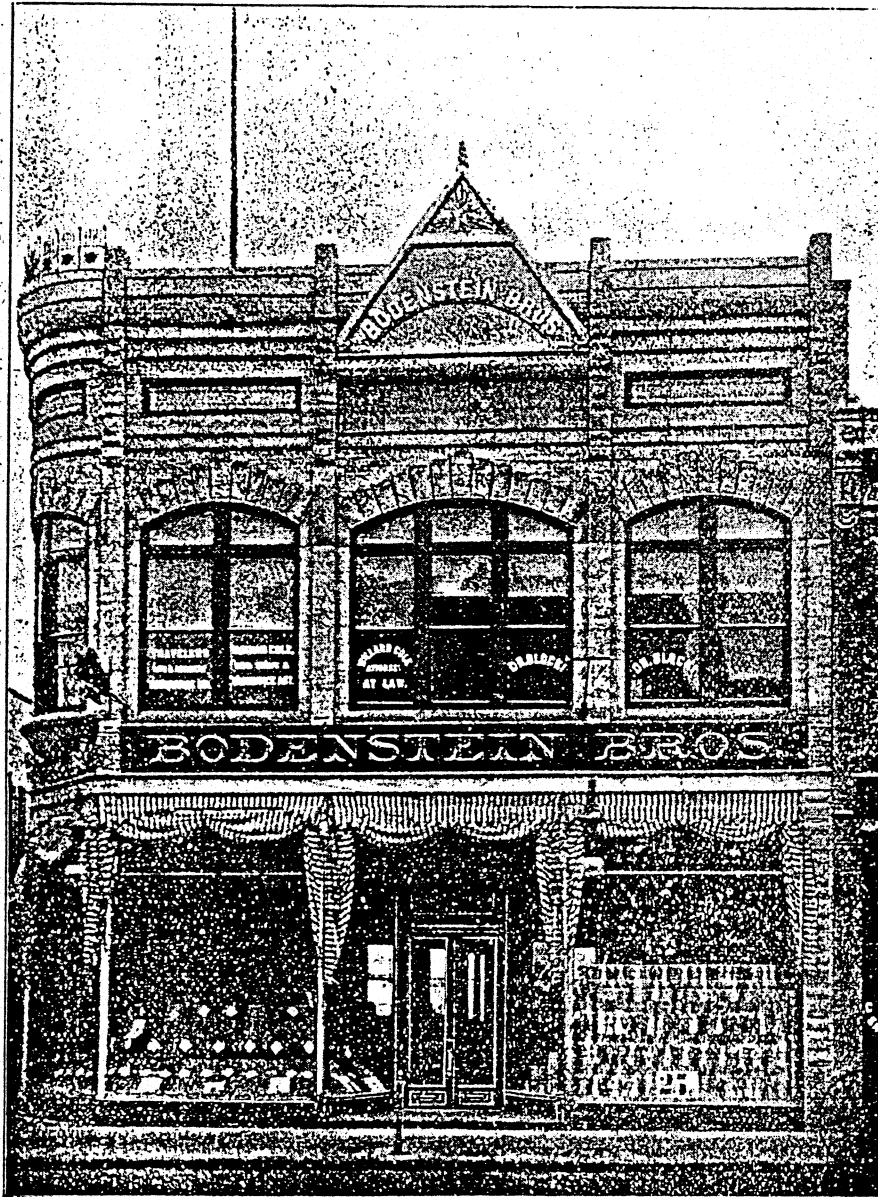
[advertisement on page 310]

Sheboygan's largest and most popular clothing store.

Our large warehouse and low
prices will amaze you.....

BODENSTEIN BROS.

✿ Sheboygan's größtes und populärstes Kleider-Geschäft. ✿



Unser großes Warenlager und die niedrigen Preise wird Sie in Staunen setzen.....

✿ ✿ ✿ BODENSTEIN BROS.

[advertisements on page 311]

W.F. Sachse,

603 N. Eighth Street,
opposite Geele's hardware store,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Since I use only A No. 1 leather, I guarantee all of my
work. I always have a large selection of

harnesses from \$4.00,
horse collars from \$1.50,
whips from 5 cts.,
good wide sweat cushions for 25 cts.,
suitcases from 50 cts.,
traveling bags from 50 cts.,

fly cloths, dust cloths, horse blankets, plush cloths,
brushes, curry combs, 6 kinds of coach oil, 6 kinds of
machine oil, 6 kinds of harness and boot oil, 10 kinds of
wagon grease, horse powders, ointment, hoof oil, etc., --
I carry the largest selection in Sheboygan.

Repairs are carried out promptly and inexpensively;
satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see for yourselves. You
will find it well worth while. -- Yours truly,

W.F. Sachse.

J.R. Jones

A.E. Jones

J.R. Jones & Co.,

(successors to the Sheboygan Commission Co.,)

wholesalers in fruit and candy,

No. 625 N. Eighth Street,

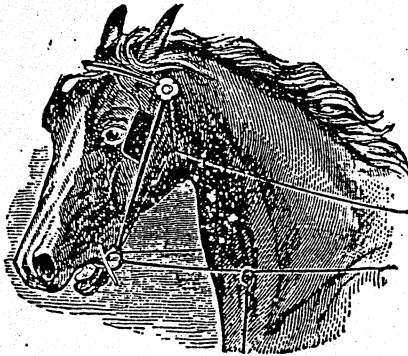
Telephones:
Northwestern and Wisconsin,
No. 66.

SHEBOYGAN,
WISCONSIN.

W. F. Sachse,

603 N. Achte Straße,
Gegenüber Geale's Eisenwarenhandlung,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Da ich nur A No. 1 Leder verarbeite, so garantiere ich alle meine Arbeit. Habe stets eine große Auswahl von



Pferdegeschirren von \$4.00 aufwärts, * * *

Kummerte von \$1.50 aufwärts,

Peitschen von 5 Cts. aufwärts,

Gute breite Schweifstüßen zu 25 Cts., * * *

Koffer von 50 Cts. aufwärts,

Reisetaschen von 40 Cts. aufwärts, * * *

Fliegendecken, Staubdecken, Pferddecken, Plüschdecken, Bürsten, Striegel, 6 Sorten Rutschens-Öl, 6 Sorten Maschinens-Öl, 6 Sorten Geschirr- und Stiefel-Öl, 10 Sorten Wagenschmiere, Pferdepulver, Salbe, Huf-Öl usw. — Ich führe die größte Auswahl in Sheboygan.

Reparaturen werden prompt und billig besorgt; Zufriedenheit garantiert. Kommt und überzeugt Euch selbst. Ihr werdet Euch reichlich belohnt finden. — Achtungsvoll,

W. F. Sachse.

J. R. JONES.

A. E. JONES.

J. R. Jones & Co.,

(Nachfolger der Sheboygan Commission Co.,)

Großhändler in Obst und Konfekt,

No. 625 N. Achte Straße,

Telephone:
Northwestern und Wisconsin,
No. 66.

SHEBOYGAN,
WISCONSIN.

[advertisements on page 312]

Washington House,
established in 1857.

Henry and Albert Blanke, Proprietors,
823 Center Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

In December 1894 the said proprietors took over Washing-
ton House and turned it into a

first-class hotel.

The finest accommodations are offered to guests.

Stabling is available
for one hundred horses.

Robert Schroeder,
wholesaler in
flour and feedstuffs,
grain, seeds,

Nordwasser Street,
2 blocks west from the German Bank, ...Sheboygan, Wis.

I always have on hand the famous Gluten Feed (excellent
for increasing milk yield), maize flour, oats, grits, bran,
middlings, oil cakes, ground fodder, and fresh plaster of
Paris. Also all kinds of seeds and flour.

The tried and trusted "Condition Powders" may also be
had from me.

I am able to sell flour, feed, seeds, etc. more cheaply
because I buy them by the carload.

Come and see for yourselves. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

----- Robert Schröder.

Washington Haus,

„Established in 1857.“

Henry und Albert Blanke, Eigent.,

823 Center Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.

Im Dezember 1894 haben die genannten Eigentümer das Wash-
ington Haus übernommen und dasselbe zu einem

Hotel erster Klasse

gestaltet. Die besten Akkommodationen werden den Gästen geboten.



Stallungen zur Unterbringung von
einhundert Pferden sind vorhanden.

Robert Schroeder,

Großhändler in

Mehl und Fullerslossen,
Getreide, Sämereien,

Norden a. J. Straße,
2 Block westlich von der German Bank,

...Sheboygan, Wis.

Ich halte stets an Hand das bekannte Gluten-Futter, vortreflich zur Förderung des Milchreitages, Weichformmehl, Hafer, Schrot, Kleie, Middling, Delfkuchen, gemahlenes Futter und frischen Gyps. Ferner alle Sorten Sämereien und Mehl.

Die allgemein bewährten „Condition Powders“ sind ebenfalls bei mir zu haben.

Ich kann Mehl, Futter, Sämereien etc. billiger verkaufen, weil ich bei der Carload einkaufe.

Kommt und überzeugt Euch. Zufriedenheit wird garantiert.

Robert Schröder.

[advertisements on page 313]

Established 1882.

Arrived in Sheboygan 1848.

Henry Scheele, Sr.,

710 N. Eighth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Beautiful items in china and porcelain goods, lamps, polished glasses, bric-a-brac, objets d'art, flint blown and pressed glassware, knives and forks, onyx and gilt tables, "Acme Chimneys," -- ask for them, the best in the world.

The only business of its kind in town.

The largest range of goods, the lowest prices.

The Continental,

902 N. Eighth Street,

Sheboygan, Wis.

We carry the largest assortment of
clothing for men, boys, and children.

Also the most extensive selection of
gentlemen's dress articles,
hats, caps, etc.

It is in your interest to buy from us. You can at all
times save 25 percent on all of your purchases.

Do not neglect to pay a visit to our store.

---- THE CONTINENTAL.

Establiert 1882.

Angelommen in Sheboygan 1848.

Henry Scheele, Sr.,

710 N. Achte Straße, Sheboygan, Wis.



Wunderschöne Sachen in China- und Porzellan-Waren, Lampen,
✧ geschliffenem Glas, Bric-a-Brac, Kunstsachen, Flint-blown
✧ und gepreßten Glaswaren, Messer und Gabeln, Onyx-
✧ und vergoldete Tische, „Horn Chimneys,“ — fraget dar-
✧ nach, die besten in der Welt.



Das einzige Geschäft seiner Art in der Stadt.

Der größte Warenvorrat, die niedrigsten Preise.

The Continental,

902 N. Achte Straße,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Wir führen das größte Assortiment von

Kleidungsstücken für Männer, Knaben und Kinder.

Ferner die reichhaltigste Auswahl von
Herren - Ausstaffierungs-
Artikeln, Hüten, Kappen &c.

Es liegt in Ihrem Interesse, bei uns einzukaufen. Sie können
zu jeder Zeit 25 Prozent an allen Ihren Einkäufen ersparen.

Man verfäume nicht, unserem Geschäft einen Besuch abzustatten.

— THE CONTINENTAL.

[advertisements on page 314]

Established 1888.

We always carry the largest and
cheapest selection
of
baby carriages.

In addition we have a
large stock of

furniture of every kind

and devote special attention
to embalming and funeral
arrangements.

Our prices are
the lowest.

1119 Michigan
Avenue,

H.C. AKIN,

Sheboygan,
Wis.

When you are at home

in the family circle,

discuss with one another what
you need in the way of furniture
of one kind or another, and then
when you come to town, do not
neglect to stop by at our store.
There you will find

The largest selection
of furniture at the
lowest prices.

You will save money at our store.
Stop by and convince yourselves
of the truth of this statement.

J.J. & S.D. HANCHETT,

424 and 426 N. Eighth St.

----- Sheboygan, Wis.



Establiert 1888.

Wir führen stets die größte und

billigste Auswahl

...von...

Kinderwagen.

Ferner besitzen wir einen
großen Vorrat von

Möbeln aller Art

und wenden der Einbalsamierung
und Leichenbestattung besondere
Aufmerksamkeit zu.

Unsre Preise sind
die niedrigsten.

1119 MICHIGAN
AVENUE,

H. C. AKIN,

SHEBOYGAN,
WIS.

Wenn zu Hause im Familienkreise,

so besprechet miteinander, was
Ihr an Möbeln dieser oder jener
Art nötig habt und wenn Ihr
dann zur Stadt kommt, so ver-
säumet nicht, in unsrem Store
vorzusprechen. Dort findet Ihr

Die allergrößte Auswahl
von Möbeln zu den
niedrigsten Preisen.***

Bei uns werdet Ihr Geld sparen.
Sprechet vor und überzeugt Euch
von der Wahrheit des Gefagten.



J. J. & S. D. HANCHETT,

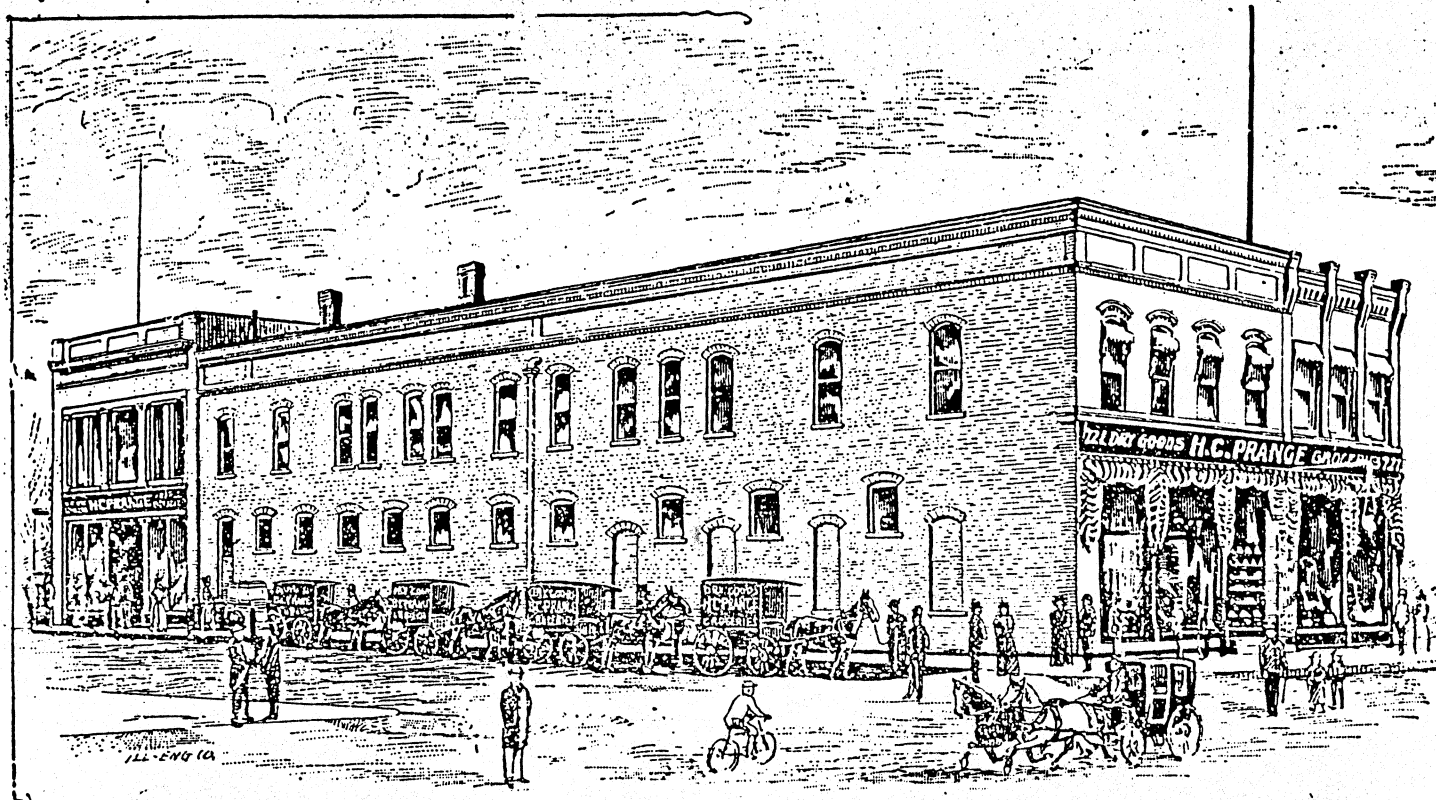
424 und 426 N. Adams Str.

— Sheboygan, Wis.

[advertisement on page 315]

H.C. PRANGE COMPANY.

This business was founded on a small scale by H.C. Prange in 1887 and is today one of the largest dry goods businesses in the state. -- The H.C. Prange Co. was incorporated on January 15, 1898, in accordance with state law. The officials are: President, H.C. Prange; Vice-President and Treasurer, J.H. Bitter; Secretary, I.O. Kohl. The store building, on the corner of N. Eighth Street and Wisconsin Ave., has a floor area of 27,120 square feet. In the various departments of this spacious store, 92 clerks are employed.



H. C. PRANGE COMPANY.

Dieses Geschäft wurde im Jahre 1887 in kleinem Maßstabe von H. C. Prange gegründet und heute zählt dasselbe zu einem der größten Dry Goods-Geschäfte im Staate. — Die H. C. Prange Co. wurde am 15. Januar 1898 unter dem Geleichen des Staates incorporiert. Die Beamten sind: Präsident, H. C. Prange; Vize-Präsident und Schatzmeister, J. G. Bitter; Sekretär, C. J. Kohl. Der Geschäfts-Block, Ecke N. Dritte Straße und Wisconsin Ave., hat eine Bodenfläche von 27,120 Quadratfuß. In den verschiedenen Departements des umfangreichen Geschäftes sind 92 Clerks angestellt.

[advertisement on page 316]

PALACE LIVERY,

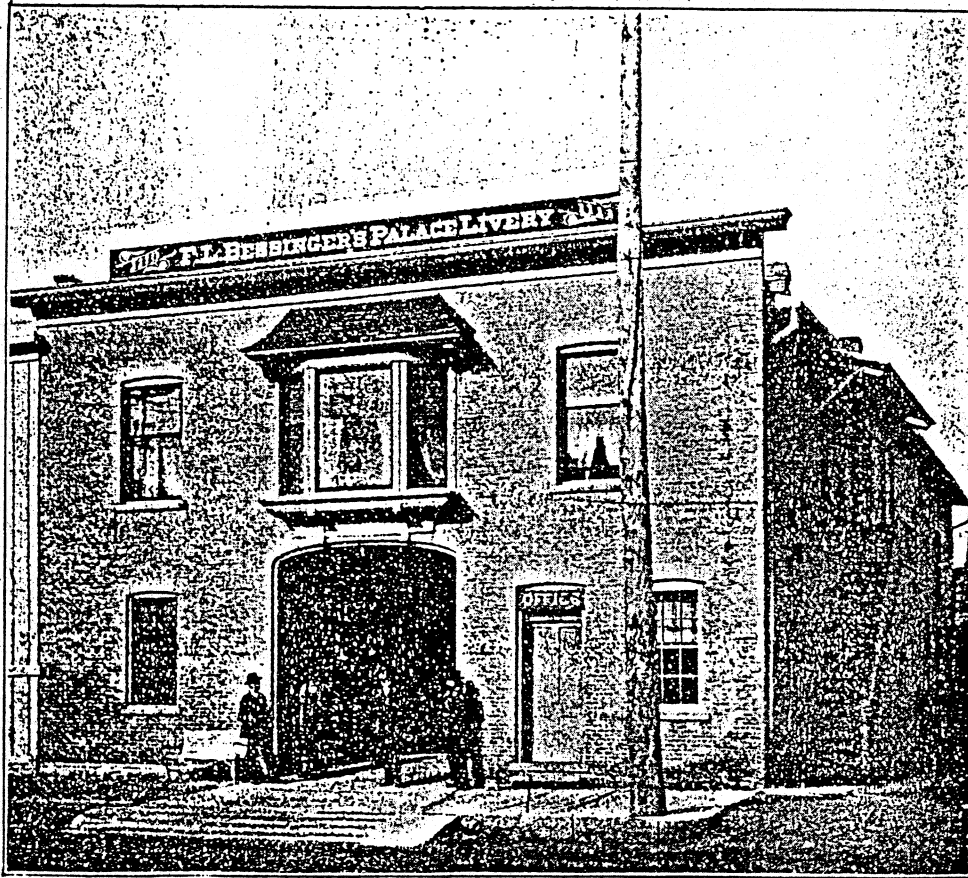
Frank L. Bessinger, Proprietor,
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable.
General livery stable business.

Two elegant hearses, one for adults and one for
children. Carriages and sleds at lowest prices.. Omnibus
parties a specialty. Funerals receive our best attention.
The finest livery stable in the state.

Telephone No. 26.

1110-1114 N. Eighth Street,

Sheboygan, Wis.



PALACE LIVERY,

Frank L. Bessinger, Eigent.,

Livery, Sale  Boarding Stable.

„Allgemeines Leihstall-Geschäft.“

Zwei elegante Reichenwagen, einen für Erwachsene und einen für Kinder. Autos und Schlitten zu den niedrigsten Preisen. Omnibus-Partien eine Spezialität. Begräbnissen wird die größte Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt. Der schönste Leihstall im Staate.

Telephon No. 26.
1110-1114 N. Dritte Straße,

Sheboygan, Wis.

[advertisement on page 317]

Do you have

the

correct

time?

You will certainly
be able to answer this
question in the affirmative
if you buy your

Watches and Clocks

from

H.C. Hoppe,

the reliable

watchmaker and

jeweler.

A fine assortment of watches, clocks,
jewelry, diamonds, silverware, etc.

H.C. HOPPE, 909 N. Eighth St.,

Sheboygan, Wis.

Haben Sie

..die..

Korrekte
Zeit? ~ ~

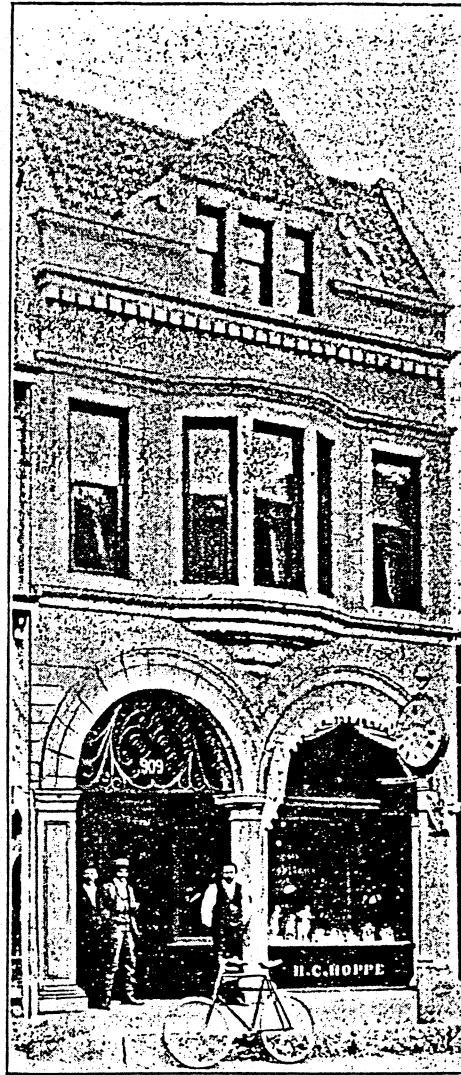
Sicherlich werden Sie
diese Frage bejahend be-
antworten können, wenn
Sie Ihre...

Taschen- und
Wanduhren

..bei..

H. C. Hoppe

kaufen, dem
zuverlässigen
Uhrmacher und
Juwelier.



Ein feines Assortiment von Taschenuhren, Wanduhren,
Schmuckstücken, Diamanten, Silberwaren etc.

H. C. HOPPE, 909 N. Achte Str.,
& Sheboygan, Wis.

[advertisement on page 318]

"National Demokrat"

DEMOKRAT PRINTING CO.

Sheboygan, Wis.

Special Note! In June 1898 the "Demokrat Printing Co." in Sheboygan made the decision to issue the "National Demokrat" and the "Plymouth Correspondent" twice weekly. The days on which the papers will be published are Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and we will positively ensure that in both editions, readers are offered an accurate survey of the latest news.

The subscription
price
for the two weekly
editions is, as
before, only
\$2.00 a year

Special attention is given to local news. Also we will spare no effort to bring our esteemed readers a wealth of entertaining and instructive reading material. We will likewise take care constantly to provide reliable and correct market reports. We are firmly convinced that the biweekly publication of the papers has been warmly welcomed by all, and our circle of subscribers has been considerably enlarged by this innovation.

Telephone 116.

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTERS.

"Plymouth Correspondent"

[left vertical column, reading up]
Job printing of all kinds is tastefully, promptly, and inexpensively carried out.

[right vertical column, reading down]
Advertisements achieve the widest possible circulation through the newspapers mentioned.

„National Demokrat“

DEMOKRAT PRINTING CO.
Sheboygan, Wis.

Spezial-Notiz! Im Juni 1898 kam die „Demokrat Printing Co.“ in Sheboygan zu dem Entschlusse, den „National Demokrat“ und „Plymouth Correspondent“ zweimal wöchentlich erscheinen zu lassen. Die Tage, an welchen die Blätter herausgegeben werden, sind Mittwoch und Samstag jeder Woche, und werden wir strenge darauf sehen, daß den Lesern in beiden Ausgaben eine genaue Uebersicht über die neuesten Tages-Ereignisse geboten wird.

Der Abonnements-Preis

für beide Ausgaben in der Woche beträgt nach wie vor nur

\$2.00 pro Jahr

Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird den Lokal-Neuigkeiten zugewandt. Auch werden wir nichts unterlassen, um den geehrten Lesern eine Fülle von unterhaltendem und lehrreichem Lesestoff zu bieten, wie wir auch besorgt sein werden, stets zuverlässige und korrekte Marktberichte zu liefern. Wir sind fest überzeugt, daß das halbwochentliche Erscheinen der Blätter bei Allen den größten Anklang gefunden und hat sich unser Abonnentenkreis durch diese Neuerung wesentlich erweitert. |

Telephone 116.

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTERS.

„Plymouth Correspondent“

Accidenz-Arbeiten aller Art werden geschmackvoll, prompt und billig besorgt.

Anzeigen finden durch die beiden genannten Blätter die weiteste Verbreitung.

[advertisement on page 319]

Established in 1838.
Incorporated in 1890.

A. Trester

Sons' Co.

One of the oldest and

most reliable

Clothing

Stores

in town.

In our

Custom Tailoring

Department

we employ only the

best and most experi-
enced workers.

We carry a large
selection of the best
woolen cloths for suits.
We make suits for \$18.00
and upwards.

515 N. Eighth Street,
Round Glass Front,
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

A. Trester Sons' Co.



514 N. Main Straße,
Runde Glas-Front,
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

A. Trester Sons' Co.

Establiert in 1858.
Incorporiert in 1890.



A. Trester Sons' Co.

Eines der ältesten und
zuverlässigsten

✱ Kleider-
Geschäfte

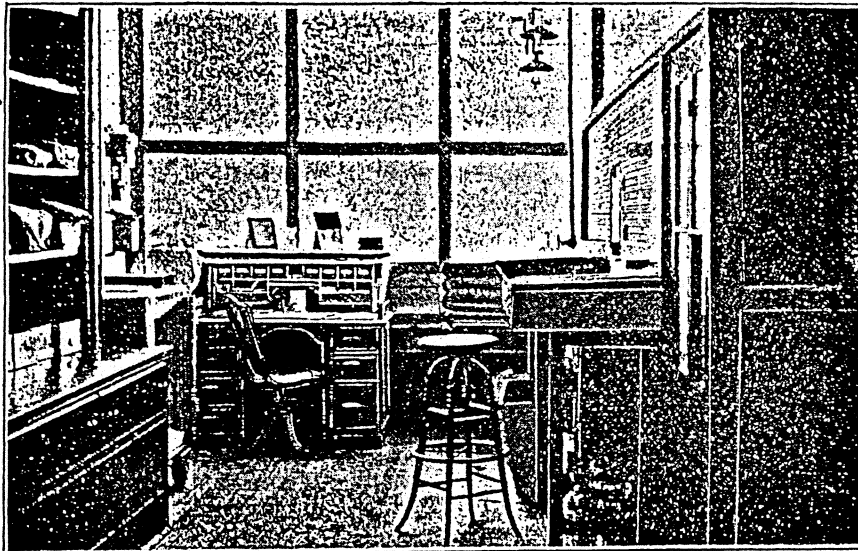
in der Stadt.
In unserem

Kundenschneider- Department

beschäftigen wir nur die
besten und erfahren-
sten Arbeiter.



Wir führen eine große
Auswahl der besten Wollen-
stoffe für Anzüge. Wir fer-
tigen Anzüge an für \$18.00
und aufwärts.



Office of Kolberg's Laundry.

Kolberg's Laundry.

(FORMERLY "BIG HAT" LAUNDRY.)



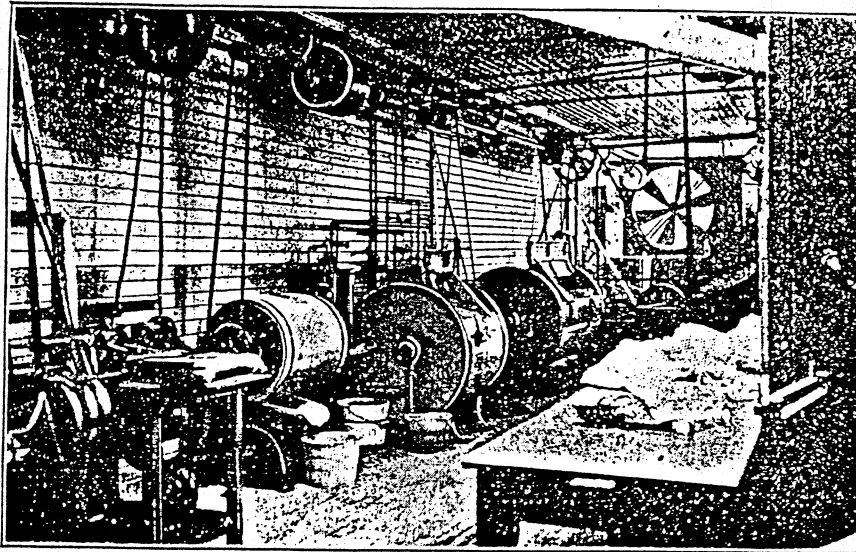
Has now been in operation since the Fall of '93 and is enjoying the very best of patronage. Kolberg Bros., the proprietors, are competent and experienced laundry-men and have the reputation of doing up

The Best Work in the Shortest Time

of any laundry in Sheboygan or any city in the state. Their plant, as the following engravings will show, has the most complete modern-equipped machinery that can be secured. & They also employ experienced help only and

Telephones:
Northwestern and Wisconsin,
No. 24.

Use nothing but the Very Best of
Materials in Their Laundry-Work.

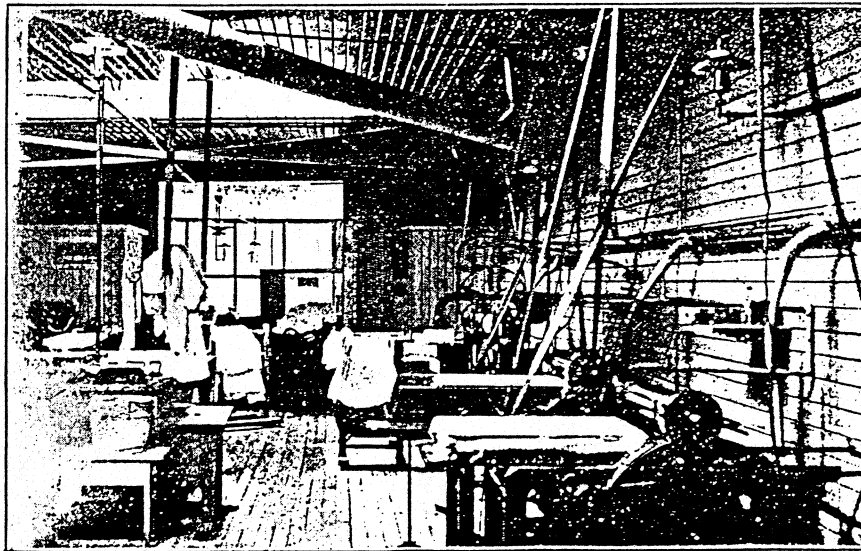


Washing Department of Kolberg's Laundry.

Everything is just as you see it here, and you are welcome at any time to call on us and inspect for yourself. We are in the heart of the city,—No. 612 N. Eighth Street.

For good work yours,

~~Wm. Kolberg~~ KOLBERG'S LAUNDRY.



Ironing Department of Kolberg's Laundry.

[advertisement on page 322]

Sheboygan Zeitung,*

A.W. Pott, Publisher and Editor.

Northw. phone 252.

-- No. 819 N. Eighth Street.

Appears daily and biweekly.

The daily edition appears every evening except Sunday and costs 10 cents a week or \$5.00 a year. The biweekly edition appears every Tuesday and Friday and contains all of the dispatches in the daily papers, as well as local news from home and abroad, news of the town, and news reports from all parts of the county and surrounding districts. The subscription price is only \$2.00 a year. A substantial discount is given for payment in advance.

Sample copies will be sent free on request at any time.

Advertisements.

Advertisements achieve the widest circulation in the "Sheboygan Zeitung." Our prices are moderate.

Printing Work.

Printing work of every kind is carried out promptly, carefully, and at reasonable prices in the job print shop of the "Sheboygan Zeitung." Mail orders are dealt with promptly. All orders should be addressed to:

Sheboygan Zeitung,

Sheboygan, Wis.

* Zeitung = newspaper. -- Translator's note.

Sheboygan Zeitung.

A. W. Pott, Herausgeber und Redakteur,

Northw. Phone 252.

No. 819 N. Dritte Straße.

Er scheint täglich und halbwöchentlich.

Die tägliche Ausgabe erscheint jeden Abend, ausgenommen Sonntags, und kostet 10 Cents per Woche, oder \$5.00 per Jahr. Die halbwöchentliche Ausgabe erscheint jeden Dienstag und Freitag, enthält sämtliche Depeschen der Tageblätter, sowie Lokal-Neuigkeiten vom Aus- und Inlande, Stadtneuigkeiten und Correspondenzen von allen Theilen des County und Umgegend. Der Abonnementspreis beträgt nur \$2.00 per Jahr. Bei Vorausbezahlung erhält man eine werthvolle Prämie.

Probe-Exemplare werden zu irgend einer Zeit auf Verlangen gratis zugesandt.

✻ Anzeigen. ✻

Anzeigen finden durch die „Sheboygan Zeitung“ die größte Verbreitung. Unsere Preise sind mäßig.

Druck = Arbeiten.

Druck-Arbeiten aller Art werden in der Accidenz-Druckerei der „Sheboygan Zeitung“ prompt, sorgfältig und zu annehmbaren Preisen hergestellt. Bestellungen per Post finden prompte Erledigung. Man Adressiere alle Bestellungen an:

Sheboygan Zeitung,

Sheboygan, Wis.

[advertisements on page 323]

SHEBOYGAN

BINDING & BOX CO.,

bookbindery

and cardboard box factory,

902 N. Eighth St., corner of
Niagara Ave.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

* * *

All orders receive the most careful attention. The Sheboygan Binding & Box Co. employs only experienced workers and is thus in a position to supply the best work. Full satisfaction is guaranteed.

L.T. Bishop, Manager.

The Plymouth Reporter,

founded 1872.

A.J. Strassburger

is the Editor and
Proprietor of the paper.

This newspaper is a weekly paper which not only brings accurate reports of the various markets but also specially represents the dairy interests.

German and English

Job Printing

is tastefully carried out

at the office of the "Reporter."

SHEBOYGAN
BINDING & BOX CO.,
..Buchbinderei..

und Papierschatel - Fabrik,

902 N. 8. Str., Ecke Niagara Ave.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.






Allen Aufträgen wird die größte Aufmerksamkeit zu Teil. Die „Sheboygan Binding & Box Co.“ beschäftigt nur erfahrene Arbeiter und ist somit im Stande, die beste Arbeit zu liefern. Volle Zufriedenheit wird garantiert.

L. L. Bishop, Geschäftsführer.

The Plymouth Reporter,

Gegründet im Jahre 1872.

A. J. Straßburger ist jetzt Redakteur und
Eigentümer des Blattes.  

 Dieses Blatt ist ein Wochenblatt, welches nicht nur die verschiedenen Marktberichte korrekt bringt, sondern auch speziell die Milcherei-Interessen vertritt.

Deutsche und englische



Accideng - Druckarbeiten

werden in der Office des „Reporter“
in geschmackvoller Weise hergestellt.

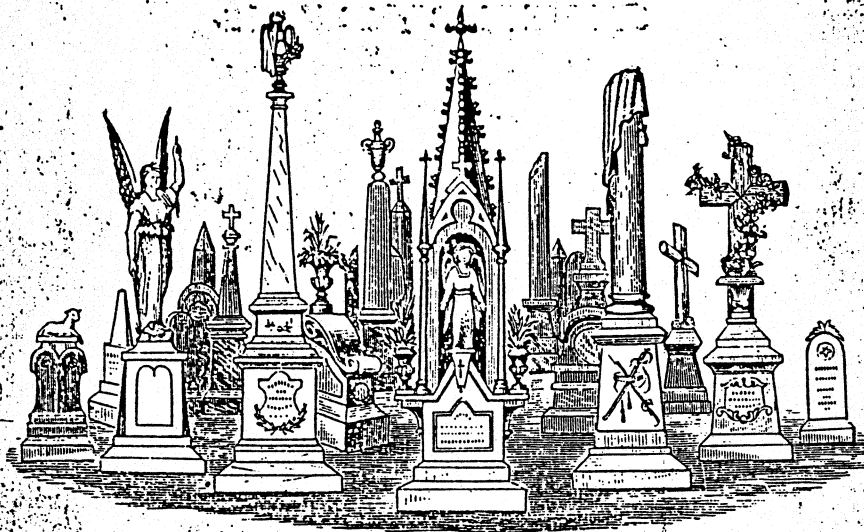
[advertisement on page 324]

NICKEL & KEGLER,
Proprietors of the
Plymouth Marble Works,
PLYMOUTH, WISCONSIN.

Gravestones, crosses, granite monuments,
building blocks, etc.

The only marble works in Plymouth; founded in 1877 under the company name of Nickel & Co., and continuing since 1890 under the name of Nickel & Kegler.

The firm takes the greatest possible trouble to deliver good and satisfactory work and carries only the best granite and the best marble; its prices are nevertheless very moderate. The largest monuments have been executed by this firm, and you can convince yourself of the excellence of its products and workmanship by visiting any cemetery in the county.



NICKEL & KEGLER,

...Eigentümer der...

Plymouth • Marmor - Werke,

PLYMOUTH, WISCONSIN.

Grabsteine, Grabkreuze, Granit
Monumente, Bausteine usw.

Die einzigen Marmor Werke in Plymouth; wurden errichtet in 1877 unter dem Firmenamen Nickel & Co., und werden seit 1890 unter dem Namen Nickel & Kegel weitergeführt.

Die Firma giebt sich die größtmögliche Mühe gute und zufriedenstellende Arbeit zu liefern und hält nur den besten Granit und besten Marmor, jedoch sind ihre Preise sehr mäßig. Die größten Monumente wurden von dieser Firma aufgestellt und kann man sich über ihre Ware und Arbeit in jedem Friedhof des County überzeugen.

[advertisement on page 325]

A. SCHREINER,
Proprietor of the
Schwanstein Brewery,
Plymouth, Wisconsin.

One of the most flourishing businesses in the town of Plymouth must surely be the extensive brewery of Mr. A. Schreiner. This brewery is fitted up in the best possible manner in all departments, and both the proprietor, who is experienced in all aspects of brewing, and the employees exercise the greatest possible care to produce a pure, aromatic, and healthful beer.

This brewery business was founded in 1866, and in 1887 was incorporated as a joint-stock company with the following officers: Wm. Schwartz, President; A. Schreiner, Vice-President; A. Wolf, Secretary; E. Pokriefke, Treasurer; Chr. Lautenbach, Director.

The joint-stock company was later dissolved. The business was then transferred to the sole ownership of Mr. Schreiner and has since been conducted very successfully by him.

From childhood up, Mr. Schreiner has had the opportunity to become familiar with all branches of the brewing trade. His gratifying success is founded on the outstanding specialist knowledge that he has acquired.

The present brewery buildings occupy an area of 25,600 square feet and the capacity of the brewery is 25,000 barrels a year.

A. SCHREINER,

..Eigentümer der..

Schwanstein Brauerei,

Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Zu den blühendsten Geschäften der Stadt Plymouth muß das umfangreiche Brauerei-Geschäft des Herrn A. Schreiner gezählt werden. Diese Brauerei ist in allen ihren Abteilungen auf das Beste eingerichtet und wird seitens des Eigentümers, welcher im Brauereiwesen eine gründliche Erfahrung besitzt, sowie von den Angestellten die größtmögliche Sorgfalt auf die Herstellung eines reinen, würzigen und gesunden Bieres verwandt.

Gegründet wurde dieses Brauereigeschäft in dem Jahre 1866, worauf in 1887 die Inkorporation einer Aktiengesellschaft mit den nachstehend benannten Beamten erfolgte: Wm. Schwarz, Präsident; A. Schreiner, Vice-Präsident; A. Wolf, Sekretär; E. Pokriefke, Schatzmeister; Chr. Lautenbach, Direktor.

Die Aktiengesellschaft löste sich später auf. Das Geschäft ging dann in den alleinigen Besitz des Herrn Schreiner über und wurde dasselbe seither von ihm in sehr erfolgreicher Weise betrieben.

Herr Schreiner hatte von Kindheit auf Gelegenheit, sich mit allen Zweigen des Brauereigeschäftes vertraut zu machen und beruht der erfreuliche Erfolg auf den ihm zu Teil gewordenen ausgezeichneten fachmännischen Kenntnissen.

Die jetzigen Brauerei-Gebäulichkeiten nehmen einen Flächenraum von 25,600 Quadrat-Fuß ein und beläuft sich die Kapazität der Brauerei auf 25,000 Barrels pro Jahr.

[advertisements on page 326]

For your kind attention!

We have
opened a ... New Clothing Store
next to our present store. It is crammed with

Fall and Winter Clothing
for men, boys, and children. We have suits to fit tall and
short men and fat and thin men.

Overcoats and fur coats as cheap as they are sold
anywhere in the world. As fine a selection of ladies' coats,
and cloth, plush, or fur capes, as can be found in any city.

HUSON & ZERLER,

Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Ventilators for

Cheese Factories.

More cheese!

Better quality!

Less drying-out!

The "Sub-Earth Air Duct" controls the temperature and
humidity in the curing room in an appropriate manner. It
prevents rounding of the cheese, and the weight loss due to
drying-out is only a third of what it usually is. -- For
further information apply to

O.F. LUEDER,

Plymouth, Wis.,

manufacturer of ventilators, cheese vats, cheese hoops, milk cans,
weighing cans, refrigeration equipment, etc.

Zur gefälligen Beachtung!

Wir haben
einen... **Neuen Kleider-Laden**

neben unserem jetzigen Store eröffnet und ist derselbe gepflropft voller

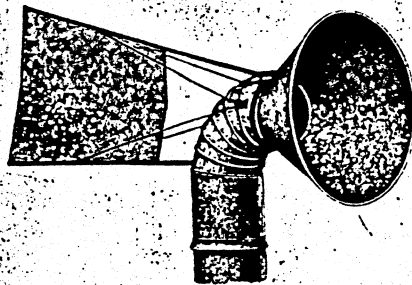
Herbst- und Winter-Kleider

für Männer, Knaben und Kinder. Wir haben passende Anzüge für große und kleine Männer und dicke und dünne Männer.

Überrocke und Pelzrocke so billig als sie in irgend einem Teile der Welt verkauft werden. Damen-Mäntel, Tuch-, Plüsch- und Pelz-Capes, in so schöner Auswahl, als sie in irgend einer Stadt zu finden ist.

HUSON & ZERLER,

Plymouth, Wisconsin.



Ventilators für Käsefabriken.

Mehr Käse!
Bessere Qualität!
Weniger Einschrumpfen!

Der „Sub-Earth Air-Duct“ kontrolliert die Temperatur und die Feuchtigkeit im „Curing-Room“ in geeigneter Weise. Es verhindert das Mundwerden vom Käse und ist der Verlust im Gewicht in Folge Einschrumpfens nur ein Drittel so groß als im gewöhnlichen Falle.—Wegen näherer Information wende man sich an

O. F. LUEDER,

PLYMOUTH, WIS.,

Fabrikant von Ventilators, Käsewannen, Käsereifen, Milchkannen,
Gewickskannen, Kühlapparate etc.

[advertisements on page 327]

THE CENTRAL

Aug. R. Scheibe, Proprietor,
Corner of Mill and Stafford Streets, ... Plymouth, Wis.

Rate: \$1.50 a day. -- Free bus to all trains.
Sample Rooms. Electric light and steam heating.
Good stabling for carriages.

The oldest, the biggest, and the
foremost

Furniture Store

is that of

A.H. Schram,
Plymouth, Wis.

The prices are reasonable and
the same for everyone. Come, see,
and convince yourselves.

The "Gendron" and "Reliance" Bicycles and Ball Bearing
Baby Carriages. The only product of this kind.

THE CENTRAL

Aug. N. Schiebe, Eigentümer,

Ecke Mill- und Stafford-Strasse,

...Plymouth, Wis.

Rate: \$1.50 pro Tag. — Freier „Bus“ nach allen Bahnzügen.



Sample Rooms. & Elektrisches Licht und Dampfheizung.

Gute Stallungen für Fuhrwerke.



Die älteste, die größte und die
leitende

Möbel-Handlung

ist diejenige von

A. H. Schram,

Plymouth, Wis.



Die Preise sind recht und
gleichmäßig für Alle. Kommt,
sehet und überzeugt Euch.



Die „Gendron“ und „Reliance“ Bicycles und Ball Bearing
Kinderwagen. Das einzige derartige Fabrikat.

[advertisements on page 328]

C.A. Corbett
President and Treasurer.

Carl C. Corbett,
Vice-President and Secretary.

Corbett Drug Company,
Pharmacists,
Drugs and Toiletries. . . Plymouth, Wis.

CHARLES HAMM,

Brewer

Silver Creek, Wis.

AUG. FROME, JR.

General Blacksmithing,
Howard, Wisconsin.

Agent for the famous
Champion Rye Binders and
Mowing Machines, also
agricultural implements
of all kinds.

A fine selection
of
Buggies and Carriages
always in stock.

C. H. Corbett,
Präsident und Schatzm.

Carl C. Corbett,
Vize-Präs. und Sect.

Corbett Drug Company,


•Pharmazeuten,•

Drogen und Galanterie-Waren.

..Plymouth, Wis.

CHARLES HAMM,

Bräuer

Silver Creek,  Wis.

AUG. FROME, JR.,

Allgemeines Schmiede-Geschäft,
Howard, Wisconsin. ❖❖❖❖❖

Agent für die wohlbekannten
Champion Roggenbinder und
Mähmaschinen, sowie Acker-
bau-Gerätschaften aller Art.

Eine schöne Auswahl
..von..

Buggies u. Autos
jedes vorrätig.

[advertisement on page 329]

Established 1886

The most famous firm in the
county is the well-
known firm of

Laun Bros.

.. in ..

Elkhart Lake, Wis.

... Dealers in ...

Building materials, furniture, grain,
drainpipes, cement, and coals.

Always a large selection of all articles
related to our line of business.

With regard to prices and conditions, we will satisfy
every customer.

A rich selection of coffins always on hand.

Our Funeral Department
is open day and night.
Orders from out of town
receive prompt attention.

Embalming

a specialty.

Laun Bros.



Etabliert 1886.

Die renommierte Firma des
County's ist die wohl-
bekannte Firma


Gebr. Laun


..in..

Elkhart Lake, Wis.



...Händler in...

**Baumaterial, Möbeln, Getreide, 
Abzugsröhren, Cement und Kohlen.**

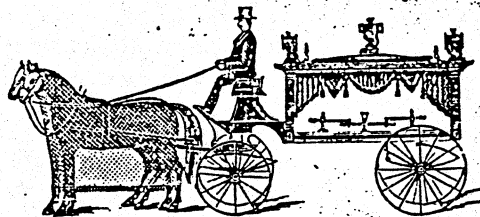
Stets eine große Auswahl aller in
unser Fach schlagenden Artikel. 


In Bezug auf Preise und Bedingungen werden
wir Alle zufriedenstellen.

~~~~~  
Eine reiche Auswahl Särge stets an Hand.

Unser Leichenbestattungs-  
Departement ist Tag und  
Nacht offen. Aufträge von  
auswärts finden prompte  
Verücksichtigung.

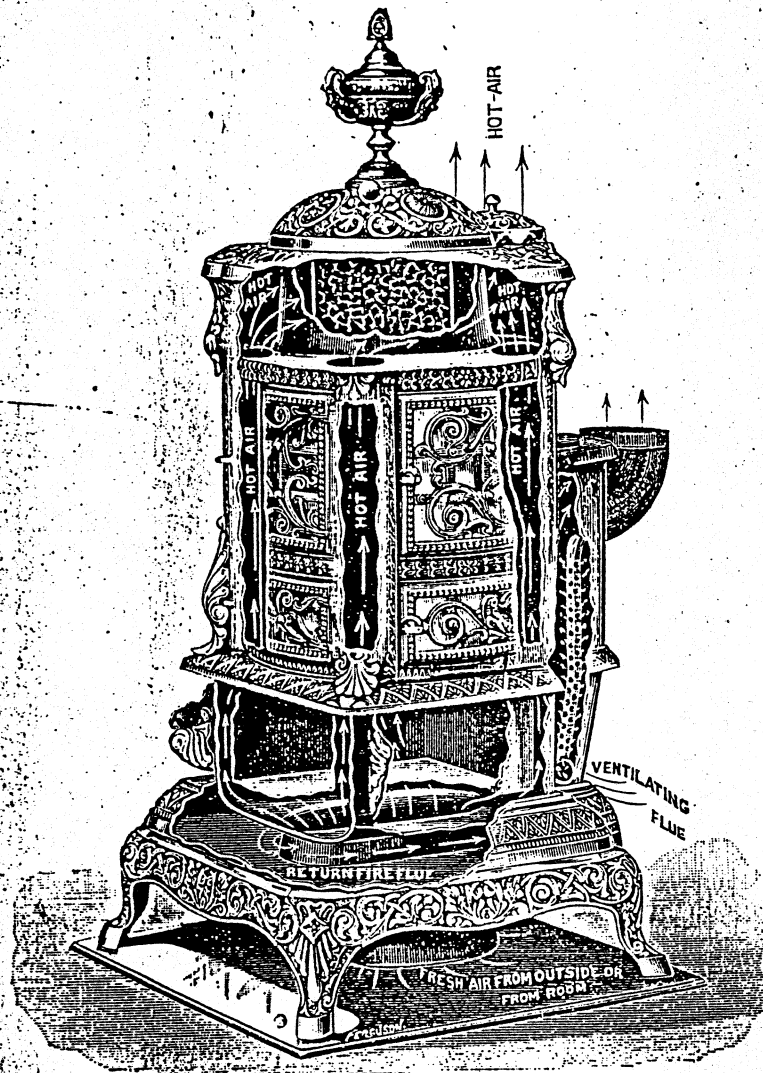
Einbalsamierung  
eine Spezialität.



 **Gebr. Laun.**

[advertisement on page 330]

O.A. LA BUDDE,  
Elkhart, Wisconsin,  
Hardware, nails, knives and forks,  
household furnishings, paints, oils, etc.  
The famous Universal Stoves and Ranges.  
Good, reliable service. O.A. La Budde.



**O. A. LA BUDDÉ,**

Elkhart, Wisconsin,

Eisenwaren, Nägeln, Messer und Gabeln, &  
Hausausstattungs-Artikeln, Farben, Oelen &c.

Die berühmten Universal Sten und Manges. O. A. LaBuddé.  
Gute und zuverlässige Bedienung.

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